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12 August 1983

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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FRETILIN GUARANTEES THAT IT WILL NOT VIOLATE CEASE-FIRE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Jul 83 p 4

[Text] Lisbon--The Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence (FRETILIN) has at the present time five units (500 men) stationed within a 6 km radius of Deili, announced Mari Alkatiri, FRETILIN foreign relations spokesman Saturday, in Lisbon.

"With the full knowledge of Indonesian authorities, FRETILIN's Liberation Army (FALINTIL) is keeping units in the villages of Komoro Bemohs, Turlled, Ortara, Maudolebo and Aikurus. However, the Maubere camp will never be the first to raise arms and violate the cease fire called last March," added Alkatiri, in statements made to the Portuguese News Agency (ANOP). According to the same source, there are about 6,800 armed guerrillas and between 25 and 30,000 Indonesian troops in all of East Timor.

At the present time, after the conclusion of the military action, the struggle has intensified in the political and diplomatic arenas, "an information and counterinformation war has even been found to be waging abroad," said Alkatiri during a break at a meeting being held in Lisbon since last Saturday by the Portuguese Committees of Support to the Maubere People.

Since preliminary talks began last March, there have been some informal contacts between Indonesia and FRETILIN and it is hoped that something positive will happen before the next United Nations General Assembly.

Two of FRETILIN's leaders abroad, Abilio de Araujo and Roque Rodrigues, are leaving today for Australia, to discuss with local authorities the situation in East Timor, while others will remain in Lisbon, where they will be received by President Ramalho Eanes and Prime Minister Mario Soares.

Mari Alkatiri and Jose Luis Guterres have a message to deliver to the president from the commander in chief of the FRETILIN armed forces Xananah Gusmao.

When asked whether he thought that Indonesia would indeed withdraw its troops from East Timor, in accordance with FRETILIN's wishes, Alkatiri told ANOP that at this stage the problem of the possible withdrawal is being very actively

discussed in Djakarta, and in view of this there will be no response as yet to the message the Liberation Front has for President Suharto.

FRETILIN, which has been waging guerrilla warfare against the Indonesian presence in East Timor for over 7 years, feels that "the withdrawal of the Djakarta troops should be the first step toward a free referendum among the people of the territory regarding its future."

12342

CSO: 3442/301

POLITICAL SCIENTIST WARNS OF DANGERS OF POWERFUL BUREAUCRACY

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 1 Jun 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Maswadi Rauf Appeals for Consideration of the Fate of Political Parties; A Powerful Bureaucracy Is Very Dangerous"]

[Excerpt] A government bureaucracy with very great political power is a threat to the Indonesian democratic system and no single party can prevent the growth of its power.

Dr Maswadi Rauf made this statement during a seminar on "Politics and State Administration" held in Jakarta on Tuesday afternoon [31 May].

According to the doctor of political science, this is beneficial for the short term because it creates stability which is needed for development. "Experience shows that stability is the primary requisite for development," he said, but for the long term thought must be given to its consequences.

If this situation continues, Dr Rauf said, no one can prevent Golongan Karya (GOLKAR [functional group]) from becoming the sole political party in Indonesia. "If that happens, it is a disaster." Therefore, Maswadi appealed to the civil servants who comprised 90 percent of the participants in the seminar to consider the fate of the political parties. "If you are targeting a victory of 70 percent in the coming general election, it could be that you will hold only 2 percent of the seats in Parliament," he said.

In his lecture entitled "The Role of the Government Bureaucracy in Political Communication," he presented his conviction that no mechanism can prevent the growth of government bureaucratic power. It can be prevented only by the "erudition" of persons in the bureaucracy who are thinking about what will happen far into the future and who are "considering the fate of others." If there are no such persons in the bureaucracy, Indonesian democracy is threatened.

The doctor, who is an expert on political communication, told participants in the seminar conducted by the Public Administration Council (IIP) in Jakarta, that efforts to accumulate power began in the fifties.

At that time the government bureaucracy's position was very weak and political parties dominated the scene. President Sukarno and AH Nasution, who headed the

TNI [Indonesian National Army], saw that this was unhealthy and formed a TNI-government alliance. Their efforts were successful for they later obtained power through the SEKBER [Joint Secretariat]-GOLKAR coalition and the New Order administrative system. The system building continued until a strong government bureaucracy was created, supported by ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] and GOLKAR.

Conversely, he said, our political parties tended to become involved in internal conflicts and thus their roles became smaller. Nevertheless Maswadi keeps hoping that the destruction of Indonesian political parties will be avoided.

"Political parties are political institutions that continue to play an important role," he said, continuing, "and in the long run they will continue to maintain democracy in Indonesia."

In providing information to SINAR HARAPAN when the seminar ended, Dr Maswadi explained that only those in the bureaucracy can put the "brakes" on the growth of the government bureaucracy, and one group can be expected to do this, namely ABRI. He said the armed forces can put a "moral brake" on the situation because they are moderates. "They have moral brakes which keep them from being greedy," he said.

He said frankly that if ABRI does not adhere to Nasution's "middle-way" doctrine, the government bureaucracy, with its political power, can no longer be controlled.

6804

CSO: 4213/77

POLICY TOWARD DIPLOMATS INVOLVED IN ESPIONAGE EXPLAINED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesia 1 Jun 83 p 1

[Article: "Resident Visas of Two Soviet Diplomats Will Not Be Extended"]

[Text] The Indonesian Government will not "rashly" participate in the campaign to "expel" Soviet diplomats accused of espionage as launched in many countries all over the world.

A senior Indonesian official who understands and handles problems connected with foreign security told SINAR HARAPAN that Soviet or diplomats from any country who are known to be involved in espionage activities in Indonesia will be taken care of by the government in its own way.

The senior official disclosed that to date several Soviet diplomats had been invited by the government to leave Indonesia because it became known that they were involved in spy activities but Indonesia does not make a lot of noise about it as other countries have done. "This is the Indonesia way," he said emphatically.

To date the Indonesian Government has merely requested the Soviet Government to recall those diplomats who were involved in espionage. He referred to the case of the deputy military attache at the Soviet Embassy whom the government requested be recalled. Public attention was called to this affair only because the individual himself created a commotion at Halim Airport, he said.

The senior Indonesia official confirmed that at least two other Soviet diplomats, who still remain on duty in Jakarta, are known to have been involved in espionage in Indonesia. They also will be expelled, as has been the case in other countries, except that the Indonesian Government will wait until their visas expire.

According to the Indonesian Department of Foreign Affairs consular regulation, a foreign diplomat is granted a visa to reside in Indonesia for a period of 1 year. This visa may be extended. However, Indonesia has a reciprocal agreement with a number of countries to grant diplomats resident visas for a period of 2 years.

A diplomatic observer in Jakarta said the courtesy of the Indonesians should facilitate the visit of State Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja to the

Soviet Union in the near future. It is being made in response to an invitation he received a long time ago.

Except for Foreign Minister Mochtar's stopover in the Moscow airport some time ago, the last Indonesian foreign minister to visit Moscow was Adam Malik in 1974.

6804

CSO: 4213/77

KESRA MINISTER WARNS OF EXTREMIST, SEPARATIST MOVEMENTS

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 10 Jun 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "KESRA Minister Reminds Public That Extremist Movements Are Still Stirring Them Up"]

[Excerpt] H. Alamsyah Ratu Perwiranegara, MENKO [coordinating minister] for social welfare, believes that hypocritically rightist, extremist movements still exist and use religious theses to attract sympathizers through a pattern of activities based on dissatisfaction with the present development situation.

The MENKO presented his idea on Thursday night [9 June] in a speech to 150 participants in the XIIth Forces National Cadre Political Training sessions sponsored by SOKSI [Federation of Indonesian Socialist Workers Organizations] held in Banjarmasin before he officially closed the training week which was opened by Politics and Security MENKO Surono on 2 June.

Another possible source of incitement, Alamsyah said, are separatist movements that criticize the blueprint for regional financial apportionment and the administrative system. This movement's pattern of action is to stir the people up by saying that if the central government did not switch the income from one region to another, the income-producing region would be more prosperous than it is now.

"These movements also often use ethnic and/or religious biases to bind together their supporters," the MENKO said.

Movements' Action Patterns

He added that the movements' use of the issues of corruption and abuse of authority may also build public antipathy toward the government. The movements' pattern of action is to accuse officials of living extravagantly and then to contrast this with the poverty in which many people still live.

A variety of threats to the nation's security, he said, revolve around the possible reemergence of the latent PKI [Indonesian Communist Party] whose pattern of action was to infiltrate into various movements which seemed to be struggling for the people's interests but in which they actually intended to create conflict between the government and the people. The underground

movement of G30S/PKI [30 September 1965 Movement of the Indonesian Communist Party] incited the people by disseminating information on issues that would promote dissension as well as by exploiting any mass-type movement such as demonstrations, which led to destruction of property.

We must resolutely anticipate these potentialities, he said, to heighten our vigilance, but vigilance can only be aroused through the systematic elimination of the various weaknesses in the way development is being carried out. He noted the ways this could be done which included the serious and consistent eradication of corruption and abuse of authority.

Toward this end more and severe sanctions must be levied impartially on the offenders, but such sanctions must be based on decisions in force without neglecting approaches that include education, persuasion, and establishment of models of behavior. Another challenge is the need to destroy the effect of various symptoms of feudalism in the way Pancasila democracy is being administered. Models are needed for this purpose, particularly those established by individuals who carry out leadership functions.

6804

CSO: 4213/77

APOLOGY OFFERED FOR UNINTENTIONAL VIOLATION OF PNG BORDER

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 14 Jun 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: MENLU Mochtar Regrets RI-PNG Border Violation"]

[Text] "It really was a mistake," MENLU [foreign minister] Mochtar replied spontaneously on Monday [13 June] when asked about the report of Indonesia's violation of the Papua New Guinea border through which a road was being constructed. The violation, he said, was confirmed by a satellite survey of the road. Indonesia has stopped all road-building activities and the path of the road will be resurveyed.

When a map displaying sections of the road which intruded into the PNG was shown to the MENLU, he pointed to those sections and asked how large an area has been "expropriated" by those two sections.

"We, of course, regret that this has happened. We immediately stopped all road-building activity and will make new drawings." This was not done intentionally, he said.

A joint press release was issued in Merauke on 21 April after the Technical Committee, a subcommittee of the Joint RI-PNG Border Committee, met between 19 and 21 April. It stated that it was possible to cross the international border between RI and PNG because there was little or no border control there. Also, there aren't enough border markers in that area. It was also revealed that the trans-Irian road construction contractor was totally unaware of his error.

At the committee meeting the Indonesian delegation, headed by Maj Gen Engineer Pranoto Asmoro, chief of the National Survey and Mapping Coordination Agency, told the PNG delegation that the Indonesian Government had no intention of building a road that crossed the international border into the PNG area.

The Indonesian delegation joined the PNG delegation in its concern over this incident which was not created intentionally.

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CSO: 4213/77

LABOR CRISES THREATEN FBSI WITH DISBANDMENT

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesia 9 Jun 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "FBSI To Be Disbanded If Labor Crisis Is Not Controlled"]

[Excerpt] Manpower Minister Sudomo affirmed that if FBSI [All-Indonesia Labor Federation] is unable to control the industrial labor crisis, it should be disbanded.

Sudomo made this statement on Wednesday afternoon [8 June] in a joint meeting of management and FBSI members of West Java held in the Merdeka Building in Bandung. It was attended by H.A. Kunaefi, governor of the Level I Region of West Java, and Agoes Soedono, FBSI general chairman.

Sudomo reaffirmed to the masses of workers who filled the Merdeka Building that worker's strikes clearly were not in accord with the Pancasila ideology.

He said that current labor relations are Pancasila labor relations, meaning that when there is a dispute between labor and management, it should be settled through discussion and consensus.

Sudomo judged strikes occurred because of labor's inability to adjust to national development and because labor's ideological development was still poor. If labor was conscious of Pancasila ideology, it would not have given a thought to striking because this is destructive for everyone.

"To solve this problem, the government plans to send labor up to P4 [Labor Dispute Arbitration Committee]," Sudomo said.

Regarding strike figures, Sudomo said West Java holds the record for an area with the most strikes. It is recorded that in West Java in 1 year, between April 1982 and March 1983, there were 65 strikes out of the total of 142 strikes in Indonesia. West Java is followed by the Special Capital Region of Greater Jakarta with 36 strikes and East Java with 17 strikes. Sudomo said about 50,000 workers were involved and more than 500,000 hours of work were lost in the 142 strikes.

Viewed from the sector involved, 40 strikes occurred in textile industries, the highest figure, followed by 20 in the metals and ceramic industries,

9 respectively in the construction, pharmaceutical and repair shop sectors. Strikes occurred in other sectors as well.

Earlier FBSI General Chairman Agoes Soedomo reported that 30 million of the 63 million workers in Indonesia are now members of FBSI associated in 10,000 bases in 268 regencies and municipalities in 26 provinces. In the past 10 years 11,000 labor dispute cases have been settled.

Sudomo said strikes in West Java have involved 49,525 workers with a loss of 501,236 work hours.

6804

CSO: 4213/77

PORTUGAL REAFFIRMS ITS RIGHT TO TIMOR

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has affirmed that Portugal will not accept any solution to the problem of East Timor which ignores Portugal's role as administering power. Ambassador Baptista Martins, who is responsible for the question of East Timor in the MNE [Ministry of Foreign Affairs], affirmed that the Portuguese Government will continue to follow the subject with interest and try to collect the greatest number of data with respect to it.

The diplomat declared that the problem is in the hands of the international community, represented by Secretary General Perez de Cuellar of the United Nations and that Portugal has to have an active role in the problem's resolution. According to his statement, Portugal does not recognize any of the movements that claim to represent the Maubere people and for that reason it will not recognize any agreement that Indonesia may eventually reach with any of those movements, FRETILIN or any other.

Questioned on whether Portugal would accept the idea of FRETILIN providing troops for an international force to be stationed in East Timor, the diplomat answered that the problem had not yet presented itself, at least not on an official level.

For their part, the Portuguese commissions for the rights of the Maubere people have distributed a communique in which they advocate giving complete information on East Timor to Portuguese society and also advocate a "lively and coherent dynamic on the diplomatic level, especially with regard to the next General Assembly of the United Nations."

12116

CSO: 3542/167

ATTENTION URGED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF EAST TIMOR

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 1 Jul 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Interior Minister Soepardjo Visits East Timor"]

[Text] Minister of Internal Affairs Soepardjo Rustam is visiting the provinces of Bali, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara and East Timor on his first journey to the southeastern part of Indonesia. Although his working visit to Indonesia's youngest province, East Timor, will last only one day and one night, we hope that optimal advantage will be taken of this brief visit and that there will be subsequent opportunities for him to spend a longer time inspecting the development of this province.

Indeed, we recommend that Minister Soepardjo place the development of East Timor at the top of his scale of priorities during the tenure of the Fourth Development Cabinet.

If he does so, and if 5 years from now he is succeeded in his post by a member of the next cabinet, then Minister Soepardjo can look back in pride and know that the integration of East Timor in the Republic of Indonesia was accomplished in a spirit of complete understanding and concord.

What matters should receive the minister's attention both during this brief visit and throughout his term of office? Above all else, the development and improvement of the apparatus of government. It is of utmost importance that employees of the Department of Internal Affairs who are assigned to the province to assist Governor Mario Carascalao be highly skilled, diligent, and of high moral integrity. If these employees display a neocolonial attitude, if they look on themselves as officials from Jakarta and treat the public and local officials as second-class citizens, they must be removed. This primary requirement must also be observed by other government departments that send personnel to their zone offices in East Timor.

Attention should also be given to the flow of funds to East Timor. Do the procedures followed ensure that the funds will arrive on schedule, and do the total amounts allocated in the budget arrive in the province? It is useless to draft worthwhile development programs if the funds required do not arrive on schedule, or if the funds that do arrive are less than the authorized amounts.

Of course, there are many technical matters that require attention and may even be receiving attention at the present time. We would like to urge Minister Soepardjo to devote special attention to the development and/or improvement of public health and nutrition intervention, agriculture and afforestation, education and libraries, road construction and transportation facilities, the electrical power grid, and the public media (newspapers, publications, radio, television).

It is very important that members of the local population participate in this technical development, and this means that local cadres must receive the necessary training and that there is a phased increase in their responsibilities. Some government departments are providing special training programs and are sending East Timorese cadres to training areas in Java. These activities should be evaluated so they can be continued and improved.

We feel that in the development of East Timor, priority should be given to three of the sectors we have mentioned, namely, public health and nutrition intervention, agriculture and afforestation, and education and libraries.

The promotion of agriculture will involve efforts to develop the local economy. Agricultural extension workers will have to be patient in their efforts to change the long-established customs of the people, and problems in communication will have to be addressed.

Afforestation is an urgent problem in the province and must receive full attention since the land has become dry and barren in a number of areas. A serious and systematic effort must be made to study the soil, select suitable crops, and improve maintenance techniques.

The development of education and libraries is essential to the integration process. The success achieved in making future generations of East Timorese truly an integral part of the Indonesian nation will largely depend on the success achieved in the development of education and libraries, and, of course, the dissemination and use of the Indonesian language is also a key to the problem. It should also be noted that Minister Soepardjo gave considerable attention to the development of libraries when he was governor of East Java.

In international forums Indonesia takes the position that the so-called East Timor problem no longer exists, however, in the dynamics of international politics the matter continues to create difficulties for Indonesian diplomats at the United Nations and in other foreign posts. If the development of East Timor is seriously handled it will have the effect of reducing this burden on our diplomatic staff, and therefore we feel that special attention should be given to Minister Soepardjo's first visit to East Timor.

5458

CSO: 4213/83

PLAN TO UPGRADE POLICE FORCE TO MISSION-READY STATUS ANNOUNCED

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 1 Jul 83 pp 1, 8

[Article by D.M. Aruan: "What Is This Komapta?"]

[Excerpts] Many members of the public and even of the armed forces are not familiar with the meaning of the word "samapta," although they frequently hear the word used. The word has a close association with the National Police, and today, 1 July 1983, the 37th anniversary of the National Police, we are presenting this article on the Police Readiness Command (Komapta, Komando Samapta) in hopes that it will better acquaint our readers with this division of the police force.

The word "samapta" is from Sanskrit and means "preparedness" or "readiness." Thus, "Komando Samapta" means "Readiness Command." The police force uses the word to indicate that their personnel are always prepared, whatever the situation. The Readiness Command is one of three main police commands at the headquarters level. The other two commands are the Investigations Command (Koserse, Komando Reserse) and the Development, Education and Training Command (Kobangdiklat, Komando Pengembangan, Pendidikan dan Latihan). Each of the three main police commands is headed by a commanding general, and each commanding general reports directly to the chief of the National Police.

The Readiness Command consists of six main police units, which carry out the duties assigned to the command. The six units are the Mobile Brigade Center (Pus Brimob, Pusat Brigade Mobil), the Water Police Center (Puspol Air, Pusat Polisi Perairan), the Air Police Center, (Puspol Udara, Pusat Polisi Udara), the Traffic Police Service (Dinas Lalulintas Polri), the Wildlife Police Center (Pus Satwa Pol, Pusat Satwa Polisi) and the Police Readiness Center (Pus Sabhara, Pusat Samapta Bhayangkara).

On Wednesday morning Police Maj Gen Drs Azhar Kasim, the commanding general of the Readiness Command, and Police Brig Gen Drs Sidarto, SH, the command's chief of staff, provided this reporter with a detailed briefing on the functions of the Readiness Command. Maj Gen Azhar Kasim said that the function of the Readiness Command was to take preventive measures against and to overcome public disturbances of security and order, particularly disturbances that are of a special nature or are highly aggravated, and also to assist the leadership of the National Police in developing technical functions that will contribute to a high level of preparedness at all echelons in the police force.

"The Readiness Command can put units that are ready for action into the field at any time," the major general said. "The assignment of these units to the field is based on requests received from regional police commanders, or the chief of the National Police may determine that units of the Readiness Command should be sent into the field if there are highly aggravated disturbances of public security and order or if there are indications that local disturbances may spread into several Police Regional Commands," he added.

When units of the Readiness Command are sent into an area or Police Regional Command, the regional police commander remains in charge of operations.

Maj Gen Azhar Kasim said that police officers who are on duty can be roughly grouped into two categories based on their appearance. That is, some police wear uniforms and some do not. The members of units of the Police Investigations Command wear civilian clothes while on duty.

The major general said that this made it easier to determine the forces that were under his command, "Since all policemen who are in uniform are from units of the Readiness Command."

Maj Gen Azhar Kasim said that the National Police Consolidation and Functionalization Plan has been launched by Police Lt Gen Anton Soedjarwo, the chief of the National Police, and is being implemented at all echelons. The plan, which was initiated in December 1982, has three phases. The first or short-term phase will be completed in 1983, the second or medium-term phase will last from 1983 to 1987, and the third or long-term phase will be implemented in the years after 1987.

The target for the medium-term phase is the creation of a mission-ready police force. "The chief of the National Police launched this plan with the intention of placing all the police in Indonesia on a mission-ready basis, and I am convinced that this objective can be achieved during the medium term of the plan," Maj Gen Azhar Kasim said.

The major general said that his conviction that this objective can be achieved is not unrealistic, "Providing that all members of the police force follow the field instructions that have been drawn up."

The field instructions were drawn up in June of this year when the Readiness Command held a working meeting in Cipayung. The instructions detail the duties that are to be performed by policemen in the field (at their duty stations).

"With these field instructions there will be no policemen who do not know the duties and responsibilities they have as servants of the public," the major general said.

He said that all policemen were to be informed of their individual duties within 2 months after the close of the working meeting, and if any policemen were not informed it would be the responsibility of their commanding officers.

The working meeting was attended by all unit commanders in the Readiness Command. Their primary assignment is to return to their respective areas and to drill their men in the field instructions. Commanding officers face the risk of being reassigned if it is found that any of their men have not been instructed in their duties. "During the next 2 months the chief of the National Police will go into the field to check on the progress that is being made," Maj Gen Azhar Kasim said.

At the end of the briefing the major general said that he felt members of the police force were receiving sufficient remuneration (wages and other compensation).

"The wages of policemen are high enough, compared to the minimum income of the population," he said. "There are no grounds for thinking that one's income is inadequate, unless one thinks in terms of living in luxury. One does not become a public servant to get rich, does one?"

He said that a policeman second class (the lowest rank) received Rp 57,000 and 20 kg of rice a month, plus his police equipment.

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CSO: 4213/83

BRITISH AID FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 4 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] The total amount of [British] aid that will be directed to Indonesia in the 1983/84 fiscal year is estimated at 34 million pounds sterling.

During the British fiscal year ending on 31 March 1983, fixed expenditures under the social aid and technical cooperation agendas totalled 5.8 million pounds sterling. It is anticipated that the provision of aid can be held at the same level for 1983/84.

Most of the British aid in the form of grants and capital investment expenditures has been used for energy and irrigation projects, and it is estimated that these sectors also will receive first priority in the current fiscal year.

The technical cooperation agenda provides for research on the storage of bulk and bagged cereal grains, pest control, fishing, agriculture and veterinary care for livestock. Also, various institutions of the Indonesian government provide courses in finance, management and administration in Indonesia and in Britain and more than 100 Indonesian college students go to Britain each year to take these courses.

In addition, grants from commercial credits are being provided for certain development projects that have been assigned to British contractors. The grants will be used to finance the services of the contractors and the cost of British goods.

Aid from this source for projects agreed on by the Indonesian and British governments totalled 3 million pounds sterling in 1982/83. Further, 4.9 million pounds sterling for the purchase of coal mining equipment was recently promised to the Indonesian government.

The Commonwealth Development Board is involved in the joint financing of 13 development projects in Indonesia and will invest 39 million pounds sterling under easy terms. Of this amount, 21 million pounds sterling will be invested in 1983/84.

5458

CSO: 4213/83

GOVERNMENT MEASURES REASSURE IGGI DONORS

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 2 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by W.D. Arief: "The IGGI and the Debt Problem"]

[Text] In 1976 a minister in the economy, finance and industrial sector was asked at a meeting of Parliament if the piling up of foreign loans would not place a heavy burden on future generations.

The minister replied that the best loans were those that were repaid over a long period of time as this reduced the size of the annual installments. He said that loans must be utilized as productively as possible so that the return from the investment would far exceed the amount of indebtedness. Also, if the interest on a loan was lower than the rate of inflation, then the value of the money to be repaid would be less than the value of the money loaned.

The minister was optimistic that the debt service on loans would not be a burden as long as the principle of productive utilization was adhered to fully.

A further increase in Indonesia's debts was recorded at the 26th meeting of the IGGI (Inter Governmental Group on Indonesia) in Amsterdam. The IGGI is an international body that meets annually to determine the amount of aid that will be provided to Indonesia. The organization is chaired by a representative of the Government of the Netherlands. It was formed in 1967, a time when the Indonesian economy was in a state of disruption and the country was burdened by a foreign debt of more than \$2.3 billion.

At the final meeting of the IGGI on 13 and 14 June 1983 the members promised Indonesia aid in the amount of \$2.24 billion for the 1983/84 fiscal year.

The World Bank will be the largest donor, providing aid in the amount of \$1.2 billion. Seventy-five percent of the \$2.24 billion will come from five international organizations, and 25 percent will come from seven donor nations.

The IGGI has authorized a total of \$20.9 billion in aid between 1967 and the 26th meeting of the organization in June of this year.

It appears that the donors continue to have confidence in the Indonesian economy and are continuing to provide large amounts of aid.

In recent years Indonesia has been buffeted by the worldwide economic recession and particularly by the decline in the demand for Indonesian oil and the drop in the OPEC checkprice from \$34 to \$29 a barrel. Oil accounts for 80 percent of Indonesia's export earnings.

The government, in order to safeguard the national budget and to overcome problems arising from the shrinking revenues from oil sales, has taken four significant steps.

First, it has cut back the 1983/84 national budget by making drastic reductions in subsidies and by reducing expenditures under the routine budget. This includes placing a freeze on pay raises for government employees.

Second, there was a 28 percent devaluation in the value of the rupiah.

Third, four petrochemical and alumina projects and a number of other large projects have been rescheduled. This can result in a savings of \$4 billion in the current fiscal year.

Fourth, banks are being allowed to set their own interest rates and the ceiling on credit has been lifted. These measures are intended to promote savings and investment by persons in the private sector.

The measures taken by the government, particularly the cutback in subsidies, have been a hard blow to the Indonesian public.

However, the IGGI donors feel that the measures are sound and took them into account in setting the amount of aid that would be made available to Indonesia. Representatives of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund evaluated the measures as being "quick, courageous and professional".

Pieter Bottelier, a senior economist with the World Bank mission in Jakarta, said that the measures taken by the government were consistent with the needs of long-range development.

At the same time, the Indonesian side does not seem to be shaken by the fact that the receipt of large loans means that there will be large increases in the burden of debt.

This is because Indonesia's debt profile is not disadvantageous at the present time.

Although the cumulative debt now exceeds \$20 billion, most of these loans have been made under soft or semisoft terms and have repayment periods averaging about 15 years. The Indonesian government has almost no short-term debts. Also, official repayments made in the 1982/83 fiscal year did not exceed 20 percent of the value of export earnings.

In 1982, prior to the 26th meeting of the IGGI, Indonesia's debts stood at \$18.6 billion, however, repayment obligations for the year were only \$3.4 billion.

Indonesia's position is quite different from that of some other Third World nations, nations that go on shopping sprees in international capital markets for funds to finance ambitious projects. These nations swallow a wad of debts which threaten to choke off their development.

Brazil is an example. In 1982 it had a cumulative debt of \$87 billion and \$18.5 billion in payments to make. Mexico's debt was \$85 billion and payments due totalled \$15.2 billion. Yugoslavia owed \$16.8 billion with \$4.7 billion to be repaid immediately.

Indonesia has no ambitions to make a quick take-off at a time when world economic conditions are in an unsettled state, even though some other nations are trying to do so. Indonesia will make its take-off in 1994, at the beginning of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. At that time the seeds that have been planted and fertilized with loans will have grown into trees bearing abundant fruit, just as the minister predicted in 1976.

5458

CSO: 4213/83

HEADQUARTERS COMPLEX PLANNED FOR ARMED FORCES

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 6 Jul 83 p 8

[Excerpts] Vice Adm M. Romly, the navy chief of staff, hopes that Navy Headquarters can be transferred to Cilangkap as quickly as possible and that the transfer can be completed in 1984, in accordance with the original schedule. He said that the buildings now occupied by Navy Headquarters do not meet requirements, both as regards the condition of the buildings themselves and as regards security, technical and environmental conditions.

He said that he hoped construction would proceed at a faster rate as this would allow the transfer to be made in stages. It would also permit use studies to be made of the new buildings and improvements to be incorporated in those still under construction.

The navy chief of staff made these remarks while touring the construction project in Cilangkap. Cilangkap is 30 km from the present site of Navy Headquarters.

The navy chief of staff and the members of his entourage were briefed by the head of the construction project. The project head said that the B2 staff building has seven floors above ground and one floor below ground. This building, which was completed in 1978, also has central air conditioning, 3 elevators with 15-passenger capacities, and a floor area of 1,200 square meters.

The B1 staff building is used as a command center. It has three floors above ground and two floors below ground and is equipped with central air conditioning. The building has a floor space of 10,000 square meters and 2 elevators with 8-passenger capacities. The building, which was completed in 1979, also has data storage rooms, computer rooms, operations rooms, ready rooms, etcetera.

The building for Headquarters Detachment is now under construction. It will have two floors above ground, one floor below ground, a floor area of 5,000 square meters, and central air conditioning.

The Central Operations building, now under construction, will house the various naval services and offices. Construction is underway and/or improvements

are being made in the staff buildings, the Headquarters Detachment building, housing for officers and enlisted men, machine shops, fire department, parking facilities and landscaping. Total cost is put at Rp 23 billion and the project should be completed in mid-1985.

Infrastructure includes roads and bridges, a 25 megawatt power supply from the State Electric Company, emergency generators, 60 telephone lines, and a water supply system with 4 steel pumps that will bring water from Ciracas village.

The construction of the new Navy Headquarters in Cilangkap is the first step in the construction of a headquarters complex for the Department of Defense and Security, the three armed services and the national police. A new Army Headquarters will be constructed next. This will be followed by the construction of new headquarters for the Department of Defense and Security, the air force, and lastly the national police. It is estimated that construction will be completed in 5 years.

The headquarters complex is situated on a 250 hectare site. The various headquarters will be connected by underground tunnels.

5458

CSO: 4213/83

BRIEFS

HOUA PHAN ROAD WORK--Vientiane (KPL)--In order to inspire others with its industriousness and initiative, the ethnic population throughout Houa Meuang District, Houa Phan Province, has, since the beginning of January of this year, decisively overcome obstacles by actually completing their 1983 communication tasks set forth by the district. Throughout 1982 these people opened and repaired 10 horse trails, totalling over 100 kilometers, which connect villages within their localities, as well as repairing tens of kilometers of damaged motor roads. Furthermore, they established 4 horse-transport units, which utilized 345 horses. Consequently, these units were able to transport over 90 tons of various goods, over 160 tons of raft-transported goods, and over 18 tons of human-transported goods. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 21 Mar 83 p A4] 9013

SAVANNAKHET WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP--Vientiane (KPL)--In addition to their devotion to education, organization and improvement of their own establishment, members of the women's association of Khanthabouli District, Savannakhet Province, have earnestly and substantially increased membership for their association. As a result, the association has recently admitted 525 new members. Throughout the district there are now totally 3,114 members, who make up 315 units whose tasks have already been laid out in detail by the association. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 25 Mar p A6] 9013

SARAVANE RECRUITMENT--Vientiane (KPL)--As a result of their consciousness and awareness of the Party and State guidelines with regard to the transformation and building of a stronger nation, 60 tribal youths from various production bases throughout Kaleum District, Saravane Province, have, since 1982, enthusiastically, voluntarily and merrily served their nation by joining either the military forces or becoming laborers at various sectors and production bases. Consequently, this will help increase and strengthen the people's military forces, and thus, creating a powerful labor force for the task of building socialism. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 4 Apr 83 p A5] 9013

USSR-AIDED AGRO-METEOROLOGY STATION--Vientiane (KPL)--On the morning of 2 April 1983, the Departments of Meteorology and Hydrology, in conjunction with the administration of the National Seed Production Center, jointly presided over the opening ceremony at the agro-meteorology station at the

Napok Seed Production Center, which is under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Irrigation. During the ceremony, Koun Sengdala, head of the Department of Meteorology, pointed out the importance of the construction and installation of the station was to satisfy the need for growth of scientific-based agricultural production; to make meteorological tasks encompass agricultural production; and to play a part in facilitating agricultural production qualitatively and quantitatively. The station was jointly constructed and the equipment installed by the Department of Meteorology, the Department of Hydrology and the National Seed Production Center, under the technical and installation supervision of Soviet meteorological technicians. The site was surveyed in December 1982; the construction of the station and the installation of meteorological equipment were completed at the beginning of February; the whole project was completed on 28 March 1983. This agro-meteorology station is important and essential for the increase of seeds of various plants. The data obtained at the station will be exploited so that the production of seeds is in accordance with scientific principles, and to enable [words omitted in text] about the needs and conditions of various plants. In addition, the data will be useful for the distribution of seeds to suit weather conditions at various localities, and for the research to select suitable seeds for a suitable climate at each locality, as well as for the planning of suitable seasons to fit the needs of plants. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 4 Apr 83 p A6] 9013

OIL PIPELINE SURVEY WORK--Vientiane (KPL)--Since the beginning of April 1982 technicians and cadres from the Permanent Oil Pipeline Survey Unit, Ministry of Construction, have been carrying out an oil survey in cooperation with Soviet technicians, in order to lay a 500-kilometer permanent oil pipeline from Vientiane to the city of Vinh in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. By raising high their socialist labor spirit through their actual activities, overcoming obstacles and hardships, these cadres were able to complete 50 percent of their survey, which included land survey, clearing land for the pipeline, geological survey for oil drilling, soil study, geohydrological study of flooded areas, examination of water sources along the pipeline, and making models and calculations. These technicians and cadres have so far completed surveying 220 kilometers of the stretch between Vientiane and the Nam Thon River, along Highway 13, as well as one-third of the stretch along Highway 8, from the Nam Thon River in Khammouan Province to the city of Vinh. Presently, the Lao and Soviet technicians and laborers of that unit are emulating to continue carrying out their specialized tasks to score achievements to hail the 1st LPRYU Congress which will open shortly and to score achievements to hail 1 May, the International Labor Day. This is also to carry out the plan successfully and victoriously as scheduled. The survey and the construction of the permanent oil pipeline is a project in which cooperation is being received from the Soviet Union in accordance with the cooperation agreement signed by the two governments in 1980. It is certain that the survey work for the construction of the permanent oil pipeline will be completed in February 1984. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 13 Apr 83 p A5] 9013

SARAVANE ROADWORK--Vientiane (KPL)--In order to make the campaign to score achievements to hail the 1st LPRYU Congress become a reality filled with profound meaning, youths from various production bases in Saravane Province have enthusiastically and successfully organized and mobilized to repair old and damaged roads throughout their localities. In carrying out this operation, the youths from 5 cantons of Saravane District have harmoniously repaired an old, damaged road from Lanam District to Dakcheung District. So far, the repair of a five-kilometer portion of the 28-kilometer road has been completed. At the same time, the youths in Omkeo Canton of Lanam District have completed repairing a damaged, 41-kilometer road connecting Pa-ai Canton to Dakcheung District. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 15 Apr 83 p A3] 9013

PAKSE-PAKSONG ROAD REPAIR--Vientiane (KPL)--Since the middle of February of this year, cadres from the Division of Road Repair, Ministry of Communications and Posts, who were responsible for repairing Highways 23 and 16, have begun repairing the 50-kilometer Pakse-Paksong Road, which was damaged during last year's monsoon season. As a result of their decisive performance and their initiative, due to their ultimate desire to become their own masters in the socialist labor force, the road repair was outstandingly completed by the end of March. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 19 Apr 83 p A4] 9013

CSO: 4206/82

FORECAST ON OVERSEAS REMITTANCES MADE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 14 Jul 83 p 12

[Text]

Some \$1.5 billion in foreign exchange receipts is expected to be earned this year from the remittances of overseas Filipino workers.

This is double the \$750 million actually remitted through the banking system last year by the over 670,000 Filipino workers abroad, about one-third of whom are in Saudi Arabia.

Total earnings by these Filipino expatriate workers are estimated at approximately \$2.0 billion annually but until last year only \$750 million found its way to the official banking system.

Through a series of carrot-and-stick policies, the government wants the workers to remit their earnings through the banking system so that the balance-of-payments

position could be improved.

A number of incentives are now granted to foreign exchange earners who sell their foreign exchange to the commercial banking system.

On the other hand, dealing with the black-market is being discouraged and now is even penalized.

A raffle program for sellers of foreign currencies to the banks is now gaining wide acceptance. For every \$100 worth of foreign exchange sold to the banks, the seller is entitled to one raffle ticket which could win ₱100,000 in prize.

At the same time, the CB opened rediscounting lines to overseas contract workers and manpower exporters for loans they grant departing workers.

But only recently overseas workers re-

newing their passports are now required to show evidence of compliance with existing rules and regulations on the remittance through the banking system of a specified portion of their basic salary.

Under existing regulations, overseas workers are required to remit to the country in foreign exchange at least portions of their earnings:

— Seamen or marines—70 per cent of basic salary;

—Workers of Filipino contractors and construction companies—70 per cent of basic salary;

—Doctors, engineers, teachers, nurses and other professional workers whose employment contracts provide for free board and lodging—70 per cent of basic salary.

JAPAN TO EXTEND 'SOFT LOAN' TO FINANCE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Jul 83 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt]

Japan will extend a \$271-million soft loan to the Philippines tomorrow to help finance key development projects in the country, including the second phase of a geothermal power construction project to boost industrialization in Leyte and nearby areas.

Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines Yoshio Okawa and Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo will sign and exchange the notes on the \$231-million 11th Yen loan package and the \$40-million special yen loan at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at 10 a.m.

The loans will be extended through the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan. As in past bilateral loan agreements with Japan, the Philippines will be accorded easy repayment terms. The yen

loan package will have a three per cent per annum interest rate, payable within 20 years with a grace period of 10 years. The special yen loan has four per cent per annum interest rate and payable within 20 years with a grace period of 10 years.

The loans bring to \$1,561.4 million the total loans committed by Japan since 1969 for various development projects of the Philippines.

"These loans show an unprecedented increase of more than 30 per cent in the loan amount from previous agreements despite the severe constraints in our national budget. This is concrete manifestation of Japan's commitment to provide economic cooperation for developing countries like the Philippines," Ambassador Okawa said.

CSO: 4200/726

ONGPIN URGES BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE-MADE CARS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 18 Jul 83 pp 10, 9

[Text]

TRADE and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin yesterday virtually urged a boycott of Japanese cars when he advised local car companies to turn to other suppliers of CKDs (completely-knocked-down packs) to comply with the government 85-percent pricing policy for CKDs.

This policy of the Board of Investments (BOI) requires the five members of the progressive car manufacturing program (PCMP) to import CKDs at a price equivalent to 85 percent of the price of completely-built-up units (CBUs) of similar models.

Ongpin's "advice" to the car assemblers was in reaction to a threat of the Japanese automotive cartel — Japanese Automotive Manufacturers Association (JAMA) — that it will give up the Philippine (CKD) market if the price policy on CKDs were not scrapped.

THE minister said, the BOI "will not be intimidated by this threat," and added that "if the Japanese automotive manufacturers are prepared to give up the Philippine market, there are many automotive manufacturers from other countries who are eager to have it."

Ongpin's defiant attitude towards the Japanese comes at a time when JAMA is about to meet with BOI officials to probably present counter-proposals to Ongpin's pricing

policy.

A team from JAMA is expected to confer with BOI officials Wednesday to pave the way for an "amicable settlement" of the CKD pricing controversy.

ONGPIN said local car firms are free to source their CKD packs from any country as long as they comply with the 85-percent pricing rule.

"I would advise the PCMP participants to start talking with the Koreans, the Australians and the European suppliers," he stressed.

Korean Commerce and Industry Minister Kim Dong Whie, he pointed out, has expressed interest in introducing a Korean car, the Pony, in the domestic market and commented "I understand that the Pony is an excellent car, and will have no trouble meeting the 85-percent CKD price ceiling."

HAVING suppliers other than the Japanese into the local automobile market, Ongpin said, "would actually be healthy and would prevent monopolies, like the present one where Japanese manufacturers, operating as a cartel, threaten to cut off supplies."

"This is one of the undesirable effects of having allowed the Japanese to capture virtually 100 percent of the Philippine automotive market," Ongpin said.

The country imports annually from Japan an average of \$1 billion worth of CKD packs.

THE BOI recently ruled that prices of imported CKDs should not be more than 85 percent of the price of CBUs of the same model.

BOI resorted to this policy after it discovered from sworn statements of car assemblers that CKD pack suppliers had been operating a pricing system which have set prices of CKD packs even higher than the prices of CBU units in the source country.

"The net effect of this artificial pricing policy is to render assembly operations in the Philippines totally uneconomic," Ongpin said.

"As a result, the Philippines spend more dollars than it should and the profits are taken in the supplier's country rather than in the Philippines, depriving the government of revenues," he pointed out.

Ongpin said "the Philippine government has been taken for a ride for too long."

The BOI has initiated a detailed analysis of the financial statements of PCMP participants in connection with this artificial pricing policy, Ongpin said.

CSO: 4200/726

EDITORIAL EXAMINES RICE PRICE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Jul 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Rice Prices"]

[Text]

ALTHOUGH the support price for palay has been increased by 10 centavos per kilo, that price to be effective starting the next harvest in October, the effectiveness of the price will depend on the magnitude of the procurement program, which is being administered by the National Food Authority.

The trend of the procurement program is downward. Last year, NFA purchased only about 6 per cent of total palay production, although its target was 15 per cent. Presumably, this was due to the fact that not enough resources were made available to the NFA.

If the reach of the procurement program is quite limited, the farmers

sell their produce to the traders, in which case they are paid lower prices. That may not necessarily mean a net loss for farmers because in many places farmers obtain credit from the traders. Non-availability of credit or inadequate credit may mean stoppage of production. Credit has become more important with the rise of the prices of fertilizer and other inputs.

The inflationary influence of rice prices appears to be deeper than is surmised offhand, but we think there is a good case for a brainstorming by all the agencies involved, especially now that the production rhythm has been broken by the drought in Mindanao and the Visayas.

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

VALENCIA URGES FREEDOM FOR PIMENTEL--The reason behind the continued detention of Mayor Aquilino C. Pimentel Jr. of Cagayan de Oro City may be clear to the military and Pimentel's political enemies, but for most of us who have followed Pimentel's public service record, it is not. The Jesuits have asked the President to give Pimentel a chance to continue his public service. I join in this request. [Teodoro F. Valencia] [Excerpt] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 18 Jul 83 p 4]

CSO: 4200/726

THAILAND

S&T MINISTER SAYS THAILAND LAGS IN ASIA, SETS PRIORITIES

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 14 Jun 83 pp 1, 16

[Article: "It Is Constantly Shown That We Are Not Serious About Technology"]

[Text] Damrong announces that five technological sectors will be developed to build up state power to end the poverty of the people in order to keep up with neighboring countries. It has constantly been shown that we are not serious and allow others to do things before us. Take Korea, for example. It was once more backward than Thailand, but it has now surpassed us nine-fold. If we are serious about developing things, technology can help reduce the trade imbalance. And he said that if we do not make this decision, we will only get poorer and become more backward.

Mr Damrong Latthaphiphat, the minister of science, technology and energy, talked with reporters at 1000 hours on 13 June at the Lat Krabang Artificial Satellite Signal Reception Station for surveying natural resources concerning the trends and policies on using science and technology to develop the country. He said that, at present, the people still do not understand the work of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Energy, which is directly responsible for scientific and technical research and development to develop the country. This lack of knowledge and understanding on the part of the people is the reason why not as much scientific and technical knowledge has been used to develop the country as should have been.

Our neighbors have made broad use of science and technology and so they have been able to put pressure on their economies to avoid the crisis. Thus, it is essential to inform the people that these things have to be developed efficiently.

The minister of science and technology said that developing the country using science and technology is aimed at waging a war against poverty so that the people can lead prosperous lives. Once poverty is eliminated, there will be quality of life and the country will make progress. This is a problem of economic development. How the Ministry of Science and Technology solves this problem and what direction it decides to move in are extremely important. As an example, Mr Damrong said that an important reason for the trade imbalance is that we export low-priced raw materials and import high-priced industrial goods. This is because all industrial

goods are produced from raw materials using natural resources and agricultural products. And there is a great difference in price between raw materials and industrial goods since industrial goods have gone through production stages, which in actuality refers to the technological stages. For example, we export cassava in the form of cassava pellets. If we processed the cassava using technology to produce medicine or alcohol and then exported these products, we would get a higher price. We export corn in the form of kernels. Japan buys these, processes them into vitamins and then exports the vitamins back to us at a high price. The same is true for animal fat. Japan buys this and processes it into film or medicine capsules. It then sells them for a high price, and we end up having to spend hundreds of millions of baht every year.

Mr Damrong emphasized that unless we change this, we do not have to talk about the trade imbalance since we will continue to suffer a trade imbalance with them. And concerning developing science and technology, we just wait on neighboring countries. Japan, for example, is a great power now. A very interesting country is Korea. About 15 years ago, Korea's economic situation was poor in all respects. Then, President Park Chung Hee made the decision to use science and technology as the basis for developing the country and developing goods, while Thailand has not developed as much as it should have. The result of this has been that, even though Korea's resources, population and geography are inferior to Thailand's in all respects, Korea has been able to increase its income far above that of Thailand. What is important is that, in the same period of time, Thailand has been able to increase exports only seven-fold while Korea has increased exports 250-fold. In 1961, Korea was behind Thailand by a factor of 20. But only 15 years later it was ahead of us by a factor of 3. This is because Korea developed its technology to the point where they once proposed selling weapons to Thailand.

However, the minister of science feels that, at present, we are modernizing on the surface only. Below the surface, we have not modernized. But we must do something; we cannot continue to sit back idly since we are ready for development. Since the Ministry of Science and Technology is directly responsible, the minister has stipulated four policies. Efficiency will be increased in four areas, that is, in the transfer of technology and in sources of data, research and development and the quality of the scientists. By developing these four things, we will gain knowledge for use in five important technological areas. These are being referred to as the "five technologies":

1. In using technology to develop industry, special importance will be attached to basic industries, which include the chemicals, metals and electronics industries; in order to increase the quality of our basic industrial products. This will help reduce imports.
2. In using technology for agriculture, technology will be used with the new agriculture, agricultural engineering and bio-technology, including breeding. This will be done to increase agricultural yields.
3. In using technology [to develop] energy, research and explorations will be conducted in order to exploit

the nation's energy sources that are cheap and permanent. For example, if water energy from the Mekong and Salween rivers can be used to generate electric power, it will be possible to reduce present electricity rates from 1.20 baht per unit to only 0.30 baht per unit. The problem is what decision to make. 4. In using technology to [improve] the environment and obtain resources, environmental standards will be stipulated. These will be adhered to strictly in order to improve the lives of the people. This problem has importance concerning new development. We must consider plans and have them benefit the health of the people. Even though there will frequently be conflicts, we must see to it that positive results are achieved. But that does not mean that something else is not possible. We must build nuclear power plants and automobile factories. Otherwise, we will remain poor. Concerning the fifth point, Mr Damrong said that, concerning the use of technology for national defense, at present, he is coordinating things with the minister of defense and the Armed Forces Research and Development Center in selecting weapons and materials. This is very important because the military is the [basis of] state power. We must have a military. If the military is not strong enough, the private sector must provide help in accord with the needs of the military. And in order to achieve results, two committees have been formed to coordinate things with scientists and to help the Ministry of Defense obtain technology for national defense. There will be close cooperation. We have already done research on producing rocket fuel for the air force by processing para rubber into fuel. In short, the Ministry of Science and Technology has stipulated these "five technologies."

Mr Damrong repeated that the aim is to develop the country's economy using technology. Thailand will become prosperous through "techno." But we will continue to be poor and backward if there is "no tech." Thus, it is essential that we use technology to eliminate poverty in the country. All the scientists who are members of the Royal Academy have agreed to use these "five technologies" as our future course. At a time when other countries are competing fiercely, we can no longer sit by idly.

"At present, Vietnam has a grand policy. After they unite Indochina, their policy is to catch up with the West in just 20 years. When I stress technology, people say that I am dreaming. But I have to do this. I cannot accept the fact that educated people have not developed things to benefit the country. I have proposed to the government that a scientific and technical development council be formed like the one in Korea. In Korea, the council is responsible for studying this matter. Regardless of what political changes take place, this council will stipulate policies. In 10 years, if we act resolutely, we will definitely not have to import technology from abroad. He stressed that we have lacked a sense of resolve and so we have allowed others to get ahead of us. We have had five national development plans. But the previous four plans never mentioned technology. Thus, it is essential that we develop these "five technologies" in order to build up state power and put an end to the poverty of the people.

The minister of science, technology and energy concluded by saying that the people in the Ministry of Science, Technology and Energy have great capabilities. But they have not had a chance to do anything. For example, Bangkok Metropolitan has proposed having a Japanese engineering company study constructing a tunnel at Anusawarichai. We have people who have studied the technology involved and so we will contact Bangkok Metropolitan in order to participate in this too. We have the capabilities to lay water pipes. But all the jobs are given to foreign countries. Thus, we will make contact and see whether Thai companies and Thai engineers are ready to carry out such tasks. If they are, this would be better than giving millions of baht to other countries when this is not necessary.

11943

CSO: 4207/129

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MAN PROVIDING INFORMATION TO CHINA AWAITS TRIAL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jun 83 p 3

[The Security Front column by Nguyen Thai: "Going to 'Ghost' Markets"]

[Text] "This time what did the Chinese public security people give you?"

"I received flash light bulbs and a package of medicinal herbs."

"What did you give to them?"

"I gave to them a copy of NHAN DAN containing the text of the Military Obligation Law. I let them know what I had gathered about troops, battleground and fire power, militia organization, road conditions, social life and also the names of a few village cadres."

"Before they let you go back to Vietnam, what did they tell you?"

"They said that the next time I give them additional information, they will give me more goods. They asked me to try to get official documents and directives sent from the district to the villages, to know the equipment and weapons used by the troops and militiamen, to gather the documents on Vietnam drawing experience from the war of February 1979, and so on."

That is an excerpt from an interrogation of V. T. conducted by the T District public security officers.

V. T., 25, is a native of T. B. Village in the border district of T and a young man who was jobless, liked to dress nicely and was too lazy to work. Getting caught in the Beijing psychological warfare trap, he secretly went to do business in a number of "yin and yang" markets* which the enemy had opened near the border in the M area. In these markets, the Chinese border security guards disguised as plain people had tried to strike a conversation with T. At the beginning, they said they would like to buy cardamom, cinnamon, anise,

water buffalo hide and hoof, etc., and would pay for them with cotton materials, vermifuge, medicinal oil, flash light bulbs, vacuum bottles, etc. T. secretly crossed the border a few times and returned without a problem. Although he was afraid of being caught by our public security officers and militiamen, he continued to go to the market by risking his life because of greed. Once a Chinese public security agent whispered into his ear in heavily-accented Vietnamese: "As you go back, try to invite and attract more youths to go to Chinese markets. Aim at those who like to have pleasure and women, gamble, are tired of living and are dissatisfied, no matter who they are -- youths, soldiers, cadres or militiamen. To be able to attract children of chairmen, secretaries, public security officers and village unit chiefs will be the best."

That day the loudspeakers on the Chinese side of the border opposite T District were both making distorted statements about Vietnam and setting time for their lackeys to get goods at the border. The trip to the "ghost" market that T. made that day brought him only a few meters of cheap cotton material because he did not give them much information about the results of the Chinese shellings against Vietnamese territory in the days of April 1983.

"Hands up!"

T. was caught by the militiamen of T. B. Village after he had just crossed the border into Vietnam at dusk. He is waiting for the day he will be tried in court.

* The various kinds of markets set up by the Chinese reactionaries close to our northern border for the purpose of carrying out intelligence and espionage activities and sabotaging the economy of our country.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

ARRESTS OF RAILROAD GANGS--The public security force of Ho Chi Minh City recently launched a series of raids against the gangs of crooks, hoodlums, thieves and illegal business people who have been operating on trains. At the railroad stations of Hoa Hung and Binh Trieu and on the trains running between Ho Chi Minh City and Nha Trang and Hanoi, the public security sector caught 142 hoodlums, smugglers, thieves and people who had been dealing in train tickets and illegally storing goods. Of the arrested people 11 belonged to the 4 gangs that had been using weapons and robbing train passengers of their properties. Four pistols, a quantity of smuggled goods valued at more than 10,000 dong, etc. were seized. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Jun 83 p 2] 5598

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

MEASURES AGAINST TAX UNDERPAYMENT IN HA SON BINH DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by Phan Huy: "Ha Son Binh: Struggling Against Industrial and Trade Tax Underpayment"]

[Text] In nearly 2 months implementing the new regulation on industrial and trade taxes, Ha Son Binh Province has achieved initial results. The collection increased by 86.7 percent compared to the same period last year, with Chuong My and Ky Son Districts, Ha Dong and Hoa Binh Cities, etc., increasing their collections between 2 and 2½ times. The tax sector has adjusted business incomes and revised taxes in line with the new tax schedules for 7,791 trade households. After the business income revision, tax payments by hundreds of large business households have increased two or threefold although the collection is still low in many cases.

The tax branch, cooperating with the authorities at all echelons from districts and cities to wards and villages, has distributed 11,000 license tax forms and has carried on the collection of this tax. In inspecting tax registers, it appears that many households have evaded payment and dodged taxes under several forms. There exist households that seem to be small shops or display sewing services signs, etc., but are actually involved in smuggling. This was uncovered by the masses, and the tax sector has retroactively collected millions of dong in time. In general, taxes are still undercollected in many localities. In inspecting a number of spots in Ha Dong and Hoa Binh Cities and in Thanh Oai District, it appeared that tax loss amounted to 30 percent with higher figures in many other localities. As of mid-May, the whole province collected only 23 percent of the industrial and trade tax collection projected for 1983. This low level is a cause of concern. While tax collection in the province as a whole increased compared to the same period last year, Thanh Oai District, which has a rather large source of income, reached a level lower than before. After nearly 2 months implementing the new tax system, Ha Son Binh is still unable to collect more than 2 million dong of taxes to be paid by trade households. Why? How can this situation be overcome? The standing committee of the provincial VCP committee and that of the provincial people's committee, considering the industrial and trade tax task a central duty, have created a steering committee and set forth many measures against underpayment.

Recently, after a pilot experiment in a number of spots in Ha Dong and Hoa Binh Cities, a number of loopholes were uncovered, where tax collecting has not yet been coordinated with market management so that a number of private businessmen are taking advantage of the recent difficult situation to increase prices. Prices of many goods, restaurant services, etc., have soared. A number of large-business people have complained about high taxes, asked to close their business, and tried to ask for lower tax payment. Not really grasping the objectives or being rightist, many tax cadres have gone astray from tax statutes, letting many households close their business at their own convenience and without collecting the previous month's taxes or the registration forms for the transferring of these people to other jobs, etc. The steering committee to implement the new regulation on industrial and trade taxes organized an anti-underpayment drive. In Ha Dong City, tens of large-business households, informed of their taxes for 2 or 3 weeks, still continued to refuse to pay; there were households that tried to disperse their goods and asked to close their business, but were actually trying to dodge taxes. When security, trade, and price forces coordinated in inspecting and dealing with a number of households that do business illegally, that falsely declare their business income to dodge taxes, etc., in just 1 afternoon, tens of other households went to tax organs themselves to pay all the taxes due and asked to carry on their business. In a few days in late May, Ha Dong City recouped 110,000 dong in taxes. On the basis of these initial results, the Ha Son Binh tax sector drew the following lessons about the organization of the tax regulation implementation: It is necessary to motivate the masses, secure a close coordination between related sectors, to uphold the effectiveness of the proletarian dictatorship authority, not to allow a number of people to close their business at their own convenience, or go astray from the statutes. Households that are permitted to close their business must pay all their taxes before switching to another occupation. While carrying out their duties, some tax cadres set good examples by not accepting bribes from bad elements; a number of tax cadres in Chuong My, Luong Son, etc., were manhandled by smugglers but did not retreat. In localities with good tax collections and few unpaid taxes, we can find honest, clean, and just cadres who have a firm grasp of the new tax statutes and are determined to intercept smugglers and tax dodgers. On the other hand, there still are a number of cadres who implement the statutes incorrectly, lack quality, collude with a number of large-business households, and show them how to dodge taxes. A number of them cause harassment, act arrogantly, receive bribes, etc. The tax branch has properly rewarded worthy tax cadres and seriously and justly dealt with those who did wrong. Recently, it has taken disciplinary actions and laid off 10 tax cadres guilty of many wrongdoings and violations.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

IMPROVED INDUSTRIAL, TRADE TAX COLLECTING REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jun 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Hau Giang, Nghia Binh, Ben Tre: Linking Industrial and Trade Tax Collecting with Market Management"]

[Text] In May, Hau Giang Province collected 40 million dong of industrial and trade taxes, an increase of 15.5 million dong compared to April. Chau Thanh, O Mon, and Thanh Tri Districts tax collection equalled that of the first 4 months of the year.

Districts in the province have retaken hold of production and business households, collecting back taxes from delinquent households and revising tax rates of the households that did not correctly declare their real business income, thus ensuring complete, just, and accurate collection. The localities established license tax registers and collected 11.5 million dong. Coordinating with organs of public security, market management, trade, etc., the localities are focusing on inspecting prices posting and sales according to prices posted and on dealing properly with households that do business at their own convenience, thus striving to stabilize the market.

In the first 4 days of June, business and trade households in the two areas of Quy Nhon market and Le Hong Phong ward in Quy Nhon City (Nghia Binh) paid more than 10 million dong of April and May taxes, an increase of between four and five times that of the tax amount paid per month early this year.

The households paid taxes on time in accordance with notices of the municipal industrial and trade tax bureau. This is the unit which implemented the regulation on amending industrial and trade taxes the most satisfactorily in Nghia Binh Province.

As of today, the city has more than 5,700 households that have registered for business, more than twice as much as before, and a business income of nearly 50 million dong, 5 times more than before.

Business households have posted prices and sold in accordance with the prices. Previously, several goods categories such as grain, food, fabrics, clothing, etc., had fluctuating prices with increases of between 30 and 40 percent at times, but now their prices have gone down to the levels of the first days of April.

Ben Tre Province has basically completed the adjustment of taxes in accordance with the new schedules and established license registers for nearly 16,000 production, industrial, and trade households, achieving 95 percent of the plan. Many localities have completed the registration process, collected May taxes in accordance with the new tax schedules, and continued to adjust business households' income so as to compute June taxes.

In Ben Tre City, the average tax amount of each business and trade household increased from 500 dong to 1,000 dong per month. The industrial and trade tax sector has coordinated with the banking sector in guiding trade households in opening bank accounts, in adjusting cases of inefficient collection, in discovering and collecting back taxes, in paying proper attention to categories such as goods tax, temporary business tax, butchering tax, etc., and avoiding underpayment.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HANOI CONSUMERS HOPE FOR ON-SCHEDULE GRAIN DISTRIBUTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by Quang Tuan: "Can Hanoi Overcome the Situation of Late Grain Distribution?"]

[Text] Grain distribution in Hanoi again was in trouble lately. As of 31 May, the municipality had sold only nearly 50 percent of the grain expected to be sold as its quota of the month, and the rest had to be sold in June. The problem of rice arriving late still existed in early June, but to a reduced extent. What were the reasons behind the stores getting grain for resale too late?

There had been many shortcomings and a lack of balance and synchronization in purchases, processing, transportation and distribution.

In the transportation of grain for Hanoi particularly, recently there were many problems we should be concerned about.

Lagging in Transportation

In May, transportation should have been finished by the 25th, but it was not until 6 June when all of the grain to be sold in May was delivered.

The delay sometimes was due to the fact that the goods were not available, or that the goods were there but had to be divided among many places. Even when the goods were available, the pace of rice transportation for Hanoi was never up to the expected level. From 25 May to 3 June, although the transportation sectors were concentrating their energy on quickly carrying grain to Hanoi to complete delivery of the volume of grain to be sold in May, the average quantities of goods delivered in a day did not reach the expected level. The railroad sector reached 61 percent of the goal; the truck sector, 53 percent; and the river transportation sector, only 33 percent. Transportation of goods from the railroad stations and ports of Hanoi to the stores for retail and to the processing installations was also late. There appeared problems

requiring reorganization in loading-unloading and delivering. At the Port of Haiphong, loading-unloading was lagging behind the needs, with the means of transportation having to wait long. In addition, there was the phenomenon of some workers demanding "tips" from operators for early loading of goods into their vehicles and thus disregarding the established priority order. At the Port of Hanoi, low water level and lack of electric power made the job of carrying grain to the dock a much harder one.

In May the transportation sector began to serve as an agent for grain transportation, but since the job was too new, there was much confusion, mostly in connection with delivery. Early in the month, as the mode of delivery by weight was adopted, losses generally decreased considerably, but it took longer to liberate the means of transportation. Toward the end of the month, delivery was sometimes dependent on the tonnage of the means of river transportation, which were the major force for transportation of rice to Hanoi, in spite of the increasing transportation needs; there were barges that carried grain to Pha Den Port and had to remain idle for 2 days waiting for owners of both the goods and the means to agree with each other about the delivery mode. As the transportation agent now delivered goods by weight to owners, the fact that Giap Bat Station and Hanoi Port, the two major delivery points, were not yet equipped to weigh train cars and vehicles caused a lot of difficulties. In addition, it created a state of neglect that allowed the bad people to steal grain from the state.

Delay Due to Processing

As of 15 May, a quantity of wheat flour that was delivered on that day and the stock the municipality had made up nearly one-third of the grain to be sold in the entire month. If that quantity of flour were used right away to make vermicelli and to be sold in time, there would be less tension in the supply of grain. But because of difficulties in connection with electric power and coal, the processing installations which were not really ready had to be passive in their production. Recently many production installations that had taken orders for making vermicelli and bread either ceased to operate or retained only a small staff for doing the work. At the end of the month, the grain sector had been able to process only some of the flour in its storehouses. In that situation, some people suggested that wheat flour should be sold directly to consumers, but some other people in the grain sector pointed out that since there was a big difference in the prices of wheat flour on the free market in the North and the South, such a sale of flour would result in reselling of flour by the business people where prices were high for greater profits. And thus the distribution of grain was delayed because of a failure to know all of the possible difficulties and a lack of control over transportation and processing.

Opinion of Consumers

The consumers in Hanoi wish to see more timely distribution of grain and better quality -- rice containing fewer husks, unhusked grains and pebbles; vermicelli being no longer dark and contaminated. In the case of late arrival of grain, there must be public notices specifying the time of sales to help people to plan for themselves. This request is not beyond the organizing capacity of the grain sector. As for other sectors being part of the grain distribution process, they must try harder and create better conditions for transportation of grain to Hanoi.

For the time being, as the grain sector is concentrating on selling all of the rice and vermicelli allocated for May, the communications and transportation sector must concentrate its force on transporting between 7 and 26 June the entire volume of grain allocated for June and completing the job in that time. Between the two sectors there has been an active coordination, with agreement on commonly determining the rate of losses during transportation and creating favorable conditions for the transportation agent to develop effectiveness in its job. That is a good sign in the task of taking care of the living conditions of the Hanoi people and proves the ability to overcome the state of late distribution of grain in Hanoi. However, the difficulties are far from over. The responsible organs must continue to cooperate with Hanoi to find better measures that will help the latter to distribute grain on a more timely basis.

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AGRICULTURE

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT IN NAM BO URGED

Hanoi KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese No 251, May 83 pp 195-199

[Article by Vuong Lu: "Expand and Improve the New Management Structure in Production Collectives and Agricultural Cooperatives in Nam Bo"]

[Text] In the 1978-1979 period the cooperativization movement in the Nam Bo provinces developed rather seethingly, but after that many negative aspects arose. Despite concentration on consolidation, there are very few good and advanced cooperatives and production collectives. That situation was caused by many factors, an important one of which is that the management structure of the collectives and cooperatives is inappropriate. But the most direct reason is that the method of paying for labor is not tied in with the ultimate results of production.

After the issuance of Directive No 100 of the Secretariat and the implementation guidance circular of the Ministry of Agriculture, the provinces and districts in Nam Bo implemented them on a trial basis, recapitulated their experiences, gradually expanded the scale, and continually held classes to teach cadres the contents of the new contracting-out structure, which is closely tied in with consolidating and developing the production collectives and agricultural cooperatives.

According to initial statistics, during the 1981-1982 winter-spring season 22.3 percent of the cooperatives and production collectives implemented product contracting, but the number doing so increased to 76.7 percent during the 1982 summer-fall season. The provinces with good product contracting movements included Tien Giang (100 percent), Kien Giang (86.1 percent), Hau Giang (86 percent), Tay Ninh (92 percent), Dong Nai (85.5 percent), Ho Chi Minh City (75.6 percent), Minh Hai (76.7 percent), Ben Tre (85 percent), and Cuu Long (68.6 percent). All of the newly created production collectives implemented product contracting from the beginning. Even though they have had only one or two production seasons, the various kinds of production collectives in the different production areas which have implemented product contracting have achieved encouraging results:

-- The new product contracting out system has furthered the consolidation of the existing production collectives and cooperatives, and promoted the setting up of additional new collectives. The number of collectives operating successfully -- 662 in 1980 -- has increased to 1,365. Many cooperatives and collectives which have implemented the new contracting-out system have

increased yields by 20 to 30 percent, and some places have doubled them. Therefore, cooperative members who have withdrawn from the collectives, and many households still on the outside, have requested permission to return to or join the cooperatives and production collectives, or to set up new collectives which implement the new contracting-out system.

During the first 6 months of 1982 the Nam Bo provinces, combining the stepping up of cooperativization with the implementation of the new contracting-out system, set up 3,677 additional collectives, equal to 70 percent of the number of collectives at the beginning of 1981, and increased the cooperativization ratios to 15.2 percent of the households and 11.4 percent of the cultivated area. Some districts and villages which do not yet have cooperativization movements have set up many collectives and have a seething production labor spirit.

-- The new contracting-out structure has furthered the full utilization and better use of labor and land, and the better application of the technical measures, especially in-field water conservancy, crop rotation, increasing the number of growing seasons, and transforming one-crop fields into fields growing two or three crops with appropriate crop structures, which rapidly increased yields, output, and income. During the 1982 winter-spring and summer-fall seasons many collectives increased yields rather rapidly. For example, Collective 1 in Hong Ngu District (Dong Thap Province) increased its yield from 36 quintals to 73 quintals per hectare, Cooperative 18 in Phu Tan District increased its yield from 40 quintals to 62 quintals per hectare, some collectives increased the value of a workday from 2 dong to 24 dong, or increased the average income per worker from 6 to 7 kilograms of paddy to 40-50 kilograms, etc.

Along with the initial positive transformations in agricultural production, the implementation of the new contracting-out system has created capabilities for achieving a new division in cooperatives and among the collectives, in order to expand such trades as the preliminary processing of agricultural products, the production of construction materials, the joint operation of machinery serving production and life, gradually strengthening the material-technical bases, building in-field water conservancy projects, strengthening draft power, applying new varieties, etc., closely combining transformation with construction and with strengthening public welfare installations, in the sphere of villages and hamlets.

-- By means of implementing the new contracting out system, the level of the basic-level cadres has clearly been raised. The leadership of the echelons has been more creative, and has more realistic and effective contents.

However, the contracting out of production to workers is a new subject which is being implemented on a large scale under the conditions of the production collectives being set up only recently, so deficiencies and distortions could not be avoided. At the same time, many new problems have been posed which must be studied and resolved. In order to improve and perfect the new production structure in cooperatives and production collectives, it is necessary to do a good job of resolving a whole series of problems regarding the contents of the new contracting-out system, organization and management, and the

and the relations between the state and the collectives and production collectives, in order to contribute positively to the essential completion of agricultural cooperativization in Nam Bo.

I. Good Organization and Management of Production Collectives Is the Basis for Implementing the Product Contracting System

1. Stabilize the scale of the production collectives: The production collectives are set up on the basis of hamlet and village plans to reorganize production along the lines of setting up collectives which correspond to a production unit of a future cooperative and have a scale of between 30 and 50 cultivated hectares. It is necessary to stabilize collectives on that scale in order to develop production. Collectives with excessively small areas must be consolidated or new collective members must be added in to ensure the above-mentioned scale and to facilitate the organization of production and management. In areas which grow non-grain food crops the collective scale can be smaller.

The consolidation of many collectives into a cooperative cannot be done arbitrarily and hastily. Instead, all conditions must be prepared for advancing them to a cooperative status, so that they will not have to remain long at the collective level. Those conditions are: a need to set up a cooperative because of production; the collectives that are to be combined must have been set up in correct accordance with plans to set up cooperatives, and must be rather advanced collectives; there must be a sufficient number of cadres capable of managing cooperatives who have been trained and have served well in the collective or joint collective management boards; and material-technical bases must have been prepared step-by-step, so that after the cooperative is formed it can produce effectively.

The forms of joint operation among the collectives, or the organization of joint collectives, may be the best way to expand the division of labor, and accelerate the process of concentrating and specializing production, accumulate capital, build material-technical bases, and gain experience with regard to organization and management, in order to create the necessary material premises for advancing to a cooperative status. Therefore, in addition to consolidating and developing the collectives it is necessary to pay attention to consolidating the existing cooperatives and operate cooperatives on a trial basis along the above-mentioned lines, to serve as a basis on which to expand the setting up of cooperatives in the future.

2. Supplement and adjust the production guidelines: on the basis of the production plans for each specific area in the district, it is necessary to help the collectives rapidly supplement and adjust their production guidelines, especially in the eastern provinces, in the municipalities, and in the concentrated industrial zones, along the lines of combining agriculture with forestry, fishing, small industry and handicrafts, and production with circulation, to form an agricultural-industrial structure based on a hamlet or village area, along the lines of drafting district-wide cooperative plans.

On the basis of the production guidelines and production structures it is necessary to reorganize production according to plan, do a good job of

organizing the cultivation sector in close combination with improving the soil, do a good job of carrying out in-field water conservancy, make use of new varieties, and with regard to fertilizer invest principally in organic fertilizer.

We must promote the development of family animal husbandry by the collective members and develop collective animal husbandry, especially fish and ducks. Places with conditions for doing so should develop the raising of water buffaloes and oxen for both draft and breeding purposes.

With regard to the small industry and handicraft trades, the principal direction is encouraging the collective member families to engage in secondary occupations and produce export goods for the state on a contracted-out basis, while organizing joint undertakings by the collectives in trades needed for production and the people's lives -- with large amounts of capital and high economic effectiveness -- such as the production of consumption materials, the preliminary processing of agricultural products, the raising of fish and large livestock, and the building of water conservancy, service, and circulation projects, etc., in order to create a new division of labor and combine agriculture with industry at the basic level.

3. Strengthen the building of material-technical bases, combined with the gradual promotion of collective welfare at the village level. In the immediate future, it is necessary to concentrate on building material-technical bases which have a direct effect on production and on the development of economic effectiveness, and are appropriate to the scale of the collective, such as small water conservancy projects, the rebuilding of fields, the production and storage of seedstock and fertilizer, increasing draft power, hand tools, transportation facilities, harvesting, roads, etc.

Construction, especially the construction of water-conservancy projects, must be based on village and hamlet plans, and in accordance with cooperative plan plans, so that the projects can quickly exert an effect and avoid having to demolish and rebuild them, which is very wasteful.

In addition to building material-technical bases to serve production, the production collectives should build day-care centers and nursery schools, help the collective members build sanitary privies, drinking water cisterns, bath houses, pig pens, etc. They must promote the collective welfare services which affect the building of a new countryside and a new man, such as schools, clinics, cultural activities, physical education and sports, club activities, public sanitation facilities, roads, and bridges, especially bridges across canals and channels, etc., in order to tie in economic development with cultural and social development, and to create a socialist way of life in the rural areas in the spirit of the state and the people working together.

4. Improve, and raise the level of, planning by the production collectives. It is necessary to help the collectives draft seasonal plans and endeavor to do a good job of carrying out the five kinds of plans: production plans, labor plans, plans for the application of technical advances, financial plans, and distribution plans, concretized in the form of plans assigned to each

cooperative member family and plans for managing the various aspects of the production process.

Each collective must be autonomous in drafting and fulfilling plans. In addition to striving to attain the legal norms regarding the turning over of taxes and agricultural products in accordance with two-way contracts, the production collectives have the right to organize production efficiently and organize the exchange of goods with the state and the other economic units, in order to develop all potentialities. The state must create favorable conditions for the collectives to draft and fulfill plans, and overcome coercion and commandism.

In addition to improving planning, it is necessary to help the collectives quickly draft and perfect the economic-technical norms, and overcome the situation of exaggerating labor and liberally granting work points. The district, the echelon which directly manages the collectives, must set up a system of model economic-technical norms so that they can be appropriately applied by the bases.

5. Shift over strongly to economic accounting and do a good job of distributing income. The collectives must tie in the production plans with the distribution plans from the very beginning, implement economic accounting with income, expense, and profit accounts, and implement the principles of combining production with distribution and distributing according to labor. They must strengthen collective welfare, ensure a rational relationship between accumulation and consumption, and closely combine distribution in kind (mainly grain) with distribution in money.

6. Rapidly strengthen the collective management boards. It is necessary to strengthen the village and hamlet management system so that it can be streamlined and effective, in order to ensure that the collectives are increasingly consolidated and develop stably. The collective cadres must have a sense of responsibility and ability, must have the confidence of the masses, and must receive specific training in organization, management, and professional matters. It is necessary to draft bylaws and working methods, clearly determine the function and responsibility of each person, and relate the work responsibilities and results of work to the fulfillment of the collective's production plan. On that basis, it is necessary to determine a suitable labor compensation system to ensure the necessary income level, in order to avoid concentrating on the contracted-out paddies and relaxing the collective's over-all management task.

The agricultural transformation and the implementation of the new management system demand the rapid training of a complete corps of cadres for the bases according to plan and a roster of management cadres according to sector. Therefore, it is necessary to urgently prepare appropriate programs, curricula, and modes for training, and there must be a policy to encourage cadres to study.

II. Do a Good Job of Contracting Out Output to Workers

On the basis of the implementation of the product contracting out system in the production collectives over a period of one or two seasons, it is necessary to expand and further improve the contracting out of output, so that it can be appropriate to the production and management levels of each type of collective.

1. Determine the output to be contracted out and the materials and workpoint expenditures to be contracted out. That is a key matter that encourages workers to be concerned with final output and is directly related to the three interests: that of the state, that of the collective, and that of the collective members.

The determination of the output to be contracted out must be based on each type of land and the amount of materials (principally seedstock and fertilizer). At the same time, research must be done to determine the average yields of the past year (perhaps the past 2 or 3 years) and discussions must be held among the collective members to determine appropriate norms. Under ordinary production conditions, if people contracting out correctly observe the variety structure, invest in materials and correct accordance with the plan, and correctly observe the technical regulations, they can surpass those norms, and if they invest additional expenditures and labor they can greatly surpass them.

It is necessary to determine the output to be contracted out on the basis of each season and year, for because materials capabilities change and because of technical changes, it is necessary to adjust the contracted-out norms so that they can be appropriate, but they must not be higher or lower than the actual capabilities.

In the good and advanced production collectives, although yields are high the potential for increasing them is great. If investments, especially in new varieties and fertilizer, are increased it is possible to set higher contracted-out yield norms that still can be greatly surpassed by the collective members.

In the average and weak production collectives, the level of intensive cultivation is not yet high and yields are still low, so capabilities to increase yields are even greater. If investment is limited to the average of past years, due to the new contracting-out system yields can be increased by 20 to 30 percent over those of the past. Recently, some places have introduced new varieties, done a good job of in-field water conservancy, invested additional fertilizer (mainly manure) and implemented the new contracting-out system, and have increased yields by 50 to 60 percent. Some places have doubled yields. Therefore, the contracted-out yields in those collectives may be higher than the average of previous years and still be attained.

In the recently organized collectives, the norms must be based on the actual yields attained by the production solidarity teams or individual peasants during the past several years (and not merely on the present yield used to calculate taxes). At the same time, the contracted-out norms of the collectives with similar production conditions should be researched to determine

rational contracted-out yield norms for the first season, so that experience had been gained for determining more appropriate norms for later seasons.

Places which encounter difficult production conditions, such as acidity, alkalinity, and salinity, which have unstable production, or which have serious soil erosion or increasingly lower yields should not use the old tax-collection yield norms to determine the contracted-out yield norms, but must base the norms on the soil quality and the actual investment capabilities so that they can be appropriate and encourage all collective members to practice intensive cultivation and improve the soil in order to increase yields. The provinces and districts must study such cooperatives in order to draft investment plans and adjust their obligations.

With regard to families included in the policies, especially families of disabled veterans, war dead, and active-duty servicemen, if they truly encounter difficulties the production collective can lower the contracted-out output norm after democratic discussions among the collective members.

2. Do a good job of organizing contracting-out in the cooperatives and production collectives. The main category in the contracting out of land consists of workers in the cultivation sector. The cooperatives and production collectives must, on the basis of the labor capabilities of each person and household (including both principal workers and secondary workers engaged in cultivation), and of their labor obligations and the amount of labor invested per unit of land, calculate the amount of land to be contracted out to each household.

Places where there is still much garden land, especially fruit orchards which have not yet been collectivized, must promptly contract out land on the basis of labor capabilities, in order to both ensure intensive cultivation on the contracted-out land and ensure production on the garden land of the collective member families.

In the newly formed collectives, the former fields may be contracted out, but according to the average land area of each collective it is necessary to ensure that everyone accepting contracting-out has contracted-out land based on their capabilities, in order to overcome the situation of people with little or no land receiving only a small amount of contracted-out land.

The collectives with land of collective members who till land in other places must exchange the land so that they can live where they farm, accompanied by the completion of agricultural transformation in each area. In the immediate future, it is necessary to ensure sufficient labor so that they can both intensively cultivate the contracted-out land and ensure good production on the fields in other places.

With regard to cooperative and production collective cooperatives and workers in the other sectors and trades, it is possible to temporarily contract out to them a certain amount of land, but doing so must not affect their principal occupations, and their total incomes must not far exceed those of workers in the cultivation sector. They must be provided sufficient work so that they can have good incomes without having to accept contracted-out land.

As regards workers who are youths who go to fulfill their military obligations, their families continue to farm their contracted-out land (except in cases in which the families are unwilling to do so). With regard to people who were called to active duty before the implementation of the new contracting-out system, the production collectives must set aside some land to contract out to their families, or contract it out to households capable of working additional land. When they return the land will be turned over to them.

People who have little production experience or refuse to tend the contracted-out land, and who continually fail to attain yield and output norms, should not be assigned contracted-out land. They should instead be assigned more appropriate work.

It is necessary to avoid assigning land equally among the population in general or among all workers. At the same time, the land contracted out to each household must have rational ratios among the various rice varieties and between rice and subsidiary food crops in order to provide them with year-round work. The contracted-out land area must be stabilized for several years so that they can be at ease in investing in intensive cultivation to increase yields.

3. Manage the aspects of the contracting-out process. The production collectives and the cooperatives must closely manage and control all aspects of the production process to ensure harmony among the aspects, in accordance with the production rules and technical standards. But because of the lack of uniformity among the collectives and cooperatives with regard to production conditions, management must be flexible and be based on the requirements of benefitting production and achieving economic effectiveness.

4. Balance the books regarding contracting-out and carry out rewards and punishment. The cooperatives and production collectives must draft clear, specific, and reasonable by laws regarding the turning over of products to serve as a basis on which to distinguish between people who truly experience difficulties and people who deliberately delay the turning over of products.

The rewards and punishments system must be carried out correctly. Workers who accept contracting out must be rewarded or punished for their production increases and shortfalls. Surplus production should be rewarded in kind. There should be a monetary penalty for shortfalls at local market prices, or the deficit should be deducted from the amount distributed for their workpoints. The cooperatives and production collectives should set aside about 25 percent of the profits, in terms of grain, to form a bonus fund for collective and cooperative cadres and for specialized workers. Some 30 to 40 percent of that fund should be earmarked for rewarding collective and cooperative management and technical cadres, according to the compensable workdays of each person, except for people who do not fulfill their responsibilities. Between 10 and 20 percent of the fund should be set aside for emulation bonuses. The remaining 40 to 50 percent should be set aside to reward workers with specialized workpoints if they fulfill their duties well. If production collectives, cooperatives, or production units fulfill neither the grain nor the

monetary plans, they must also be penalized. The workpoint allowances granted cadres should be reduced in direct correspondence to the underfulfillment of plans. Workers who are engaged in specialized work, have been paid for their actual work and should not be further penalized.

So that the rewarding and penalizing of cadres, cooperative members, and collective members must be just and rational, the production collectives and cooperatives must keep abreast of the production situation before the harvest, so that if it is necessary to adjust the contracted-out norms they can be adjusted in advance so that the cooperative members can harvest contentedly. The contracted-out norms will be adjusted only if there is a serious natural calamity or the collectives or cooperatives fail to provide the materials called for by the plan.

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CSO: 4209/440

AGRICULTURE

SETTING UP PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES, COOPERATIVES REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jun 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Tien Giang: Setting Up 1,038 Production Collectives and 10 Agricultural Cooperatives. 92 Percent of the Villages and Nearly 50 Percent of the Hamlets Have Collectives and Cooperatives"]

[Text] After 1 year of developing directive 93 on agricultural reform and directive 100 of the party Central Committee Secretariat on product contracting in agriculture, as of the end of the 1st quarter of 1983, Tien Giang set up 1,038 new production collectives and 10 agricultural cooperatives, thus raising the totals for the whole province to 1,106 production collectives and 22 agricultural cooperatives encompassing 35 percent of the total number of peasant households and nearly 30 percent of the cultivated area.

In the whole province, 129 out of 140 villages and 404 out of 874 hamlets have rather good collectivization movements, of which 22 villages and 211 hamlets completed agricultural collectivization. At the end of May, Go Cong District completed agricultural collectivization.

In the process of consolidating and developing agricultural production collectives and cooperatives, Tien Giang prepared conditions for training peasants to engage in collective work by keeping up the quality of 2,368 solidarity production units, readjusting 2,356 hectares of ricefields of nearly 7,000 households with more than enough, to give to more than 7,000 households that do not have enough or any land, and providing training in management skills and production techniques to nearly 9,900 basic cadres.

Almost all the production cooperatives and collectives in Tien Giang are implementing product contracting in working groups and workers. From the province down to the districts and installations echelons in Tien Giang, it is clearly understood that the new contract system is a powerful force that encourages peasants to voluntarily bring ricefields and production materials into building agricultural collectives and cooperatives.

Therefore, in the recent crop production seasons, the agricultural collectives and cooperatives in the province built rather rapidly material and technical bases for collectivization, strongly stepping up the realization of technical

advances in production. The production cooperatives and collectives have given up for collectivization 3,328 plow draft buffaloes, 80 mechanical plowers, 4,845 mechanical pumps, 2,118 insecticide sprayers, more than 1,000 thresher device units, and thousands of other agricultural tools. The collectives and cooperatives have been carefully prepared since the first crop production seasons and, therefore, could make unified business plans. Many collectives and cooperatives have satisfactorily solved the water conservancy problem, carried out uniform measures of intensive cultivation, etc. As a result, the collectives and cooperatives had bountiful harvests in recent crop production seasons, families of cooperative and collective members had more income than when they were in private business, etc.

Tien Giang is also concentrating on developing the comprehensive strength of various sectors in focusing on serving agricultural reform. In the past year, the banking branch loaned more than 23 million dong to collectives and cooperatives as initial capital for business and basic construction. All sectors have sent able cadres to districts and installations to motivate and build the collectivization movement and to take part in production guidance. Key leading cadres in the province, districts, and villages consider agricultural reform their own responsibility. A number of cadres and party members who were not exemplary in the agricultural reform task were dealt with appropriately, thus consolidating the sense of responsibility of numerous cadres and party members regarding the agricultural collectivization movement.

8418

CSO: 4209/449

AGRICULTURE

DONG NAI STRIVES TO MOBILIZE MORE GRAIN FOR STATE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jun 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Dong Nai Mobilizes 28,000 Additional Tons of Grain Beyond the Goal Assigned by the State"]

[Text] At the end of May, Dong Nai Province has put into the state store-houses a quantity of grain equal to 103.7 percent of the goal assigned for the whole year, an increase of 18,000 tons compared to the same time last year. It is concentrating its force on mobilizing 28,000 additional tons in the time to come.

Chau Thanh and Xuyen Moc Districts and the Municipality of Bien Hoa are the units that have made a lot of effort to step up production and to exceed the goal set in the year's plan by 10-20 percent. By organizing the purchasing network down to villages and hamlets; coordinating its activities with those of the grain, materials, banking and communications and transportation sectors; and quickly and neatly mobilizing one locality after another, Chau Thanh District obtained 12,000 tons, the highest quantity of grain ever mobilized in the province. The Municipality of Bien Hoa and Vinh Cuu District, which were taking many intensive-cultivation measures in a proper manner, had good crops in both the tenth-month and winter-spring seasons, with the quantities of grain mobilized being 2.3 times greater than those in the same period last year.

Vinh Cuu, Chau Thanh, Long Thanh and Thong Nhat Districts actively took many measures to collect tax and debt payments, imposed fines on the cases of excessive delay in making payment and were able to collect tax paddy and debt payments in connection with two-way contracts up to 100-125 percent of the goals set for the whole year.

The province supplied districts and villages with goods, cash, bags, means of transportation, etc. in order to help them to mobilize additional grain beyond the goals assigned to them.

AGRICULTURE

FIFTH MONTH, SPRING RICE HARVESTED IN RED RIVER DELTA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jun 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Red River Delta Provinces, Municipalities Harvest Early Fifth-Month and Spring Rice, Obtain Yields 1-2 Quintals/Hectare More Than Last Year; Some Districts Obtain 44-45, Some Cooperatives 45-50 Quintals/Hectare"]

[Text] The collectivized farmers in the North are urgently harvesting the fifth-month and spring rice crop. The cooperatives in the Red River delta provinces and municipalities like Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh and rural Hanoi and Haiphong already completed harvesting their first-planting crop and obtained yields that were 1-2 quintals per hectare higher than those in the 1981-1982 fifth-month and spring season. The farmers in such districts as Hai Hau (Ha Nam Ninh) and Dong Hung (Thai Binh) took uniform intensive-cultivation measures, overcame the weather-related difficulties, such as prolonged cold weather early in the season and shortage of water late in the season, and harvested the first-planting fifth-month and spring rice to obtain crop yields ranging from 44 to 45 quintals per hectare.

At the beginning of the fifth-month and spring season, the excessively cold weather that was prolonged killed the rice seedlings in many localities and greatly affected the growth of seedlings in others. In addition to protecting the seedlings from the cold weather, many localities had to get seedlings grown in yards and on hard ground, or sowed seeds directly, without transplanting. In Ha Nam Ninh Province, early in the crop season the prolonged cold weather prevailed; late in the season, 50,000 hectares (out of its total fifth-month and spring rice-growing area of 145,000 hectares) were drought-stricken. It had to mobilize electric and hydraulic pumps and laborers using buckets and water wheels to fight the drought for its rice plants. Thanks to that effort, the latter grew nicely and developed large ears with well-developed grains. In the harvest of the first-planting rice crop, the yields were found to be higher than those of last year by 1.5-2 quintals per hectare, with the new rice varieties like A3, 424, NN8, etc. offering yields ranging from 40 to 44 quintals per hectare.

In Hai Hung Province, in spite of the prolonged cold weather, farmers concentrated their energy on growing rice in more than 90 percent of the areas during the best crop-growing time. Since the province did mobilize all the means and labor available for fighting the drought late in the season, the rice plants were all in good shape. Gia Tan, Ngoc Son, Phuong Hung, Dai Hop, Quang Minh (in Tu Loc District), Tan Viet and Cam Binh (in Cam Binh District) Cooperatives completed harvesting their first-planting crop and obtained yields ranging from 45 to 50 quintals per hectare. Quang Minh Cooperative (in Tu Loc District) grew the new rice variety X2 in 250 hectares and obtained a crop yield of 54 quintals per hectare.

The first-planting rice crop in such provinces as Thai Binh, Ha Son Binh, etc. was all better than last year. The cooperatives and farmers in the Red River delta are concentrating their energy on quickly and neatly harvesting the first-planting fifth-month and spring rice crop, making the necessary preparations for harvesting the main-planting crop and delivering grain to fulfill their obligation to the state.

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CSO: 4209/457

AGRICULTURE

GRAIN PROCUREMENT, IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCTION ORGANIZATIONS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Jun 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Grain Procurement in Nam Bo Reached 138.5 Percent Compared to the Same Period Last Year. Thuan Hai Consolidated 271 Cooperatives and 343 Production Groups, Gradually Perfecting the Product Contract System"]

[Text] By the end of May 1983 grain procurement in Nam Bo provinces reached 92.4 percent of the year's plan, which is 138.5 percent compared to the same period last year.

In May alone, the Nam Bo region procured 69,416 tons. Provinces with high volume of paddy delivery for the month were An Giang with 20,000 tons, Dong Thap with nearly 11,000 tons, Long An with more than 6,500 tons, etc. Minh Hai and Kien Giang are two provinces with the highest remaining standards, but each delivered 3,000 tons for the month.

It is remarkable that many provinces actively collected taxes and carried out two-way contracts. In regard to tax collecting, the Mekong Delta provinces achieved 96.9 percent, the eastern provinces 76.5 percent, and An Giang, Tien Giang, and Dong Thap provinces and Ho Chi Minh City achieved between 103.4 and 139.2 percent.

Since the start of the grain year, the provinces have delivered to the central echelon 34 percent more than the same period last year; however, compared to the plan, this is still low. In volume of paddy delivery, the plan of the central echelon has not been met, and not much reserve has been created yet. An Giang, Dong Thap Muoi, Cuu Long, Tien Giang, and Long An had a rather good level of procurement while a number of provinces achieved low levels, some provinces achieved even less than in April, the month in which we had not launched the campaign of grain delivery to the central echelon.

Compared to the procurement standards for the 10th-month and winter-spring rice crops, the Nam Bo provinces still have to procure 170,000 tons for this June. In a number of key provinces such as Minh Hai, Kien Giang, Dong Thap, An Giang and so forth, there is still a lot left in the procurement task, but in a little over the past month they have still been unable to send many groups of cadres to districts, villages, and hamlets to settle completely

taxes, debts, two-way contracts, etc. On the contrary, a number of other provinces, after having achieved their regulated standards, have become more or less lax in guiding the task of motivating grain delivery to granaries and in procuring more grain to the central echelon. The sectors that are supposed to supply materials to the purchasing sector have still not met the needs in goods sold and traded according to two-way contracts with peasants since the beginning of the crop season.

As of today, Thuan Hai Province has built 271 cooperatives and 343 agricultural production collectives, channeling 84 percent of its peasants, 80 percent of its cultivated areas, and essential production materials into the collective system. In the recent summer-autumn and 10th-month crop seasons, 248 of the 271 cooperatives applied the system of product contract for rice crop and a number of other crops with working groups and workers. Thirty percent of the cooperatives correctly carried out the product contract system, right away they were able to manage production materials and to control the areas, the productivity and the production volume of each crop variety. Tens of cooperatives increased their productivity between 8 and 12 quintals per hectare compared to previous crop seasons. After fulfilling the grain obligation toward the state and other obligations, for each workday, each worker was allocated from 4 to 8 kg of paddy and from 11 to 13 dong.

In the process of carrying out the product contract system, the districts have uncovered in time shortcomings such as lax management; perfunctory use of collective ricefields, cattle and production materials, which deregulates the draft force; improper standards in material cost and in the productivity of each land category; and a still unreasonable and undemocratic distribution. The whole province has 63 rather good cooperatives with developing production and 96 average ones. The remaining consists of weak units that find themselves struggling in production management and production regulation. Along with motivating peasants to join collectivization, Thuan Hai has continued to strongly step up the consolidation of existing cooperatives and production collectives, to provide elementary and advanced professional management training to hundreds of cooperative and production collective cadres, and to draw experiential lessons on product contracting to widely disseminate to installations for learning and application.

8418

CSO: 4209/49

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

TECHNICAL CENTERS SERVING COMMUNICATIONS LINES COMPLETED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jun 83 pp 1, 4

[Article by Pham Nien, head of the Posts and Telegraph General Department: "New Labor Achievement: Completion of the Technical Center for the Da Nang-Ho Chi Minh City Wired Communications Line"]

[Text] The posts and telegraph sector completed the construction of and put into operation in June 1982 the technical center for the Hanoi-Da Nang wired communications line, and in June 1983 the center for the Da Nang-Ho Chi Minh City line. That was a new labor achievement.

The technical center for the 970-kilometer Da Nang-Ho Chi Minh City line, which runs through many complex and rugged terrains, required a very large volume of building and improving work while labor, materials and capital were limited and there were many difficulties. The sector had decided to organize the work in the form of a campaign.

The Postal Materials Corporation, the rear-area unit that was directly connected with the campaign, started the work right in the days of Tet. In only 2 months, it succeeded in mobilizing more than 3,000 tons of materials of all kinds.

Nearly 1,000 cadres and workers of the Postal Projects Corporation No 1, Postal Projects Corporation No 2 and Communications Equipment Repair Enterprise No 3 started their work after the Tet holidays and traveled thousands of kilometers to get to the work sites.

The outstanding quality among the participating units was the fact that the collective ownership right of workers was developed in three basic aspects: the materials norms set were assigned to these units to carry out; the clear-cut contracting system was closely combined with the system of responsibilities; and the concern about material interests was combined with education aimed at achieving political and ideological mobilization.

In the days of May, the units scored brilliant achievements:

- On 17 May 1983, the Postal Projects Corporation No 2 completed the entire volume of work involving xa 3 in the 430-kilometer segment from Nha Trang to An Phu 43 days ahead of schedule.

- On 18 May 1983, the Postal Projects Corporation No 1 completed the entire volume of work involving xa 3 in the 220-kilometer segment from Quy Nhon to Nha Trang 42 days ahead of schedule.

- On 19 May 1983, the Communications Equipment Repair Enterprise No 3 completed the assembly, installation and adjustment of equipment of long-distance carrier system stations in Tuy Hoa, Nha Trang and Phan Rang 41 days ahead of schedule.

On the anniversary of Uncle Ho's birthday, the entire line of Da Nang-An Phu 970 kilometers long, with 11 repeaters, was linked together. The project entered the last stage: testing, measuring and making overall adjustments of the entire line. The campaign was successfully completed in this hot month of June.

Prior to December 1975, only 50 percent of the provinces throughout the country were able to communicate with the central government by wired lines. In the last 7 years, our country's long-distance communications network was being developed quickly and increased by tens of times compared to 1975. With the completion of the communications line along Route 1A, 100 percent of our provinces and municipalities now were able to directly communicate with the central government. The north-south communications network with three modes of communication -- short-wave radio, short-distance microwave and open wired communication, with the latter holding a key position -- would be more stable. Three centers in Hanoi, Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh City of the unified national communications network were set up for the first time to link and direct the communications activities throughout the country with a high degree of economic and technical effectiveness. In the first quarter of 1983 alone, some statistics about the volume of long-distance telephone and telegraph uses in the few provinces and municipalities along the Route 1A line were as follows: 47,000 long-distance calls, with the wired lines accounting for 80 percent of them; 398,000 telegraphic messages, with the wired telegraphic lines accounting for 38.4 percent of them.

With the completion of the Da Nang-Ho Chi Minh City technical center, the posts and telegraph sector began to reorganize the communications network through the main north-south axis to achieve a distribution of nationwide telephone channels through the three centers and by closely combining the three modes of communication -- wired communication, microwave and short-wave

radio, with wired communication being the hard core -- to create large channel clusters linking the three centers and the provincial and municipal centers throughout the country. That was a great technical progress in the organization of both the network and the ability of the sector to exploit it. As the technical and organizational chart was carried out, the long-distance communications network in the country was perfected and further developed to gradually become stable; the effectiveness in using the communications lines would increase in an obvious manner; the ability to use telephones in terms of time would be much quicker; and technical shortcomings and obstacles in the use of the network would decrease, with a tremendous increase in the number of communications on the lines.

However, to finish building a technical center and to complete a project is only an initial success. What is more important and difficult is how to maintain, exploit and manage the project with the greatest results and how to run the project with the greatest quality and efficiency.

In May, prior to the completion of the construction of the Da Nang-Ho Chi Minh City technical center, the posts and telegraph sector held a conference for training purposes in connection with the management and use of the Route 1A communications line and the exploitation of the nationwide communications network. That was the largest and most important conference of that kind that the sector had ever held. The conference keenly reviewed the sector's weaknesses in organizing the network; managing, maintaining and operating its equipment; and directing and regulating the Route 1A communications line, as well as the network as a whole. On the other hand, it made a relatively comprehensive analysis of the quality and activities of the long-distance communications network in general, and the Route 1A line in particular and let all leading cadres in the sector fully understand the measures to be taken to improve the quality of communications and to organize the use of the Route 1A line.

In order to ensure the quality of communications, which is reflected in three major characteristics -- loudness, clarity and fidelity of conversations -- on the entire line, we must resolve a series of objective and subjective factors. But the subjective human factor must play a decisive role. Here, the direction to take in the time to come is to be concentrated on two key aspects: to strengthen the organization of management and leadership over operations at all echelons in each job and in the entire project; and to strengthen the sense of responsibility and professional capacity of management cadres, technical workers, maintenance workers and workers in charge of operations.

Naturally, other factors, such as fighting illegal cutting of wires, ensuring supply of electric power and supplying all stations with measuring and testing equipment, tools, materials and parts, etc., are also extremely important ones.

The posts and telegraph sector also has the task of continuing the construction of the technical center for the Ho Chi Minh City-Minh Hai line. The new and more advanced technical modes, such as multichanneled widely-extending microwave, coaxial cable, symmetrical cable and semiautomatic equipment, will gradually be included in the long-distance communications network in the country. Let us strive to ensure within about 5-10 years efficient long-distance telephone communications between 2 irregular customers inside Vietnam and between an irregular customer in our country and an irregular customer in a number of countries in the world.

This goal is gradually being carried out and will surely be achieved.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

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

Nguyễn Hồng Bình [NGUYEENX HOONGF BINHR] MA

Director of the Water Conservancy Service, Ho Chi Minh City; his article on research on underground water in HCMC appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 16 Jun 83 p 6)

Nguyễn Hữu Chủ [NGUYEENX HUWUX CHUWX]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Bo Trach District, Binh Tri Thien Province; his article on water conservancy projects in his district appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Jun 83 p 2)

Trần Hữu Dữ [TRAANF HUWUX ZUW]

*Deputy Director of the Emulation Department of the VCP Central Committee;
*President of the Vietnam-Sweden Friendship Association; on 23 Jun 83 he was present at the first public appearance of this association. (NHAN DAN 24 Jun 83 p 4)

Nguyễn Hải [NGUYEENX HAIR], *Colonel

*Commander of the Economic Construction Forces of the 5th Military Region; he was mentioned in an article on tree harvesting in his area. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Jun 83 p 3)

Phan Hiến [PHAN HIEENF]

Minister of Justice; on 25 Jun 83 he read a report at the first meeting of the Seventh National Assembly, fifth session. (NHAN DAN 26 Jun 83 p 1)

Lê Hứng [LEE HUWNG]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Phu Chau District, An Giang Province; his article on intensive cultivation in his district appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 Jun 83 p 2)

Phan Khắc Hy [PHAN KHAWCS HY], Major General

Deputy Head of the Rear Services General Department; recently he attended a conference on developing and building disabled veteran enterprises. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Jun 83 p 1) [Note: this individual was previously reported as Lê Khắc Hy -LEE KHAWCS HY].

Hà Trung Hỷ [HAF TRUNG HUR], *Colonel

An officer in the Navy; his comments on increasing the responsibility and effectiveness of leaders and commanders relative to young members of the navy appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Jun 83 p 3)

Mai Xuân Khôi [MAI XUAAN KHOOI], *Lieutenant Colonel

An officer of B.16 Group; his article on training activities in his unit appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Jun 83 p 2)

Nguyễn Trung Kiên [NGUYEENX TRUNG KIEEN] Senior Colonel

His article "Effectiveness of Artillery in Combined Arms Combat" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No. 319 May 83 p 52)

Nguyễn Văn Loan [NGUYEENX VAWN LOAN], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1927, a cadre of the Ministry of National Defense; Member of the Vietnam Communist Party; he died at the 108th Military Hospital following a seizure. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Jun 83 p 4)

Vũ Mão [VUX MAOX]

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 9 Jun 83 he participated in a conference with the Ministry of Building to better coordinate work at "Communist Youth Worksites." (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Jun 83 p 1)

Huỳnh Công Minh [HUYNHF COONG MINH] Priest

Vice Chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City Catholic Mobilization Committee; he was interviewed in the cited source about the World Peace Assembly in Prague. (NHAN DAN 21 Jun 83 p 3)

Phan Doãn Nam [PHAN ZOANX NAM]

Director of the General Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 6-8 Jun 83 he attended various meetings with government officials during Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to the Philippines. (NHAN DAN 9 Jun 83 p 1)

Châu Phong [CHAAU PHONG]

*Charge d'Affaires in Thailand; on 9 Jun 83 he was present at a meeting between Foreign Ministers Siddhi Savetsila and Nguyen Co Thach during the latter's visit to Thailand. (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 83 p 1)

Bùi Phùng [BUIF PHUNGF], Lieutenant General

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Minister of National Defense; recently he attended a conference on building and developing disabled veteran enterprises. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Jun 83 p 1)

Vũ Quang [VUX QUANG]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Director of the Foreign Relations Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 24 Jun 83 he was present for the arrival of a Lebanese CP delegation. (NHAN DAN 25 Jun 83 p 1)

Phạm Khắc Quảng [PHAMJ KHAWCS QUANGR] Professor, Doctor

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the Afro-Asian People; on 15 Jun 83 he attended a meeting marking South Africa's International Solidarity Day. (NHAN DAN 16 Jun 83 p 1)

Trần Văn Quế [TRAANF VAWN QUEES]

Vice Minister of Forestry; on 13 Jun 83 he signed a cooperation agreement with Lao officials in Vientiane. (NHAN DAN 16 Jun 83 p 4)

Ngô Sĩ Ta [NGOO SIX TA], *Lieutenant Colonel

Naval officer stationed in the Spratley Islands; on 8 Jun 83 he attended a reception for military heroes in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Jun 83 p 4)

Lê Thanh Tâm [LEE THANH TAAM]

*Ambassador to Cyprus; on 15 Jun 83 he was received by President Kyprianou in Nicosia. (NHAN DAN 24 Jun 83 p 4)

Nguyễn Đức Tâm [NGUYEENX DUWCS TAAM]

Head of the Organization Department of the VCP Central Committee; from 14 May to 8 Jun 83 he met with a visiting delegation of the Organization Department of the Lao Revolutionary People's Party. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Jun 83 p 1)

Ngô Bá Thành [NGOO BAS THANHF]

Vice President of the Vietnam Women's Union; she was interviewed about the World Peace Assembly in Prague. (NHAN DAN 21 Jun 83 p 3)

Phạm Xuân Thiều¹ [PHAMJ XUAAN THIEEUF]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Vu Thu District, Thai Binh Province; his article on different rice varieties in his district appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 May 83 p 2)

Phạm Huy Thông [PHAMJ HUY THOONG]

*Member of the Presidium of the World Peace Council; his article "A Costly Death" appeared in the cited source. (DOC LAP 15 Jun 83 p 3)

Triệu Văn Tông¹ [TRIEEUJ VAWN TOONG], *Colonel

On 8 Jun 83 he headed a delegation of military heroes at a reception in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Jun 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Thụ² [NGUYEENX HUWUX THUJ]

Minister; Secretary General of the Council of Ministers; on 25 Jun 83 he read a report at the first meeting of the Seventh National Assembly, Fifth session. (NHAN DAN 26 Jun 83 p 1)

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END