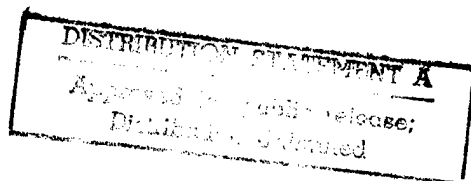


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28 APRIL 1987

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OFFICIAL ON TRADE RELATIONS WITH PRC

Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 11 Feb 87 p 11

[Text] Drs Murdiono, junior minister and cabinet secretary, said that the purpose of direct trade relations between Indonesia and the PRC is to promote and increase nonoil exports. In yesterday's working meeting of Commission II of the DPR [Parliament] he said that direct trade relations with the PRC are useful because any trade relations through a third party, such as Hong Kong, will only increase the costs for both sides.

Murdiono said that security has been taken into consideration and that it has not obstructed direct trade relations.

Murdiono stated that since 1986 Indonesian exports to the PRC have amounted to \$110 million. Imports from the PRC have amounted to \$290 million, however, so there still is a trade deficit.

Inspection Authority

In the meantime, H M. Taha, chairman of the China committee of KADIN [Chamber of Commerce and Industry], told PEMBARUAN yesterday that because of restrictions in the authority to inspect goods it would be difficult to achieve Indonesia's \$360 million export commitment to the PRC.

"We have lost millions of dollars because we had to come back via a third country, and Indonesian traders feel that this increases the cost of doing business," he said.

Taha, who returned from the PRC in mid-January, said that since last year the decrease in the balance of payments between the two countries has been felt very keenly. The main problem still revolves around the "Minutes of the Meeting" of the Chinese inspection board, the CCIC [China National Import and Export Commodities Inspection Corp] and the SGS [Societe General de Surveillance], which was signed in Jakarta on 24 January 1986.

The core clause of that agreement states that the "CCIC will inspect the goods prior to shipping and will issue an LKP (Inspection Confirmation Report) in the name of the SGS for goods sold or shipped directly from Chinese ports to Indonesia..." Actually, Taha said, there were no longer any problems with

direct trade relations between Indonesia and the PRC, especially as regards the inspection of imported goods.

However, on 1 April 1986 the CCIC in Shanghai received an unexpected telex from SGS's Hong Kong office stating: "Please note that from this day forward LKPs can no longer be issued unless the goods are inspected by the SGS." As a result of that telex direct trade relations between the two countries have practically ceased. Inspecting exported commodities for which a letter of credit has been issued has had to be turned over to Hong Kong or wait for later settlement.

CCIC's Preparedness

From discussions with CCIC representative Meng Qing Fa, it is clear that the Chinese, in principle, wish to reopen talks about the various problems delaying direct trade relations between the two countries, especially those involving the authority to inspect trade goods.

"The CCIC is prepared to discuss these problems again; we must see this in the context of our nonoil export program, which still has big opportunities in the China market, especially for raw materials for industry," explained Taha. However, he pointed out that the PRC is opening up these opportunities guided by the principles and in the spirit of the 24 January agreement.

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CSO:4213/62

SUDHARMONO ON INDONESIAN ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS IN MALAYSIA

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 11 Feb 87 pp 1, 12

[Text] The Malaysian government does not consider new Indonesian immigrants to be a serious problem. For some time now the two countries have agreed that Indonesian laborers be allowed to work in Malaysia, especially in construction, farming and estate farming. However, because Malaysia has also felt the effects of the worldwide recession, need for those laborers has probably decreased.

Sudharmono, minister of state and state secretary, confirmed this in a working meeting with Commission II of the DPR [Parliament] in Jakarta yesterday. "So there actually is no problem," he said. Sudharmono thinks the problem has been exaggerated in the mass media.

Sudharmono answered a question posed by M Isnain Machmud from the ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] faction, a member of the Commission, saying that in conversations with Mahathir Mohammad, prime minister of Malaysia, in Johor on Thursday of last week [5 February], President Soeharto had touched on the problem of immigrants who are illegal or who have administrative or legal problems in Malaysia.

Sudharmono said that for its development Malaysia needs Indonesian labor, especially for its rubber and oilpalm plantations. The problem might be that Malaysia has been effected by the economic recession.

Sudharmono said that those illegal immigrants have turned out to be persevering. They put aside part of their earnings and buy land there, as can be seen in areas that the immigrants live in. However, they also have problems when they buy land, because for example they have not fulfilled all of the administrative requirements.

Since some of the immigrants have changed jobs and gone to work in the informal sector in the cities, it is possible that some Malaysians feel competition from them. "These are really only minor problems; it's not just that they have entered the country illegally but in fact because they have administrative and legal problems," said Sudharmono.

He added that an understanding had been reached in the talks between President Soeharto and Prime Minister Mahathir that if a problem arises involving Indonesian citizens in Malaysia, the problem will be handled in a fundamental way. "So that a minor technical problem will not be exaggerated," said Sudharmono.

Up to now there have been no firm figures on the number of illegal Indonesian immigrants in Malaysia, but the Indonesian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur has estimated that there are more than 600,000.

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CSO:4213/62

PDI CHIEF ON SUKARNO TEACHING, PDI'S FUTURE

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 9 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] It is not wrong to use those teachings of Bung Karno which are good. Of course they should be brought into line with mutually agreed on values. However, if there is a point which is not in accordance with those values, objectivity is called for. The PDI [Indonesian Democracy Party] will continue to filter these teachings.

In an exclusive interview with the SURABAYA POST Saturday afternoon [7 February], Soerjadi, general chairman of the PDI's DPP [Central Executive Board], stated that Bung Karno's teachings about nationalism and unity are still being used.

"Indonesia exists partly because of Sukarno. We will continue to use his good teachings as well as those of others," he said.

He repeated that Bung Karno was a statesman, a politician, the chairman of the PNI (Indonesian Nationalist Party) and the creator of the symbol which the PDI now uses as one of its identifying marks, the bull. Because the PDI arose from the merger of five parties, including the PNI, there is good reason for using Bung Karno's teachings if they have been brought into line with values agreed on at the present time.

The Future

On the topic of the PDI's future, Soerjadi stated that the party was entering a new phase. The future, in particular the next 5 years, will be a busy time, a time of consolidation and of work. The period before this year's general election will be the time for stabilizing the organization and for rehabilitating the party.

"The year 1988-1989 will be devoted to stabilizing the program of consolidation; democratization will be its theme. This means that PDI members are free to think for themselves and determine their own leaders. We guarantee that whoever is elected through the popular vote will be absolutely protected," said Soerjadi, who comes from Ponorogo.

In PDI's year of "freedom" the younger and the older generations should stop confronting each other. The older generation should not be pushed aside; its opinions are needed. At the same time, the younger generation is like a flood; it should not be dammed up.

Soerjadi said the older generation is needed as an umbrella of wisdom, with the younger generation working beneath it.

Friction

The SURABAYA POST asked Soerjadi whether he was not afraid that the older generation, coming from different backgrounds and different components of the party, with a lot of internal friction, would no longer be an umbrella of wisdom. "No. The old phase is finished. The central leadership has promulgated a firm line of action, namely, to get rid of all compartmentalization. There will be no more compartmentalization by components of the party or by age," responded Soerjadi.

Soerjadi, who is the former chairman of the GMNI (Indonesian National Student Movement) said that basically the PDI is nondiscriminatory and no longer has any favorite sons. The PDI's DPP influences but does not lead; it just steps in from time to time to solve problems.

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CSO:4213/62

PDI CHIEF URGES MEMBERS TO STRENGTHEN NU

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 12 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] The Central Executive Board (DPP) of the Indonesian Democracy Party (PDI) has given the widest freedom to its Muslim members to join and strengthen the Nahdlatul Ulama [Muslim Scholars Organization] (NU), if they are attracted to it. The NU is now the religious mass organization which teaches morality and religious faith. In fact, the PDI's ranks should invite NU preachers to continue to provide Islamic teaching, because there has not been enough Islamic activity on the part of Muslims, who constitute the majority of PDI members.

Drs Surjadi, general chairman of the PDI's DPP, made this statement to members of the PDI during an exhausting working visit. He went to various parts of East Java in connection with the PDI's 41st anniversary, ending up in Ponorogo Monday night [9 February].

At the same time, Surjadi's statement reinforced the suggestion made by Drs Marsoesi, chairman of PDI's DPD [Provincial Executive Board], that Muslim PDI members, men and women, young and old, should become members of the NU immediately, because the NU's teachings are appropriate for life in Indonesia.

Surjadi said that the PDI's DPP had also opened the door as wide as possible to NU members who are interested in the PDI and wish to strengthen it, and that the PDI would gladly receive them. However, Surjadi warned them against being coerced into becoming a PDI member. Membership should be voluntary, he said, and the PDI would give no promises except dedication to the party's struggle.

"Joining the PDI is no guarantee of a seat in the DPR [Parliament]," he said, "because the PDI does not sell seats even though the party is small and poor."

He went on to say that if there are people who sell seats in the candidacy process this time, the PDI's DPP would freeze those branch offices. "These are the PDI's DPP's instructions, which must be obeyed: don't sell candidates' seats or make any connection between legislative seats and donations," said Soerjadi.

Not by Force

Candidacy in the PDI is voluntary and nobody is coercing anybody. If the candidates disagree or feel put upon, they will be stricken from the list of candidates. "The PDI will not make a fuss about candidates who withdraw, because PDI candidates are volunteers and are not coerced," he said.

Soerjadi said that the PDI does not want anyone to force another person to vote for the PDI, even if that person likes the PDI. The PDI will be satisfied if the voter makes his choice from the sincerity of his heart.

Surjadi said that in organizing itself the PDI would not discriminate against any of its members, whether they are Muslims, Christians, Hindus or Buddhists. In fact, a PDI member can become general chairman or secretary general down to the management level under it through the necessary technical conditions and not due to discrimination.

Surjadi said that the younger generation must be given freedom and not be suppressed so that they will have wide-ranging opinions and independent development. The suspicion that the young are going to push people aside must be dispelled, as must the belief that a seat can continue to be occupied forever; those seats are actually for the younger generation.

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CSO:4213/62

SYANSURI REMAINS NUMBER ONE PPP CANDIDATE

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 5 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] K H Syansuri Badawy will definitely remain the PPP's [United Development Party] number one candidate for the DPR-RI [Republic of Indonesia Parliament] in the East Java electoral district. All the problems arising from the riddle of his on-again off-again candidacy were solved at his meeting with Dr H J. Naro, general chairman of the DPP [Central Executive Board] of the PPP, yesterday afternoon.

When contacted by the SURABAYA POST this afternoon, the East Java DPW [Provincial Executive Board] of the PPP said that the verbal assurances, following a written statement dated 12 January 1987, are the key to whether Syansuri is or is not a candidate for the DPR-RI. Copies of the written statement were sent to the DPP, the DPW and the DPC [Branch Executive Board].

It was emphasized that these written and oral statements prove that Syansuri has chosen to do what is right in the DPR-RI. He has not been remiss in carrying out his functions as a Muslim scholar, both for the general public and for Muslim schools.

Connections

According to a DPW source, there is a connection between Syansuri's tasks in the legislative body and his tasks as a Muslim scholar. The first criterion for a PPP candidate for the legislature is to make Muslim scholars the top priority. Therefore, Syansuri will not lose his function as a scholar while being a legislator. He carried out this double function when he was a member of Commission A of the Jombang DPRD [Provincial Parliament] and also continued to teach every day in Tebu Ireng without any pressure on his time.

Syansuri went to Jakarta and was met there by the members of the DPP of the PPP--H J. Naro, Mardinsyah, Darussamin, Mahdi Tjokroaminoto, Husein Naro (Naro's son and a candidate from West Java) and Mrs. Safinauddin. Sulaiman Fadeli (chairman) and Drs Mardjiin Syam, S.H. [Master of Laws], a member of the East Java MPW [Provincial Representative Council], members of the East Java DPW, also attended. Achmad Baedowy, chairman of the PPP's Jombang DPC, and Zarkasi Noor accompanied Syansuri.

As reported in the SURABAYA POST yesterday, besides stating that he was prepared to be a candidate for the DPR-RI, K H Syansuri Badawy went to Jakarta

primarily to consult about the current political situation, especially in Jombang. As chairman of the PPP's Jombang MPC [Branch Deliberative Council], he was obliged to monitor the situation and report. For that purpose he was also met by Imron Rosyadi, S.H., chairman of the PPP's MPP [Party Deliberative Council], who succeeded in asking H Syansuri to be a candidate again in the confusion surrounding his candidacy.

Drs Mardinsyah, secretary general of the PPP's DPP, said that Syansuri made this friendly visit to Jakarta in order to express his thanks to the PPP's DPP for putting him up as a candidate for the DPR in the upcoming general election.

He said that Syansuri, number two man in the Tebu Ireng religious school, had for some time been wanting to visit Jakarta and meet with the PPP's DPP general chairmanship and with other DPP leaders, but that because he had been so busy it had not been possible until now.

Mardinsyah also said that Naro had expressed his gratitude at the meeting to Mardinsyah for the contributions he has made as a Muslim scholar who is a member of the PPP and as chairman of the PPP faction in the Jombang DPRD.

He said that Syansuri had offered an example of how a leader should be, how to lead the community and how to struggle for the people.

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FIRST KRAKATAU STEEL PROFIT REPORTED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 11 Feb 87 pp 1, 16

[Text] The Krakatau Steel Company had a profit of 45.3 billion rupiahs in 1986. This is the state-owned company's first profit since it was founded in 1971 and began to produce steel in 1978. In 1985 the company lost 13.6 billion rupiahs.

"Subtracting all the losses in the preceding years from last year's large profit, PT Krakatau now has a net loss of only 2 billion rupiahs," T. Ariwibowo, president director of the company, told KOMPAS in his office yesterday.

He added that last year's profit had not yet been audited by the BPKP (Development and Finance Oversight Board). However, even when it is audited by the BPKP, there will be no great discrepancy between the figures because only the business tax has been estimated. It had never been paid previously because there had never been any profit.

Ariwibowo then gave the following figures: last year's production figures reached 73 percent of capacity, a high figure for the steel industry. Iron production increased by 31 percent, reaching 1.3 million tons and steel production increased by 40 percent, reaching 1.1 million tons. "Sales jumped 51 percent, from 283.9 billion rupiahs in 1985 to 428 billion rupiahs last year."

He admitted that one of Krakatau Steel's strengths lies in the large amount of PMP (Government Funds Participation), which has a healthy relationship to borrowed funds. Ariwibowo was not prepared to state the exact amount of the PMP; he only said that long-term and short-term bank loans had reached 80 billion rupiahs and that total capital was much larger. The company therefore does not have a crushing debt.

When Krakatau Steel began production in 1978 it did in fact have crushing losses from previous years. Finally, the government took over all those losses and turned them into government participation capital. After the burden of those losses had been lifted and more PMP was contributed to the company, this state-owned business was able to breathe again and to improve management. These steps--taking over the losses and turning them into PMPs--took place at the beginning of 1985. Before that the president director of Krakatau Steel kept trying to patch the company up.

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CSO: 4213/62

'TALK' COLUMN DISCUSSES REAGAN DILEMMA OVER IRAN ISSUE

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 14 Jan 87 p 3

["Talk" Column by Santiphap: "Irangate and the Reagan Strategy"]

[Text] How did "Irangate" happen and why did the Reagan administration secretly send weapons to Iran until this became a political matter on the international stage? This problem has not only made clear the unlimited ambitions for world domination of Washington's power elite but also, one can say without risk of argument, it has demonstrated that one of Washington's goals in secretly sending arms to Iran was their desire to regain control of this country, and to renew and expand its military potential as a bulwark to resist the Soviet Union and the national liberation movements in the Middle East. One aspect of this policy was to pour oil on the flames of the bloody 6-year long war between Iran and Iraq in order to increase the violence. One goal of these actions was to gain influence with the military leadership of Iran in order to create conditions for controlling Tehran. Their second goal was to increase the divisions in the Arab world resulting from the Iran-Iraq war in order to improve the position of Zionist Israel, which Washington considers to be a "strategic ally," and force the Arab nations to accept its dictates for solving the difficulties in the Middle East. Their third goal was to keep the Iran-Iraq war going; this was necessary for Washington in order to make the traditional administrations of the Arabian peninsula fearful of revolutions against their monarchies and feudalism. This would mean that they needed the boss to look after them. Washington in this way used the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq to further its ambitions. For these reasons it has used every tactic to encourage this bloody war. But it has not just encouraged war in this area. As we already know, in keeping with its goal of world domination, Washington has in the past supported the enemies of the peoples of Angola, Nicaragua and Afghanistan as well as the Cambodian reactionaries, etc., with both financial and military aid. In many instances, in order to reach these goals Washington used its own bloody hands as in the invasion of Grenada, the mining of Nicaraguan harbors and the bombing of Libya. Now they are strongly condemning Syria. Since 1945 because of the actions and support of the United States there have been 120 expansionist wars, regional wars, special wars and armed conflicts. These killed more than 22 million people including 3 million in Vietnam, 1.7 million in Korea and 900,000 in Algeria. In the past 30 years following World War II the United States has used its forces more than 215 times to resist national liberation.

Another shameful part of "Irangate" was the diversion of the funds from the sale of these weapons to the contras or the group opposing the Nicaraguan revolution. This was done according to the formula "shoot once and kill several rabbits" of the new strategist of world domination.

"Irangate" is spreading out and shaking the Reagan administration, but this injury has not caused the American administration to reduce its ambition for world domination. This is demonstrated by their arms race, by their opposition to humanity and by their continued resistance to the independent nations which takes many shapes. But each of their actions which opposes the demands of this era, whether it is "Irangate" or something else, must be punished by the American people and the nations of the world more severely than has yet been done.

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CSO: 4206/73

OUDOMSAI BORDER DISTRICT SECURITY, EDUCATION PROGRESS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 24 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by Phetphousai: "Hong Sa District During the 1986/1987 School Year"]

[Excerpts] Much progress has been made in expanding education in Hong Sa District, Oudomsai Province.

At the opening of the new school year, Mr Bounsom Phouviset, the head of the Education Section, Hong Sa District, talked with reporters about the situation in Hong Sa District. He said that expanding education here entails various difficulties, because this is a remote mountainous district in Oudomsai Province and it is composed of several different minority groups. It has been backward culturally for many years. In the old system, there were only a few primary schools in Hong Sa Canton. Geographically, Hong Sa District shares a 30-km boarder with Thailand. It is a remote district where the enemies of the revolution are carrying on various activities to oppose the efforts being made by the people here and in neighboring districts to build a new life. However, under the leadership of the party, the District Party Committee and the district authorities consider this to be a very important task. They are making a great effort to improve education. Everyone is aware of the district's backwardness, the illiteracy problem, and the needs of the country. People understand the political duty of working to turn our country into a socialist country. Progress has been made in expanding education in Hong Sa District. Today, an important problem is implementing the policies concerning instructors in an appropriate manner. Instructors who teach in remote mountainous areas must be given guarantees. For example, the families of the instructors must be looked after well. The educational tasks in this district have been carried out well.

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CSO: 4206/65

BOLIKHAMSAI POLICE, GUERRILLA OPERATIONS STRONGER ALONG RIVER

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 27 Jan 87 p 2

[Article: K. Khounnousai: "Bolikhamsai Local Forces Are Growing Stronger and Stronger"]

[Excerpt] The soldiers, cadres, and people in Bolikhamsai Province are boldly maintaining and improving administrative power so that it becomes stronger on all fronts.

Orders on improving the administrative mechanism at the canton and village levels have been disseminated and urgently implemented. In the localities and villages located along the Mekong River, the authorities, from the village to the district level, regard this as very important work and have a lofty sense of awareness. The people have coordinated things and made preparations to oppose the enemy and prevent them from carrying out activities aimed at destroying our new system. This is in line with the people's duty to defend the country and help maintain the peace. This is based on the national defense orders of the Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior. What is clear is that the local forces of Bolikhamsai Province have divided the work among the soldiers and policemen to have them carry out activities to closely guide the local authorities. Clear-cut responsibilities have been established in the villages, cantons, and districts. Starting in localities located along the Mekong River, teams have been established to guard the fields, villages, schools, hospitals, and jungle areas. Along the highways, those entering and leaving the villages are checked carefully. Passengers' passports and ID cards are checked thoroughly.

In 1986, the local forces in Bolikhamsai Province engaged in military training exercises and studied political documents in order to increase their knowledge of military science and their combat capabilities and to increase command skills. The forces have a profound understanding of the party's political line on defending the country and maintaining the peace. Those in the localities know that defending the country and maintaining the peace is the duty of the entire party and army and all the people. Today, every village and canton has mobile and fixed guerrilla forces.

Model guerrilla units include the guerrilla units in Phou Heua Canton and Ban Pasoum. To date, the guerrilla units in these two localities have engaged in military training exercises, held political training seminars, and improved their organization. They have conducted patrols along the river and on land and protected the property of the people. They have also taken steps to change those who have engaged in negative activities.

In summary, the local forces in Bolikhamsai Province have carried out their duties resolutely and fulfilled their responsibilities. In each period, they have basically maintained peace and order throughout the province.

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CSO: 4206/65

ANTIRESISTANCE DEVELOPMENT IN PHOU BIA, LONG CHENG

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 14 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by Viangsai Keonakhon: "The Accomplishments of the LPRYU of Saisomboun District of Vientiane Province in 1986]

[Excerpt] Since the liberation of the country the operations of the LPRYU throughout the country have expanded broadly especially in Vientiane Province and Saisomboun District. Last year the LPRYU of this district expanded their combat role broadly.

They angrily defended the nation and the peace from the destruction caused by the enemy against the people's new life of peace. They responded to needs and stood in the frontline to defend the fruits of the revolution. Large numbers volunteered to be soldiers, police and guerrillas. In the face of the difficulties and confusion caused by the reactionaries, the LPRYU members, guerrillas, soldiers and police worked together many times to destroy the reactionaries. They killed four of the enemy and captured two. They captured two weapons. They destroyed four enemy strongholds and sent out many patrols.

In the area of public health the LPRYU of this district, especially those attached to the public health service, put into practice the principles of the "three cleans" sanitation program to prevent various diseases and maintain good health. They strove to care for the sick as well as all the cadres and people. They either cared for or examined 3,648 people. They performed four medium-level surgical operations and four small operations. They disseminated information about the "three cleans" sanitation program on six occasions; many thousand people came to listen.

In the area of economics they sawed 7 cubic meters of wood to build a school. They also built 3 dormitories which were 10 meters wide and 30 meters long. They dug one fish pond. On 2 occasions amounting to 6 days they worked to repair a 12 km stretch of bad road (to Long Cheng) with a work force of 468. They repaired a 10 meter long by 4 meter wide break in the road at Ban Thong Miang, Samlansai Canton. The work lasted 8 days with a work force of 278.

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COOPERATIVE DRIVE TO CONTINUE IN 1987

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 21 Jan 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Expansion of Agricultural Cooperative Activities Throughout the Country"]

[Text] Based on a report from the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Agricultural Cooperatives, in 1986, agricultural cooperative work throughout the country made good progress. Specifically, the administrative powers at each echelon made an effort to mobilize the farmers and minority groups still engaged in private production and encourage them to become involved in cooperative production by establishing agricultural cooperatives on a broad scale. There are now a total of 3,976 agricultural cooperatives nationwide, which is an increase of 792 cooperatives as compared with 1985. There is now a total of 230,057 hectares of cooperative rice fields, which is 37.8 percent of the country's total rice area. A total of 5,755 labor exchange units have been established to work 31,856 hectares of rice fields.

In 1987, the Ministry of Agriculture plans to continue mobilizing the farmers and encourage them to participate in cooperative forms of work. From top to bottom, everything must be in accord with the local situation. Attention must be focused on those zones that are building irrigation projects in accord with the motto "whenever an irrigation project is completed in a locality, the people in that locality must establish an agricultural cooperative and engage in intensive cultivation." Attention must be given to guiding the existing agricultural cooperatives to ensure that they act in accord with the provisional regulations. The agricultural cooperatives must work together with the districts and production units in order to train supervisory and technical cadres. The objective is to constantly increase production efficiency.

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CSO: 4206/65

CHAMPASSAK ECONOMIC REFORMS SAID TO BOOST EARNINGS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 22 Jan 87 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed report: "In 1987, Champassak Province Will Put 11 Production Units into Operation"]

[Text] A short report issued by the Champassak provincial administrative committee on involving economic units in socialist business stated that the Tree Felling and Processing Company, the Trade Company, the Pakse State Sewing Enterprise, and the State Hotel, Food, and Beverage Enterprise, which are elements of the original 16 production units, have begun engaging in production operations in accord with the new mechanism. Since September 1986, they have made much progress.

During the past 3 months in which these four production units have carried on production and business operations based on the new mechanism, they have achieved the following results: The Tree Felling and Processing Company has increased its earnings by more than 57 percent as compared with before. The average value of production has reached 30 million kip per month. As a result, the incomes of the laborers have risen from approximately 2,000 kip to around 3,000 kip per month. During the same period, the operations of the State Hotel, Food, and Beverage Enterprise improved greatly. On the average, monthly earnings are above 13 million kip, which is a 40 percent increase as compared with before. The incomes of the laborers have increased almost 40 percent from the previous 2,000 kip per month.

At the same time, activities at the Trade Company and the State Sewing Enterprise have expanded, too. In conjunction with these major improvements, they are aware of the weaknesses that need to be overcome. For example, we lack actual experience in the stipulation of economic and technical norms. We still have an incomplete and unclear grasp of each production unit's potential.

The report also stated that beginning in January 1987, Champassak Province will take action to put the remaining 11 units into production by the end of the year in order to ensure that production proceeds business in accord with the lines and policies of the party.

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CSO: 4206/65

LUANG PRABANG ROAD REPAIR EFFORTS INVOLVE PUBLIC SECURITY UNITS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 14 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by Saichai Phoufa: "Youth on Highway 13B"]

[Excerpt] This was another occasion where the strength of the youth of Luang Prabang Province was required to carry out a project of the administrative committee of the LPRYU to repair highway 13B. This is a strategic land route from Vientiane to the six provinces in the north.

This youth solidarity drive--repairing highway 13B--was given 10 days to complete the project in, and this was a test of the youth at real work to make the LPRYU into a primary labor force to carry out all the resolutions and orders of the provincial party committee responsibly. On the first day that these youth arrived at the work site, they were not certain about the difficulties and their capabilities, and they were concerned about the 10 day schedule when compared with the stretch of road to be repaired with its many difficult points and with service vehicles which were insufficient for their needs. But all this served to unify them in spirit, and the actions of the youth work force created conditions that enabled the guidance committee to come up with a detailed work plan. The work was divided appropriately for each company of the battalions involved. This drive was organized in two battalions. A provincial public security battalion of 70 men was responsible for clearing the forest along the highway 2 meters wide on both sides for a distance of 38 kilometers. The second battalion was assembled from 13 provincial services and the LPRYU of Pak Ou District which included both the LPRYU from production bases and LPRYU multiethnic workers from this area. There were a total of four companies. Each company was divided into two to three platoons which were responsible for shoveling and filling the holes in the road which had been washed out by the water during the last rainy season. In some places they erected wooden bridges and then repaired bridges which had been destroyed. After they had worked from 7 to 12 November 1986, only 6 days, this highway was repaired as good as new. This reestablished conditions for the normal distribution of goods to the north.

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BRIEFS

FORESTRY OPERATIONS--The initial figures show that during 1986, approximately 300 hectares were planted in trees of high economic value. A total of 190,000 hectares were surveyed and developed. Trees were felled and processed for domestic use and exports. Approximately 215,000 cubic meters of logs were cut and 17,000 cubic meters of lumber were processed. A total of 8,330 cubic meters of usable bark, 113,000 cubic meters of wood strips, approximately 331,000 sheets of plywood, and 32,663 cubic meters of finished floor wood were obtained. Forest products and finished lumber products were exported in accord with the plans formulated by the Ministry. So that forest activities play a part in protecting and building our socialist country at each stage, in 1987 the ministries concerned will mobilize the forestry sectors to work together at all levels to harvest trees in a planned way and carry on afforestation work. Money has been spent to conduct surveys in order to zone agro-forestry zones in Vientiane, in the mountain areas, along the border between Khammouan and Bolikhamsai provinces, and in other centers. At the same time, an effort will be made to hit or exceed the following targets: 244,440 cubic meters of trees and logs, 49,200 cubic meters of processed lumber, and 9,000 cubic meters of finished floor wood. An effort will also be made to hit or exceed the other planned targets. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 22 Jan 87 pp 1, 3] 11943/9312

VATICAN AID--On 16 January, Mr Souban Salithilat, the deputy minister of foreign affairs, LPDR, said farewell to Monsignor Renato R. Martino, the representative of the Vatican to the LPDR, whose office is located in Bangkok. His tour of duty here is now over. That same day, Martino turned over aid from the Vatican worth \$169,500 to the Ministry of Public Health. The materials included medical equipment and medicines. There was also a modern X-ray machine worth \$150,000. This X-ray machine was provided by Dr Piero Canbassini, an Italian radiologist. The person who accepted the aid on behalf of Laos as professor Vannalet Latsapho, the deputy minister of public health. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 22 Jan 87 p 1] 11943/9312

SAVANNAKHET ECONOMIC REFORMS--A report on production and business activities in Savannakhet Province that was presented at a recent meeting on nationwide business reforms pointed out the activities that have been carried on in the province. Of the 36 economic units, the Tree Felling and Processing Company, the Land Transport Company, and Housing Construction Company No 1 were

reformed in order to carry on production and business in accord with the new apparatus. Since September 1986, these companies have increased production and improved quality. They have also succeeded in reducing the number of indirect producers. During this period, the Tree Felling and Processing Company of Savannakhet Province increased productivity 34 percent. In the past, this company could produce only about 1,000 cubic meters of logs and lumber a month. Now, it has increased production by almost 30 percent and can pay more than 30 million kip into the budget, which is 32 percent above the planned target. As a result, the income of the laborers has increased more than 60 percent. That is, incomes have increased from approximately 3,000 kip to 5,000 kip. Thus, the standard of living of the cadres and laborers has gradually improved. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 24 Jan 87 pp 1, 3] 11943/9312

CHAMPASSAK COFFEE PLANTING--Much progress has been made in planting coffee seed in Paksong District, Champassak Province. As of 10 January, 90 percent of the plan to plant more than 5,000 hectares had been fulfilled. In this movement to plant coffee seed, the area has been divided into 11 major zones: Pakse, Phon Thong, Mounlapamok, Khong, Champassak, Soukhouma, Sanasomboun, Pathoumphon, and Bachiengchaleunsouk. In this coffee planting project, each zone has planted 20 to 800 hectares in coffee. In this, the districts that have done an outstanding job include Pakse District, which has planted 254 hectares, Phon Thong, which has planted 803 hectares, and Bachiengchaleunsouk District, which has planted 354 hectares. All of these districts fulfilled the plan. Those districts that have not fulfilled the plan are now emulating to plant the land in coffee in order to finish the planting during the planting season. It is expected that they will soon fulfill the plans. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 24 Jan 87 p 1] 11943/9312

ATTOPEU ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT--In 1986, the first year of the second 5-year plan of the party and state, Attapeu Province has mobilized forces in order to improve and develop things in all sectors. For example, in building a socialist economy in the province, there have been excellent changes on the agricultural and forestry fronts. That is, 31,084 tons of food were produced, which is a per capita average of 436 [kg] per year. An important reason why agricultural yields increased so much was that the planting got underway on schedule. In felling and processing trees during the year, a total of 6,500 cubic meters of logs were cut. Of this, 5,000 cubic meters were supplied to the sawmills, and 2,500 cubic meters of processed lumber was produced. More than 33 million kip was contributed to the budget. Revenues from communications and transportation, finance, and banking activities were contributed to the budget. On the communications front, Highway 18 and other roads were repaired. As a result, communications within the province are much better than last year. The people in each locality have been entrusted with responsibility for the road sections in their locality. Because of this, goods have been delivered to laborers and producers on time. Communications between the districts and the province, between the villages and their canton, and between the districts are normal. Today, Attapeu Province has 15 state, cooperative, and consignment stores. Last year, a large quantity of forest products were purchased from the people. This included 30,211 tons of coffee beans and 4,607 tons of cardamom. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 24 Jan 87 p 2] 11943/9312

CHAMPASSAK, XIENG KHOUANG TRADE--In 1986, the workers at the Champassak provincial trade company made a great effort to fulfill their duty of trading with the people on a widespread basis. During the past year, the workers of this company purchased more than 3,500 tons of coffee. Today, they are achieving good results in carrying out the trading tasks in order to hit the targets stipulated in the company's 1987 plan. In 1986, the Pek District trading sector, Xieng Khouang Province, sold goods worth more than 34 million kip. As a result, the value of trade increased 13 million kip. Almost 4 million kip was contributed to the budget. Along with this, the cadres and state employees in the district's trade sector purchased almost 2 tons of forest products from the people valued at more than 400,000 kip. They also purchased more than 1,000 tons of rice valued at 15 million kip. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 27 Jan 87 p 1] 11943/9312

PLANT PRODUCTION SHORTFALLS--During 1986 the Lao Viang cloth factory and the Vientiane cloth factory of Vientiane City produced 400,000 meters of cloth to meet the public's needs. Of this the Lao Viang cloth factory produced 300,000 meters of skirt material and other kinds of cloth which was 60 percent of their yearly plan. The Vientiane cloth factory produced 100,000 meters of skirt material and cloth, which was only 70.74 percent of their plan. The production of these two factories was not able to fulfill the plan because raw materials, primarily cotton thread, and some spare parts were not available when needed. This was especially true for the Lao Viang cloth factory and so its production was limited. Therefore in 1987 both factories will strive to expand their trade and bartering in order to achieve more and to make the foreign currency trade more rewarding than in the past. In addition they will strive to repair their equipment appropriately for the actual conditions. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 12 Feb 87 p 1] 8149

ROUTE 13 CLEARING OPERATIONS--These road repair operations were aimed primarily at the towns along highway 13, namely Phon Hong District, Thoulakhom District, Keo-Oudom District, Feuang District, Kasi District and Vang Viang District which extend from 44 km (Lingsan) to 264 km where three roads join at Salaphoukhoun. This stretch is 220 km long. In addition they also repaired the highway from Hin Heun, Ban Don Village, to Sanakham District, which is 170 km long, from Houai Mo, Ban Son Village, to Saisomboun District, which is 52 km long, and from Ban Chiang Village to Met District, which is 68 km long. In the actual cooperation between the state and the people, the multiethnic people cleared the grass and brush 15 meters back from both sides of the road; for 10 meters of this distance they cleared thoroughly. In addition they cleaned the drainage ditches and some of the culverts. Comrade Bounneun Saignason, the deputy head of the transportation and construction service of Vientiane Province told our group of reporters that this drive to clear the grass and brush along highway 13 started on 28 January. In cooperation with the administrations of the various districts the multiethnic people pressed forward with their duties. Now they are finished in some districts: Phon Hong District, Kasi District and Vang Viang District. It is expected that they will be finished in the other districts by the middle of this February. The party secretary of Phon Hong District told us that the people were working hard and were self-sufficient in food and lodging. In addition they also created an atmosphere of happiness and solidarity. In many villages they formed friendships, etc.; they said that they would meet and work together again. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 12 Feb 87 p 2] 8149

PAKSE RICE PRICES--From the beginning of January to the present the grain branch of Pakse District, Champassak Province has been able to purchase and barter for 259 tons of rice from the people and farmers of its locality. Of this they bartered for 221 tons worth a total of 1.7 million kip. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 9 Jan 87 p 1] 8149

FORESTRY ENTERPRISE INCOME--On the morning of 6 January at Forestry Corporation No 3 (Thabok), which is affiliated with the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives, a ceremony was held to summarize the results of the past year. Mr Phimpha Thepkhamrouang, an alternate member of the Party Central Committee joined in the ceremony. In the past year this corporation was able to exploit 31,513 cubic meters of logs, which exceeded their goal by 5 percent. Compared with operations in 1985, this was an increase of 7.3 percent. The use of the various species of tree increased from 44 species in 1985 to 59 species in 1986 when they took a total of 7,194 trees producing 15,866 logs. The exploitation of the forests has increased by 50.7 percent. Transportation and contracted construction exceeded the plan by 45.4 percent. They were able to achieve a total income of 196,506,277 kip, which was an increase of 98.7 percent over 1985. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 9 Jan 87 p 1] 8149

PAKSONG SECURITY, COFFEE PRODUCTION--During the time from the first party congress of their district until the second, the multiethnic people of Paksong District, Champassak Province steadily transformed and built up the economy and society of their district in addition to their successes in defending the peace and in overcoming the clever tricks of the enemy, who hoped to destroy the revolution and the happiness of the people. They created a complete network of mobile and stationary guerrilla units at the grassroots production level and maintained order in their district which was normal for a production base. In building up the economy they expanded on their strong points in order to build up the living standard of the people so that they would have enough food to be self-sufficient at the production base level. At present there are 14,951 hectares of coffee groves which is 1.31 times greater than in 1983. Of this 1,339.42 hectares belongs to cooperatives. There are 10,940 hectares on which coffee is harvested; this is 1.52 times as much as in 1983. The crop in 1985 totalled 4,500 tons which is 1.52 times as much as in 1983. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 13 Jan 87 p 2] 8149

LUANG PRABANG TRANSPORT UNIT INCOME--In 1986 the workers of the Transportation, Repair and Spare Parts Corporation which is affiliated with the transportation and post service of Luang Prabang Province expanded their field of expertise after the announced change to the new system of socialist business; they concentrated on carrying out their special tasks to fulfill their plan. They were able to achieve an income of 34 million kip from the sale of spare parts and from transportation. They received this income from transportation by land and water, repairing and supplying spare parts and building materials, etc. They were able to fulfill their obligation to the budget in the amount of 7 million kip. These accomplishments played an important part in developing the economies of the localities in Luang Prabang Province and have made them steadily stronger. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 10 Jan 87 p 1] 8149

LUANG PRABANG DISTRICT TRADE--In 1986 the trade service of Oudomsai District, Luang Prabang Province worked to serve society and successfully bartered for goods with the multiethnic people of their localities. During this period they distributed goods of various kinds to the stores and trade cooperatives; these goods consisted of production equipment and household items with a total value of 33 million kip. In addition they bought forest products from the people which included 12 tons of benzoin, 12 tons of cardamom, 12 tons of garlic, etc. In the past year district trade officials fulfilled their obligation to the budget in the amount of 8 million kip, which was 40 percent more than in 1985. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 12 Jan 87 p 1] 8149

CHAMPASSAK DISTRICT BANKING--In 1986 savings account activity in Sanasom Boun District, Champassak Province expanded, and there was widespread interest in this on the part of the people. During this period the people of various localities brought the money they had saved amounting to 30 million kip and deposited it in the district branch of the state bank. Of this 28 million kip was from the enterprise sector. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 12 Jan 87 p 1] 8149

BOLIKHAMSAI DISTRICTS, SECURITY--In 1984 they proceeded in accordance with the policies of the revolution in this new era, for example the policy concerning administration of the economy so that it would be in line with the capabilities of the localities and with real conditions. For this reason the central authority agreed to set up a Bolikhamsai Province guidance committee. This province consists of six districts: Thaphabat District, Paksan District, Pakkading District, Khamkeut District, Viang Thong District and Laksao District. These are made up of 40 cantons which include 523 villages. The population totals about 122,360. There are 41 tribes and 3 large ethnic groups: the Lao Loum, the Lao Theung and the Lao Soung [Hmong]. The people of this province understand that everything is new and beautiful for them because great effort has been expended in moving forward. They did this because they were very responsible. Cadres who formerly worked at the district level had to work at the province level. Every service which had been a branch of a district became a branch of a province. Everything became new and beautiful, but making this change was not possible all at once. However, with the attention of the Party Central Committee and the perseverance of the guidance committees of the province and the districts and cantons, there was a great effort to defend the nation and build socialism. In the area of defense this brought their localities the peace of a production base. And this meant that some areas of the economy made important new advances. For example agriculture and forestry in this province became strong points enabling the people of Bolikhamsai Province to make steady progress. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 14 Jan 87 p 2] 8149

CSO: 4206/73

LAO BORDER TRADE ATMOSPHERICS IN LOEI, UBON REPORTED

Lao Delegation States Needs

Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 12 Mar 87 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Efforts To Solve the Border Problems: Thai-Lao Trade Looks Bright, Negotiations at Local Level Are Smooth"]

[Text] In the Thai-Lao negotiations on cross-border trade, the Lao representatives expressed an interest in Thai farming and asked to be allowed to observe activities before returning home.

A bilateral meeting was held at the auditorium of the Loei provincial administrative headquarters at 1400 hours on 10 March. Mr Chiwin Sutthisuwan, the governor of Loei Province, headed the Thai delegation. Mr Khamnaen Phanthavong, the deputy administrative chief for financial affairs, Vientiane Province, Laos, headed the 6-man Lao delegation.

After the 2-hour meeting, Mr Chiwin revealed that this meeting at the local level was aimed at improving relations between the two countries. In particular, Vientiane Province borders Chiang Khan and Pak Chom districts in Loei Province.

Mr Chiwin stated that the negotiations focused on trade issues. An agreement was reached on a bilateral exchange of goods. Laos wants clothing, consumer goods, building materials, medicines, crop seed, fruit tree seedlings, and insecticides. Thailand wants forest products and upland field crops from Laos.

Those at the meeting also discussed the border problems that have arisen. The two sides agreed to work together in solving the problems and cooperate more with each other. As for tourism along the Mekong River in support of Visit Thailand Year, there are still security problems. The Lao side asked that this be discussed at the embassy level.

The governor of Loei Province stated that further negotiations will be held. The negotiations will be expanded to include representatives from Sayaboury Province, Laos, which borders four districts in Loei Province: Tha Li, Phu Rua, Dan Sai, and Na Hao.

The Lao delegation will return to Vientiane at 1300 hours on 11 March. Before they leave, they will observe Thai agricultural activities at the teachers college and the technical college. They will observe activities concerning garden crops, upland field crops, and fruit.

Loei-Vientiane Agreements Signed

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 17 Mar 87 pp 7, 11

[Unattributed report: "Thai-Lao Agreement Signed at Negotiations in Loei, Purpose Is To Improve Relations

[Text] Mr Chiwin Sutthisuwan, the governor of Loei Province, stated that Loei Province invited a delegation from Vientiane Province, Laos, to come discuss the problems concerning border relations at the local level and trade problems. He said that the purpose was to help foster friendship and solidarity between the two countries so that the Mekong River can be a river of peace. The delegation from Vientiane, which was headed by Mr Khamnaen Phanthavong, traveled to Loei Province. A meeting was held on 10 March 1987, and a joint agreement was signed. This agreement stated:

1. Both sides will abide by the terms of the agreement reached by the governments of Thailand and Laos in 1979 in an effort to promote friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries, particularly people at the local level.
2. The purpose of this meeting was to promote Thai-Lao relations at the local level, particularly between the peoples of Loei Province and Vientiane Province, in order to help improve relations on other fronts and solve the existing problems, or conflicts.
3. Another aim was to promote friendly relations between Thailand and Laos by supporting and promoting cultural and sports exchanges at the local level.
4. The meeting was also held in order to promote trade and exchanges of goods between the two countries. The trade representatives from both sides discussed matters and stipulated operations modes. They will submit these to their governments for approval.
5. The two sides agreed in principle to cooperate in solving the local problems peacefully on the basis of a fraternal relationship for the benefit of both sides.
6. The two sides agreed to promote friendship in order to turn the Mekong River, which forms the boundary between the two countries, into a river of peace. The two sides will use the principle of "give and take" in solving the problems and in making use of the Mekong River.

Loei Governor Comments on Visit

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 9 Mar 87 pp 1, 15

[Excerpt] On the morning of 8 March at the Loei provincial administrative headquarters, Mr Chiwin Sutthisuwan, the governor of Loei Province, told a reporter assigned to the province that the policy of the Thai government is to promote friendly relations with Laos. This policy resulted from a trip to Vientiane, Laos. Thailand sent a delegation there to promote better relations. The governors of the provinces that border Laos accompanied the delegation. During the visit, we invited Lao officials to visit Thailand. On 6 March, the secretary to the Lao ambassador sent a letter informing provincial officials that on 10 March, six senior officials led by Mr Khamnaen Chanthavong, the deputy administrative chief for Vientiane Province, will visit the province. Provincial officials will be pleased to welcome this delegation. Officials will be sent to escort the delegation from Nong Khai Province, said the provincial governor.

The governor said that the talks will be held at the provincial administrative headquarters. Those participating in the talks will include senior provincial officials, the president of the provincial Chamber of Commerce, and members of the Six-District Border Committee. One purpose of the meeting is to improve relations. Another is to discuss border trade, cultural and sporting events, and, in particular, tourism. The province's policy is to promote tourism along the Mekong River by making boats available for trips along the river. If the negotiations with Laos are successful, this will increase security for tourists. We must make the Mekong River a river of peace, said Mr Chiwin.

As for border trade in Loei Province, officials have opened a trade point in Chiang Khan District. Local trade will be permitted every Tuesday-Thursday. The border committee will check the goods and affix seals before the goods are taken out of the country.

Ubon Border Trade

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 11 Mar 87 pp 7, 11

[Unattributed report: "Phibun Mangsahan District Opens Thai-Lao Market on Saturdays"]

[Text] Mr Phichit Sisaeng, the district officer in Phibun Mangsahan District, Ubon Ratchathani Province, told reporters that in cooperation with farmers and others in Ban Nong Mak, Ban Lao In Plaeng, Ban Thung Nong Pua, Ban Suan Pa Hin Sung, Ban Kaeng Sikhoton, Ban Ang Pratu, Ban Prong Din Dam, and Self-Help Settlement 1, the district will hold an open-air market on Saturdays in the Chong Mek area approximately 200 meters from the Thai-Lao border. This will be done in order to allow people to exchange and sell various agricultural goods and forest products, including various types of mushrooms, mountain vegetables, and souvenirs. The people from these villages will be able to buy and sell things, and merchants will be able to purchase forest products and agricultural goods at low prices. Besides this, this will promote tourism. Those who go there will be able to tour the Chong Mek area, an area that people have heard about for a long time.

THAILAND

WEAPONS SHOW ASSAILED IN COMMENTARIES

Paper Supports Disarmament

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 19 Mar 87 p 3

[Editorial: "War Merchants"]

[Text] Today, various companies that produce war weapons are holding a show at a department store in order to advertise their weapons. It is said that 300 companies from more than 30 countries are participating in the weapons show. Even though they are advertising goods just like other goods, these goods are used to kill people. Because of this, peace groups are protesting this show.

The weapons companies feel that Thailand is of strategic importance, and they know that this region is not at peace. They are holding this trade show in order to show the various governments the power and efficiency of their weapons. Their only intention is to get countries to purchase their weapons for use in the militaries of these countries. This is normal for merchants, whose only concern is profits. Furthermore, this show of the power of these weapons will just serve to promote the arms race and lead to more disasters in the world.

At a time when the great powers are trying to find a way to reduce weapons and are holding meetings in an attempt to reach an agreement to end the arms race, weapons producers from several of the great powers are making a great effort to sell weapons to the underdeveloped countries for use in fighting each other in Indochina, the Middle East, and elsewhere. Today, the war weapons all come from weapons dealers in the great-power countries.

The search for a lasting peace will be just a letter on an international agreement as long as the arms race continues. There will be no peace as long as this arms race and spread of firepower continues. The underdeveloped countries will all fall victim to the weapons dealers, who just want to sell their weapons.

The same is true of this weapons show in Thailand. They want to sell their weapons to other countries besides Thailand. They want to expand the conflict in Indochina. Each country is trying to win using force instead of trying to settle matters through negotiations. Wars, whether declared or not, will

continue, with the support of the countries that want to sell weapons to these countries.

There will be no limited self-defense or promotion of real peace as long as the arms race continues. The world is on the verge of another disaster because of the efforts of these arms merchants. This weapons show clearly shows that more and more powerful weapons that are capable of killing large numbers of people will continue to be developed.

Columnist Views Weaponry as No Solution

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 20 Mar 87 pp 9, 14

[Article by Badaeng: "War Goods, the Concealed Picture of Merchants"]

[Excerpts] This is the time of the "Defense Asia 87" trade show, which is a weapons show that is being held by foreign traders and certain Thai traders with the support of the Ministry of Defense.

If an order is placed for such goods, it will definitely not be for some paltry sum. Rather, it will be for billions of baht. The companies that manage to sell will certainly not be cheated, because the buyers are all state organizations that have the authority to spend the people's tax money as they see fit.

The question is, who benefits from such shows? Excuse me, but the answer is the weapons dealers, the weapons agents, and the producers, all of whom are foreigners. Thailand does not have any real weapons producers. Others who stand to benefit are certain people in the military.

Looking at this buying and selling of weapons, which is perfectly legal, has anyone thought about whether this will increase the country's security or whether it will just increase the danger? This is something that should be considered carefully.

One of the foreigners participating in this weapons show said that there are conflicts in this region and that Thailand is in danger of being invaded because of its central position. He said that if we have a strong military and can defend ourselves, no one will dare attack us. Do you see? The reasons cited by this arms dealer are aimed at frightening us without reason. That is, is it true that we are engaged in a conflict? How serious is the conflict? Actually, the conflict is limited to the border area. But countries throughout the world have border problems. Is Thailand really in danger of being invaded? If someone does invade us, will they try to conquer the entire country or just cross the border as a provocation and then leave? And if our military does have good weapons, will we be able to defend ourselves?

The weapons dealers don't say that Thailand already has sufficient weapons if it can improve the quality and skills of its personnel. All they talk about is purchasing weapons. Weapons dealers are no different from merchants who use

various advertisements in an effort to persuade children to buy their candy. The children then beg their parents to buy the candy for them. If the parents refuse, the children become cranky. This is the way it is.

Vietnam provides an excellent example, particularly for Thailand and the Thai armed forces:

1. Modern weapons do not always ensure victory. If you go to the United States and talk with Americans, particularly Vietnam veterans, about the Vietnam War, you will see that they hate the Vietnamese, who defeated them in war. They can no longer boast of their great power. All they can do is hide their heads. And if you talk with the families that lost family members in the Vietnam War, you will see how much they hate war.

2. Vietnam, which won the war, is now a very poor and backward country. Vietnam will still be behind Thailand 30 years from now (unless we act like the hare in the Aesop fable about the hare and the tortoise).

I don't like to see advertistments showing the benefits of purchasing or stockpiling war weapons and protraying this as the only way to build security for the country or as the main element in defending the country and preventing others from invading the country. Because the truth is, this depends on having skilled leaders who are aware of the situation and who know how to "move two steps back in order to jump ahead 5 steps." Such leaders will be able to keep the country safe without seeking refuge in weapons.

Order 66/23 is proof that the use of force for more than 10 years failed to solve the problems. Only by ceasing to use "eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth" methods can there be peace. No Thai really wants to divide the country. It is injustice and evil that people oppose. It is these things within the bureaucracy that people want to eliminate.

Today, many Thai are businessmen. They know who is doing what in order to conceal the profits behind the sale of weapons. The claim that this will strengthen the country's security is laughable.

Opposition From Monk

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 18 Mar 87 p 7

[Article by Phra Phaisan Wisalo: "When Weapons Become Attractive Goods"]

[Excerpt] Weapons kill people in every corner of the world even before they are used in war. This is because they consume huge amounts of resources, leaving little that people can use to sustain life. The world spends at least 26 trillion baht a year on weapons. At the same time, about 20 million people die of starvation each year. A billion people are allowed to live in terrible poverty while their governments focus their attention on weapons. In particular, nuclear weapons are tended with the utmost care. This is true even in the United States. While it spends billions of dollars on the military, the income of one out of every seven people is below the poverty level.

For these reasons, Buddhism teaches that men of integrity should stay away from weapons. The Buddha forbid monks from touching weapons. The Buddha taught that laymen should avoid trading in weapons, because that is a wrong occupation. Bringing weapons into a temple was strictly forbidden. As for teaching military subjects, Phra Ubali Khunpamachan (Chan Sirichontho), a senior monk during the reign of Rama 6, said that "this is a bad subject. It is an evil subject. Because it shows no mercy or kindness to the other side. It leads to decline and ruin."

He also warned that even though people find it necessary to master military science, it should be understood that this is an evil subject that will eventually lead to ruin.

But today, people view weapons and military science as something wonderful. Not only do people bring weapons into the temples, but they show their weapons to children, which has become a tradition on Children's Day. They do this without realizing that this will foster a tendency toward violence and accustom people to resolving conflicts using violence. In many non-Buddhist countries, there are many people who oppose this. Many people are even against the production and sale of toy guns.

In Thailand, what is very alarming is that today, weapons are a very prominent item that are on sale everywhere. Advertisements for weapons are everywhere, too, in an attempt to make it seem as if war materials are attractive goods that should be purchased. This is creating a wrong view.

Sex and violence are major problems in the present period. Today, Thailand is an important sex market. We export sex goods throughout the world. It seems that we happy with our ability to bring billions of baht in foreign currency into the country this way.

As for violence, in just a few days from now, there will be a weapons show in Thailand. Even though this has been billed as the largest weapons show in Asia, this is not something about which we should be proud.

The advertisements want us to believe that these are the most modern weapons in the world. But the truth is, in the present period, all weapons are outdated. This is because they pose a great obstacle to the development of mankind. Until we succeed in eliminating weapons from the face of the earth, mankind will continue to face crisis after crisis. There will be no happiness, and man may even become extinct as a result of nuclear war.

The most important thing in protecting yourself from danger is not technology. Rather, it is conducting yourself properly. The most important factor in defending the country from the threat of war is not modern weapons and war materials. The most important factor is administering the country in an honest and just manner and focusing on developing the intelligence and improving the quality of the people so that they have confidence in their powers and hold firm to moral principles.

We all know that Ayuthaya fell twice. This happened because of poor administration, not because our weapons were inferior to those of Burma.

If the people are happy, have a good standard of living, and are righteous, it will be very difficult for anyone to invade and gain control of the country. Even if they manage to seize control, it would be only temporary. It would be difficult for them to control the lives of the people and control the institutions in society. Civil disobedience by people who believe in nonviolence is an important weapon that can be used to defend the country without having to rely on military weapons. This is the ultramodern weapon that must be used to resolve the conflicts in the world today.

The world is now too small and fragile for there to be another war using very destructive weapons. If we attach importance to intelligence and moral principles and see our potential, by giving attention to administering the country in a just manner, there will be peace and happiness. It will not be necessary to rely on destructive technology, which has never been a secure refuge for mankind.

11943

CSO: 4207/170

ACTIVITIES OF BORDER DEFENSE TROOPS REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Vu Manh Tuong: "Border Defense Troops Heighten Their Vigilance While Managing and Maintaining Security Well"]

[Text] Under the guidance of the upper echelon, Border Defense Troops have constantly heightened their vigilance and managed and maintained the security of the borders, coastline and islands of the fatherland well.

In combat along the Vietnam-China border, Border Defense Troops have beaten back many attacks by the enemy, killing and wounding many enemy troops, maintaining their own positions and defending the border. Many border defense posts have fought bravely and achieved high combat efficiency, such as the Xin Man and Nghia Thuan Posts in Ha Tuyen Province, the Bac Xa Post in Lang Son Province, the Po Hen Post in Quang Ninh Province, the Mu Ca Post in Lai Chau Province...

On the southwestern border, border defense units have coordinated with friendly forces in mopping up remnant enemy forces, killing and capturing many enemy troops, persuading many others to surrender and capturing many weapons.

In the struggle on the operational front, Border Defense Troops have conducted positive and determined activities. Along the northern border, they have uncovered and made arrests in hundreds of cases involving infiltration of our country by spies, commandoes and intelligence agents.

On the Vietnam-Laos border, Border Defense Troops have uncovered and wiped out many gangs of bandits and promptly solved a number of cases.

Administrative control efforts to prevent persons from crossing the border, fleeing the country by sea and infiltrating our country have also been intensified. Units have properly carried out their task of sending persons back across the northern border and have stopped persons on hundreds of different occasions from crossing the border to engage in trade or harvest Aquilaria agallocha along the Vietnam-Laos border. The Border Defense Troops of Tay Ninh Province have confiscated and turned over to the state 50 ounces of gold, 109 kilograms of Aquilaria agallocha, 2,800 meters of cloth, 10,000 vials of medicine and many other valuable goods. On the coastal and island

line, border defense units have made arrests in and prosecuted thousands of cases involving foreign boats and ships infiltrating our territorial waters to harvest marine products and conduct intelligence and spy operations.

In the struggle against reactionaries who are using religion and the ethnic minorities, Border Defense Troops have coordinated with People's Public Security Forces in solving a number of major cases.

7809

CSO: 4209/368

ARMY EDITORIAL URGES CADRES TO TREAT SOLDIERS FAIRLY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Feb 87 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Cadres Share Joys and Hardships with Soldiers"]

[Text] The most basic and revolutionary relationship within our army, the relationship between cadres and soldiers, is the relationship between comrades, between members of the same unit, a relationship based on complete political equality, on sharing the same revolutionary ideals and the same goals, to defend and build the socialist fatherland.

Cadres and soldiers consider each other to be their blood brothers. Regardless of the circumstances, our army never strays from this basic relationship, one of the important manifestations of which is the spirit of cadres and soldiers sharing joys and hardships.

In the wars of resistance against France and the United States, despite countless difficulties and hardships, the cadres and soldiers of our army were always united, always loved and assisted one another in the spirit of sharing everything they had with one another.

Under the new circumstances that exist today, our army is gradually becoming a regular and modern army and has been gradually implementing distribution based on different standards and policies for the cadres on the various levels and different standards and policies for cadres and soldiers. This distribution in accordance with labor is reasonable and necessary. Cadres are persons who serve in the army on a long-term basis under the officers system. Soldiers are youths who have reached military age and serve in the standing army for a limited amount of time. It is impossible to apply the same distribution policy to both cadres and soldiers and, even among cadres, the same policy cannot be applied to each of the different echelons.

However, the differences in these distribution standards and policies cannot be allowed to cause us to give light attention within the army to upholding the tradition of cadres and soldiers sharing joys and hardships. Under circumstance in which it is possible to meet each standard of troops and leadership cadres, it is only necessary to insure that the standards of troops and the lower echelons are met first and then to insure that one's own distribution standards are met. Of importance is the need to insure that each

person receives precisely what they are eligible to receive, that soldiers do not receive less than they should and cadres do not enjoy special rights and privileges that exceed their standards. Under circumstances in which the unit is encountering difficulties, experiencing shortages and encountering obstacles in receiving materials and equipment from the upper echelon, cadres must insure that soldiers have what they need first before thinking about themselves. They must remember and follow the teaching of the revered Uncle Ho: "When troops have not eaten, cadres cannot complain that they are hungry. When troops are not well clothed, cadres cannot complain that they are cold. When troops do not have adequate shelter, cadres cannot complain that they are tired..." When soldiers are not receiving all that is due to them under standards, cadres cannot assume the right to receive all that is due to them, but must share everything with soldiers, from food and utensils to newspapers, books, radios and so forth in the spirit of "sharing in both good times and bad." Nor can we allow a situation to occur in which soldiers do not receive enough to eat and their meals are bland; the commander cooks his own meals and prepares dishes for himself that sometime exceed the standards for which he is eligible; or allow a situation in which hundreds of soldiers do not receive a newspaper or have a radio but cadres have their own copy of the newspaper and take the radio for themselves. There are some cadres who have behaved this way. Their specious reasoning is: "Our cadres serve in the army for their entire lives. Soldiers are only in the army long enough to fulfill their obligation. If they lack something, they must put up with it, because they cannot be compared to cadres." This kind of thinking is incompatible with the revolutionary character of our army, with the qualities of leadership and command cadres, each of whom must be an example of sharing joys and hardships with soldiers, of concern for the masses, of comradeship, of loving and respecting soldiers as their blood brothers. The spirit of sharing joys and hardships is not confined to the distribution of material wealth, but must also be expressed in spiritual life. A good cadre is a person who always shares each joy, sorrow, concern and difficulty with soldiers. To do this, he must possess true revolutionary sentiments, not fear hard work or exhaustion, always maintain close contact with the masses and learn about every aspect of the life of each soldier so that he can help them to resolve their problems in a manner that conforms with both reason and sentiment.

Maintaining and strengthening the tradition of sharing joys and hardships within the army are mainly the responsibility of leadership and command cadres. Because, sharing joys is something that soldiers can do with cadres but sharing hardships with soldiers is something that cadres must do on their own. The cadre is the person responsible for sharing with the soldier each hardship and difficulty in life, particularly on the frontlines.

Sharing joys and hardships is a fine practice of cadres, one that plays a major role in building unity and closeness between cadres and soldiers, building an increasingly strong unit so that each task is completed in an excellent fashion.

7809

CSO: 4209/368

MILITARY

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

ILLEGAL VIDEO SHOWS--Recently, in coordination with the public security forces, the Precinct 1 Cultural Reform Unit discovered an illegal video show at the Insecticide Enterprise. The evidence seized included a video player and three unauthorized video cassettes: The Revenge of Niva (American), 100 Rifles (American), and New Rung of the Ladder (Indian). The case will be handled by the agency responsible. The showing of illegal video films in the agencies and enterprises is still a matter of concern. [Text] [Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 12 Feb 87 p 4] 11943

CSO: 4209/356

GENERAL SECRETARY SAID TO TRAVEL ON COMMERCIAL FLIGHT

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 17 Feb 87 p 4

[Handbook column by Thanh Thien: "General Secretary Travels on Airplane with Passengers"]

[Text] At the beginning of this year I had to go to Ho Chi Minh City by airplane on business. I took a nap on the airplane and when I awoke began to pay attention to what was going on around me. A rumor rapidly spread along the rows of seats: General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and several of his aides were aboard our flight.

Because I was sitting in the last row and couldn't see anything, I thought about that rumor. The press had just reported that the General Secretary had gone to pay a Tet visit and work with the people, enlisted men, and cadres in the Quang Ninh border province, at the port of Hai Phong, and a number of installations in the capital. Now, after Tet, was he going to work in the South? But when the General Secretary had to travel long distances the state provided a separate airplane, so why would he travel on an ordinary passenger flight?

A little later the airplane landed at Tan Son Nhat and the General Secretary and his aides said goodbye to the attendants and walked down the steps of the airplane.

The conversations among the passengers on the bus into the city that day concerning the General Secretary traveling on a passenger airplane expressed happiness and enthusiasm over a specific renovation in the leadership work, closeness to the masses, and economizing.

Renovation is a great and comprehensive revolution but must begin with truly specific deeds, even small ones, such as the one we witnessed and reported on today.

5616

CSO: 4209/358

NEED FOR WESTERN CREDITS MAY DRIVE WITHDRAWAL FROM CAMBODIA

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 24 Mar 87 p 12

[Article by Erhard Haubold: "Preferably Not Only With the Japanese--Vietnam Attempts Opening Up Its Foreign Policy and Hopes for Western Aid"]

[Text] Reporters from "capitalist" countries now have a somewhat easier time in getting a visa for Vietnam. Once arrived in Hanoi, they may count on a new Ministry of Information and regular press conferences. Diplomats report that it is now easier to invite Vietnamese officials for dinner. Such officials indeed like to come and tend to linger. One of the ablest Vietnamese diplomats has been appointed ambassador to Thailand, the "border country" of the ASEAN community: Le Mai who used to be chief interpreter in the 1970's Paris negotiations between Kissinger and Le Duc Tho. Many Vietnamese go in for expensive private lessons to learn English rather than Russian or French. FRG Ambassador Broudre-Groeger has not so far needed to put up the electronic rat trap he brought from home. While his predecessor had been housed in the rat- and mosquito-infested government-owned Thong Nhat Hotel, Broudre-Groeger was able after a short wait to move into an attractive home, constructed in the French colonial style. Vietnam's recent efforts at "opening up" international relations also include negotiations with France, Thailand and Malaysia on the establishment of new air links to Hanoi and Saigon as well as the request to Bonn to train young Vietnamese in such disciplines as international law, marketing and product management.

Vietnam has been cut off from Western development aid and technology ever since it invaded Cambodia almost 10 years ago. According to Huu Thon, deputy editor-in-chief of the party newspaper NHAN DAN, the country "has been short of" roughly \$2 billion per annum since 1975--the amount of aid received before the reunification of the two countries from the United States (for the south) and China (for North Vietnam). Many Vietnamese economists say that Cambodia "upsets everything" and obstructs trade with the West, scholarships and even the government guaranteed export finances. The "cost" of the campaign in the neighboring country and the expansion into Indochina, is more and more evident. After all, Western loans and technical knowledge are needed if the reforms agreed at the Sixth Party Conference held in December are to have any success, and they will be needed even more if economic liberalization should fail. One economist complained that "the stuff sent us by the socialist fraternal countries often amounts to second rate 'museum pieces.' The send us

slide rules instead of computers, and their knowledge with regard to oil exploration is far less than that of the Americans."

Almost the entire report on the latest CP congress deals with the economic goals of a nation that, since its last great victory (against the Americans), has chased utopias and tried a much too ambitious leap forward on the way to socialism without even being able to feed its rapidly growing population (this might amount to almost 100 million at the turn of the millenium). Economic necessity may represent the prime motivation for Hanoi's announcement that it intends by 1990 to withdraw its entire occupation army from Vietnam. If this should prove to be the case, the Western boycott, imposed after the invasion, and the "bleeding white" pursued by China and the ASEAN countries would indeed register a success. In the case of the FRG, a 1979 Cabinet decision prevents the grant of monetary or technical aid to Vietnam. Only humanitarian aid is permitted (for example after typhoon-caused disasters). This aid is extended via "authorized organizations" (such as Caritas), which receive additional money from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The discussion on the details and preconditions of the troop withdrawal has not even begun, not to mention the possible back doors that Vietnamese diplomacy--famous for its negotiating skills--might have built in. However, several Western diplomats in Hanoi recommend trusting the 1990 target at least for the moment. The chances for ending the Cambodia conflict are said to be better than at any time before. At the same time Vietnamese flexibility might be quickly exhausted. The West should therefore "tempt" the Vietnamese with additional material aid and strengthen the "reformers" in the CP. If this is not done, a hardening of attitudes and even tighter links with the Soviet Union are unavoidable, and the "Stalinists" would see their prejudices confirmed and consider themselves justified for advocating the permanent occupation of Cambodia. Many observers consider the promotion of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach--since last December a full Politburo member and a deputy prime minister--proof of Vietnam's attempt to break through its international isolation and push open the door to the West.

The foreign colony in Hanoi also notes with approval that Vietnam--for the first time--professes willingness to repay its debts, in particular to the International Monetary Fund (whose delegation has just ended its annual inspection) and the Club of Paris. At the same time, though, Vietnam is asking for "start-up capital," because it will need new machines and replacement parts to produce goods for export and earn foreign exchange. The people at Interagra, the branch office of Jean-Baptiste Doumeng, the "red baron" from France, say that "we must create the conditions for Vietnam to be able to service our loans." Doumeng is constructing rice mills in the Mekong Delta (with West German machines), also silos in the port of Saigon (20-30 percent of Vietnamese harvests are ruined by rain and rats) and, as payment, accepts products such as rice and tapioca that he sells in Africa and Europe. Though having suffered poor experiences, the French "Coface" appears willing to provide guarantees, in contrast to the German "Hermes" which ceased operations in Vietnam after two failures to have its claims settled.

The Vietnamese think that at least this kind of obstacle could be removed now, and they are no longer complaining about the Western boycott. They profess to

appreciate that no major loans may be expected before the withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia. At the same time they ask Western visitors "not to leave us alone with the Japanese." Disregarding Vietnamese guest workers on the way to the Middle East, half the passengers in each of the three aircraft that weekly fly from Hanoi to Bangkok consist of Japanese businessmen who wear blue "pin stripes" even in the tropical heat. The government owned Tang Loy Hotel at the edge of Hanoi is described as the "Mecca for the Japanese" who are actually maintaining agencies there--in addition to the official representatives of the major commercial firm Nissho Iwai and the Japanese-Vietnamese trade association that is composed of around 40 companies. Half of all Vietnamese imports from hard currency countries are accounted for by Japanese firms which, according to Western diplomats, "offer specially favorable loans with the aim of penetrating the market" and have achieved a trading volume of \$270 million. The Vietnamese say "even though we have to pay in foreign exchange--we prefer Japanese products to gifts from the Soviet Union."

European embassies intimate that aid at home represents the best aid to Vietnamese refugees. More financial aid could provide jobs and food, thereby preventing potential economic refugees from carrying out their plans. Such aid as well as the possibility for private aid organizations to use money from the Bonn Development Aid Ministry ("technical-humanitarian aid") for the support of new types of indigenous administration such as cooperatives in the purchase of pumps or machines (for example), is said to have been discussed with the CDU/CSU Bundestag fraction's spokesman on development aid Pinger who recently traveled in both North and South Vietnam. Bonn might well use this circuitous approach to provide more aid than is available from the limited budget of the Foreign Ministry--and without violating Western boycott agreements. This would show that the GDR is not the only German country to be solicitous of Vietnam.

11698

CSO: 4620/22

YOUTH UNION URGED TO STEER ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Feb 87 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Assault Youths Should Take Lead in Implementing Three Great Economic Programs"]

[Text] The entire party and all the people, with youths acting as an assault force, should make a supreme effort to implement the three great economic programs put forward by the Sixth CPV Congress. With their vast capabilities in terms of labor, scientific and technical knowledge, and creative intelligence, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and our young generation are good at contributing to making the three great programs part and parcel of daily life.

Guided by the goals of these programs, the youth union at the local and basic levels should, with state and sector assistance, draw up its own plans for taking part in solving weaknesses and key problems in productive labor, distribution, circulation, and organization of livelihood. The two pointers we should hold on to in fostering the assault role of youths are to involve them in any scientific and technical work and urge them to take the initiative in renovating the managerial structure.

Serving the three economic programs directly, the youth union should apply technical advances to production, make the most of local labor and land resources, and generate happy changes in production, animal husbandry, processing of agricultural products, and production of export goods to attain high output and high quality. Rural youths should vigorously accelerate intensive farming, multicropping, and acreage expansion, encompassing rice, subsidiary food crops, and starchy crops. Union chapters in cooperatives and production collectives should master some key technical work that boosts labor productivity and should contribute to renovating the managerial structure and speeding up the effort to reorganize production and build a new socialist countryside. In 1987, union organizations and rural youths must take the lead in the movement to standardize crop varieties, especially setting up teams and units to produce them at the basic level, and in the movement to make fertilizer, prevent and fight pests, and take an active part in building water conservancy projects, refining the irrigation network, and building small hydroelectric power stations to serve production and living standards. The union at various levels should create conditions for a large

number of youths to take part in devising and supervising production plans and to strike at negative phenomena in production, distribution, circulation, and obligatory product deliveries to the collectives and the state. Depending on local conditions, grassroots union organizations should set up teams and units of young laborers to engage simultaneously in farming and the production of consumer and export goods. They should improve animal husbandry, fish breeding, and fishing and should develop marine products and rapidly increase exports.

Youths in industry, small industry, handicrafts, commerce, and the service trades should accelerate the movement of "laborers creating, saving, and overfulfilling the state plan." They should speed up the effort to stimulate union members, youths, workers, and civil servants, particularly those in the sectors of electricity, coal, and technical supplies, to make more products for agriculture and the consumer goods industries. Each basic union installation should have at least a project of youths serving agriculture. District-based enterprises and factories should band together with the Agricultural Youth Federation to implement the three economic programs. Emulation meetings to gather "initiatives in support of the three economic programs" and to exhibit "new products" should be held. Union members should take the lead in reorganizing production, developing secondary occupations, and using raw materials and provisions fully to produce more consumer and export goods. Youths should play an assault role in renovating the managerial structure, adhering to technical standards satisfactorily, and raising output and product quality. Strict norms should be set for projects designed to encourage "youths to drive vehicles and use machinery safely" and to set an example at "sale counters and stores" and "youth projects." The union should "develop worker skills and hold competitions to select outstanding workers" and award the "golden hands" appellation to union members and youths for fine achievements in consumer and export production.

Youths in schools and young intellectuals should emulate to find the best ways to implement these great economic programs. Innovations and discoveries by union members and youths should comport with production and should serve the three programs directly--first of all, grain production, tree planting, and forest maintenance and protection. Union organizations in schools should organize properly student labor units during summer vacation time to serve local production and social activities effectively. They should forge brotherhood ties between schools and basic production installations and should foster the role of the former as local cultural, scientific, and technical centers.

Together with raising training quality and combat readiness, youths in the armed forces, chiefly military units engaged in economic activities, should make plans for effective implementation of the three programs. Military units should expand brotherhood ties with local youths to strengthen army-people cooperation and harmoniously accelerate production and social activities.

To help the young generation carry out the three great economic programs, youth proselytization work should turn over a new leaf, with well-defined designs, clear-cut goals, and tangible measures. Union echelons should promptly overcome red tape, bureaucratism, utopianism, and ostentatiousness. The union should have realistic programs of action with no empty slogans and no resounding but unfeasible endeavors. To renovate youth work, the union should simultaneously renovate its organization, its apparatus, and the ranks of its cadres. In the days to come, union echelons should discuss and "translate the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress into youth performances."

9213/12851

CSO: 4209/347

ROLE OF FATHERLAND FRONT IN UPCOMING ELECTIONS OUTLINED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 15 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by architect Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front: "The Most Important Task of the Front in the Elections Is To Hold Discussions To Recommend Qualified Candidates"--portions within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] According to a decision of the National Assembly, the election of deputies to the Eighth National Assembly will be held in April 1987. The Council of State has also decided to conduct the election of people's councillors at the district, village, and equivalent levels on the same date nationwide.

The election to the National Assembly and people's councils at the two basic levels is a very important political activity aimed at organizing and mobilizing the people throughout the country to take part concretely in building, strengthening, and fostering the laboring people's right to collective mastery, consolidating and raising the managerial skills of the socialist state in the process.

Following the Sixth CPV Congress, we should resolutely renovate electoral work, making it genuinely democratic and law abiding, and resisting attempts to skim the surface of things, pay lipservice to democracy, and bend people to our will.

/The Front's most important task in the elections is to hold discussions to designate candidates/--a key endeavor on which electoral success depends. Blending party will with popular support, the Front should go out of its way to foster the people's right to collective mastery forcefully. We should trust, rely on, and listen to the people in every respect, fighting vigorously to eliminate overbearingness and sham democracy. In doing so, Front committees at various levels should grasp the following fundamental principles:

1. All those designated by Front committees at various levels to run for election to the National Assembly and people's councils at various levels should have received prior endorsement by the collective of laboring people at

the grassroots level, political parties, mass organizations, or social local organizations.

2. Before holding discussions to designate candidates for election in an electoral district, Front committees should ask the laboring people at places of work and residence of these candidates to make collective comments on their qualifications.

3. All nominees for National Assembly posts should be selected in strict accordance with standards. Under no circumstances should counterrevolutionaries, opportunists, or backward and decadent elements be allowed to slip into the National Assembly and people's councils at various levels.

4. In each electoral district, the number of candidates for nomination should be higher than the number of nominees; and the number of nominees for election to the National Assembly and people's councils should exceed the number of elected offices at least by two.

All nominees on each ticket should have adequate qualifications, and electors should be given freedom of choice.

To comply appropriately with the above principles, Front committees in provinces, cities, and special zones under jurisdiction of the central government should take local realities into account in establishing a timetable for discussions and nominations along with details on what, how, and when to act. In light of experience from the method of "three times going down and two times going up" in previous elections, the nomination process should include five key activities, as follows:

1. /Prepare and organize joint conferences/ with political parties, mass organizations, sectors, and localities concerned in order to achieve a consensus on selection criteria and the composition and number of nominees and to assign the nomination task to various sectors, mass organizations, and localities.

2. /Prepare and organize nomination conferences/. On the basis of the number and composition of nominees previously agreed upon, political parties, mass organizations, sectors, and basic units should hold elector conferences to recommend candidates.

3. /Prepare and organize initial nomination conferences/ to hear reports and comments on the tickets of candidates and to approve plans for collecting popular comments on these tickets.

4. /Gather as much collective comment as possible/ from the laboring people at places of work and residences of candidates on their qualifications.

5. /Prepare and hold final nomination conferences/ to endorse the tickets of candidates officially.

All these scheduled tasks are important and interrelated, requiring strict adherence to priorities and deadlines as regulated by the electoral law. They

should be planned carefully, and an effort should be made to avoid doing things by halves or going over the same ground again and again.

In Circular No 16 of 24 December 1984, the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front issued a detailed timetable for selecting candidates for election to people's councils. Enclosed with the circular was a compendium designed to help localities understand the main points of how to nominate candidates for election to the National Assembly.

In sum, the Front is called on to perform many important and complex tasks before the elections. Since the preparatory time is very short and since the nomination process is being conducted at a time of severe economic hardships, Front committees at various levels should see these activities as a central task during the first 6 months of 1987.

9213/9312

CSO: 4209/324

SAIGON GIAI PHONG EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON UPCOMING ELECTIONS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 18 Feb 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Electing Delegates to the National Assembly and People's Councils: Renovate Consciousness and Working Methods"]

[Text] On 19 April 1987 the people of Ho Chi Minh City, along with the entire nation, will elect delegates to the Eighth National Assembly, elect delegates to the fifth term precinct, district, subprecinct, and village people's councils, and elect a number of additional delegates to the third municipal people's council.

During its recent 12th session, the Seventh National Assembly criticized itself for not having "fulfilled its responsibility toward the people or met their aspirations and desires." Broad public opinion has judged that criticism to be strict and to generalize the weaknesses and deficiencies of the popularly elected organs in our country.

There still exists the situation of the members of popularly elected organs being selected and elected, and operating, in a formalistic manner. In many instances, the party committee echelons still perform the functions of the governmental administration. In many places there is still pressure in selecting people for election to the popularly elected organs. Many people's committees do not yet truly respect the people's councils. The popularly elected organs do not yet have favorable conditions for correctly implementing their functions, responsibility, and authority as stipulated by the constitution.

That situation has not only prevented the collective mastership right of the working people from being exercised but has also created on the part of a considerable number of the cadres and people an attitude of apathy and a lack of enthusiasm, of casting votes in a pro-forma manner every time there is an election.

The Sixth Party Congress realized and criticized that situation, while also adopting the following stands: "In order to establish a new management mechanism, it is necessary to carry out a major reform of the organization and apparatus of the state organs," and the "carrying out a purification campaign and improving the effectiveness of state management."

In addition to stressing the viewpoint of "making the people the root," the above decisions of the Sixth Party Congress brought about for the present National Assembly and peoples' councils elections a profound revolutionary renovation, which the party organization and people of our city are resolved to carry it out in actual practice. If that is to be accomplished, we cannot but carry out a campaign to renovate consciousness and working methods in carrying out the elections.

With regard to consciousness, under the conditions of the party being in power, it is necessary to overcome the diseases of bureaucratism and remoteness from the masses, first of all by overcoming misunderstandings about the functions, roles, responsibility, and authority of the popularly elected organs; overcome the attitude of regarding lightly, and thus dealing with in a formalistic manner, the activities of the popularly elected organs; and enabling the party committee echelons, the people's committees, the cadres and the people to firmly grasp the articles of the law regarding the functions, missions, and authority of the popularly elected organs.

With regard to the method of carrying out elections, they must be carried out seriously, with a spirit of speaking frankly and speaking the truth, fully reviewing the term of the previous popularly elected organ; the selection of people to be candidates must be truly democratic and imposition, coercion, and commandism must be resolutely opposed; and the role of the Fatherland Front and the mass organizations in selecting and introducing people who are worthy and fully qualified to be candidates, and in supervising the elections, must be developed to the highest degree. It is necessary to create all necessary conditions so that the voters can learn about the candidates, and we must oppose the tendency for candidates to present themselves before the voters in only a pro-forma, formalistic manner, and the tendency to "hide in the collective shadow," which prevents voters from understanding the intentions, action programs, and ability of the candidates.

In addition to completing the steps of the campaign to commemorate the founding of the party and preparing to carry out the campaign to "purify and increase the combativeness of the party," the party committee echelons, the governmental administrations, and the Fatherland Front Committee in the city must be concerned with doing a truly good job of organizing the present elections of popularly elected organs, in correct accordance with the renovation requirements of the party.

5616

CSO: 4209/358

NEW REGULATIONS ENCOURAGE HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY IN HANOI

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 4 Mar 87 p 1

[Article: "The 9th Municipal People's Council Holds Extraordinary Session (Its 9th Session). It Decides To Hold an Election To Replace 10 Municipal People's Council Deputies; Hears Report on the Plan for Holding the Election on 19 April; Hears Report on the Five New Regulations of the Municipality Aimed at Developing Production and the Services and Looking After Living Conditions; and Establishes Groups To Inspect Arrangements for the Election and the Implementation of the Five New Regulations"]

[Text] On 3 March, the Municipal People's Council held an extraordinary session (its 9th session) to discuss a number of urgent matters concerning the election and a number of other important jobs. Tran Tan, Council chairman, read the report of the Municipal People's Council concerning the ten 9th Municipal People's Council deputies who, having been transferred to other jobs and being no longer able to serve on the people's council, submitted their resignations and suggested that the people's council agree that these comrades not serve as deputies. The people's committee will file a report with the Council of Ministers requesting permission to elect ten new Municipal People's Council deputies on 19 April.

The deputies unanimously endorsed the above suggestions.

Pham Sy Liem, vice chairman of the Municipal People's Committee, reported on the plan of the Fatherland Front Committee and the Municipal People's Committee for guiding the various stages in the election of deputies to the 8th National Assembly and the election of people's council deputies on the various levels. The Municipal People's Council has requested that all levels and sectors concentrate on providing guidance and organizing the election so that it is carried out in a truly democratic manner, in accordance with the law and in keeping with the spirit of party and state directives.

Then, Tran Tan reported to the council on the regulations issued by the Municipal People's Committee on 21 February 1987 with the aims of developing private and household production and services, looking after the living conditions and heightening the spirit of responsibility of administrative agencies to the people. He explained the basic view behind the new regulations as liberating each production force and accelerating the

circulation of goods. All forces that increase the social product and accelerate the development of service activities are encouraged by the municipality.

While guaranteeing the business autonomy of state-operated economic units, the various sectors have the responsibility of creating the conditions for the household and private segments of the economy to correctly implement the new regulations. Creating additional jobs and increasing the income earned through the household economy create additional wealth for society and also create additional strength with which to fight negative phenomena. The purpose of expanding the circulation of goods is to manage the market. The market cannot be managed by "closing rivers to traffic and banning markets." The problem faced is to maintain order and discipline while displaying dynamism in managing the economy and managing society. The purpose of maintaining order and discipline is to enable the economy to develop in a dynamic manner and not let the economy stagnate as it has under the management mechanism based on "bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies.

Tran Tan emphasized: the new regulations promulgated by the municipality reflect the economic views of the 6th Congress and express a commitment by the administration to producers and persons engaged in service activities.

The immediate need is for the sectors and services of the municipality to rapidly introduce the new regulations in everyday life by adopting specific regulations that pertain to those matters within the scope of their responsibility. These specific regulations must be presented to the Municipal People's Committee for approval during the first days of March. All levels and sectors must also continue to widely inform the people about the above regulations and listen to the opinions of cadres and the people concerning these regulations. If problems arise in the implementation of these regulations and assistance is needed from the ministries or neighboring provinces, the city will take additional steps in order to create every possible condition for resolving these problems.

Also at this session, Vice Chairman Nguyen Tien Duc reported on the mobilization of grain in the outskirts of Hanoi. Vice Chairman Nghiem Chuong Chau reported on the situation concerning the Cau Nhi Temple cultural ruins, which were violated by the Ba Dinh Ward People's Committee, and the decision by the Municipal People's Committee assigning the Culture-Information Service and the Ba Dinh Ward People's Committee the responsibility of dismantling the newly constructed service projects there and restoring the Cau Nhi Temple to its former condition.

At the same session, the people's council established six groups to inspect preparations for the election and the implementation of the five new regulations.

7809

CSO: 4209/372

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[Text]

Chronology

(15 November — 14 December 1986)

NOVEMBER

15 — 20. Vietnam responds to the "torch run for peace and children" being staged in the world.

18. *Hanoi*: Holding of a grand meeting to celebrate the 56th founding anniversary of the Vietnam National United Front (18 Nov. 1930 — 18 Nov. 1986).

— *New York*: The Asian Association holds a Vietnamese poetry recital about Vietnam's history and the works of the poetess Ho Xuan Huong (19th century).

19. *Hanoi*: Signing of a protocol on goods exchange and payment for 1987 between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia.

— *Vung Tau — Con Dao* special zone: Holding of a grand meeting to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam-Soviet Oil and Gas Joint Enterprise (19 Nov. 1981 — 19 Nov. 1986).

— A delegation of the Polish Ministry of Chemical and Light Industries, headed by Deputy-Minister Z. Tikowski, ends its visit to Vietnam.

19 — 26. A delegation of the Association of Blind and Dim-sighted People of Norway visits Vietnam.

20. *Budapest*: Signing of a protocol on goods exchange and payment for 1987 between Hungary and Vietnam.

21. *Moscow*: Ending of the 12th session of the permanent Sub-Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the Vietnam — USSR Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation.

24. A Soviet military delegation, headed by Marshal S.K. Kurkotkin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Vice-Minister of Defence, Head of the General Logistics Department of the Soviet Union's Armed Forces, pays an official visit to Vietnam.

— A Civil Aviation delegation of the Philippines, headed by Santos, Chairman of the Philippine Airlines, visits Vietnam.

26. *Hanoi*: The Vietnam Committee for the International Year of Peace and the Vietnam Peace Committee hold a conference to review the activities in Vietnam in response to the 1986 International Year of Peace.

26—29. *Hanoi*: Holding of talks and signing of an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation for 1986 — 1990 between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia.

DECEMBER

2—3. *Ho Chi Minh City*: 466 Thai fishermen captured during their intrusion into Vietnamese territorial waters are returned to the Thai authorities.

3. Heavy rains and floods in central Vietnam (from Quang Nam — Da Nang to Thuan Hai province). A number of communication lines and irrigation works are heavily damaged. 32,000 hectares of ricefields are submerged.

5. *Hanoi*: Opening of the Third Economic and Technical Fair-Exhibition of Vietnam. (See article in this issue)

— Opening of the First International Conference on the Geology of Indochina, attended by geologists from 22 countries and representatives of international organizations.

10. *Havana*: Signing of a cooperation plan on culture and education for 1986 — 1990 between Vietnam and Cuba.

11. Opening in *Hanoi* of the 12th National Poster Exhibition with the theme: "Greeting the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam". 150 posters by 77 painters are displayed.

12. Discovery of new gas deposits in Thai Binh province.

15. Opening in *Hanoi* of the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (1,129 delegates representing over 1.8 million Party members in the whole country.)

/9274

CSO: 4200/480

BRIEFS

GREETINGS TO SENEGALESE LEADERS--Hanoi, VNA, 3 March--President of the State Council Truong Chinh today sent a message of greetings to president Abdou Diouf on the 27th National Day of the Republic of Senegal (4 April). The message wishes the Senegalese people many new successes in national building. Also on this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has greeted his Senegalese counterpart, Ibrahima Fall. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 3 Apr 87 OW] /12232

AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST LEADER GREETED--Hanoi, VNA, 4 April--Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, today extended warmest congratulations to Franz Muhri on his re-election as chairman of the Communist Party of Austria (KPO). His message wishes the KPO leader good health and success in his noble mission. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 4 Apr 87 OW] /12232

CSO: 4200/457

HO CHI MINH CITY PEOPLE'S COUNCIL APPROVES 1987 PLAN

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 18 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by TTH-HK: "Closing Its Seventh Session, the Third Municipal People's Council Pledges To Raise Total Industrial Output Value to 39.7 Billion Dong; According to Comrade Phan Van Khai, Councillors Must Not Refuse To Answer People's Questions; Municipal People's Council Chairman, Vice Chairmen Will Meet With People Every Week"]

[Text] [SGGP] At the closing meeting of the seventh session of the Third Municipal People's Council, the councillors unanimously passed a resolution on the city's socioeconomic plan for 1987. The plan calls for increasing the total municipal industrial output value to 39.7 billion dong (a 15.1 percent increase over 1986); for adding 270,000 tons of grain (converted to paddy equivalent) to total agricultural output--a 9 percent increase over 1986--through a basic investment of 1.217 billion dong; and for striving to export 200 million rubles/dollars worth of goods and to import 150 million rubles/dollars worth of goods. In distribution and circulation, state commerce and cooperative commerce are urged to attain 8.5 billion in retail sales (based on prices as of 1 January 1986), accounting for 60 percent of the market volume, and to distribute staple commodities to consumers in a steady manner.

Before that, the representatives listened to 13 reports on measures to be taken to stabilize production and living standards gradually and to take care for the laboring people's livelihood.

The meeting elected three additional magistrates to the municipal people's court (Thai Thi Thanh Tan, Nguyen Thi Lan Huong, and Nguyen Thanh Binh), and approved a request by Nguyen Vo Danh to resign as municipal people's committee vice chairman in order to serve as deputy secretary to the Standing Committee of the municipal CPV committee.

Reviewing the meeting, Phan Van Khai, municipal people's committee chairman, stated clearly that to implement the tasks outlined by the resolution, the units should actively renovate their economic managerial structure, create conditions for production forces to grow, and vigorously involve grassroots people in a movement of revolutionary activities. He also said that, in the

days to come, guided by the principle of using people as a supporting base, of relying on them to solve difficulties, and of remaining aware of their worries and aspiration, the chairman and vice chairmen of the municipal people's committees will meet with the people every week (according to a schedule to be announced in the press). The chairman then urged the people's councillors to take part actively in resolving complaints and accusations put forward by the people, and never to avoid answering any of their questions.

9213/9312

CSO: 4209/324

NEED TO IMPROVE COMMODITY CIRCULATION DISCUSSED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 11 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Tran Quang Thinh: "Watermelons in the South and Tomatoes and Potatoes in the North, Further Discussion on Commodity Circulation"]

[Text] Tet concluded a long time ago. But it is clear that at this time, at the Cau Muoi market, the hoppers of the vendors and state and cooperative commercial stores are still overflowing with watermelons.

The city is overflowing with watermelons. The price of watermelons plummeted on 28 and 29 Tet. Why? Who has lost and who has profited in this watermelon season? The people involved must definitely learn the lessons quickly. Many people are concerned, and rightly so, that because of this flood of watermelons, there won't be any watermelons next year. The growers won't dare plant watermelons again. The production organizations definitely have problems, and commodity circulation is certainly not good. Watermelon growers must calculate sales accurately, particularly sales to other countries. This year, there were obviously difficulties with this. As a result, there is a huge surplus of watermelons. People have been selling watermelons at give-away prices and taking losses.

Late in the morning on 29 Tet, at the Vo Di Nguy-Phu Kiet intersection in Precinct 1 near the Cu market, I saw a VEGETEXCO (Vegetable-Fruit Export-Import General Corporation 3) watermelon truck selling 20-kg baskets of watermelons for 200 dong per basket. People bought watermelons and commented on the fact that it is sometimes possible to buy export goods at low prices. A report by VEGETEXCO (based in Ho Chi Minh City), which was sent to the State Planning Commission, said that it had "mobilized all the cadres, workers, and civil servants to sell watermelons for 4 consecutive days until 1900 hours on 28 January (meaning 29 Tet) in order to sell approximately 1,000 tons of watermelons that could not be exported. It's not that the quality was bad. Rather, it was because there were no cargo ships. Whose mistake was this? According to the above report, during the first 15 days of January 1987, there were ships but no watermelons. The provinces had signed contracts, but they delivered so few watermelons that VEGETEXCO had to replace the watermelons with 1,552 tons of other goods (624 tons of fresh bananas, 69 tons of fresh grapefruit, 449 tons of frozen pineapple, 326 tons of canned goods, and 81 tons of dried bananas) in order to avoid being fined for allowing the ship to sail without cargo. On 24 January, another ship arrived to pick up 1,070 tons

of watermelons. This was the final watermelon export ship during the Tet period. In the meantime, Tien Giang, Kien Giang, and Long An provinces continued to gather watermelons for export. The provinces accused the export sector of agreeing to purchase a thousand tons but then purchasing only 100-200 tons.

In the city, the Vegetable and Fruit Corporation had to accept 2,700 tons of watermelons--500 tons above the amount stipulated in the contract. This does not include the watermelons brought in by the precincts and districts or the watermelons coming in from the provinces.

Regardless of what the truth is, the agencies responsible are getting ready for the next period. But it must be said that production and circulation are not synchronized, and the plans are not in harmony. There is a lack of close coordination between foreign trade and domestic trade. Also, the provinces with watermelons and those without watermelons have not worked together in order to make adjustments between areas that have a surplus and areas that have a shortage, such as the east, the central region, and the north.

At the Ministry of Home Trade's conference to review the food industry, which was held in Ho Chi Minh City on 6 February, there were quite a few representatives from commercial units in the northern and central provinces. Many people said that you must distribute the watermelons to us, then they will be really valuable. Outside this region, a large delicious watermelon is very expensive. They also pointed out that few tomatoes or potatoes are grown in the south and so prices are high, with prices reaching 50-70 dong per kg. But in the north, where large quantities are grown, the price is only 8-12 dong per kg. At the last minute, it becomes necessary to mobilize air transportation and yet it is still impossible to distribute all the goods. When tomatoes are transported long distances, sometimes up to half of the tomatoes rot. Dong Anh District and Hanoi have up to 1,000 tons ready to be sent to Ho Chi Minh City, but they have not been sent.

Commodity circulation and transportation and the regulation of food among the localities are important problems. Difficulties are still being encountered, and things have not been done well. Thus, it makes no sense at all for places to create additional obstacles by prohibiting this and that. The case of the watermelons, tomatoes, and potatoes has reminded many people of a piece of good news, a new feature of the new year: Tien Giang Province has decided to abandon the Tan Huong station, a station with a terrible reputation for commodity circulation. At the conference mentioned above, Nguyen Vu Lo, the vice minister of home trade, reminded people of a painful experience of the Sugar Cane Department several years ago. There was a surplus of sugar cane. The sugar overflowed the containers. There weren't enough storehouses to hold all the sugar. The state enterprises and socialist commerce couldn't purchase all the sugar. But even so, along the roads, canals, and rivers, many control stations refused to allow people to transport sugar cane or sugar. That happened in the past, but the effects are still with us. This is a lesson concerning commodity circulation.

11943

CSO: 4209/356

PERFORMANCES OF HAIPHONG TAX COLLECTION DEPARTMENT REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by Minh Son: "Collection of Industrial and Commercial Tax Adjusted According to Price Index"]

[Text] Adequate measures have been instituted by the Haiphong people's committee for market reform and management and for the expansion of state-operated trade organizations and marketing cooperatives. The committee has also directed the industrial and commercial tax sector to recompute taxes according to the latest business income reported and to the actual price index. These tax figures are variable and adjusted every month or every quarter depending on the type of commodity. Some measures have been applied, such as the collection of all taxes in arrears owed by collective and individual economic units (including back taxes) subsequent to the most recent audit ordered by the Council of Ministers, and the reduction to a strict minimum of any new amount due by business units and by tax cadres assigned to subwards and villages for tax collection. Stiff penalties will be given to any organization that procrastinates or fail to pay on time the tax due. On recommendation of the tax agency, the bank will deduct the amount of tax due from accounts of units that willfully delay tax payment. To facilitate collection, from now on, the issuance of business licenses will be linked to the establishment of tax registers in which all business households, regardless of whether they are licensed, and all permanent as well as temporary business persons will be listed. Continuous adjustments will be made for business income and tax levels affecting business and production units in function of price fluctuations, especially seasonal goods such as construction materials, consumer goods for the New Year festivities, bicycle accessories, motorcycles, fabrics, sundries, dried food, and plasticware. For pork and red meats, after adjusting prices closest to market prices and after computing the slaughterhouse tax based on the average weight of animals, the new tax level will be applied 1 January 1987. With regard to individual business households receiving a monthly income, their taxes will be fixed.

The city has also taken a series of stern economic and administrative measures against households that willfully procrastinate on tax payments, dodge their duties vis-a-vis the state, or trade state-controlled goods such as cement, steel, fuel, lumber, auto accessories and equipment, chemical

insecticides, beer, liquors, tobacco, and medicine. Tax cadres and employees of poor morality and quality who take advantage of their work to intimidate the citizens, become corrupt, or connive with private businessmen will be resolutely eliminated from the tax sector. The sector has set up professional training programs for 120 cadres to learn about tax laws. On the other hand, efficient cadres of good moral quality are promoted to fill management positions. Due to the above measures, in 1986, the industrial and commercial tax sector has collected for the state budget 225 million dong, increasing by 4.79 times the collection level of 1985 and exceeding by 66.9 percent the regulated plan. In 1987, the Haiphong industrial and commercial tax sector was given a tax collection quota of nearly 500 million dong, an amount almost equal to the total capital construction investment of the city for the whole year.

9458/12851

CSO: 4209/345

HA NAM NINH ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON BUSINESS REGISTRATION

Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH in Vietnamese 26 Dec 86 pp 1, 4

[Article: "The Provincial People's Committee Issues Directive on Business Registration of Those Practicing Trade and Providing Services on Provincial Market"]

[Text] Implementing Decision No 117-HDBT of the Council of Ministers and Circular No 13 of the Ministry of Internal Trade, the provincial people's committee recently issued a directive on business registration of those practicing trade and providing services on the provincial market.

In the directive, the people's committee urges various sectors, echelons, organs, mass organizations, and state, collective, and private economic units to adhere strictly to the following points:

1. All organizations and individuals doing commercial business and providing services on the provincial market must register and apply for business licenses in accordance with guidelines of state commercial management organs--the provincial commercial service and commercial bureaus in districts, cities, and towns.
2. Business registration must go along with a rational division of responsibilities between sectors and state economic units so that only one business organization is authorized to deal in a given commodity, on a given territory, and according to a given state policy. Organs and units are allowed to purchase goods, but in case they end up acquiring those in which they are not permitted to deal, they must contact financial and pricing agencies to set retail prices for these goods, plus profit before delivering them to organs in charge of commodity management. Only qualifying sectors and units can apply for business licenses while nonqualifying organizations under the control of organs, enterprises, and units must be eliminated.

It is imperative to subject collective business installations (including those of village and subward marketing cooperatives) and private business installations to new control so that tight control measures can be devised. Installations operating in violation of regulations, laws, and policies must be re-dressed before qualifying for business licenses. Spurious organizations taking refuge behind a collective or a village and subward marketing cooperative must be disbanded.

3. It falls to the commercial sector (composed of the provincial commercial service and commercial bureaus in the districts, cities, and towns) under the direct leadership of people's committees at various levels to coordinate closely with sectors concerned to guide the people and organizations to implement correctly the Council of Ministers' measure on registering those practicing a trade and providing a service.

During implementation, the sector must coordinate organs and mass organizations to conduct a broad propaganda campaign about the goals and meaning of the current business registration drive. On that basis, the sector must mobilize other sectors, units, and individuals to make complete and accurate voluntary statements in keeping with the directive and time limit. At the same time, it must stimulate the masses to expose and fight attempts by units and individuals to file inaccurate statements and shun registration.

4. Simultaneously with business registration, the commercial sector must accelerate market and price management, particularly on the occasion of the Dinh Mao Tet festival. It must regularly control and strictly manage all business activities.

Those organizations and individuals doing business and providing services which fail to adhere to the guidelines on business registration, or do not register, are considered guilty of engaging in illegal business and, as such, are subject to administrative economic or criminal prosecution according to current laws, depending on the severity of violations.

Circular No 13 of the Ministry of Internal Trade defines clearly the scope and targets of business registration as follows:

1. All organizations and individuals engaged in business on the domestic market must register and apply for business licenses. However, the following purchasing and selling activities are exempt from registration and licensing:

- a. Production cooperatives and producers who sell their surpluses in bulk without opening stores or sale counters to do regular commerce.
- b. Marketing cooperatives and canteens of the armed forces, organs, mass organizations, schools, hospitals, and enterprises, which serve these units and organs only.

Although targets and activities mentioned in points a and b are not required to register and apply for business licenses, they still have to comply with the state policy of commodity circulation and to pay taxes (if they are required to do so according to current state laws).

2. The following service trades are required to comply with business registration and licensing procedures:

- a. Catering to daily living needs--restaurants, hair cutting and curling establishments, bath houses, tailoring firms, laundry services, and bicycle and motorcycle safeguard services in public places.

b. Repairing jewels and household utensils.

c. Renting uniforms, utensils, hotel rooms, and wedding rooms.

3. The following service trades are exempt from business registration and licensing procedures:

a. Catering to the internal living needs of military units, organs, mass organizations, and enterprises.

b. Providing nonprofessional services without opening stores and shops to do regular business.

Other services--including technical services in support for production; public health, cultural, artistic, and educational activities; passenger and freight transportation; funeral homes; and businesses that repair houses, electrical fixtures, water pipes, and sewers--are regulated by other supervisory state agencies.

It is essential to understand that the issuance of business licenses is aimed basically at encouraging the development of professional and nonprofessional service trades under state and collective as well as private control--except for the restaurant business which is subject to restrictions to reflect rational needs and local capabilities of supplying raw materials--provided that they comply with business registration procedures, work rules, and tax laws.

From 1 January 1987 onward, the provincial commercial service and commercial bureaus of districts, cities, and towns will conduct business registration and will issue registration receipts and business licenses or organizations and individuals whom Circular 13 of the Ministry of Interior requires to register for business.

9213/9423

CSO: 4209/315

HA NAM NINH SENDS 23,201 PERSONS TO NEZ'S, INCREASES EXPORTS

Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH in Vietnamese 26 Dec 86 p 1

[Article: "In 1956, 23,201 Persons Went to New Economic Zones [NEZ]; Tam Diep Attains Highest Export Value of Any District in Province"]

[Text] As of 20 December 1986, our province has transferred 4,975 households, including 23,201 persons and 11,562 laborers, to new economic zones, exceeding the year's norms on persons and laborers by 10 percent. Of the migrants, 19,000 persons--109 percent of plan--and 9,500 laborers--108 percent of plan--went to the highlands. Similarly, the number of those going to NEZ's within the province attained 124 percent of plan on persons and 125 percent of plan on laborers. The districts of Xuan Thuy, Gia Vien, Thanh Liem, Hai Hau, and Y Yen all exceeded assigned norms. Typically, Xuan Thuy boasted 215 percent of plan on laborers and 179 percent of plan on persons. Next came Gia Vien District with 200 percent of plan on laborers and 105 percent of plan on persons, and Thanh Liem District with 178 percent of plan on laborers and 169 percent of plan on persons. New economic zones in the province have paid adequate attention to capital construction to stimulate production and stabilize living standards promptly. During the year, they excavated and built 1.2 million cubic meters of earth at water conservancy sites, built and cast 406 cubic meters of bridges and culverts, built and paved 21,750 cubic meters of foundation stones, and built nearly 1,300 square meters of schools and stations. In particular, they reclaimed 490 hectares of land to grow tea, apricots, rushes, and rice.

In 1986, due to vigorous guidance and implementation Tam Diep exported 52.3 million dong worth of goods, exceeding the plan by 0.5 percent and attaining the highest export value of any district in the province. Main exports included 972 tons of shelled peanuts, nearly 260,000 square meters of rugs, more than 131,000 square meters of rush mats, and 1,400 tons of paddy.

To achieve its goals, Tam Diep District invested early in its basic installations, paid its bills promptly, and renovated its methods of collecting and purchasing goods. Twenty-two cooperatives in the district, including Khanh An, Mai Son, Khanh Van, Lien Thanh, etc., fulfilled the norms on obligatory deliveries of choice peanuts for export. The production of handcrafted mats was sped up and has exceeded plan considerably. Merchandise management, which was rather tight, caused no great waste or losses. Tam Diep District has stocked an adequate quantity of fertilizer for sowing and planting 1,300 hectares of peanuts and has put in use additional implements to make rush mats with a view to attaining a higher fulfillment of plan in 1987.

NEW ENTERPRISES IN SOUTH VIETNAM

Tselinograd FREUNDSCHAFT in German 17 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] Supply of Foodstuffs Expanded

In the South of Vietnam, 13 new economic areas are being created to expand production of foodstuffs, rubber, coffee, and other technical cultures. To implement this program, which was confirmed by the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, it is already being planned this year to build several new villages in the country's southern provinces. In accordance with the state plan for the redistribution of the labor force, families from the densely populated northern regions of the republic will settle there. These data were cited recently at the national conference for the staff of the Ministry of Labor, of War Invalids and Social Welfare of the SRV in Ho-Chi-Minh City.

Based on the resolutions of the 6th Party Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the conference participants discussed the results of the redistribution of labor resources and the labor force in 1986, and adopted a concrete plan of action for fulfilling the program for the coming years: Among other things, it was stated that in the area of the Mekong delta--the rice granary of Vietnam--two to three harvests could be brought in with correct distribution of the labor force and equipment. This means that the rice production would increase on a national scale by 20 to 25 percent.

With the technical assistance of the USSR, rubber and coffee plantations are being established in the south of Vietnam. But the program planned for 1986 could not be achieved because of a lack of labor in the sparsely populated central plateau. The conference participants decided to eliminate defects in the planning and redistribution of the labor force and to accelerate the speed of developing new economic areas.

9917

CS0: 4620/21

FIRST QUARTER NEW ECONOMIC MIGRATION BEHIND SCHEDULE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Feb 87 pp 1, 4

[Article by Van Lung: "Migration Season"]

[Text] Many heavily populated provinces in the Red River Delta such as Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh and Ha Son Binh during the past several days have exerted great effort in organizing and motivating migration to build new economic and residential zones. Every province has had two goals--for travel within and outside the province

Migration is seasonal--corresponding to the sowing and planting season for each zone. If a quarter is missed, it means that an entire year is wasted--especially in migration to provinces in the central highlands. This is fully recognized by party committee and administrative echelons and responsible sectors.

The movement season is usually concentrated in the first 3 months of the year. There are difficulties in migration outside the province in all three aspects of: transportation means, grain and capital. During the first quarter of this year, provinces in the central highlands planned to accept an additional 22,000 people from provinces in the Red River Delta. Ha Nam Ninh had a goal to transfer 5,720 people to the two provinces of Gia Lai-Kon Tum and Lam dong but before the end of February, the railroad sector had set aside eight north-south trains for the province and more than 6,000 people left their homes to settle in the new area. The people in Ha Nam Ninh are making great efforts in more rapid migration during the first quarter to lessen the burden and haste at the end of the year.

These days remind one of the fairly thorough experience of Hai Hung in population movement. Prior coordination and preparation was made with the receiving locality since the previous year. Comprehending the difficulties in a new area, Hai Hung made efforts to send 3 months of grain to provide sufficient food in the new home while conducting land clearance, gardening and planting in keeping with the first season. This was the second province with a large migration from north to south during the recent past. Seven trains delivered the people of Hai Hung to Dac Lac and Gia Lai-Kon Tum.

Other localities such as Hanoi, Ha Son Binh, Thai Binh and even Nghe Tinh had one or two trainloads of people migrating to the south.

Personnel in the Directorate of Labor and Population Distribution figure that in the 22 north-south trains reserved for those moving to new economic zones, at least 10,000 people have moved to the central highlands, 50 percent of the first quarter plan and therefore slow but delayed by the month of the lunar new year.

In the results of migration to build new economic-residential zones outside the province--especially from north to south, the railroad sector has made positive contributions. Each time difficulties were encountered in means of transportation, the entire railroad sector was concerned: How come you are crowding everything into the beginning of the year? However, once they fully understood the "migration season," methods of transportation organization were different. A monthly average of 15 trains was reserved for those moving to new economic zones.

There is a great contradiction between limitations in means of transportation and requirements for carrying goods, household implements and tools. Those traveling not only have simple wooden boxes but also want to carry all kinds of things--even mortars for use in pounding peanuts, sesame, etc. If each train had only one additional "D" (freight) car, the number of migrants could be increased from 400 to 800 and 900 people. Two "D" cars with a freight capacity of 50 tons would be enough for nearly 1,000 people on each train. Solely due to the shortage of "D" cars, the rate is reduced by half. There has still been no satisfactory answer to this obstacle at the end of February!

To complete the goal of transferring 22,000 people from the province during this first quarter, what remains to be done during March is fairly large. The estimated migration capital of 53 million has now been announced as 40 million and therefore has temporarily stabilized

Two sudden difficulties are area preparation and grain supply during the first 3 months. In A Dun Pa (Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province), where the people from Ha Nam Ninh are going, discussions were previously completed at the district level. However, a delegation of cadres from Ha Nam Ninh had just returned from area preparation when a telegram of "postponement" was received from the location scheduled to receive the people. Of five locations defined between two districts, four points were outside investment estimates. Thus, funds were poured into capital construction with no preparation for receiving the people. This misunderstood coordination is causing great obstacles--69 families in Binh Luc District have settled all their debts at home but have received no contract fields because their departure for Gia Lai-Kon Tum has been "postponed!"

In accordance with current regulations, those moving to new economic zones are supplied with grain for 3 months to provide sufficient conditions for production preparations. This supply has been discussed and resolved in the location receiving the people--especially in the move of people from north to south. This is because of difficulties in transporting grain for 3 months from the point of departure. A more rational method is to redistribute grain

from within the region. This requires firm coordination between the finance and grain sectors, the State Planning Commission, labor, etc.

To achieve the objective of population redistribution involving 98,000 people during the first quarter of 1987, the transfer of 22,000 to the provinces of the central highlands alone will require that difficulties be overcome in: defining the area, promptly resolving the destination of investment capital, and urgently supplying sufficient grain in accordance with the plan.

Migration results for the first quarter have a positive effect on achieving the mission of transferring 300,000 people to build new economic zones, an important element in the replanting of 15,000 hectares of rubber, 12,000 hectares of coffee and 5,500 hectares of tea during 1987.

7300

CSO: 4209/378

NEED TO EXPAND AGRICULTURE, INCREASE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11, 12 Feb 87

[Article by Huu Tho: "Increase Agricultural Commodities Quickly--an Essential Requirement and an Important Target"]

[11 Feb 87 p 3]

[Text] A hidden task and general target during the remaining years of the initial stage of the transition to socialism in our country is to stabilize the socioeconomic situation and continue establishing the prerequisites necessary for stepping up socialist industrialization in the following stage. Because of the pressing need for food, raw materials for production, and consumer and export goods in order to contribute to stabilizing the socioeconomic situation, agricultural production holds the leading position.

Agriculture must be expanded based on large-scale socialist production. The Sixth Party Congress stated that the main requirement is to quickly increase the volume and proportion of agricultural products. This means that while socialist agricultural production has many special characteristics and many requirements, the main requirement is to quickly increase agricultural commodities. The agricultural sector, which includes agriculture, forestry, and fishing, and the other sectors must concentrate their efforts on fulfilling this main requirement and hitting this important target.

During the past years, our agriculture has scored important achievements, and commodity products have begun to expand. In the previous five-year plan, the percentage of grain mobilized for the state increased from 13.3 percent of annual yields during the period 1976-1980 to 22 percent during the period 1981-1985. The annual amount of grain delivered and sold to the state increased from 1.7 million tons to 3.4 million tons. During the period 1976-1980, 120,000 tons of pork a year were mobilized for the state. This increased to 260,000 tons. The amount of agricultural products to support industry, processed food, and sweeteners increased from 175,000 tons in 1980 to 340,000 tons; dried tea increased from 16,000 tons to more than 20,000 tons; and vegetable oils increased from 10,000 tons to more than 18,000 tons. As for marine products, by the final year of the 1981-1985 five-year plan, approximately 400,000 tons of fish were in the country's general distribution fund. This does not include the products that the farmers and fishermen

traded at the markets. Clearly, commodity products in agriculture, forestry, and fishing have expanded, and the amounts delivered to the state have increased greatly. But there are still few commodity products. Because in general, the commodity products in the hands of the state account for only a small percentage of the products, and export products account for only about 5-6 percent of the products. These figures show that agriculture still has a self-sufficient nature.

Unlike self-sufficient production, the purpose of commodity agricultural production is not to produce goods for consumption in the rural areas. Rather, the purpose is to produce products in order to exchange goods, satisfy the consumer needs of the entire country, and have goods for export. Although the expansion of agriculture during the previous years has not satisfied the needs of all of society, basically, the minimum consumer needs of the peasants regarding agricultural products have been satisfied, with the exception of a number of areas and a number of seasons in which there have been difficulties concerning natural conditions or there have been unexpected natural disasters. And of course, a number of families have experienced difficulties. Because of this, the essence of the agro-forestry-fishing expansion requirement and target put forth at the Sixth Party Congress is to increase agro-forestry-fishing commodity products.

The essence of this problem becomes clear when we analyze the responsibilities of the agricultural sector in carrying out the three major economic programs. Food production must be stepped up mainly in order to satisfy the food needs of all of society. To date, grain yields have been on the dividing line between insufficient and sufficient food. With the economic expansion trends, the daily food requirements of the people directly involved in growing crops and raising livestock are increasing. However, the tension concerning food occurs mainly in the cities and industrial zones. This is because the needs of the troops, workers, and civil servants are not satisfied regularly. In the process of advancing society, the urban population is increasing. The number of workers in the industrial, communications and transportation, and capital construction sectors is increasing. The ranks of socialist intellectuals are expanding, and the number of people engaged in cultural, public health, educational, and service activities is increasing. As a result, the agricultural, forestry, and marine products sectors must satisfy the needs for food and for essential consumer goods produced from agricultural, forestry, and fishing products. If the number of people not engaged in agricultural production can be kept under control and if the minimum food requirement of 2,000 calories per person per day is provided, then by 1990, the amount of food needed to satisfy the needs of those not engaged in agricultural production will be approximately 3.2 million tons of rice, 108,000 tons of pork, 108,000 tons of fish, 216,000 tons of beancake, 2.1 million tons of vegetables, 108 million liters of sauces, 130,000 tons of sugar, 130,000 tons of peanuts, beans, and sesame, 4.3 million tons of firewood, and so on. Because of this, increasing food products in the coming years means increasing socialist commodity products, satisfying the consumer needs of all of society, having reserves, and contributing to exports.

Providing raw materials for many industrial sectors, above all the processing industries, in order to carry out the consumer goods production program means

that agriculture, forestry, and fishing must quickly expand the production of various types of agricultural products and raw materials. Many of the industrial sectors that are producing consumer goods need more and more raw materials from the agricultural, forestry, and fishing sectors. Considering only the processing industry, while the existing production capabilities are not great, they are by no means insignificant. Our sweetener processing installations have a capacity of 590,000 tons of sweeteners a year, which is the equivalent of 8.2 million tons of sugarcane. The coffee processing industry can process 3,900 tons of coffee a year, 3,000 tons of ground roasted coffee and 100 tons of instant coffee. The tea industry can process more than 21,000 tons of dried tea, of which 11,000 tons is black tea. The vegetable oil industry can process 45,000 tons of crude vegetable oil and 80,000 tons of refined oil. The liquor and beer industry can produce 30 million liters of pure alcohol, 300 million liters of liquor, 200 million liters of beer, and 100 million liters of soft drinks. The tobacco industry can produce 1.25-1.30 billion packs of cigarettes a year, which is the equivalent of 36,000 tons of tobacco. The rice and corn mills can mill 2.5 million tons a year. The jute processing industry has four factories with a capacity of 21,000 tons of jute fiber a year. The vegetable and fruit processing industry can process 42,000 tons of canned products and 30,000 tons of frozen products a year. In forestry, the mills can process more than 700,000 cubic meters of finished lumber per year. The installations can process 30 million square meters of veneering, 10,000 cubic meters of plywood, and 2 cubic meters [as published] of particle board a year. The paper mills can produce 320,000 tons of paper a year. In the marine products sector, the refrigeration enterprises have a capacity of 150 tons per day. A total of 6,000 tons of fish meal can be processed each year. The fish sauce enterprises can produce 130 million liters of fish sauce a year. Clearly, agricultural production has a close relationship with the production of consumer goods, which is one of the three major economic programs. Quickly increasing the amount of raw materials provided to the industrial processing installations means that we will be able to increase the amount of commodity products quickly in accord with the projects and plans. To keep the existing plants operating at full capacity, the volume of commodity products related to raw materials provided by the agricultural, forestry, and marine products sectors must increase 1-1/2 to 2 times as much as today. This does not include the food that must be provided to fulfill the food needs of the workers and manual laborers engaged in producing consumer goods.

Agricultural production, in its broad interpretation, has a great responsibility toward the export program. In recent years, export products produced from raw materials from the agricultural, forestry, and marine products sectors have increased rather quickly. Although our export value is still very low, in the 1981-1985 plan, the value almost doubled as compared with that in the previous five-year plan. In this, the export value of marine and aquatic products increased 4 times, forestry products increased 2.5 times, and agricultural products increased 2.2 times. The export goods pattern of the sectors consisted of 36 percent agricultural products and 11 percent marine products. This does not include the products produced by the food industry made from agricultural goods. It includes only agricultural, forestry, and fishing products that account for more than half the total export value.

However, export agricultural products account for only about 5-6 percent, which is a very small percentage. However, the capabilities are very great.

In the present five-year plan, we are striving to increase exports approximately 70 percent as compared with the previous 5 years. The main goods are raw and processed agricultural products, light industrial goods, handicrafts and artisan goods, and marine products. Agricultural products, processed agricultural goods, and marine products account for more than half the export value. We must strive to increase export products 10 and then 20 percent in order to contribute to improving our balance of payments, export goods so that we can import goods, strengthen technical equipment, and expand domestic production.

Agricultural production is closely related to the three major economic programs and has an important position in implementing each of these programs. As the above analysis has shown, agriculture must place food at the center while simultaneously expanding in all respects and increasing the volume of commodity agricultural products. Expanding commodity production is the task of every echelon, sector, and economic element. Each locality and production unit must strive to become a socialist commodity production locality or unit.

[12 Feb 87 p 3]

[Text] Commodities must be produced for exchange. In this, agricultural products are the essential consumer products of all of society as well as of each family. Because of this, to increase commodity products, it is essential to increase agricultural yields and exceed the consumer needs of each family, each locality, and society as a whole. Unless people see that the root of commodity production is increasing yields, mistakes may be made in making investments, and priority will not be given to investing in production in order to increase yields. The technical advances must be applied, the technical and material base must be built, and management must be improved in order to strengthen the production forces, expand production, increase agricultural yields-- with priority given to products essential to society and the important export products--and ensure a rapid increase in the yields of crops and animals that are in great demand by society and that have a high value on world markets. At the same time, if people do not realize that commodities are produced for trade, if the circulation and distribution problem is not solved satisfactorily and this is allowed to have an adverse impact on trade, or if the producers are harmed during the exchange process, commodity production will be limited.

In order to get away from self-sufficient production, people usually talk about zoning as an important measure in order to increase socialist commodity products. There must be zoning in order to concentrate investments, apply the technical advances, and produce a large and concentrated volume of commodity products that are easy to gather and transport. The formation of concentrated and specialized production zones is a sign that production is gradually advancing to large-scale socialist production. However, concentrated and specialized production zones must be built in accord with our present situation and special characteristics. In our narrow country, besides a few large-scale zones with respect to various types of products, there are small

zones in the localities and at the bases. The Mekong Delta is the country's largest commodity rice zone. As for the Red River Delta, although production has encountered many difficulties, the potential is still great, and it is the on-the-spot rear service base for many heavily populated zones in the north. Each zone and locality has commodity rice zones. Zone construction and production is like a one-crop system. If it is a rice zone, there will be only rice. If our production guidelines consider the special land and climatic characteristics of each zone, specialized cultivation can coordinate things with integrated business. In the large rice zones, there are many other products with a large volume of commodity products. For example, in the rice zones in the Mekong Delta, there are many commodity products such as soybeans, sugar cane, fruits, and so on. In the rice zones in the Red River Delta, there are potatoes, corn, jute, reeds, and so on.

The commodity production that we must promote is socialist commodity production. In order to promote socialist commodity production, we must constantly build and solidify socialist production relationships. We advocate: Along with expanding the state and collective economies, there must be a policy of using and improving the other economic elements in order to exploit the potential and strengthen the production forces. The capabilities of the economic elements must be exploited based on this spirit in order to increase products. However, it is also necessary to form concentrated production zones having a high commodity rate. Because of this, all the economic elements must be used, but there must be guidance concerning concentrated commodity production. The family economy has great capabilities for producing commodity products, such as raising hogs in the lowlands, raising buffalo and cattle in the midlands and mountain areas, and growing fruit trees in the Mekong Delta provinces. Coordinating the state, collective, and family economies to have them produce products will make it possible to produce many commodity products in each zone. In expanding the coffee zone in Dac Lac, coffee has been produced by the state farms, the collectives, and the families. In expanding the cinnamon zones in Hoang Lien Son, the state farms, collectives, and families have produced cinnamon. In Nghia Binh, there are state, collective, and family coconut zones. Thus, expanding commodity production must be based on having the socialist economy serve as the center, using and improving the other economic elements, and forming concentrated, large-scale commodity production zones. In the mountain areas, even though the natural economy is of a self-sufficient nature, there can be many commodity products if things are guided and exploited rationally. Firewood, poultry meat, special forest products, medicinal herbs, and so on are the strengths here and can be used to produce a very valuable volume of commodity products in the mountain areas.

In expanding commodity production, great emphasis must be placed on key-point investments. Take grain, for example. If investments are concentrated on places where the average amount of land per person is high, it will be easier to increase agricultural commodities than in the zones where the average amount of land per person is low. As for places that are near communications routes and that are situated next to areas where demand is great, such as cities and industrial zones, if investments are increased in these places in order to increase yields, it will be easy to circulate the commodity products and they will reach the consumers at lower cost. As for the fish needs of cities far from the sea, investments must be made in raising fish on the spot.

This will bring greater results than transporting ocean fish from distant ports. The cooperatives and production collectives usually have different fields. Thus, when an investment is made somewhere, to increase yields as much as possible, specific calculations must be made. Investments must be orderly. If things are not calculated carefully, the economic results will be poor, including both the increase in yields and the increase in commodity products.

The units and laborers engaged in commodity production have a psychology that is different from that during the period of self-sufficient production. When there was not enough to eat and production was aimed at satisfying the consumer goods of each family, they had to make all types of things, and many times they produced regardless of the cost. Even though the primary target of socialist commodity production is to satisfy the needs of society, when producing for exchange, each unit, each person, and each family does things in such a way so as to maximize profits. This is rational. This is why the policy on levers plays a very important role in stimulating expansion in commodity production. The units and families that produce commodities usually focus their attention on three factors: the cost of materials, sales points, and the selling price. These are the things on which they base their calculations. If these three factors are not rational or synchronized, commodity production cannot expand. Because of this, publicly disclosing the prices, maintaining stable prices, carrying out the contracts on supplying materials correctly, and selling products at rational prices are the conditions necessary for expanding the socialist commodity economy and providing the state with commodity products for distribution to all of society. We have witnessed both rapid growth and rapid decline in the production of sugar cane, tobacco, and garlic. This is the result mainly of prices and distribution. Export cabbage and kohlrabi can be produced easily and they are high-value products. But because of the price and distribution problems, the farmers have suffered losses. If they lose confidence, there will be an immediate decline.

Socialist commodity production is planned production in which products are concentrated in the hands of the state primarily by means of economic contracts and in which goods are exchanged as agreed on in order to distribute the goods. A rational price is one in which the producer makes a profit but does not charge too much, which would affect the consumers, that is, the workers and cadres. Rational prices manifest the relationship between this and that crop and this and that animal. If an attempt is made to stimulate a type of crop just by raising prices without making synchronized calculations, units and producers will rush to produce that crop, which will ruin the production projects and plans and create tension between supply and demand regarding other types of products. The struggle for rational prices consists of a struggle to prevent prices from dropping too low or rising too high. It is incorrect to consider the price of just one type of product. Instead, consideration must be given to the relationships among the essential products to ensure that things are in accord with the projects of each zone. In conditions in which our country is still dependent on many sectors, product distribution cannot end. The difficulties between production and distribution, sales and purchases, and the producers and the internal and external trade agencies must be resolved promptly and satisfactorily by the economic arbitration agencies. If an economic contract has been signed, the buyers and sellers must abide by the contract. In the present situation, there has been a

good potato harvest, but exports have encountered difficulties. One important reason is that there is a shortage of bags. This seems like an objective reason. But the agency specifically responsible must be found. Failing to give attention to something is a manifestation of a lack of responsibility toward commodity production. The system of responsibility in commodity production must be elevated, particularly economic responsibilities. If someone fails to fulfill the contracts, he must pay compensation to the agencies and people who have suffered damages.

In summary, expanding socialist commodity production is a very important guideline for each production unit and family. This is the struggle target of the state and collective production units. There must be high resolve, and the measures must be carried out in a synchronized manner in order to increase commodity products in accord with the projects, contribute to stabilizing and improving the standard of living, implement the new production structure, and increase exports from agro-forestry-marine sources.

11943

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TAY NINH SUGARCANE PRODUCTION SHARPLY DECLINES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by Tran Duc Thinh, MA, Tay Ninh Statistics Directorate: "Why the Serious Decrease in Sugarcane in Tay Ninh?"]

[Text] Is Sugarcane Still a "Main-Force" Crop of Tay Ninh?

On the 1986 agricultural production front, two main-force crops of Tay Ninh achieved the highest level ever after 11 years of liberation: rice with more than 200,000 tons, and peanuts with more than 20,000 tons. Conversely, a serious decline occurred in sugarcane production. From a province leading the entire nation in sugarcane area and output (accounting for one tenth of the total sugarcane area and output of the entire country during 1983) with yields higher than all the northern and central provinces, the sugarcane area in Tay Ninh during 1986 was less than one half that of 1983 and the output was only enough for refineries in the province to operate for a little more than a month.

One of the major reasons leading to this decline was failing to unify a viewpoint on the economic effectiveness of the sugarcane crop and from that not instituting synchronized methods in the economic management mechanism, investment policy, sugarcane production and processing development incentives, and concentration of sugarcane products in the hands of the state, leading to great losses for the economy and for the producer.

Some think that sugarcane is not a main-force crop of Tay Ninh because it cannot be directly exported, cannot make one rich, and only causes the producer capital losses.

Such is not the truth. According to data from an investigation in the two districts of Go Dau and Trang Bang during 1985, average production expenses per hectare of sugarcane were 2.1 times higher than a hectare of rice and 1.63 times that of a hectare of peanuts, but the output value of a hectare of sugarcane was 2.5 times higher than a hectare of rice and 1.61 times higher than a hectare of peanuts.

The profit per investment dong for sugarcane is .34 dong, for rice is .14 dong and for peanuts is .35 dong. Thus, in agricultural production, sugarcane

stands second after peanuts in production effectiveness. After passing through the industrial processing stage, the value of the product increases a great deal.

The following simple calculation will more clearly show the effectiveness of raising and processing sugarcane. With the land and climate conditions of Tay Ninh and the proper application of intensive cultivation techniques, a hectare of sugarcane can easily produce a yield of 50 tons. Processing with the present not yet truly modern methods, 5 tons of molasses or nearly 2.5 tons of granulated sugar and many other by-products can be acquired. An exchange rate of one sugar to five rice will result in 12.5 tons of rice. On 1 hectare of land of the same type, rice would only produce 2 to 2.5 tons of paddy per crop and 6 to 7.5 tons of paddy in three crops. If 20,000 hectares of land are set aside to raise sugarcane with a yield of 50 tons per hectare, 1 million tons of sugarcane will be acquired. Processing will produce 100,000 tons of molasses or nearly 50,000 tons of sugar, equal in value to 250,000 tons of husked rice or 350,000 tons of field rice. Such a rice output would require the use of 100,000 to 140,000 hectares of cultivated land with a yield of 25 to 35 quintals per hectare--an objective which Tay Ninh can only reach in the next 5 to 10 years. From the above analysis, it is possible to draw the conclusion that if the entire industrial processing step was calculated, the returns from using farmland to raise sugarcane are five to seven times those from raising rice.

The sugar requirements of the entire nation are extremely large but because of the decline in sugarcane and sugar production as in Tay Ninh, it was necessary in 1986 to import hundreds of thousands of tons of sugar. If Tay Ninh produced 50,000 tons of sugar per year, less the resident use of about 5,000 tons, 45,000 tons could be exchanged and delivered, the amount of imported sugar could be reduced, and the province at the same time could receive a volume of commodity materials of equivalent value to satisfy the requirements of production, construction and consumption in the local area.

Isn't this a form of on-the-spot export, "attracting" dollars, goods and material to the province from the sugarcane crop?

With the ecologic characteristics of eastern Nam Bo, sugarcane and peanuts must be affirmed as main-force and economically effective crops in the crop collective of Tay Ninh. Capital accumulation for the local economy must be from sugarcane and peanuts with the slogan of, "From sugarcane and peanuts, advance."

Only by unifying the viewpoint on economic effectiveness of the sugarcane crop can the mistakes be resolutely corrected and the obstacles overcome in sugarcane organization and processing.

Obstacles in Sugarcane Production and Processing Organization

Sugarcane is an industrial crop absolutely requiring industrial processing in which, due to the participation of many economic elements, either good or bad disposition of the relationship between industry and agriculture, and between the economic elements and the production, processing and consumption stages

will lead to either stimulation or restraint in production development.

As a main-force crop and with high economic value, due to a proper investment level and rational price policy after 1980, the sugarcane area of the province rapidly developed, attaining a peak in 1983 (12,710 hectares). Sugarcane production in many regions of the province returned great profits to the producer, the lives of the farmers were improved, and the appearance of the rural area was increasingly renovated. However, since 1984, the facilities processing sugarcane and producing crystallized sugar have developed slowly, leading to an imbalance between sugarcane production and processing. Due to incomplete processing, about 1,500 hectares from the 1983-1984 sugarcane crop were not harvested. About 1,680 hectares from the 1984-1985 crop were lost, a loss of about 8.5 million dong. If we include the money wasted in hauling 55,000 tons of sugarcane to the central government (Go Dau and Trang Bang had no sugarcane and had to transport it from Tan Bien and Duong Minh Chau), the amount of money lost was 8.62 million dong at 1985 prices. This amount of money could have been used to build 954 classrooms or an exhibition area for Tay Ninh at the present time. Along with that, the settlement of farmer accounts was not straightforward or prompt, and sugarcane procurement price setting was irrational, causing the farmers to lose confidence in the state and to shift to the raising of other more profitable crops. Therefore, the 1986 sugarcane area seriously declined, reaching its lowest level since 1981 (5,657 hectares).

The imbalance in the sugarcane production and processing steps led to great waste in raw materials (sugarcane) and machinery and equipment capacity, and irrational processing organization and production distribution also caused no small losses to the economy of the province. At one location (Tra Phi Bridge), there were up to three sugar enterprises of three different management sectors. One district had no sugarcane but endeavored to build a sugar refinery with a daily output of 50 tons (Ben Cau).

In the procurement step, goods control is not firm. Sugar and molasses are not concentrated under sugarcane and sugar sector management but are dispersed to many sectors. At the present time, the sugarcane and sugar sector manages only 50 percent of the product and therefore, delivery of sugar to the central government has not achieved planned levels. The cadre selection, organization, and economic accounting system of sugar enterprises is not receiving the proper level of attention, and there are often negative occurrences. In just the past several months, two enterprise directors had to be dismissed for serious violations of state economic management principles. The situation above demands a restoration of order and a renovation of organization in the production and processing of sugarcane.

7300

CSO: 4209/378

WAYS TO INCREASE MARINE PRODUCTS PRODUCTION IN PHU QUOC DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by Mai Van Lua, director of the Phu Quoc Marine Products Corporation, Kien Giang: "Some Suggestions on Developing Marine Products Production in Phu Quoc"]

[Text] Phu Quoc Island, nearly 200 km off the coast, produces about 20,000 tons of marine products a year and boasts a rich shrimp reserve and a famous fish sauce industry. The district has invested heavily in marine products, its strongest economic sector, to ensure a high and stable output.

Phu Quoc has two state-run installations, an enterprise that processes marine products, a federated enterprise that processes 9 tons of export products a day, a joint state-private enterprise, a federated fish sauce enterprise, and an ice enterprise that turns out 600 bars a day. Fish sauce production involves 323 families while 31 teams process dry fish. There are 41 ships and boats with 10 horsepower or more, totaling 2,894 horsepower; 40 ships and boats with less than 10 horsepower; and 617 rowboats using 1,510 laborers and a wide assortment of nets--17 anchovy nets, 82 shrimp nets, 17 encircling nets, and 42 lantern nets. Each year the district produces 5,000-6,000 tons of salted fish, from which 5-6 million liters of fish sauce are extracted.

In 1985, Phu Quoc caught 16,500 tons of marine products, of which the state purchased 9,604 tons (converted to fresh fish equivalent)--58 percent of total output. In 1985, the district took 9,086 tons and the state purchased only 6,277 tons (converted to fresh fish equivalent). These low production and purchasing figures stemmed from many causes. The biggest obstacle resided in unsuitable prices, which could not offset production costs (fishing and processing). Many production collectives did not go fishing 2 months in a row. Sales and purchases (including purchases of marine products for subsequent delivery to the provincial and central governments) were hindered considerably by the practice of raising the prices of fresh fish and salted fish while leaving that of dry fish and fish sauce untouched.

The sea areas around the island are a major fishing ground that attracts many ships and boats from other localities, including fishing vessels equipped with high-tension lights which restrict the district's catch substantially.

Competitive purchases and sales--particularly shrimp purchases in the border areas--generated confusion on the sea. Ships and boats from other provinces also vied for fish by offering lower cash and barter prices, thereby affecting the district's ability to purchase and control marine products. That explains why its purchases were unimportant. In recent years, the supply of provisions in exchange for marine products has not matched production needs. In 1986, the province sold to the district a quantity of fishing equipment equal to just one-sixth of the previous year's sale, still owing 5,000 kg of nets. The provincial and central governments sent only 450 tons of fuel to the district, whose fishing fleet needed 1,000-2,000 tons a year. In 1984-85, they owed the district 200 tons of fuel, making it difficult for the district to square accounts with its fishermen. Phu Quoc has been looking forward to solving these arrears. In 1985-86, it was forced to bend over backward to find 12 tons of nets and 470 tons of fuel for its fishermen. The province sold supplies to the district at high prices; by contrast, the latter had to deliver its marine products to the former at guided prices.

Contracts on selling products and supplying provisions between the province and the central government and between the province and the district were signed and carried out in a loose and inequitable manner. The district kept abiding by its contracts on obligatory product deliveries. Last year, however, from the first to the third quarters, central and provincial units received only a small quantity of goods, taking it upon themselves to select profitable and advantageously priced commodities and reject the rest. Although the district was overstocked on fish sauce, price disagreements between the province and central echelon halted all deliveries during the third quarter; nevertheless, that stand was reversed during the fourth quarter when the district was urged to deliver the entire year's quota, posthaste. Furthermore, cost sharing was not rational, and a way had yet to be found to apportion the freight of domestic consumer goods and that of exports.

Cash disbursements have failed to match purchasing bids. The provincial and central governments lacked barter goods and cash to carry out purchasing contracts which they have signed with the district, slowing the purchasing pace in the process. Currently, the district owes its fishermen 7 million dong.

The provincial and central governments should divide responsibilities between themselves clearly. The nature--and quantity--of goods to be delivered by the district to the province for redelivery to the central government should be stated plainly, and contracts should be honored; in addition, the district should be given instructions early on what commodities it would be allowed to sell at nonguided prices--commodities which it produces with raw materials procured through association and cooperation--so that it can make pertinent plans right at the beginning of the year. Advance input of capital, supplies, fuel, and fishing equipment should reach the district at the beginning of the year to facilitate the production, processing, and purchase of marine products.

It is suggested that the central and provincial governments promptly adjust prices, focusing on accuracy, fairness, producer profitability, and a homogenous price system. The district should be able to ask the province to raise prices and to adopt these proposed rates automatically if there is no decision by the province within a month. Only this approach can help the district promptly purchase and deliver products to the province and increase its catch and processing volume.

Phu Quoc is an island district which produces a large quantity of raw materials and products of high economic value but which is located far from consumer markets. To contribute to implementing the grain and food program, it should go out of its way to produce and process more marine products and purchase most products within its territory. However, the success of these purchases depends on part on the way in which the provincial and central governments absorb products to be made by the district and supply it with provisions. In addition to supplies procured independently by the district, central and provincial economic sectors should create favorable conditions for absorbing district products on the basis of fairness, equality, and mutual profitability. Only by carrying out the above principles properly will Phu Quoc be able to exploit and utilize effectively its labor potential, seaside location, and existing material and technical facilities.

9213/12851

CSO: 4209/347

MINH HAI ACHIEVES SUCCESS IN DUCK RAISING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Feb 87 p 2

[Article: "Minh Hai Actively Generates Capital for Poultry Raising"]

[Text] In 1986, Minh Hai Province reared 4.72 million fowls, including 3,177,000 seasonal ducks--a 10 percent and 8.5 percent increases, respectively, over the previous year. That increase took place mainly in the family and collective sectors. Rearing ducks by dropping them into ricefields, the peasants carefully synchronize hatching time with the growth of riceplants--a confluence that kills harmful insects--and fatten the birds with scattered paddy during harvest time--an economical and highly efficient approach.

The districts of Vinh Loi, Gia Rai, and Hong Dan are known for their habit of raising ducks in open fields. This year, each of these rears nearly 1 million ducks. Districts in low-lying areas (affected by sulfate and salt) and along the coast in U Minh, Tran Van Thoi, Ngoc Hien, Dam Doi, and Thai Binh have also begun to get good results in duck breeding. The federation of animal husbandry for export, the provincial veterinary service, and export corporations in the districts effectively helped collectives and farmers prevent and treat against pests, stimulated and guided the people to engage in contract breeding, and selected and reared two high-yield crossbred duck species--"Anh Dao" and "Co Lun." Many cooperatives and production collective set up incubation ovens to supply ducklings to the people to develop poultry raising for export. The banking sector and export corporations in the districts and cities within the province provided cooperatives, production collectives, and peasants with millions of dong to enable them to purchase drugs for seasonal duck breeding. Currently, seasonal ducks in Minh Hai are ready for the market, and the peasants have sold nearly 3 million birds to the state, weighing 1.5 kg on the average. Vinh Loi District in particular has purchased nearly 1 million ducks for the state.

9312/12851

CSO: 4209/347

NEW PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER PLANT

Tselinograd FREUNDSCHAFT in German 26 Feb 87 p 3

Agricultural workers of the Kien Giang province in South Vietnam were happy to hear the news that a phosphate fertilizer plant had been put into operation. It is the first enterprise of its kind in the South of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It was built upon the decision of local state authorities and with the support of the main administration for the chemical industry of the country.

Although the annual capacity of the plant is only 20,000 tons, its importance is very great. Kien Giang province, situated in the southwest of the country, is very far from the major traffic routes so that it is difficult to get supplies of fertilizer from other parts of the country. The production of the new plant will increase the productivity and effectiveness of farm labor not only in Kien Giang, but also in neighboring provinces, and will contribute to shifting the agriculture of this region onto the track of intensive development.

9917

CSO: 4620/21

HANOI SMALL INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFTS PLAN FULFILLMENT ASSESSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 21 Jan 87 pp 1,4

[Article: "Municipal Small Industry, Handicraft Sector Launches 1987 Emulation Campaign To Increase Production by 14.9 Percent Over 1986; To Acquire More Than 45 Percent of Supplies by Itself; To Recruit and Train 10,000 New Laborers"]

[Text] In 1986, the municipal small industry and handicraft sector turned out 2,625 million dong (stated in fixed 1982 prices) worth of products, achieving 100.95 percent of plan--a 17.5 percent increase over the previous year. Thirteen out of 16 wards, districts, and cities fulfilled the annual plan, headed by Ba Dinh, Hoan Kiem, Dong Da, and Soc Son. The entire sector attained and exceeded the norms on 52 out of 114 key products. Economic planning gained headway as basic installation turned 126 initiatives into skills, upgrading old equipment, making new equipment without outside assistance, and putting 8 out 18 technological advances into use--weaving looms, soft drink bottles, rims of bicycle wheels in nickel-plated steel, lamps for use in laryngology, ice packs for medical use, imitation furs, etc. As a result, the sector produced more new commodities and raised the quality of some consumer and export goods. At the Third National Fair on Economic and Technical Achievements, it was awarded 53 medals (including 20 gold medals).

It is noteworthy that in the face of common difficulties the sector did not hesitate, striving instead to gradually achieve production and business autonomy in basic economic units, renovate the managerial system, and switch to economic accounting and socialist business practice, successfully removing difficulties and obstacles, and maintaining and developing production in the process. By fully utilizing 15,650 tons of nonquota raw materials and discards which it produced and purchased independently, the sector was able to make up promptly for adequate state supplies and turn out 1,056 million dong worth of products, 40 percent of which came from nonstate provisions.

Obligatory deliveries and sales to state organs accounted for 80.1 percent (97 - 98 percent in many cooperatives) of the sector's total production.

At an expanded meeting, following a review of the adequacy of past accomplishments, municipal cooperative directors assessed lingering

shortcomings, difficulties, and obstacles stemming from the former system, which shackled production vigor. The meeting examined at length why exports reached only 80.2 percent of the annual plan and attained only 95.9 percent of the previous year's output, with strongly based commodities--thick woolen rugs, thin jute rugs, embroidery articles, and artistic handicrafts--falling to a low level.

Determined to implement the resolution of the Sixth National CPV Congress and the Tenth Municipal CPV Congress, as well as the three 1987 economic programs, the sector has pledged to produce 3,046 million dong worth of goods (a 14.9 percent increase over 1986), focusing on a rapid increase in the quantity and quality of strongly based traditional goods, including weaving and leather items, readymade garments, bicycle spare parts, processed grain and food products, glassware, ceramics, earthenware, plastic ware, hand agricultural tools, improved agricultural implements, artistic handicrafts, woven rattan and bamboo articles, etc. The sector has pledged to acquire and utilize 18,000 tons of nonquota supplies and raw materials to provide more than 45 percent of the provisions needed for production, to create favorable conditions for new workers, to improve work skills, and to find jobs for 10,000 new laborers.

The entire sector has launched a broad emulation campaign, with the participation of collective production forces, individually run handicrafts, and family handicrafts, striving through fulfillment of the first quarter plan to attain at least 22 percent of the annual plan.

9213/9312

CSO: 4209/324

LABOR, POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Feb 87 pp 2, 4

[Article by Van Lung: "Rational Labor and Population Distribution: A Way To Increase Export Goods"]

[Text] In past decades, the redistribution of labor and population for the new economic zones was geared in two directions: toward the forests and toward the coastal land. In whatever direction, the NEZ's economic focus has been the production of valuable goods, including for the most part export goods. Especially since the liberation of the south, a program of resettlement at a swift pace and with widespread ramifications never experienced before took place in the provinces of the High Plateaus, of eastern Nam Bo, and of the Mekong delta. Most resettlement areas focused primarily on industrial crops for export, such as rubber, coffee, tea, cashews, coconuts, peanuts, jute, rush, betel, and black pepper, on shrimp and fish breeding, and on laminaria planting.

In the past 5 years (1981-85), the redistribution of labor and population in the whole country achieved significant results. We have transferred 1.2 million people from the central delta and coastal provinces, where the population density was high, to other sparsely populated provinces. From 1976 to present, nearly 3 million people in our country have been involved in population redistribution and have opened hundreds of thousands of hectares of coffee, rubber, tea, betel, and coconuts. Specialized industrial-crop areas were created, such as the 20,000-hectare Dau Tieng rubber plantation, the Dac Lac coffee plantations covering hundreds of thousands of hectares, and the coastal rush plantations in Thanh Hoa spreading over 5,000 to 6,000 hectares which yield 9,000 to 10,000 tons a year of rush for the manufacture of export and consumer goods.

Our party and state view labor and population redistribution in the entire nation as a strategic task in both the economic and the national defense fields. In the implementation process of that task, many problems pertaining to capital, material supplies, and operational procedures were encountered, but many localities commendably used their creativity in devising dynamic approaches compatible with their capabilities, which resulted quickly in handsome dividends. Binh Tri Thien successfully applied the motto "each foothill is a

farm." Vinh Phu designed a way to "plant gardens on mountain slopes and in forested areas." Phu Khanh and Nghia Binh were successful in building "the No 2 basic units." The Vietnam-Germany Coffee Federation of Enterprises, coordinating the relationship between state-operated agencies and collective units and home economic units, successfully applied the method of intensive cultivation right at the start of the capital construction of their coffee plantations. The achievement was a milestone in economic cooperation between our country and the German Democratic Republic.

In just 5 years, we provided employment for over 400,000 people and in many NEZ's, productivity was higher than it had been in the resettlers' native land. This achievement laid the foundation for a rational integration of labor and land aimed at rapidly increasing the quantity and the gross value of products for the national economy.

However, despite those achievements and the good lessons learned, we have run into many obstacles and made many mistakes. The most salient weaknesses were impatience, lack of adherence to realities and to the total task, failure to care for the lives of the people in the new land, lack of thorough preparation for the creation of new economic and population zones, and waste of the people's money and labor. In terms of organization, there was a lack of consistency in organizational patterns and, on the contrary, the latter were rather scattered and economic information activities were both slow and inaccurate. The meager investment capital was allotted piecemeal, causing, in many instances, reclaimed land to be left uncultivated, or a lack of homogeneity in the construction of NEZ's. Another weakness which was fairly generalized in the NEZ's was the scarcity of communications lines which impeded the movement of the people and the circulation of goods.

The movement for the redistribution of labor and population is a mission vested in the entire party and in the whole people. However, its implementation used to be singly assigned to one sector, primarily in receiving localities. Of the number of people transferred from their native land to NEZ's, 70 percent were composed of indigent families without production experience. Worse, many had more mouths to feed than arms to work, and there was a shortage of capital and tools. The ratio of party members and communist youth union members was small. Those party nuclei had marginal political education and leadership capabilities. In some instances, the party chapters of the NEZ's included mostly 2 "old comrades" over 60 years of age.

The loose coordination between the labor sector and the health, education, culture, and domestic trade sectors was another, far from negligible problem, which generated a type of "wait-and-see" attitude and a lack of confidence in the resettlement program.

In a quite extended period of time, due to impatience, we were plagued by too great concern about quantity in the construction of many economic and population zones to the detriment of their quality. Policies governing the workers in those new lands were not thoroughly carried out. Investments were

made piecemeal, the direction for production activities was slow to be determined, economic policies were sluggishly reviewed, and survey, project design, and planning activities were not given appropriate attention. Those interrelated problems caused many NEZ's to be slow to produce dividends, natural resources to be squandered, the land to be eroded, and the lives of the people to be adversely affected.

Twenty-six years have gone by since the start of the labor and population redistribution, but there has been so far no thorough recapitulation. Up to now, several different methods of evaluation on the casuality of things still prevail. Therefore, the work planned for the next year and the next period does not bear the continuous nature of the work done in the previous year and the previous period, and there was a conspicuous absence of a united organization to monitor the work.

The 1986 conference to recapitulate the labor and population redistribution work has determined that the plan reached only 51.7 percent of the number of persons and 56.7 percent of the number of workers. These determinations were of great help in the formulation of the 1987 plan and the following years' plans which should be based on consistent data providing a solid foundation for the implementation of the norms. Two major issues which have been thoroughly discussed were a rapid reform of economic policies and the early institution of an organizational structure that is strong enough to assume this task in its entirety.

There should also be a change in perception and in leadership style in labor and population redistribution. The very first thing to do in this regard is to formulate a concrete plan to reduce overly subjective attitudes. Most efforts must be geared towards internal resettlement: 73 percent of the people resettled will be transferred within province and district boundaries. The population to be resettled out of provinces will be only 23 percent. As requested by local authorities, we are in need of building 469 new economic and population zones. But after reviewing all related data, the State Planning Commission, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Labor, approved only 272 zones including 70 built in previous years that needed to be consolidated. Of the 81,000 people transferred out of the provinces, the highlands took up 71,000.

The redistribution of labor and population in the High Plateaus includes three distinct tasks: campaigning for resettlement, recruiting local labor, and receiving resettlers for farms, forestry sites, and cooperatives. So far, the most important tasks have been those activities in support of rubber corporations and of the federations of coffee enterprises (both central and local). Capital investments by the central government for the High Plateau provinces amounted to 190 million dong, taking up 37 percent of the total investments needed for the construction of NEZ's in the whole country.

The three provinces of Gialai-Kontum, Dac Lac, and Lam Dong, although having various levels of achievements, were generally credited with the good use of

the interrelationship between different economic components in the development of long-term industrial crops, primarily coffee, black pepper, and tea.

In recent years, due to the arrival of hundreds of thousands of resettlers from delta provinces, Dac Lac rapidly expanded its planting areas, raising the output of exportable crops. The peanut-cultivating area increased from 7,400 hectares to over 16,000 hectares with a yield of 16,000 tons, up from 7,300 tons. The coffee-planting area was brought up from 11,000 hectares to nearly 22,000 hectares, and rubber, from over 3,300 hectares to nearly 11,000 hectares.

The formation of a system of state-operated farms manned by tens of thousands of workers equipped with modern tools and machinery played an extremely important role in land reclamation, new planting, and intensive cultivation of industrial crops. Within state-operated farms, the reform of the management structure and the adoption of end-product contracting (for long-term industrial crops), along with the stimulation for the expansion of home economics, had the merit of rapidly stabilizing the lives of the workers and their families. Many family coffee gardens, due to thorough intensive cultivation, yielded 2 to 3 tons per hectare.

Although the High Plateau provinces still have a great potential in industrial crops, the pace of moving workers from the delta provinces has been slowed down or halted. The important cause of this situation was that we did not, as yet, concentrate our efforts to solve the grain problem well. Rightfully, someone aired a remark that since the High Plateaus provinces produce coffee for export for the sake of the whole country, why can the whole country not provide it with grain and other staple commodities?

On the other hand, the construction of a specialized area for the cultivation of industrial crops needs an investment policy that ought to be rational, homogenous, and consistent. Experience in coffee planting in Dac Lac shows that if the investments of capital and material supplies are piecemeal and scattered, and if the capital construction time drags on, the economic efficiency will be marginal and in certain instances, the whole investment can be lost. Thousands of hectares of coffee gave no harvest after 7 or 8 years, and some others had to be abandoned.

The redistribution of labor for the exploitation of the coastal alluvial land through rush planting and shrimp and fish breeding has a great significance in rapidly increasing the volume of export goods. Experience learned in Thanh Hoa shows that an additional hectare of rush can assure employment for 20 to 25 workers (planting, exploitation, and processing).

Although the 1987 norms for labor and population redistribution are lower in 1986 (300,000 people compared with 350,000 in 1986), the tasks are not easy if we fail to produce a new perception and a swift and adequate change in the old way of doing things. We used to attach greater importance to showing a

facade of performance and less to the efficiency of the work. The transfer of people to out-of-province zones is more complex and needs a centralized and homogenous leadership. For NEZ's specialized in industrial crops, the first and foremost requirement is a rational policy for the supply of grain to relieve the workers from devoting their energy in looking for food. We have paid dearly for the past mistakes: while destroying a hectare of forest to make it a farmland, we actually "traded" 50 to 70 cubic meters of lumber for a ton of grain (in certain places, one of the most vigorous forces that destroyed the forests was the NEZ's people!)

In 1987, we will resettle 300,000 people in the whole country. If we can make it a success, we will contribute to rapidly increasing the major export goods in the years to come.

9458/12851

CSO: 4209/345

SECOND MUNICIPAL SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL CONFERENCE HELD

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAT PHONG in Vietnamese 14 Feb 87 p 2

[Science-Technology column: "The 'Key' to Opening the Door to Science and Technology and Liberating Production"]

[Text] Editors Note: In order to meet the urgent need to carry out the major economic programs set forth by the Sixth Party Congress, the Second Municipal Scientific-Technical conference was convened during Tet. The conference listened to more than 40 speeches and recommendations by scientists and technologists, which especially stressed the resolution of problems regarding the economic management and social management mechanism. The economic management and scientific-technical management mechanisms must be dynamic and encourage the creation and wide application of technical advances and scientific accomplishments in order to attain real results. Those mechanisms must encourage producers to make use of science and technology, and to locate people with scientific-technical knowledge with whom to sign research and development contracts.

The conference also agreed unanimously about an extremely pressing problem of a decisive nature: the timely study and promulgation of an incentive policy for, truly granting the right of management to, and utilizing the labor, capital, and material facilities of, workers in industry, agriculture, small industry and handicrafts, etc. That may be regarded as a topic in the implementation of (draft) Resolution 306 of the Political Bureau, and as the key to creating a mechanism that will automatically make use of, and require, science and technology in the production and commercial activities.

At present, scientific-technical activities in the city are still fragmented due to failure to rally the scientific-technical forces or concentrate on the key research areas. To overcome that situation we must study and reorganize those activities in accordance with separate programs and topics. The program directors must be given full responsibility for guiding program and be given full authority in using the budget. A recommendation was made to create a mechanism that encompasses research, trial production, and mass production in the different forms. The alliances which combine science and production (the production of subsidiary food crops, chemical production alliances, the alliance of southern laundry soap enterprises, etc.), and contracts to apply scientific-technical advances between the research organs of the colleges and the production installations, and tie in a number of sector research institutes with the production bases.

In order to rapidly introduce scientific-technical advances into production, the city will draft a training plan and adopt a policy to encourage research cadres, industrial technology cadres, and skilled cadres, especially the existing skilled cadres who play an important role. At the same time, attention must be paid to organizing the supplying of scientific-technical materials and to scientific-technical services, to help scientific-technical activities attain real results.

With regard to encouraging scientific-technical activities, most of the opinions recommended that the policies be studied in order to ensure the living conditions and working conditions of the scientific-technical cadres, especially on the basis of the effectiveness of contributions of scientific-technical cadres, and by means of signing contracts to do research projects, the system of paying royalties to the originators of scientific-technical innovations when they are applied to production, and the system of purchasing the copyright for inventions and innovations, and the system of allowing sideline scientific-technical activities.

In order to mobilize gray matter for the key objectives and topics of the city, the incentive policy must also pay special attention to awarding prizes, publicizing scientific-technical matters, etc.

During that conference, the Municipal People's Conference outlined the resolution of the following specific matters:

Allowing the organization of private and collective scientific-technical activities. Scientific-technical activities will receive preferential treatment in comparison to commercial activities and production activities with regard to taxes, borrowing bank credit, etc. (There will be specific stipulations for science-technology and for education which will be applied in the city, such as the application of Decision 34 regarding the encouragement of individual and family production).

The granting of bonuses for innovations which come under the authority of the municipality will be completely decentralized to the production installations. The amount of the rewards are not restricted: there should be large rewards for highly profitable innovations and smaller rewards for less profitable innovations.

Scientific materials, scientific research equipment, materials to serve scientific-technical activities, product models, etc., sent as gifts to families by relatives living abroad, which are not intended to be resold, are exempted from customs taxes and the number of shipments is not limited.

In addition to capital granted from the budget and the internal capital of the installations, funds for scientific-technical activities and the application of scientific-technical advances may also be borrowed from the bank on a priority basis, including private and collective scientific-technical organizations.

5616

CSO: 4209/358

ECONOMIC

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

NEW COAL MINE--Geological Unit 906, a heroic unit, was responsible for surveying the Trang Khe 2 coal mine in Quang Ninh in order to satisfy the needs of the Pha Lai Thermoelectrict Plant. It has found a coal mine with reserves of 6 million tons. It completed the task 5 months ahead of schedule. All of the data have been turned over to the Ministry of Mines and Coal. Preparations are being made to mine the coal. [Text] [Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 11 Feb 87 p 1] 11943

CSO: 4209/356

DECLINE IN HO CHI MINH CITY HEALTH CONDITIONS REPORTED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 18 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by OK: "Reviewing Its 1986 Activities, Public Health Sector Acknowledges Unequivocally That People's Health Has Declined Seriously"]

[Text] [SGGP] At a national meeting held in Ho Chi Minh City from 12 to 17 January 1987, the public health sector acknowledged unequivocally that people's health conditions have declined in a manner that causes concern.

Besides objective causes, there is a failure of leading public health cadres to stay close to reality, neglecting to calculate economic efficiency in public health and relinquishing ideological indoctrination and management, thereby giving rise to serious flaws. Negative phenomena were not detected and addressed satisfactorily.

The meeting affirmed that in 1987 public health activities should concentrate on two goals--primary care and work improvement. Renovation of health care activities have begun, with more doctors going to the basic public health network.

At the same time, to help the ranks of physicians improve their living standards and serve patients confidently, the meeting petitioned the state to modify the system of wages and bonuses for night calls and work in surgery and toxic environments, and to consider unified regulations to permit doctors to get paid--as legitimate income--for giving physical exams to and treating patients under state management at medical offices and at home outside regular working hours.

9213/9312

CSO: 4209/324

OCCUPATIONAL COUNSELING SUGGESTED FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese Nov 86 pp 11-12

[Article by Le Thi Tuy: "Some Thoughts on the Youth Union and the Issue of Providing Jobs to City Youths"]

[Text] Of foremost concern when talking about building the Youth Union and about assembling and educating city youths is the issue of providing jobs to youths. The Youth Union has the function of teaching communism to youths. At the same time, it is the representative of their legitimate interests. Without engaging youths in labor and providing them with jobs so that they contribute, so that they grow, mature and can support themselves, the work of the Youth Union and the Women's Union in the cities lacks practical educational themes and is not attractive to youths. The terms "a party chapter of retirees, an unemployed Youth Union chapter" indicate the difficulties being encountered in the organization and activities of the Youth Union on the subward level today. Another reality is the sharp rise in negative phenomena among street youths. Unemployed youths account for a rather high percentage of the number of persons committing crimes.

As of June 1986, according to investigative data and statistics compiled by responsible agencies, the number of unemployed youths in the cities had risen to 1.6 million. In addition, about 1 million youths reach work age each year and have a need to work and have a job. In the four major municipalities alone there are nearly 1 million unemployed youths, most of whom live in Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi.

Deserving of attention is the fact that nearly 95 percent of unemployed youths do not have a skill. The majority are youths who have not passed entrance examinations for general middle schools or colleges or youths who have completed their military service or graduated from a college, a vocational middle school or a trade training school but do not want to work far from the city. A small number are backward youths who served their term of detention for re-education but were fired from their jobs at basic production units and have been unable to find another job.

There are also a number of things concerning the attitudes of youths waiting for jobs that are deserving of attention:

--Only working for the state or working at a high level cooperative are considered a job.

--Where one works and what one's income is are considered more important than having a skill and cultivating knowledge of an occupation.

--The standards for selecting a job are still weighted heavily toward sentiments and a number of personal considerations. This is not consistent with the trend of development of society.

A survey of young women in Hoan Kiem Ward (Hanoi) showed that the jobs most preferred by them are: state store salesperson and hotel worker. Their greatest concerns are: being far from Hanoi, strenuous work, low wages...

The results are that although there is work to be done, there is no one to do this work and the number of persons waiting for work (including youths who have already been trained) is steadily rising. Because life is hard, because the market is unstable and due to the allure of money, more and more young men and women are going into trade and becoming black marketeers. Some are afraid to work and feel that they no longer have a serious need to learn a trade and engage in productive labor.

There are socio-economic causes that have led to the lack of jobs and occupations development. There are also mistaken attitudes among youths with regard to selecting an occupation and selection a job.

Here, we would only like to address a number of matters that lie within the scope of the Youth Union's work.

To begin with, we think that it has come time for municipal and city Youth Union organizations to "squarely face the truth" concerning Youth Union members and youths on the subward level. Municipal and precinct Youth Union organizations should set aside time to meet with and gain an understanding of the thoughts and aspirations of youths and should compile detailed statistics on their jobs and lives. "This work must be performed by Youth Union cadres and should not be turned over to the members of the subward police Youth Union chapters."

Having done this, we should submit a detailed and accurate report to the subward committee on the situation involving youths who are waiting for a job. At the same time, we must propose ways to solve this problem.

The most important question to be asked here is: what is a job?

In our opinion, a job should not be considered only as working for the state or a tightly structured collective production organization, such as a high level cooperative, rather, it should be understood as an activity that benefits society and produces an income for the individual.

A person who has a job is a laborer who performs productive work for society from which he earns an income with which to support himself.

Our country's economy still consists of many different segments. For the foreseeable future, jobs within the family, such as producing contract goods for the state, raising livestock, raising crops, working in the handicraft trades and providing important or minor services, will continue to exist and develop. In addition, there are many other jobs within production teams and labor collectives, where workers work together and are paid in common, and jobs working for hire for the small owners of joint public-private basic units or industrial capitalists. All these production organizations are recognized under the laws of our country. Youths who work within the family or at one of these organizations are considered as having a job.

We must also develop a more correct concept of what an occupation is. Through education at general schools, education within the family, the mass organizations and so forth, we must insure that everyone possesses from childhood the thinking that to live within society, a person must have a trade and be skilled in that trade.

Within one's trade, each person must delve deeply into his occupation, improve his work methods and skills...in order to achieve higher labor productivity and efficiency for society and further improve his trade on the basis of scientific and technological advances.

Only when such a concept has been instilled in them will all youths grow up knowing that they must first learn a trade and, moreover, must be skilled in a trade in order to make the "journey" into life.

Youths can learn a trade within the present systems of schools of the state, mass organizations, enterprises and cooperatives. However, they can also "find" trade training among artists, among families who practice traditional trades and among skilled craftsmen on their street or within their ward. And, lastly, they can find work anywhere persons are needed to work.

An important portion of the teaching of ideology to street Youth Union members and youths must be devoted to teaching labor, to teaching the value of man and to occupational counselling. Good laborers who diligently study their trade, lead a wholesome life and support themselves by means of their own labor must be correctly evaluated and praised.

As regards the responsibility of our Youth Union in helping to provide jobs to youths, we feel that the approach being taken by a number of subward Youth Union organizations in Hanoi, Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City is correct. However, at some places, Youth Union cadres give more thought to providing a job to youths rather than an occupation.

Urban youths, especially the youths of the capital and particularly young women, are clever with their hands and well suited to work that requires attention to detail, dexterity and technical skills and to service work. Young men also want to have a trade in order to give themselves long-term security and develop their talents. The knowledge they possess is such that city youths find it difficult to accept strenuous, monotonous jobs performed by old methods as lifelong occupations.

The question of living near or far from the city is also a delicate question, an appropriate answer to which requires an understanding of youths.

Allowing youths to retain their census registration in the city and stipulating specific terms so that youths who leave the city to accept a task do so with a feeling of assurance are necessary. The law of migration is that the destination be a far better place than the place left behind. Today, there certainly are no destinations at which it is more convenient to live than in the cities. Consequently, besides teaching youths about their responsibility to the country, our Youth Union must also have an understanding of the psychology of youths and support their legitimate aspirations by such things as making appropriate provisions in policies for persons who are going far away to work, being fair in the distribution of young labor and giving attention to their need for an occupation, an income sufficient to support themselves and to their future development at the new places to which they are going.

Consideration must also be given to the new situation when bringing city youths into the activities of the subward Youth Union organization. We have a responsibility toward all Youth Union members and youths on the street level, be they persons who are waiting for a job, persons who work at home, persons who work for hire for small employers, even for capitalists... We must show them that the Youth Union is an organization that is close to them, is the legitimate representative of their interests, is their guide into the future.

It can be said that, now more than ever before, street youths desire guidance and assistance from the Youth Union, most importantly concerning the issue of a job and occupation, their "great cause" in life.

Understanding youths in order to propose to the party and administration ways to provide them with jobs, understanding youths in order to help them, to build their spirit and prevent them from falling by the wayside, these are the conscience and responsibility of the street Youth Union cadre in the work of organizing the activities of the Youth Union and the Women's Union on the subward level today.

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BRIEFS

QUALITY OF SCHOOLS DECLINES--According to an Education Service decree, the quality of culture at the primary general schools in the city during the first term of the 1986-1987 school year declined as compared with the previous school year. This was particularly true for grades 1-6. Today, the lack of materials and equipment at the schools has reached an alarming level. This is having an effect on teaching and learning. Because of the lack of teaching materials, the instruction provided is very "lean." There are only enough instructional guidelines and textbooks to satisfy half the needs. Instructors who teach subjects in which books were recently changed in Grade 6 have not been trained thoroughly. There is still much confusion, and many instructors still use the old methods of instruction. The schools lack instructors, and some teachers quit teaching because of their health and living conditions. In general, there is a serious loss of balance between the tasks and development conditions of the education sector. During this second semester, the schools are making an effort to teach the stipulated subjects and provide an adequate curriculum given the conditions and prevent the shortage of teachers from affecting the quality of the teaching and learning. [Text] [Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 12 Feb 87 p 1] 11943

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