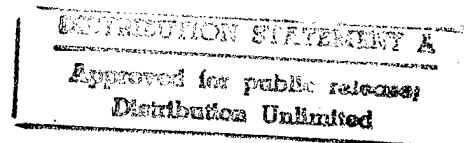


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20 September 1984

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WOMEN WORKERS SENT TO SAUDI ARABIA

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 20 Jul 84 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] A total of 98 Indonesian workers, assigned to engage in "cleaning service" in government hospitals in Saudi Arabia were flown out from the Halim Perdanakusuma International Airport, Jakarta Wednesday night.

Seen off by H. Tambunan, M Econ, LLM [Master of Laws], head of the Jakarta Region, Department of Manpower, the outgoing women workers were inspected by Soedomo, minister of manpower, who wished them farewell.

Among this second batch of 98 women workers, 5 were supervisors who are well-versed in the English language. The majority of the others are graduates of senior high schools.

This batch brought the total of women workers assigned to Saudi Arabia to 161 persons. The first batch was sent off by the minister of manpower on 15 July, three of whom acting as supervisors. The third and last batch to be sent out to the same country on 22 July will number 130, 10 of whom to act as supervisors.

Apart from free accommodations to be provided by the company which contracted their service, these Indonesian women workers will each receive a minimum salary of 500 reais (150,000 rupiahs) per month. Each supervisor will get a monthly salary of 1,000 reais (300,000 rupiahs). All of them will enjoy free medical service.

"They will even get Indonesian food," said Soedomo, "depending on the house-keeper of their lodgings. Soedomo advised the women workers to discuss problems or other matters with their respective supervisors, and if they cannot be resolved, the women were asked to report to the Indonesian Embassy in Saudi Arabia and inform the Department of Manpower in Jakarta.

To save part of their wages, the minister also advised the women to remit regularly half of their pay to Indonesia through the Bank Dagang Indonesia, or perhaps for their relatives here.

"In contrast, a member of a cleaning service in Jakarta would receive a salary of 30,000 rupiahs to 40,000 rupiahs per month," Soedomo explained. Mr Abdulrachman, spokesman for the Saudi Arabian company who hires the services of the Indonesian women, said that those who perform well in their day-to-day work will be promoted to become "group leaders", with certain incentives.

DROP IN CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN 1984 REPORTED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 19 Jul 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] Both domestic and foreign investments have dropped considerable in 1984. During the first semester (January through June), the value of investments approved by the government was less than a trillion rupiahs (923 billion rupiahs). This means it is much below the record of 3.8 trillion rupiahs reached during the same period last year, according to BKPM [Capital Investment Coordination Agency].

Based on this information, it is definite that the value of capital investments for 1984 will fall far below the 1983 total figure of 9.9 trillion rupiahs. or even reach the 1982 figure of 4.6 trillion rupiahs. The maximum total that can be expected this year is the same as 1981, that is, 2.5 trillion rupiahs.

According to the investment target for the Fourth Five-Year Plan [Repelita IV], public investments in 1983-84 and 1984-85 should reach 16 trillion rupiahs in order to attain an average economic growth rate of 5 per cent per annum. Although an amount of 9.9 trillion rupiahs was already reached for the calendar year of 1983, yet it is well-nigh impossible to attain 16 trillion rupiahs by March 1985.

Speed Up

In an interview with KOMPAS Wednesday, BKPM Chairman Engr Suhartoyo admitted that 1984 is a difficult year indeed. However, he stressed that the Repelita IV investment target is still attainable, adding that if and when the climate for investment has turned for the better, BKPM will spare no effort to attract capital investments.

He explained that the low investment level up to the middle of 1984 has been caused by the abnormal happenings in 1983. At that time, the value of investments was anticipated to reach 6 trillion rupiahs. However, toward the end of 1983, an investment "rush" took place, so that in December alone no less than 4 trillion rupiahs was invested, bringing the total investment for the entire 1983 to 9.9 trillion rupiahs.

"Consequently, the excess of 3.9 trillion rupiahs should have been booked into the quota for 1984," said the BKPM chairman.

In 1984 the BKPM originally projected a total investment of 7 trillion rupiahs, but this target was reduced to 6.5 trillion rupiahs due to the lack of improvement in the domestic economic situation. With the excess 3.9 trillion rupiahs in 1983, plus the nearly Rp 1 trillion invested until June 1984, this would mean that the current investment should have reached 3.9 trillion rupiahs in value.

"Therefore, the remaining 2.6 trillion rupiahs for the coming 6 months will not be difficult to get. So the situation is not too bad," he said.

Tax Holiday

Suhartoyo admitted that the piling up of capital investments toward the end of 1983 was because the year represented the final deadline to enjoy a tax holiday. Consequently, investors tried their best to acquire an SPT (Definitive Approval Certificate) by 31 December 1983, so they could benefit from the tax exemption.

The tax exemption period was cancelled as the new tax laws, specifically concerning income tax, began to take effect on 1 January 1984. With the cancellation of this privilege, capital investors are henceforth obligated to pay tax as soon as their ventures have started commercial production, whereas in the past they were exempted from taxation for a period of 5 years after production.

Nevertheless, according to Suhartoyo, even without tax exemption privileges, Indonesia can still attract foreign investors by virtue of her political stability.

Notwithstanding his explanation, the fact remains that foreign investors used to compete with one another to get the tax exemption facilities, which explained why the year 1983 saw the fantastic rise in the value of foreign investments. However, the BKPM chairman optimistically said that entrepreneurs are awaiting the situation to turn for the better and that about 6 months later, toward the end of 1984, there will emerge a new interest in investing money in Indonesia, despite the absence of the tax exemption conditions.

"In my opinion, tax exemption is not the only reason for investors to do business in Indonesia. Another reason is the rise of bank interest rates in the United States, along with the upward trend of the U.S. dollar in terms of other foreign currencies, as well as the economic situation which has not fully recovered yet," Suhartoyo said.

To overcome these problems, the BKPM persists in carrying on with its promotion work so that domestic and foreign investors can clearly envisage profits for their business ventures in Indonesia. Suhartoyo admitted, however,

that Indonesia is facing keen competition of other neighboring countries where investors can still enjoy a tax holiday. "Therefore, we must find other ways to gain an edge on our competitors," he said.

The BKPM does not restrict capital investment. Whoever has the capital may invest it in Indonesia, contrary to reports that BPKM does not give a blanket acceptance to all capital investments, especially huge investments, Suhartoyo concluded.

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CSO: 4213/257

AGRICULTURAL MINISTER ON MECHANIZATION OF FARMING

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 16 Jul 84 p 8

[Text] The minister of agriculture, Engr Achmad Affandi, said that mechanized farming cannot be carried out in all farming endeavors because of the pressure of large numbers of idle manpower. Nevertheless, we have just begun using mechanization for harvesting crops.

The minister was speaking before a group of farmers in Cipayung Village, Jakarta in commemoration of the Agricultural XII Practice Day Saturday afternoon.

Minister Affandi admitted that in certain parts of Indonesia, especially in Java, mechanized farming activities through the utilization of tractors are already put into practice, though not yet on a nationwide scale.

He said that at the present stage, the mechanization of farming should be directed toward the handling of harvests.

For harvesting activities alone, we can utilize thousands of various kinds of machinery, such as paddy dryers, shredders and millers, and thereby increase our rice production to 25.01 million tons in 1984, compared with the 23 million ton figure in 1983.

However, if we mechanize our farming on a national scale, millions of farmers will lose their jobs, the minister revealed.

According to the minister of agriculture, a tractor with a 125 horsepower capacity can replace the work of about 100 farmers. Thus, if we make good use of 1,000 tractors, these machines can replace about 100,000 farmers.

That is why we are using mechanization only selectively for the time being, essentially for harvesting purposes.

The Department of Agriculture is adopting this policy, Minister Affandi said, because of the unbalanced structure in the field of manpower, which still relies on agricultural support for solution.

Such a situation is not beneficial to the farmers, therefore the government is striving to reduce the number of inhabitants who rely on the agricultural sector for their livelihood.

This way the number of farmers will decline correspondingly, as in the United States, Japan, Australia and Holland where the farming population constitutes only 7 percent of the total population. Then we can intensify our agricultural activities, due to adequate area of arable land. Farmers' income will also rise to a firm and substantial level, Minister Affandi said.

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CSO: 4213/257

MINISTER WARNS OF GROWING ENVIRONMENTAL THREAT IN EAST JAVA

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 16 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] East Java's population keeps growing, while its limited agricultural land is forcing this region to shift its economy from agriculture to industry. This means that more and more factories will be constructed along with a greater threat to environment.

These remarks were made by Prof Dr Emil Salim, minister of state for population and environment, while opening a new course on Principles of Human Ecology at Airlangga University. This course, attended by 40 government officials and private circles, will last until 30 July. Acting Governor Soeparmanto, M Econ, and Prof Dr Marsetio Donosepoetro, university dean, were present at the opening ceremony.

The minister said that East Java's population today is 30 million, and it will grow to 32.2 million in 1988. However, its arable land is located in the center of the region. Its northern and southernmost parts are barren. "That is the reason East Java's economy must shift from agriculture to industry."

According to available information, 105 factories have been built, with a high potential for pollution. Among these, only 29 or 30 factories have water treatment [capabilities] for waste disposal.

Therefore, a study on violations of the environment in East Java is necessary to maintain the quality of life. Environmental specialists can join hands to solve this problem.

"University circles constitute the most impartial institution to carry out this research, without showing favoritism either to consumers or producers," said the minister, after explaining all possible conflicts of interest among various sectors. The university will train objective specialists, he added.

He continued that industrial pollution in East Java will affect the environmental balance, such as the air, water, soil, sound, light and space. If the burgeoning industries are not watched, they are bound to cause serious pollution.

"It is true that we have not heard of birds or human beings dying of environmental pollution in this region. However, if the population keeps

increasing, our natural resources will not be able to support agriculture, and the alternative is to build more and more factories which, in turn, will threaten our environment all the more." Minister Emil Salim said.

In fact, the growth of population in East Java is not due to the failure of the family planning program. "This program is most successful in East Java," he asserted, but the increase in population has been attributed to the decline in the death rate, thanks to improved health services.

The natural conditions of East Java are not helping much either, because of the limitation of fertile arable land. Minister Emil Salim cited the example of Pacitan which has the lowest population growth rate throughout Indonesia.

"This is not caused merely by family planning, but due to the fact that a number of its inhabitants have moved to other more prosperous areas. Pacitan's population growth rate is only .03 percent per annum. According to the minister, one of the districts in Pacitan has the lowest per capita income nationwide.

"If the governor says that East Java has 10 million too many people, we must of necessity pay attention to the growth of industry, because nature in East Java is not of much help to us," the minister concluded.

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CSO: 4213/257

METHOD FOR ESTIMATING FAMILY PLANNING ACCEPTORS DOUBTED

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesia 14 Jul 84 p 4

[Text] Dr Kim Streatfield, technical staff member of Australian National University, doubted the method currently being used by the BKKBN [National Family Planning Coordination Committee] in estimating the number of new users of contraceptive devices [new family planning acceptors]. This method allegedly may create gross inaccuracies, apart from the existence of the problem of a too low calculation of the new users made by the census.

She made this remark while giving a lecture before the faculty and students of Gajah Mada University's Population Research Center at Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta Thursday.

Speaking on "Rehabilitation of BKKBN's Prevalence Rate: A Comparison With Census Result," Dr Streatfield stressed that a comparison between the total number of new users of leading birth control methods based on the 1980 census and the number based on the BKKBN shows that BKKBN's calculation is higher.

The discrepancy is greatest in provinces of Java and Badi where the family planning program has been carried out for a longer period and where the population is larger in comparison with other provinces.

According to Dr Streatfield, a review of BKKBN's method in estimating the number of new acceptors reveals some discrepancy with the published figures concerning follow-up birth control methods.

Among the questions that need to be verified are: What is the proportion of registered new acceptors? Are they actually old acceptors or acceptors who have changed methods?

What is the proportion between the number of oral contraceptive cycles distributed and those thrown away or abused by the acceptors? What is the actual frequency of the use of condoms by "condom acceptors?" And what about follow-up data concerning pill users and condom users after a lapse of one month? These are some of the questions posed by the speaker.

At the present stage, Dr Streatfield continued, it is difficult to detect the error in the figures mentioned in the census. Would it be possible to find a qualified respondent who can corroborate the accuracy of the census figures?

Indeed, in a manual for census takers (Manual IV, Central Bureau of Statistics, 1980), there is no directive as to who should act as respondents. Thus, it is possible that a new family planning acceptor is reported as an old member or that old acceptors, especially those who have stopped practicing birth control halfway, are reported as new acceptors.

The problem of low estimates in a census is an important one which must be followed closely. As a checker, its advantages are not readily felt when comparing estimates of the number of users of various devices mentioned in the census and the number of users based on other sources.

Dr Streatfield said that according to BKKBN's "Methods of Estimating Numbers of Current Users," the estimate of new pill users was based on the number of dosages of the oral contraceptives distributed.

It is assumed that each user will use up 13 cycles of the pill per year. Therefore, it is taken for granted that a woman participant of the family planning program will consume 13/12 cycles of the pill distributed to her. This may sound logical, but it is quite possible that some of the oral contraceptives may be misused or thrown away.

By the same token, it is estimated that new users of the condom will each use six condoms per month. This is not the normal view of the family planning program, as there is little data available on the frequency of sexual intercourse to be used as an alternative basis for assumption.

On the use of the IUD [intrauterine device], it is assumed that 10 percent of the users will discontinue this method after one month.

A person is regarded as a new acceptor of the family planning program if he or she continuously follows the instructions from the first to the end of a month. Therefore, 95 percent of the new acceptors are regarded as still practicing birth control at the end of the first month (using half a month on the average), according to Dr Streatfield.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta.]

LT COL MULYADI M—The position of chief of the Communications and Electronics Service in Air Force Region IV was transferred from Lieutenant Colonel (Electronics) Sugiarto to Lt Col (Electronics) Mulyadi M on 28 June 1984 at the headquarters of Air Force Region IV in Surabaya. Major General Sungkoni presided over the ceremony. Lieutenant Colonel (Electronics) Sugiarto will be assigned to Skarda "H" in East Java, with its headquarters in Surabaya. Lt Col (Electronics) Mulyadi M was previously chief of the Communications and Electronics Service in Air Force Region V in Jakarta. [Excerpts] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 12 Jul 84 p 6] 5170

GEN HASAN BASRI DIES—Brig Gen (Retired) H Hasan Basri, a hero of the independence struggle from South Kalimantan, died on 15 July at Gatot Subroto Army Central Hospital in Jakarta, after being ill for the past several months. He was 61 years old. His remains will be flown to Banjarmasin [South Kalimantan] on 16 July and buried in Bumi Kencana Cemetery there. The late Brig Gen H Hasan Basri was known as a hero of the independence struggle and was called the "father of the guerrillas." He commanded Navy Defense Division IV in Kalimantan. He served as rector of the University of Lambung Mangkurat and was a member of the MPR [People's Consultative Assembly] and the DPR [Parliament], where he was a member of the Unity Faction, in addition to other positions. He leaves a wife and five children. [Excerpts] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 16 Jul 84 pp 1, 7] 5170

GEN ERY SOEPARDJAN DIES—Brig Gen (Retired) Ery Soepardjan (58 years old), a former governor of East Kalimantan, died on 16 July at Panti Rapih Hospital in Yogyakarta. The retired brigadier general was born in Kutowinangun Village in Kebumen Regency, Central Java, on 5 March 1926. Positions he held included those of commander of Regiment 072 in Yogyakarta (1968-73), chief of staff of Military Region VII/Diponegoro in Semarang (1973-75), and commander of Military Region IX/Mulawarman in Balikpapan since 21 January 1975. He had also taken an active part in a number of military operations since the war of independence, including the campaigns against the RMS [Republic of the South Moluccas] in Ambon, the DI/TII [Territory of Islam/Indonesian Islamic Army], the PRRI [Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Indonesia]; the liberation of West Irian (now the province of Irian Jaya); and the suppression of the G.30S/PKI [abortive communist coup d'etat

in 1965]. His last position was that of governor of East Kalimantan from 1978-83. When he completed his tour of duty as governor, he returned to Yogyakarta, where he remained until his death. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Jul 84 p 8] 5170

BRIG GEN JUSUF HUSENSAPUTRA--Police Lieutenant General Dr Pamoedji, deputy chief of police of Indonesia, on 16 July installed Police Brig Gen Yusuf Husensaputra in office as the new commander of the Police Staff and Command School. The ceremony took place at the conference hall of the Police Staff and Command School in Lembang, Bandung Regency. Brig Gen Jusuf Husensaputra, who had previously been chief of police in South Sumatra, replaces Police Maj Gen Dr R Noryono as commander of the Police Staff and Command School. [Excerpts] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 19 Jul 84 p 6] 5170

JUSUF WANANDI--Jusuf Wanandi, executive director of the CSIS [Center for Strategic and International Studies], has been appointed a governor of the East West Center in Honolulu, along with two other persons from Asia. The EAST WEST NEWS SERVICE states that this institution has 18 governors, composed of intellectual leaders from Asia, the Pacific, and the United States. The institution was established in 1960 to promote understanding between the United States and the people of Asia and the Pacific through cooperation in education, training, and research. Jusuf Wanandi, who graduated from the Faculty of Law of the University of Indonesia in 1964, is a teacher at his alma mater and is also a member of the MPR [People's Consultative Assembly], where he belongs to the Functional Groups Faction. [Text] [Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 21 Jul 84 p 16] 5170

SOEPRAPTO--At a special, plenary session of the Bengkulu Provincial Assembly held on 16 July Minister of Home Affairs Soepardjo Rustam installed Soeprapto in office for a second term as governor of Bengkulu for the period 1984-89. The reappointment of Governor Soeprapto to a second term of office was based on Presidential Decision Memorandum No 154/M of 1984, dated 28 June 1984. President Soeharto, speaking through Minister of Home Affairs Soepardjo, praised Governor Soeprapto's success in changing the face of Bengkulu. He said that, in general, Bengkulu had changed in its appearance over the past 5 years. The atmosphere of limitations and isolation, which were obstacles in communications between the various regions of the province and which were a physical characteristic of Bengkulu, changed quickly during the last 5 years.

Soeprapto was born in Pulorejo Village, Jombang Regency, East Java, on 27 August 1929. After completing his education at senior high school in 1952, he attended the Akademi Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri [Domestic Government Academy], from which he graduated in 1960. In 1961 he was appointed assistant district officer in Tanjunganom, Nganjuk Regency [East Java]. In 1962 he was assigned to the Department of Home Affairs with the special task of handling arrangements for the incorporation of West Irian into Indonesia. In 1963 he was appointed chief of Section V in the Directorate of Political Affairs in the Department of Home Affairs. Later in 1963 he was appointed district officer in Warijayeng, Nganjuk Regency, where he served until 1968. From 1968 to 1978 he served as regent of Nganjuk. From 1978 to 1979 he was resident of Malang [East Java]. In July 1979 he was installed in office as governor of Bengkulu, where he has served up to the present. During his service to the nation Governor Soeprapto, who is soft-spoken, has served in East Java 90 percent of the time. In 1977 he was awarded the Jasa Pratama Star and the Satya Lencana Penegak order for his services in connection with the suppression of the G.30S/PKI [abortive communist coup d'etat in 1965]. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Jul 84 p 8] 5170

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN JOURNALIST BANNED FROM VISITS--Sydney, Australia, 31 Aug (AFP)--The foreign editor of THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, Peter Hastings, has been indefinitely banned from visiting Indonesia because of articles he has written concerning the killing of Irianese intellectual Arnold Ap by Indonesian military forces in Jayapura about 26 April. THE HERALD today quoted Jakarta sources as saying the Indonesian Defense Force commander, General Benny Murdani, personally ordered the ban shortly after the first of three Monday columns by Hastings appeared in May. The newspaper said top Indonesian officials were furious over the article describing Mr Ap's death as inhumane and politically inexcusable. They were also particularly stung that more than 130 Australian academics, including six or seven of Australia's top Indonesian scholars, had written either in support of the article or to register separately their concern over Indonesia's Irian Jaya policies resulting in Ap's political murder, THE HERALD said. Peter Hastings was nevertheless allowed to visit Jakarta on 26 June. He interviewed Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, who wished to rebuff some strong statements made by Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden in an earlier exclusive interview in Canberra. [Text] [BK310224 Hong Kong AFP in English 0201 GMT 31 Aug 84]

DEFENSE COOPERATION WITH MALAYSIA--Indonesia and Malaysia have mutually agreed to extend their cooperation in the field of defense and security in the interests of both countries concerned, thus said Abang Abu Bakar bin Datu Bandar Abang Haji Mustapha, Malaysia's deputy defense minister, at the point of his departure from Lanuma Halim Perdanakusuma airport, Jakarta for Padang Friday morning. He said that cooperation concerning the problem of logistics is to be stepped up. He added that as both countries possess certain identical types of fighter aircraft, such as the F-5E Tiger II and the A-4 Skyhawk, a joint study will be made on the possibility of jointly buying needed parts in the future, thereby lowering their costs. Abang Abu Bakar said that the main purpose of his trip to Jakarta was to reciprocate the good will visit to Malaysia last May of Indonesia's Defense Minister Poniman. At the same time, Malaysia wanted to learn as much as possible about the progress already made by Indonesia. In his Indonesian visit from 9 to 14 July, the Malaysian deputy defense minister is accompanied by Tan Sri Dato Moh Yusof, defense secretary general; Maj Gen Datok Yaakob bin Mat Zain, commander of Division II; and Admiral Ramli Samjis. They have visited several facilities of the Indonesian armed forces, including the PINDAD [Army Industrial Plant], AKABRI [Armed Forces Academy] in Magelang and the Aviation Training Center in Yogyakarta. [Excerpts] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 14 Jul 84 p 1] 9300

KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

ENEMY 'SURRENDERS' IN BATTAMBANG--Phnom Penh, 5 Sep (SPK)--Thanks to the clemency policy of the party and state and to the persuasion work of the population, hundreds of persons in the enemy ranks have surrendered to the revolutionary authorities of the northwestern border Province of Battambang during the first 6 months of the year, bringing along 76 weapons and a quantity of other military equipment. The revolutionary power, army, and population warmly welcomed these returnees and gave them facilities to rejoin their families.

[Text] [BK050524 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0424 GMT 5 Sep 84]

CSO: 4219/56

COMMENTARIES, LETTERS FORUM BLAST ATHIT KAMLANG-EK

Athit As Future PM

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 24 Jul 84 p 3

["Talking Together" Column by Khamman: "Can Gen Athit Kamlang-ek Become Premier?"]

[Text] The question as to whether Gen Athit Kamlang-ek could become prime minister appeared in the 7 July 1984 issue of SIAM RAT and in many daily newspapers in Thailand. There were interviews by foreign correspondents and people's interests within Thailand.

The newspaper openly and directly disclosed his blind and strong desire for the position of prime minister. At one point it said, "When he was asked about this Gen Athit Kamlang-ek answered that he did not want any position except the one to which he has been appointed."

The meaning in Gen Athit's answer could refer to the post of prime minister. This shows that not only the Thai people but also foreigners want to know whether Gen Athit will become prime minister of Thailand.

When he travelled to England he was asked by a British reporter, "There is news that you are ready to enter politics (meaning to become premier of Thailand). How true is it?" Gen Athit smiled and equivocated by saying, "I cannot yet figure it out because it is not time. We should wait. If the nation asks me, how can I refuse? I see that I will have to help the country...."

The general answered the way he is accustomed to, i.e., by denying it. However, he might be desiring that his wishes come true.

SIAM RAT pointed out that, "The reason for those who asked him might be because Gen Athit Kamlang-ek is the highest military officer, i.e., he is general of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and also the supreme commander of the Army." He also has many posts in [peacekeeping and security organizations] and on the Supreme Council of Thailand.

"These are powerful posts, enough to make anything possible. If he wants to become premier, he can."

Thus, when the newspaper [made the insinuation], instead of being angry at the newspaper's sarcasm the general was happy and cheerful that someone had created the opportunity for him to sound out how popular he was. Personally, the general himself has built up his fame in the three Lao villages to show how "smart and brave" he is to everyone. He dares to do it even though it is wrong; he dares to commit serious crimes in order to build up his fame so that everyone will be afraid of him. When he sees a good chance he will immediately take the prime minister's seat with no resistance. But the fact is that in Thailand today it is clear that only the Thai people will decide the destiny of their country. Whoever resists the desires and interests of Thailand, of the Thai people, and of the joint announcement of Laos and Thailand in 1979 will only be embarrassed.

Athit Called 'Liar'

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 21 Jul 84 p 2

["Talking Together" Column: An Incredible Lie"]

[Text] Lao has a saying, "[When one] goes to war he kills, and when one goes to trade he deceives." Besides being fond of going "to war," as befits his name, Gen Athit Kamlang-ek is also used to going "to trade." Mr Athit Kamlang-ek gave a lengthy radio broadcast interview on 17 July 1984 in order to excuse the encroachment on and seizure of the three Lao villages of Ben Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, by Thai reactionary forces.

Mr Athit easily explained that "the people (in the three villages) are at peace and have set their villages in order according to the official plan..." However, the truth is that these three villages are obviously in a [confused and intermittent state of war]. The people are continually threatened in every way. They were robbed, forcibly moved to Thai territory, and persecuted in a thousand ways. Men were forced to dig trenches for fighting, women were raped, and cattle were stolen and killed as they pleased, including the cattle that were caught in the [trap] the [Thai soldiers] had set. This was considered a crime and the animals' owners were fined. A serious thing they did was that they fired a lot of 105 and 155 mm mortars and different kinds of artillery on the area around the three villages, causing the destruction of many lives and properties and the people's activities in these localities. This was called "peace" by Mr Athit. To emphasize this further he also said that, "Village leaders were set up, a population census was taken, and ID cards were issued to the people..." Why did a problem arise? This is because the people in these three villages had their family records as Lao people for many generations. If they are considered Thai it is unavoidable to encounter "issuing ID cards" to all the people at the same time like this.

Mr Athit Kamlang-ek still recites his lesson from when he was in the 4th grade in elementary school until he graduated from the university. "The mountainous areas between Laos and Thailand have no marker stones." This is the same as the Chinese map from the elementary level school on up that also included Thai territory. What about the stones that mark the border in Phou Hang and Kuie Nok Seo written in large Thai and French letters? What are they then? Even though they were pulled out there was absolutely no way to wipe out the border markers. It is not true that we get whatever we talk about. There is evidence that cannot be denied.

Mr Athit also lied when he said, "We proposed to set up a committee to study the border together," even though a Lao-Thai border committee had been set up at all levels according to the Lao-Thai joint announcement in 1979.

And he lied further. "This is a matter for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to discuss. As for the military we do not have any problem. We follow the orders of the government. The government wanted us to protect the route and we did. If the government wants us to stop we will do that. If he wants us to withdraw we will withdraw." That was what he said. We have no need to say much further about this matter because if there was "no problem" why did they not have the Lao-Thai border committee look at it? Why did they put the troops there first? The Thai newspaper BAN MUANG on 11 June 1984 disclosed this lie: "The military seized all power."

The story is that the three Lao villages and the Thai people on the border had never had any disputes either about the border markers or nationality for many generations, and they had maintained a fraternal relationship all along. Only the Thai reactionary soldiers who followed the orders of the supreme commander provoked and incited unrest of their own. Our people themselves never wanted to create any trouble. Once they realized they were in someone else's territory they had to quickly withdraw from the area, or else have a bad reputation.

Athit Reaction to Border Attack

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 23 Jul 84 p 3

["Talking Together" Column: "The General's Strange Rural Development Project"]

[Text] Gen Athit Kamlang-ek's new rural development project is a very strange thing which the Thai and Lao peoples would never have expected. This project involves cutting a road from one country to the land of another country without listening to anyone. A road was impudently cut to the three Lao villages of Ban Savang, Ban Kang, and Ban Mai in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province.

Thus, the Lao people along with the village guerrilla militia opposed the project in order to protect their own territorial integrity. Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said that the cutting of the road in Thailand was done "for the purpose of national development." This was meant to be a coverup of the invasion, to incite unrest, and to create tension along the Lao-Thai border, as a [poem] says: Land of Laos (Mr Athit dares to say that it is Thai) has a road cut to it. "Why isn't he embarrassed, local people who live in these three Lao villages!"

On 6 June the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries sent their forces to these three villages, set up village leaders to survey family registrations, and issued ID cards for them. Why did they set up village leaders to survey family records and to issue ID cards for the people? There was no reason; they just wanted to do it so they did it. Even if they were to paint the people's faces black with ashes they would, of course, be black. But when it rains or when the people wash their faces they will be white and clean as before.

Although the faces of the people in the three Lao villages were painted with plaster colors, their spirit will not change. Even if someone were to paint them with a thousand layers of paint the true color of their faces would always be revealed.

Our people have always tried to promote good relations between the Lao and Thai nations, to strictly carry out the 1979 Lao-Thai joint announcement, and to solve the dispute over the three villages peacefully and avoid the clashes between forces. But they will resolutely fight for their land. The Lao must protect their land and never let anyone take even an inch of it. The Lao people have a heroic and resolute heritage and will never yield to any devils.

Athit Likened to Pol Pot

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 13 Jul 84 pp 2, 4

["Conversation With the Editor" Column: "Does Gen Athit Kamlang-ek Want to Be a Second Pol Pot?"]

[Text] [Question] Miss Somchan in Ban Nong Panai, Vientiane Capital, wrote to VIENTIANE MAI and expressed hatred toward the insane acts of the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries led by Gen Athit Kamlang-ek as a No 1 actor who had troops invade and seize the three Lao villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province.

Somchan questioned why Mr Athit really showed himself as an obedient henchman of the Beijing expansionists. When he went to Beijing he must have been taught by the Maoists and not long after he was back he has been making a scene. When we recall and compare Athit's movement it is rather like Pol Pot's, the recent genocidal leader of Kampuchea. This leads us to think that the Maoists who worship Confucius's philosophy must have taught Mr Athit the same curriculum they previously taught Mr Pol Pot. If Mr Athit accepts genocide we foresee a great disaster for the Thai people. If Athit turns over a new leaf to hold power he, of course, will become a genocidal fascist the same as Pol Pot, for they both are students of the same institute. If Athit were to become a ruler the level and volume of his cruelty would be many times worse than that of the three 14 October tyrants.

Thus, can we say that Mr Athit is a stupid general who is against tranquility, peaceloving intentions, and the dream of fraternity with neighboring countries?

Shouldn't we try to think what will be the destiny of those who are against the interests of the people like this? Athit's ambition will turn him to be a sun without light! His hopes to become prime minister and to become a son-in-law of the king, might they not fail?

[Answer] Somchan, you have already said a lot and we will not add anything further to lengthen it; we would like to give our views as follows.

We are unable to assess the stubbornness, arrogance, boastfulness, ambition, lust, and the movement against the people of any leaders of any capitalist country, and it is not right to say he is stupid for it is the true nature of exploiters. Despicableness, greed, treachery against the people's interests, and speaking well but doing evil, are special marks of the people in the exploiting class. They say that there are no tigers or lions that do not eat meat. For tigers and lions eating meat but no vegetables is their instinct.

Athit Kamlang-ek has provoked Laos. Everyone knows him [inside out]. Athit himself is [nothing to be afraid of]. There is no one who does not know his background, that he is a Beijing expansionist in his head. If you want us to paint his picture we would do the following! His head is Chinese, his feet are of the United States, his face is the face of a dog, and his desire is that of Pol Pot's.

The Lao people would like to join the Thai people who are patriotic, good Buddhists, loyal to the King, and who used to join with their neighboring country, to warn Athit that unless he has power millions of times stronger than the American and French imperialists, not to bother to touch the power of the great solidarity of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea.

Miss Somchan, [our cultural belief] is that undoubtedly many of those who are unjust and who work against the interests of the people in anything will end up sitting and crying.

9884

CSO: 4206/156

LOCAL SOURCES CITE CLAIMS TO DISPUTED VILLAGES

Origins of Villages, Border Markers Noted

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 16 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by Bounthanong Somsaiphon: "Lao Villages That Came With Lights"]

[Excerpts] The encroachment on the three villages struck my feelings, and I was dreaming with my eyes open. Everyone must study history, not to impose the present on the past but [so that] painful history will not [repeat itself]. As I was thinking about this I pulled out a daily newspaper to read in order to push my thoughts to something new. The item that hit my eye was the interview that Thit Kamphang Phanpong, a Ban Mai villager, gave to PASASON reporters. "According to the true story that has been told repeatedly, the three Lao villages are in Thong District, formerly called Pak Dan. It had been set up by Phaya Somphou over 100 years ago. Later on its name was changed from Ban Pak Dan to Ban Mai. Also, Sen Louang Viset had named it Ban Phon Peuy Pao, and later on it was changed to Ban Mai; it is over 80 years old. In 1945 the people spread out from Ban Mai and Ban Kang to settle in a new village called Ban Savang. During French rule these three villages were under Mauang Thong Canton, Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. During the old Vientiane government they were under Ban Det Canton, Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. After the country was liberated Thong District was divided into three cantons: Ban Mai, Ban Det, and Ban Gnai. Ban Mai Canton in particular has five villages: Ban Mai (or Ban Mai Neua), Ban Kang (or Ban Mai Tai), Ban Savang, Ban Ken, and Ban Nafai...."

In addition to the history of the three villages, Thit Khamphang Phanpong also talked about the history of the border markers. "The border markers have been there for many generations, ever since the days the French occupied Laos. There are three stone markers in the areas of Phouhang, Kui Nok Seo, and Phou Lakmeun mountains. In 1931 because of the age of the border markers representatives of the Thai and Lao governments at that time agreed to dig them up and replace them with markers having a hardwood square base with pyramidal top. These markers were inscribed in Thai and French on each side...."

It is not difficult for one side to destroy border markers and make a new map and fabricate stories, but it is not easy to erase history and to cut off the breath of those who still maintain a complete nation. The identity of Laos is

something we cannot do without, the same as the sky cannot do without water, to paraphrase an old Lao saying. Although I myself do not want to talk about the past, the terrible situation at the present time opens up a boiling volcano of hatred inside. If someone creates a wound inside and the tears of that wound explode, whose fault would it be? We ask the readers to decide for themselves.

Bao Ban is a [village] of 14 cantons in Paklai District. This canton has six villages. It has 358 youth (225 are women). In 1984, 19 youth in this canton volunteered to serve the country and to carry out their obligations. There is one agricultural co-op throughout the canton with 29 families and 17 labor exchange solidarity units (mostly engaged in highland cultivation). Besides this work a fair number of youth also take part in mobile guerrilla units. Since the occupation of the three villages everyone has organized to take part in serving the front line, starting with husking 2 tons of rice and milling the rice with 500 laborers, clearing out the woods with 345 [labor] in order to make an airport runway, building a road with 790 [laborers], cutting 500 trees and building a warehouse, transporting food supplies and war equipment for the guerrilla units and regional forces with 17 elephants and 350 youth, and also sending many gifts to the front line.

There are also transport units from other cantons, e.g., 192 young students from Sayaboury, 478 [fighting youth units] from the work offices around the province, 242 youth, women's federation members, and trade union members from Paklai District, and over 650 youth from different cantons, e.g., Meuang Va, Pa Lai, Ban Gnai, and also Pha Keo.

This report made my heart pound harder, but it did not satisfy me completely. Before us we still have a long road, deep streams, and many high mountains. In that direction there is still...a front line.

Ex-RLG Sayaboury Representative

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 19 Jul 84 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Mr Vanna Phensavatdi, an Educational Section Committee member from Vientiane Capital, by a [VIENTIANE MAI] reporter on the Three-Village Incident in Sayaboury Province; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] As a former seventh representative of Sayaboury Province and also an elementary education inspector in the Paklai District area under the old regime, what is your opinion on the seizure of the three Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Savang, and Ban Kang by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries?

[Answer] First of all I would like to recall a little about the past. I was sent by the Ministry of Education of the old regime to be stationed in the Paklai District area as an elementary education inspector and was responsible for Paklai, Bo Then, and Ken Thai Districts from 1964 until the day I was elected the seventh representative in January 1972. During this time I visited the people and teachers in Ban Mai, Ban Savang, and Ban Kang on a regular basis. Even though I do not go there now I still maintain contact with the people there. Now a daughter of the schoolmaster in that area, Phen Sounakhen who is a sophomore at the Dong Dok Teacher's College, is staying with us.

Concerning the three villages that were openly seized by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, personally I think the act was against the Lao-Thai joint announcement signed in 1979.

The claim made by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries that these three villages belong to Thailand [cannot be true] whether they use any evidence or not, because when I was the elementary education inspector, in 1968 I went to visit and inspect the elementary school in Ban Mai. There was a teacher named Mr Di and a regional educational chief named Mr Kong Sounaken who is still alive. Another thing is that in running for the seventh representative the people in the three villages cast ballots for me. Mr Kong Sounaken, Mr Di, and Mr Si Sounaken campaigned for me.

After the election in 1973 I went to visit the people and the teachers in the three villages again and had a chance to see the border marker on Kui Nok Seo. Thus, as for the encroachment and seizure by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, I believe they had a plan in advance by collaborating with the Beijing expansionists in order to incite unrest among the people along the border to make them insecure, and so they would have no time to make a living or to construct the nation.

Their dark intentions in these acts have clearly destroyed the Lao-Thai relationship. The people in these two neighboring countries have always wanted to build a good fraternal relationship. Their acts have seriously violated Lao sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Everyone clearly sees that Thai military and civilian officials were pushed into the three villages by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries and that it is undeniably illegal. Therefore, they must withdraw from the Lao villages immediately and unconditionally. The Thai must be solely responsible for all the damages done.

Ex-RLG Official

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 24 Jul 84 pp 1, 4

[Article: Mr Ma Kham-oun Assails the Occupation of the Three Lao Villages by Thai Soldiers"]

[Text] Since I had been selected to be chief of Ban Det under the old regime I would like to tell you about the history of Ban Det.

Ban Det was previously under Ban Gnai Canton, or Meuang Thong Canton. In 1972 it was divided into two cantons, Ban Gnai and Ban Det. Based on the report on the election No 15/(PL) on 1 July 1972, I myself was assigned to be chief of Ban Det on 1 July 1972.

Ban Det Canton has a total of six villages: Ban Mai, Ban Savang, Ban Det, Ban Na Fai, Ban Na Muang, and Ban Na Peuy. Ban Na Kang was combined with Ban Mai because it was small.

During the time I was the chief of Ban Det I mobilized the people to appoint a village administrative committee. For example, Mr Siangthian was appointed [village master] of Ban Mai, Mr Siangthonglo [village master] of Ban Savang, Mr Van village master of Ban Na Fai, Mr Bounleun village master of Ban Det, Mr Thitsoun village master of Ban Na Muang, and Mr Pan village master of Ban Na Peuy.

In 1975 Ban Det Canton was divided into two cantons: Ban Det and Ban Mai. There were five villages: Ban Mai Tai, Ban Mai Neua, Ban Savang, Ban Ken, and Ban Na Fai. Ban Kang was under Ban Mai Tai.

As for the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries who have sent troops to occupy the three villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang, I as a Lao speaking in general and also as a citizen of the three cantons area or Meuang Thong [Canton], am very angry about the insane acts of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries. After they occupied the three villages they have made trouble, raped, separated husbands from wives into different places, wiped out animals, e.g., cattle, elephants, etc. along with the property of the people to (Deun Sat), Thailand. They also robbed the people of silver and gold. Moreover, they buried grenades around the villages and also warned the people not to go out of the villages, and not to let cattle, pigs, or other animals out otherwise they would have to pay for the grenades if they were exploded. For example, if cattle set off one in daytime the fine for one grenade would be 700 baht along with one half of the meat. If it occurred at night the fine was 1,000 baht and one half of the meat. If a person sets off a grenade in the daytime the fine is 1,000 baht, and 2,000 baht for nighttime. Every day the Thai reactionary soldiers steal the people's cattle to sell.

I as one person in the three-canton area of Meuang Thong [Canton] and also the Lao people throughout the nation resolutely demand that the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries immediately withdraw their troops from our three Lao villages they have been illegally occupying, and also that they compensate for all damages they have caused.

9884

CSO: 4206/157

JOURNALIST VIEWS THAI OCCUPATION OF LAO HAMLETS

OW022120 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 2 Sep 84

["The Truth at Paklai"--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Sep (VNA)--A Vietnamese journalist, Tran Tong, recently visited Paklai District in the Province of Sayaboury of Laos, a focus of international concern as a result of the occupation of three Lao hamlets by Thai troops. His following report was carried in the latest issue of VIETNAM COURIER:

A burning event took place two months ago in Laos: On 6 June 1984, a Thai Army unit, supported by heavy artillery, was sent by the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries to invade three hamlets of Ban Mai commune, Paklai District, Sayaboury Province (northwestern Laos). After nearly ten years of peace, Ban Mai Commune has again become a hot spot whose inhabitants have to confront hostile forces coming from the other side of the frontier.

We were invited to join the first delegation of foreign journalists to visit Paklai in these turbulent days. On the evening before our departure, Thai television broadcast a press conference held by General Athit Kamlang-ek on what had occurred here. Back from a long visit to China, Athit Kamlang-ek proclaimed those three hamlets to be Thai territory. Thai soldiers, he said, had come there to protect Thai road builders. But throughout his press conference he would not produce a shred of evidence to vindicate his claim.

The MI-8 helicopter carrying our party landed in vast ground in the center of Paklai town. The heat at noon was intense. At the foot of the stairs, Phonsai Phuong Udon, chairman of the district committee, warmly shook hands with us. He said: "We've been impatiently looking forward to your visit. When they learned that you are coming today, many people went to wait at the airstrip in the early morning."

Then he accompanied us through a dense crowd of people clad in various national costumes. Stopping in front of an old woman, he said: "She is one of those who have escaped from the clutches of Thai soldiers."

Phonsai Phuong Udon received us in his office. With him were representatives of various district services and some army men just back from the three hamlets, which our Lao friends called the "front"--they were armed and their uniforms were still wet with perspiration. Beside him sat an old woman about 70 and a young girl. He introduced them to us: the woman's name was Nang Bua, and she was a native of Ban Mai, the girl was her daughter. They had fled from the hamlet a fortnight ago. There were distant gun reports. Phonsai P. Udon said: "This is the tenth Thai shelling since morning. At night the explosions are very clearly heard and can be accurately counted."

He went to tell us that since their invasion of the three hamlets, apart from intense small-arms fire, the Thai soldiers had lobbed on Lao territory thousands of shells, including 155mm shells, the largest-calibre artillery ordnance available to the Thai army. The peak came in mid-July (particularly 16 July) with the firing of more than 700 shells.

I asked him: "What do you think of the statement by the Thai authorities that the three hamlets belong to Thailand?"

Chairman Phonsai Phuong Udon laughed and replied to my question in the manner of the veteran army officer that he was: "This kind of claim is part of the stock-in-trade of the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries. They are only doing what other aggressors have done before them. Of course, they can deceive only those who know nothing about the history of the frontier between the two countries. But for us and for the hamlet inhabitants, what they say is simply laughable."

He took down a map hanging on the wall and spread it on the table to show us the frontier between Indochina and Siam (former name of Thailand). The map was printed in 1907. When the tip of his pencil stopped at a point, dozens of eyes were riveted on it: we clearly saw among many hamlet names on Lao territory, those of Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Savang. Then from a drawer he took out a pile of lightly crumpled documents (population registers, tax registers, dossiers of the district educational service) all printed in 1972. Each page bore the names of the hamlets, among them Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Savang, and columns of figures. On top of each page were the words Lissanachak Lao (Kingdom of Laos) and at the bottom a red seal showing three elephant heads, the seal of the old regime. The undeniable fact is that the three hamlets are on Lao territory.

Nang Bua, the old woman, said: "I cannot accept what the Thai are saying. I am 70 years old, and I should know in my lifetime we never made use of Thai currency; the children never learned the Thai language."

Bua Van, a young woman from Savang Hamlet, told us: "One day, at noon, my oldest son, aged ten, came home and showed me a few red baht notes (Thai currency). He told me that the money had been given him by Thai soldiers in camouflage uniforms. Later, I learned that the villagers were being pressured into accepting Thai nationality. If they accepted it, each grown-up would be given 1,000 baht and each child 200."

At Paklai, we learned many facts about what had happened at the three Lao hamlets occupied by Thai troops, Lieutenant Kham La, commander of a unit of regional troops, just back from the front, told us: "The Thai soldiers were only a few hundred when they seized the three hamlets. Now their number has risen to three battalions. After occupying Lao territory they began enlarging the roads to facilitate the movement of troops and supplies and building military posts, field works, and helicopter landing strips. They fired shells to prevent the inhabitants from going to the fields. More perfidious still, they began implementing a policy of assimilation, sought to suppress Lao customs and habits, forbade the use of the kip (Lao currency) and introduced the Thai way of life and Thai periodicals and films. They compelled Lao people to use Thai currency and brought in teachers to teach the Thai language.

When their attempt failed, they forced Lao people to go and live in Thailand. At Ban Mai, 51 out of 65 families have left the hamlet in this way."

Son Sivila, of Muong Na hamlet, told us that five months after his marriage with Nang Noi, a native of Ban Mai, Thai troops occupied this hamlet, where they had been living since their marriage. They broke into their house as he and his wife were about to go to the field. They kept his wife and other women in a place and their menfolk in another. One evening, however, he and other young men managed to liberate their womenfolk and they all fled to Paklai town. He said angrily: "At present hundreds of people are still held in custody by Thai soldiers. I have volunteered to join the armed forces to avenge our people."

Phonsai Phuong Udom accompanied us on our visits to a dozen families of refugees comprising many old people, women and children. Arrangements had been made by the authorities to put them up temporarily at local homes. Some families had built huts for themselves. Having learned that we were Vietnamese journalists, the refugees readily told us what had happened at the three hamlets. They spoke of crimes perpetrated by Thai soldiers, of ambushes laid by the regional troops and guerrillas. Some people spoke in their dialects and we had to ask somebody to translate into Lao [word indistinct]. In a voice shaking with emotion, a man named Thao Mai said: "After several trying days walking along forest trails we managed to arrive at Paklai with our children. We have been well looked after by the authorities and the people here who have given us lodging and food. We are now safe."

Peaceful town set lying on the bank of the Mekong River, Paklai is now facing a new trial. Our Lao friends told us: "Paklai has become the supporting rear of the three occupied hamlets." On the road crossing the townlet, we must convoys of elephants and oxcart loaded with goods and carefully camouflaged against air attacks going to the frontier. As if he had guessed our thoughts, Phonsai Phuong Udom said: "These are convoys of supplies to the front. We are meeting with great difficulties in transport, and have had to resort to all means available."

He went on: "Of the forty thousand people living in the district, including children, 15,000 have taken part in this transport since 6 June. At present

Paklai people work hard while standing ready for combat. Transplanting of 10th-lunar-month rice has been completed. Militia and guerrillas have been driving hard and stand ready to respond to the call of the front."

In a nutshell, these are the plain facts we witnessed of an area invaded by the enemy; the losses suffered by the local people; and their determination to recover the sacred territory lost.

CSO: 4200/1017

PASASON ON THAI TECHNICAL TEAM IN 3 VILLAGES

BK311539 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Vientiane, 31 Aug (OANA-KPL)--PASASON today comments on the creation of the technical group to do the on-the-spot inspection of the three Lao hamlets in Sayaboury Province currently occupied by the Thai troops as an absurd and supercilious exercise--the raison d'etre of which the Lao side has constantly pointed out its redundancy from the start till the point of the break off of the negotiations unilaterally decided by the Thai.

As far as the rightful ownership of this part of country is concerned, the Lao side has legal documents to back its claim such as the map attached to the French-Siamese treaty of March 23, 1907 and other factors of evidences which have historical and administrative truth. (The above mentioned map is also reproduced on the PASASON today).

Here the paper reminds its readers that following the publication of the memorandum by the Lao Foreign Ministry regarding the history and how the mis-opportuned event occurred, the Thai extreme rightist reactionaries were cornered and short of evidence to disapprove their wrongful act. Thus, public opinion within Thailand itself and the world started to see through their shameful plot of openly plundering of the Lao territory. The Thai side then opted out for another trick--the break off of the talks aimed at peacefully solving the border issue which needs not to arise.

The reason for creating such technical team to the three hamlets is to mislead the public opinion, to sow doubt and misunderstanding in the mind of the people as far as the legal owner of the hamlets is concerned and to cover up their devious and dark schemes. Regarding the decision to send the technical team for this infamous mission, the Thai Government only announced this one day after the declaration of the general, Athit Kamlang-ek. This the paper question who is Athit Kamlang-ek? [sentence sa received] Here, the commentary points out that the attack and invasion of the three hamlets in the Lao Paklai District is the work of Athit Kamlang-ek who before this had visited China and saw how the expansionist policy was carried out at the Sino-Vietnamese border.

The aggression against Laos, the paper points out also represents antagonistic acts against other countries of Indochina, underlines the paper. [sentence as received]

Judging from the beefing up of the Thai forces in the three hamlets and other efforts such as forcing the people to learn the Thai language, and now the sending of the technical team to the three hamlets all prove to the dark intention of the Thai rightist reactionaries to maintain their infamous of [as received] swallowing up this part of the Lao territory. Such moves can they [as received] prove to be the genuine good intention of the Thai side as it always claims--the claim to solve the problem on the basis of justice, correctness in all senses of the word, and based on good will.

The commentary finally underlines that the Thai side should answer the proposals as in the declaration of the Lao Foreign Ministry issued on the 26th of August 1984 and to [as received] restore the situation to the state of normalcy as it was the case prior to the Thai aggression started in early June this year.

CSO: 4200/101

PASASON COMMENTS ON ASPECTS OF THAI POLICY

BK051117 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, 5 Sep (OANA-KPL)--When a man attempts to delude a friend with promises he does not intend to keep, it means that he has demeaned himself in dignity and social esteem, the paper of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee PASASON comments today.

By looking back through the Thai past action as regard to the Lao-Thai relations, it could be easily noted that Thailand has continually trampled on its own promises. Although Thailand has temporarily acted in conformity with its own words, it has never acted with sincere intention but with treacherous plans. The brazen action clearly proving the insincerity and negative attitude of Thailand regarding the Lao-Thai neighboring relations' affairs was the recent attack and occupation of the three Lao borderline hamlets of Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Savang in Paklai District of northwestern Sayaboury Province by the Thai ultra-rightist reactionary troops, the paper points out.

Despite strong condemnation and protest from the world public, including the Thai's, the Thai administration which is dominated by its own ultra-rightist military gang has continually attempted to practice systematic tricks aiming at prolonging the presence of its reactionary soldiers in the three Lao borderline hamlets. Endowing with good will and a spirit of true neighborliness, the Lao Government has persistently put forward just and reasonable proposals for the peaceful settlement of the border conflict in the said area. The active contribution of the Lao Government given to the efforts for the border incident's solution has met with worldwide appreciations and respect, especially from the wide sector of Thai society, since the process of action undertaken by the Lao Government in this Lao-Thai border issue is correctly conformed with the spirit and principles of the Lao-Thai joint communique signed in 1979 by the governments of the two countries.

It is firmly spelled out in the Lao-Thai joint communiques that the two countries would pay every effort to develop and normalize neighboring and friendship relations existing between peoples of the two countries, in particular a pledge which is also approved by the Thai administration to transform the Lao-Thai 1,600 km long-border into a border of peace and friendship. The paper assesses that the Thai aggression and occupation of the three Lao borderline hamlets since June 1984 are not only considered as an act of strong

violation and provocation against one independent and sovereign state, but they further reflected that Thailand has painted its own face with disgrace and mockery.

The betrayal to its own promise as given to the Lao-Thai joint communiques in 1979 by the present Thai reactionary administration has not only brought shame and disgrace to its own face, but it also lowered the dignity of the whole Thai people towards a shameful and disreputable position, the paper evaluates. Even though the present Thai administration acknowledged that their action regarding the Lao-Thai border incident at the three Lao borderline hamlets has given them shame and awkwardness, they have no choice since it indicated that all their action in this affairs is dominated by the ultra-rightist military gang who were manipulated by the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists and the U.S. imperialists.

"It is very pitiful to observe that the Thai dignity and prestige on the international stage are being defiled by its own action," the paper estimates. It is noteworthy to wait and see who will believe and have confidence in what the Thai say and promise, since they had already proved that they could trample on their own words like they had trod on their own pledge as mentioned in the Lao-Thai joint communiques, concludes the paper.

CSO: 4200/1017

PRE-ATTACK PROBES, THAI ATROCITIES CITED ON BORDER

RTG Pre-Attack Probe

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 20 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by Bounthanong Somsaiphon: "The Lao Villages"]

[Text] On 1 July 1984 I met Comrade Bounchan, the chairman of Ban Na Fai, who had evacuated to Ban Det since 7 June 1984. After a fairly lengthy interview I recorded the following different incidents.

"Before the occupation of the three villages the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries had made many preparations since May. They sent Thahan Seuа Pran approximately 2 km inside the [Lao] Border in order to cause trouble. The people who saw them reported it to guerrilla units and regional forces. The public security forces in those localities moved to defend themselves. Because of their harmful intentions there were five clashes. On 6 June 1984 there were rain showers all night. At 0900 or 1000 am the Thai soldiers sent spyplanes in the Meuang Thong Canton area. Following the sound of the airplanes came their troops and the news of the seizure of the three villages, particularly Ban Mai, and they spread out to Ban Na Fai which was very close. As a result, the people in Ban Na Fai carried their belongings out of their houses right away in the rain. Children got conjunctivitis because they walked in the rain. Those who had not yet washed their faces did so with the rain. The evacuation was divided into two routes, in the direction to Ban Gnai and Ban Det cantons, and also three or four people fled to live in the woods. Even though the people had scattered out of the villages the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries still fired into the villages. For example, on 29 June 1984 they fired 40 rounds of 105 mm artillery into Ban Na Fai and damaged many houses, and killed many buffalos and pigs with bomb fragments. After the evacuation we gathered and made a detailed accounting of the people. In Ban Gnai there were 42 refugee families and 249 people. There were 28 families and 97 people from Na Fai. After that we organized ourselves into groups to produce and to retrieve our [food supply] and cattle from the villages.

Regarding the people's spirit, they absorbed and believed in the policies of the party and government and in the assistance of neighbors, guerrilla militia, and regional forces. What many people are worried about are the rice fields which

were abandoned and which had not yet been planted. Some rice seedlings were soaked but had not yet been planted in rice fields. This means a warning about next year's starvation. This is what the villagers are most worried about. There is also the problem of the villages being damaged. If we produced normally as the years past we would have enough food to eat because our villages are plentiful. Although removed from the villages the Na Fai guerrilla youth unit has attentively raised the standard of living of the families, and organized themselves to produce and to work in cooperation with the Ban Det and Ban Mai canton guerrilla units according to the organizing of the two cantons.

However, our people still hope that these three villages will be given back to us soon so that we will be able to return and produce in time with the season in order to avoid starvation next year. When I met the refugees I obtained more details from the story of Comrade Chamnong, a teacher in Ban Na Fai, who told me the following details.

"Prior to the occupation of the three villages Thai Thahan Seuа Pran had set up a camp next to the border, giving the reason it was to defend the border. They also threatened by saying that when they [finished] building this camp they would bring grief to the Lao people." After the camp was finished they encroached on Lao territory which resulted in the clashes.

The day they seized the Lao land they announced that the three Lao villages were Thai villages, and asked the people who had fled into the woods to return otherwise they would attack different places, e.g., Ban Gnai and Ban Det, in order to frighten the people, and also made an announcement for the guerrillas to hand over their guns and surrender. According to other propaganda, "If the Thai troops lose the battle Chinese troops will come to help them. We have the combined forces of three nations." They said that the three nations were the Lao exiles, the Thai ultrarightists, and the Beijing reactionaries. When they were asked about the encroachment incident both the village chairman and the teacher replied that "We were forced to leave and to get far away from our houses; we missed our houses and the rice seedlings we had soaked in the water, and we think of the problems we will have to encounter in the following years. We think that the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries must be punished properly by the Thai and Lao peoples and by the masses throughout the world."

Refugee Notes Abuses By Thais

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 19 Jul 84 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Mr Kom Sivilai Assails the Thai Troops on the Occupation of the Three Lao Villages"]

[Text] After getting his family out of Ban Mai which was occupied illegally by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, they cut through the forest and walked for 2 days. On 17 July 1984 Mr Kom Sivilai, 40 and a Ban Mai villager, gave an interview to our reporters in Ban Bao Ban, Bao Ban Canton, Paklai District.

He had fled with his wife because he could not tolerate the threat towards him, his family, and all the people.

At the beginning they propagandized and threatened the people who were frightened and had hidden in the woods outside the village to return and not to be afraid. If anyone did not return they threatened that they would use their planes to fire at them and also threatened them in many other ways.

After that they propagandized that the villages belonged to Thailand. They set up their own administrative committee and forced the people to have their ID cards made and for everyone to study the Thai language. They told everyone to use Thai currency. If anyone was seen with kip they would be punished. They banned the people from going out and doing farming or making a living. They placed forces in different locations around the village. If the people's cattle stepped on any grenades at night they would fine the animal's owner 1,000 baht, and if it happened in the daytime the owner would be fined 500 baht. If people stepped on them and caused any grenades to explode at night they would be fined 2,000 baht, and 1,000 baht in the daytime.

Recently they have suppressed the people even more. They robbed the people's belongings, their silver and gold, and things that were old and valuable. Whatever they did not want they trampled on and kicked away. Houses that we had locked they broke into by breaking and kicking in the door or prying them open. They searched for silver, gold, etc. If anyone resisted they would be exploited or harmed. His family and Mrs Hongdeun's family were robbed. They took [a] silver bowl, a knife [with a silver case], and some money. They also bulldozed Mr Amphai and Mrs Dam's rice fields in order to cut a road. They bulldozed the border marker in Phou Hang and replaced it with a kitchen house and set up a camp. The People's cattle, buffalo, pigs, and other livestock were killed for food, and some were taken by them and moved. Besides this, the few days before he and his family escaped they forced many tens of families to leave their houses to live in their territory.

He and the people in Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang will never forget the cruel acts. They are extremely angry and most concerned about the people who are still under their control and persecution. He decided to stand side by side with our regional forces, guerrilla militia, and the people in Paklai District to fight, and to demand the total withdrawal of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries quickly and unconditionally. They must compensate for all the damages they have caused.

Local Official Reports Rapes

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 25 Jul 84 p 2

[Article: "Siang Ouan of the Administrative Committee in Simoungkhoun Canton, Paklai District, Assails the Thai Ultrarightist Reactionaries"]

[Text] After they occupied the three villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang, they also forced Lao women to have birth control injections, forced Lao people to live in Thailand, fired many hundreds of rounds at the people's rice

fields and gardens in many places killing many animals, damaged much of the people's properties, robbed their property and valuable things, raped women, etc. These acts are an extremely serious trampling of human rights of the Lao people, have harmed the people's lives and caused the separation of families, husbands, wives, parents, and children of our Lao people.

I am very angry at the crimes they have committed, more angry than I have ever been before. Our people have never done anything to harm them, [so] why did they shamelessly do evil things like this to us? These are undesirable incidents for our Lao people. Therefore, we are ready to determinedly carry out two important duties against these insane acts: to mobilize [the rear] to help the front line, to put all of our energy into helping the front line in transporting in a timely manner, to look for and send food supplies to the front line as needed, to be ready to respond to the needs of the front line in a timely manner, to mobilize youth union forces to take part in the front line as needed and to wholeheartedly support the announcement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 13 June 1984, to strengthen [the rear] by determinedly protecting and guarding the houses well, searching carefully for spies and henchmen of the enemies, mobilizing the production process to strengthen production, determinedly cultivating and raising animals, constructing a strong national economy, and being ready to annihilate the underground forces of the enemies in order to defend our territorial integrity.

The insane acts of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have revealed their clear intention to seize the land of the LPDR by carrying out the colonization of the Beijing expansionists in order to swallow up Indochina and all the Southeast Asian nations. We resolutely demand that the Thai troops completely withdraw from the three Lao villages immediately and unconditionally. We demand that the Thais return the over 50 Lao families quickly, and that they stop birth control injections of Lao women immediately. We demand that the Thai compensate us for all the damages sustained by the people in the three villages. If the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries remain stubborn and continue in their behavior they are the ones who will be solely responsible.

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CSO: 4206/158

BRIEFS

FLOOD DAMAGE ASSESSMENT--Vientiane, 29 Aug (KPL)--The administrative committee of the southern Champassak Province, recently, held a meeting to assess the damages especially to crops, caused by flood in eight districts of the province. The meeting, chaired by Vice Secretary of the party and the Deputy Head of the Provincial Administrative Committee Thongin Thammaket, has come to the decision that great efforts will be done in the hope to recover, and lessen the loss. Here, where conditions are more favorable, rice are to be retransplanted or else subsidiary crops are to be planted. Decisions were also made to mobilize the force to do the general cleanup of public buildings such as hospitals, schools and roads. 8Text] [BK301551 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 29 Aug 84]

WISHES TO VIETNAMESE EXPERTS--Vientiane, 3 Sep (KPL)--The department of the Foreign Experts Management, on the evening of September 1st, organized here a ceremony to wish the Vietnamese experts working in the Lao PDR on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the Vietnamese national day. Among personalities present on the occasion were Inkong Mahavong, member of the party CC, minister of agriculture, irrigation and agri-cooperative, and other officials. The Vietnamese ambassador to Laos, Nguyen Xuan, was also on hand. Speaking on behalf of the party CC, government and the whole Lao people, the Lao minister wholeheartedly hailed the above historic day. Then, Dam Xuan Dung, the Vietnamese economic adviser to the Vietnamese Embassy to Laos, spoke on behalf of the experts, expressing gratitude to the Lao party, government and people for their facilities accorded to the Vietnamese workers. [Excerpt] [BK031330 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 3 Sep 84]

VIETNAMESE FILM RECEPTION--Vientiane, 3 Sep (KPL)--The Lao-Vietnamese Friendship Association in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture and Vietnamese Embassy to Laos, on the night of August 31, held here a film projection to mark the 39th national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Present on this occasion were Thongsing Thammavong, alternate member of the party CC, minister of culture; ministers; vice-ministers; and other officials. Diplomats and representatives of international organizations to Laos were also on hand. [Text] [BK031330 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 3 Sep 84]

CHAMPASSAK-FINANCED HOSPITAL--Vientiane, 1 Sep (OANA-KPL)--The Lao southern Champassak Province recently handed over to its Kampuchean twinned Province of Strung Treng a hospital built with the financial assistance of the Lao Province of Champassak. The 30-bed hospital at a cost of 2,870,000 kips, was built since March 1983 in the Prefecture of Strung Treng and was achieved on June 26 this year. The hospital has in addition an office and canteen and is equipped with an independent electrical generator unit with a capacity of 250 kw. Representing the Lao side at the handing over ceremony was Thongin Thammakok, deputy secretary of the Champassak provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial administrative committee and representing the Kampuchean side was Bun Chan acting secretary of the provincial party committee. The two sides, on this occasion, hailed the special relations of friendship cooperation and solidarity between countries and peoples at the central level as well as at the provincial level. [Text] [BK011614 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 1 Sep 84]

IDEOLOGICAL SCHOOL ENDS COURSE--Vientiane, 20 Aug (KPL)--The high level party and state ideological school, on August 17, closed its 3d political theory course after over one year of study. Over one hundred students took part in the course. Taking part in the closing ceremony were Saman Vi-gnaket, Secretariat member of the party CC who is also head of the Central Organizational Institution, Chammi Douangboutdi, member of the party CC, head director of the said school, and other officials. [Text] [BK210404 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 20 Aug 84]

SPORTS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--Vientiane, 19 Aug (OANA-KPL)--A Lao delegation of sports led by Khamphong Phanvongsa, deputy-minister of education, on August 15 left here to the Soviet Union. The delegation is to take part in the 7-day sports meets scheduled in Moscow. [Text] [BK210404 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 19 Aug 84]

DELEGATION TO WHO CONFERENCE--Vientiane, 4 Sep (OANA-KPL)--The Lao health delegation led by Prof Vannalet Latsapho, deputy minister of public health, on September 1 left here to attend the 35th conference scheduled to be held in Fiji from September 5 to 11. The conference will review its past activities since the last session and will study the matters on the budget for the development of health network in the developing countries till the year 2,000 and other projects in the field. [Text] [BK041315 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 4 Sep 84]

KPL DELEGATION'S RETURN--Vientiane, 18 Aug (KPL)--A KPL Lao News Agency delegation led by its General Director Bounteng Vongsai, who is also vice-chairman of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio and Television on August 16, arrived here from Kampuchea and Vietnam after 3 weeks of friendship visits there. During its stay in both countries the Lao delegation had also exchanged lessons in news agency field and worked out means to strengthen the ties among KPL, SPK and VNA. Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Thongsavat Gnamani, vice-chairman of the said committee and other officials. [Text] [BK190517 Vientiane KPL in English 1131 GMT 18 Aug 84]

TRANSPORTATION FROM SRV'S DANANG--Vientiane, 26 Aug (KPL)--The workers of Transport Company No 1, since January, transported over 11,000 tons of goods from Danang Port of Vietnam to Vientiane, and other parts of the country. The company's actual work met 54 percent of its current year plan's target. [Text] [BK270630 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 26 Aug 84]

CSO: 4200/1017

NEW EPZ ADMINISTRATOR'S 'ANTI LABOR' POLICIES HIT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Aug 84 p 6

[Article by Orlando F. Aquino: "What's with EPZA?"]

[Text]

IT has been more than a month now since Deputy Trade and Industry Minister Renato Cayetano, the member of parliament from Taguig-Pateros-Muntinlupa, has assumed office as administrator of the Export Processing Zone Administration and, rightly or wrongly, he is already developing a reputation of being anti-labor.

This seems to have been brought about by his handling of the labor disputes at the country's biggest export zone in Bataan. According to our information, the measures EPZA has been implementing are all designed to benefit only the foreign companies. There is little, if any, guarantee for the protection of zone workers in terms of better

working conditions and incentives.

Right at the EPZA central office itself, we are told that some 80 casual employees have been listed in the first batch slated to be termin-

ated this month, with more still to come. It is all right if the idea is to economize, some employees say, but if it is designed to enable Cayetano to put in his own men that is something else. They even noted that during the time of Gerry Espina, what he did was hire more men instead of dismissing them.

Already, we are further told, the morale of EPZA personnel is becoming a problem because of the overbearing ways of some of Cayetano's so-called confidants.

CSO: 4200/1014

OPPOSITION ASSEMBLYMAN URGES MAYORS LEAD FIGHT AGAINST NPA

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Aug 84 p 36

[Text]

Member of Parliament Jaime N. Ferrer (Unido-PDP-Laban) batted yesterday for the mayors to lead the fight against the New People's Army as he cited the failure of the AFP to contain the dissident problems in the country.

Ferrer, a member of the committee on national defense and former national commander of the veterans legion explained that where before martial law the NPAs were confined only in a few provinces in Luzon, now they are active in the provinces, and

cities and in the fringes and backdoor of Metro Manila.

He said that the rebels posed a political problem which cannot be remedied by military solutions, despite unrelentless armed operations in the hinterlands and jungles alleged to be NPA strongholds.

"Such mopping up operations are not only expensive for the government but also exacts a heavy casualty of human lives from both military and civilians who are caught in the cross fires of such campaigns," Ferrer said.

The Metro Manila MP said that the municipal and city mayors should lead the fight against dissidents in their respective jurisdictions and in order that they may carry the fight effectively and strategically the police forces must be under their control and supervision.

Ferrer reasoned that the mayors, with the support of the local police force and community volunteers, can fight the NPAs better because they are familiar with their immediate terrain and the people in their localities.

CSO: 4200/1014

TARLAC PRIESTS DISAGREE WITH BISHOP ON 'INJUSTICE' ISSUES

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 15 Aug 84 pp 1, 6

[Article by Ernie Duduaco]

[Text]

TARLAC, Tarlac — Thirteen Catholic priests from Tarlac are reportedly protesting the way their bishop administers the affairs of their diocese, particularly in the handling of issues related to injustice and political repression.

Malaya sources who requested anonymity revealed over the weekend that these priests have signified their dislike of their superior last month by filing their resignations, although Bishop Jesus Sison was able to leave for the Vatican before their resignation letters could be handed over to him. Names of the priests have been withheld.

The rift among the clergy in the province

was also noted by Tarlaquenos during a symposium held in this capital town recently where Fr. Jose Dizon of NAJFD was one of the speakers.

Fr. Ben Lagera from the Telabangka parish in Concepcion, who was invited, was pressed to explain in the open forum why the pastoral letter signed by 110 bishops recently was not read at the Tarlac Cathedral during the Sunday mass.

Lagera, left with no option, told the audience that letters intended for circulation within the diocese are often held by the bishop before it is distributed to the priests.

Catholic Tarlaquenos also noted that the pastoral letter, which touched on the preservation of human life,

was only read by missionary priests from the Don Bosco Catholic School.

In the same forum, Lagera also revealed publicly that most priests in Tarlac receive P1,000 monthly from a wealthy politician. This amount, he said, represents their monthly stipend from the politician for mass and other spiritual services. Although this fact is already known by Catholic parishioners in the province, Lagera's confirmation was the first one coming from a member of the clergy.

After the death of Opposition Leader Benigno Aquino Jr., not a single priest from the diocese has so far involved himself in militant protests.

In September last year, a mass intended for three victims of injustice was turned down by church authorities of the Tarlac Cathedral.

PC GENERAL RETAINS HOPE FOR RECONCILIATION WITH REBEL PRIESTS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Aug 84 p 36

[Text]

Brig. Gen. Victorino T. Azada, RUC, Region 1, declared that the door for reconciliation with the remaining rebel priests in the north is still open and that he is willing to parley with them anytime, anywhere acceptable to both sides.

The general made the statement during the press conference at the anniversary celebration of the Pangasinan PC/INP provincial command in Lingayen two days ago where he cited Col. Elpidio Q. Ablang, PC/INP provincial commander,

for his efforts in leading his command win the distinction as the top provincial command in the region for the past two consecutive years.

Gen. Azada debunked the contention that the four rebel priests are hard core communists, saying that they are merely misguided elements seeking reforms in the government and society. He assured their full protection should they be willing to dialogue with him in any urban place or in the remotest sitio that can be fully protected by members of his command.

Gen. Azada also informed that the four remaining rebel priests composed of Frs. Balweg, Valerio, and the two Ortega brothers, together with an estimated 400 armed followers, are now roaming in the rugged areas of Mountain Province, Kalinga-Apayao, Abra, and in the Cor-

dillera ranges. Civilian observers claimed that the military in the north might likewise mount a massive anti-dissidency drive in these areas just like the massive military campaign in Mindanao recently where numerous dissidents were reportedly killed or injured.

CSO: 4200/1014

COLUMNIST ON MUSLIM ISSUE, PRINCESS'S READINESS TO CONTINUE CAUSE

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 15 Aug 84 p 4

[Article by Joel C. Paredes in the "Our Turn" column: "Rashid's Dream"]

[Text]

Just like slain Opposition Leader Benigno Aquino, Muslim Sultan Rashid 'Lucman dreamed of uniting the people toward genuine liberation against dictatorship.

Sultan Rashid, the recognized leader of the Muslim Opposition, died of liver cirrhosis last July 21, as he was preparing to return home after 7 years of self-exile in the Middle East.

He was also Ninoy's best friend. The sultan was willing to forget past animosities with the regime and consider all events committed against the people's struggle as part of our history, if only freedom and peace could be restored in the South.

One of the conditions he was supposed to demand from the Marcos regime was the implementation of the 1976 Tripoli agreement which resulted from the tripartite meet of the Philippine Government, the Muslim leaders and the Islamic Conference in

Libya where they agreed on the autonomy of the Muslim South's 13 provinces.

There were mixed reactions when the agreement calling for the autonomy of the Muslims was agreed on. Some even thought it was an apparent move to secede from the Philippines.

I, for one, was wary when I learned about the agreement, until I was finally able to talk to these people, who have always valued Islam above their country and their family.

Last Saturday, I joined the sultan's widow, Princess Tarhata Alonto, in a tearful reunion with her husband's sympathizers in their home province of Lanao del Sur, now considered the dissident hotbed in Central Mindanao.

It was there that I realized that our Muslim brothers are as much of nationalists as leaders like Sen. Lorenzo Tanada and those who have been fighting against foreign domination.

Autonomy for the Muslims is an initial move so they could guide their own progress, which has sadly been under a system which they consider "rotten."

Sultan Rashid's ideals symbolize his people's struggle for the cause of Islam. It could never be political for these people who are willing to unify themselves as Filipinos but retaining the identity of being the "children of Allah."

In my stay, I learned that the wrong notions about the Muslims are just part of the adverse publicity launched against them by people who have never known them.

Imagine being fed with the idea that Muslims are people who would hardly talk to Christians and suddenly finding them smiling at

you in welcome as you step into their territory.

Muslims have always considered us their brothers, although they live in a vastly different milieu. They are also one with the people's struggle for genuine freedom, justice and democracy. They are surely for national reconciliation, since this would restore peace in their troubled land.

We may resent how some of them continue their struggle through violence. But the Muslims will tell you that they prefer to live in peace and that they are only being provoked to fight by a military which always favors their oppressors.

I agree with Sultan Lucman that if only Mr. Marcos implements

the Tripoli agreement, peace would be restored in the South. Under the agreement, the Muslims will have an autonomous government which would implement the centuries-old Islamic laws, laws which have bound their people through the years.

Finally, they may be able to walk down the streets without seeing military tanks or drunken soldiers pestering them. The agreement provides that they will have their own regional security force to maintain peace and order in their land.

Knowing the Sultan's noble dreams, it is now heartening to know that Princess Tarhata is determined to continue the cause her husband started.

PRINCESS LUCMAN ON GOVERNMENT HOSTILITY, READINESS TO 'FIGHT'

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 15 Aug 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] Marawi City, Lamac del Sur--Princess Tarhata Alonto Lucman, widow of Sultan and Muslim leader Raschid Lucman, urged the Muslim people in the South last Sunday to unite against government hostilities through a "peaceful struggle" to end the trouble in their land.

The princess sounded the call in a tearful reunion with thousands of the Lucman-Alonto sympathizers when the 56-year-old widow arrived with her family after 7 years of self-exile in Saudi Arabia.

Mourners, mostly dressed in white and waving white flags as a gesture of welcome, flocked the streets to pay tribute to Mrs Lucman as her convoy cruised the 117-kilometer stretch of the national highway from the Cagayan de Oro City Airport to this central Mindanao province, where she was once the governor.

A mammoth crowd later attended a prayer-rally upon her arrival at the Jamiatu Philippine Al-Islamia, the Philippine Islamic university, at the city proper.

Mrs Lucman was joined by her brother, the former Senator Akmad Domocao Alonto and his nephew, Abul Khayr, secretary general of the Muslim Federal Party.

"My husband died for the Islamic cause so that we would live in peace," remarked Mrs Alonto in response to the elder Muslim Maranao leaders who spoke about her husband.

The late sultan died of liver cirrhosis at the King Faisal Hospital in Riyadh last July 21, as he was about to return home to lead the peaceful opposition "for the sake of our suffering people, for the sake of Islam and in order to regain our homeland."

Mrs Alonto said her husband, up to his last moments in the Holy City of Mecca, kept on saying "Allaho Akbar," (Allah is great) as a testimonial to his uncompromising principle in defense of Islam.

Mrs Alonto said they would never give into a regime where there is "corruption," since it is a sin to do so in their religion.

Mrs Alonto blamed the government's "selfishness" for the continuing bloody unrest plaguing their people.

"President Marcos must implement the Tripoli agreement so there would be freedom and peace in our land," Mrs Alonto said.

Mrs Alonto said the 1976 tripartite agreement of the Philippine Government with the Muslim leaders in the South and the Islamic Conference was not for secession but for regional autonomy.

"Our land has deteriorated instead of improving under the Marcos regime," remarked Mrs Lucman. "The government should give us the opportunity to guide our own progress."

"We are as nationalists as all-freedom loving Filipinos because we value our people and seek total liberation from foreign domination," she added.

Just like her husband, Mrs Lucman said she is against violence. She vowed to peacefully "continue the struggle for freedom, justice and autonomy for the Muslims in the South.

"But if Mr Marcos continues to ignore our will, then I will be the one to lead the fight in the hills," Mrs Lucman said.

CSO: 4200/1014

TRADE MINISTER CRITICIZES U.S. TEXTILE CURBS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Aug 84 p 26

[Text]

Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin described as "a clear case of harassment perpetrated in the guise of seeking a legal remedy" the petition filed by textile producers in the United States to impose a countervailing duty (CVD) on Philippine textile exports.

In a letter addressed to US Ambassador Stephen W. Bosworth last Tuesday, Ongpin said protection from injury as being claimed by US textile producers is far from the object of the petition since the CVD proposal could have been filed against major suppliers.

Ongpin said the CVD petition filed against 13 small country-suppliers and new entrants, including the Philippines, do not enjoy the benefit of the injury criterion in the US CVD proceedings.

He said the Philippines is not only a small country-supplier lacking in any substantial capacity to inflict injury to the domestic industry.

"The entry of its exports to the US is regulated by a restrictive regime that is spelled out in a bilateral agreement. This agreement is derived from a multinational agreement that was concluded in derogation of GATT for the specific purpose of protecting domestic industries from injury or market disruption," Ongpin told Bosworth.

The minister doubted that protection from unfair practices could be the object of the CVD petition.

Ongpin said that in 1978 when a similar CVD petition was filed against Philippine garment exports, no amount of subsidy was

found to have been enjoyed by the textile industry worth the imposition of a CVD.

He continued that despite the establishment of a new investment incentive system in 1983, the textile industry in the Philippines continues to operate under the same incentive system as it did in 1978.

"The petition is harassment pure and simple, an abuse of the CVD process to wage commercial warfare by other means, and as such should not be countenanced by the government of the United States," Ongpin said.

He concluded in his letter that the irony of the CVD petition "is that to the extent that they succeed in harassing small suppliers and new entrants, they enhance the position and market share of the major suppliers, not those of the domestic industry."

BAGUIO-USSR SISTER CITY TIES PROPOSED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Aug 84 p 16

[Article by I.S. Chammag]

[Text]

BAGUIO CITY —
This mountain city is fast becoming the favorite of other resort cities of the world for sisterhood relationship.

Among the more recent cities which communicated its interest in establishing sister-city relationship is a mountain resort in the Union Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) of Russia.

This intention for sisterhood relationship was relayed by Russian Ambassador Juri Sholmov to the Philippines, during his call to Baguio City Mayor Ernesto H. Bueno last week.

Sholmov presented a letter from the city government of Kislo-

vodsk, a valley in the northern Caucasus, expressing its desire to establish sisterhood relationship with Baguio City.

The letter stated that the people of Kislovodsk are very much interested in pursuing ties with peoples of other countries like the Philippines.

Mayor Bueno in his reply to the city government of Kislovodsk, said that Baguio is eager to formalize the sisterhood relationship between the two cities.

Ambassador Sholmov informed that Kislovodsk is visited by thousands of Soviet people and foreign visitors

every year because of its famous natural mineral spring waters.

With the expected signing of the agreement, Kislovodsk will become the sixth foreign city to establish city-city relationship with Baguio.

The first to sign sisterhood city relationship with Baguio were Wakkanai and Hanyu cities, both in Japan. This was followed with the signing of agreement for similar relationship with the city of Hangzhou in the People's Republic of China.

Just recently, Baguio also accepted the invitation for similar ties with the mountain city of Cuzco in Peru and White Horse City in Canada.

In the Philippines, Baguio's sister cities are Marawi and Davao.

CSO: 4200/1014

COLUMNIST ANALYZES OPPOSING SLANTS ON NEWS ITEM

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 17 Aug 84 p 4

[Article by Armando J. Malay in the "Please Pass the Salt" column: "Which Paper Do You Read?"]

[Text] Both news items appeared on front pages on the same day (Aug 14, 1984) but what a difference in emphasis!

While Bulletin Today joyfully proclaimed: "PAL earns P618-million net income," Business Day lamented, "PAL loss reaches P2.3B." Both items were based on figures given by PAL President Roman A. Cruz Jr. to President Marcos prior to submitting the same to the stock-holders of PAL on Aug 15.

Here you have a very handy example of a problem in journalism. One paper emphasizes the negative while the other paper emphasizes the positive. And yet both stories were based on the same official report. It illustrates the truth of the adage, the optimist sees the doughnut, the pessimist sees the hole.

Which emphasis is right? That PAL increased its revenues by 31.5 percent from P4.4 billion in 1982 to P5.7 billion in 1983, or that PAL suffered a P2.3 billion net loss for 1983, up 884 percent from the loss of P233.7 million for 1982?

Apparently the Bulletin Today reporter (and, by extension, the news editor) sought to picture the silver lining, while the Business Day reporter (and, again, by extension, the news editor) sought to paint the cloud.

Dear reader: If you were a reporter or a news editor, what would you do? (I drag in the news editor because the news editor in any newspaper has the duty to ask a reporter to change the slant of a story, depending on "editorial policy." In practice, however, a reporter already knows what his paper's "editorial policy" is, with regards to news presentation, and writes his story accordingly).

How about the following suggestions for a more balanced "lead" (opening paragraph)?

For the Bulletin Today: "PAL earned a total net income of P618 million from operating profits as well as capital gains but lost P2.3 billion x x x."

For Business Day: "PAL lost P2.3 billion in 1983 but earned a total net income of P618 million from operating as well as capital gains during the first half of 1984, etc."

See the vexing problem between "development journalism" and "adversary journalism?" Does PAL stand for Plane Always Late, or Plane Always Liked? Plane Always Lousy, or Plane Always Luxurious? The doughnut, or the hole?

CSO: 4200/1014

BENGUET SUBSIDIARY REFUSED DIRECT CONNECTIONS WITH NPC

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 16 Aug 84 pp 3, 6

[Article by Juanito Concepcion Jr]

[Text] Benguet Exploration, Inc (BEX), the country's biggest zinc producer and fourth biggest gold miner, is up in arms against the National Electrification Administration's continued refusal to allow the mining firm to have direct power connection with the National Power Corp (NPC).

BEX president Joaquin Rodriguez has sought the help of Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin to persuade NEA Administrator Pedro Q. Dumol to allow BEX to get its power directly from NPC at a much cheaper cost.

Rodriguez told Ongpin in a letter dated July 20 that his company could not operate its copper mining project in Benguet because buying power from the Benguet Electric Cooperative, Inc at a high cost would mean losses which the company could not afford.

Closure of the company's copper mining project is now depriving the country of some \$10 million potential foreign exchange revenues and employment to some 800 workers who are now jobless, Rodriguez told Ongpin.

The BEX chief said absence of a direct power connection to NPC will mean an estimated P30 million loss for the company in the next three years, a thing which the company is not prepared to absorb.

Rodriguez also complained that NEA "has refused to act on BEX's request for a direct power connection despite the issuance of four waivers by the Benguet Electric Cooperative (Beneco) and the appeals of a number of assembly-men from Benguet, Baguio and Camarines Norte."

Beneco at present supplies BEX's power requirements.

BEX also contended that it is entitled to a direct service on the basis of PD 395 authorizing companies registered with the Board of Investments to have direct NPC power connection.

Rodriguez argued many mining firms have shifted their power supply from electric cooperatives to NPC and there should, thus, be no reason why BEX should not be entitled to this same privilege.

Ongpin, who also chairs BOI, earlier worked out direct power connections to NPC of BOI-registered industrial firms as an incentive to their operations.

It was learned that BEX which still maintains its gold and other operations in Benguet pays Beneco P1.56 per kilowatt hour as against NPC's 94 centavo per kilowatt hour power rate.

Because of the high cost of Beneco power, BEX suffered actual losses of some P600,000 last month, the first time for the company in many years, sources said.

Rodriguez told Ongpin that Dumol may be "sitting down" on BEX's request because he wants BEX to assume the P15 million unpaid power bill of Black Mountain, Inc., former owner of the copper mining project which BEX took over.

BEX, however, has refused to shoulder the unpaid power bill of BMI on the following grounds:

BEX and Black Mountain are totally separate legal entities; are separately incorporated; are both independently quoted on the stock exchange and have a very different shareholder composition. Only one director, Atty. Potenciano Ilusorio, is common to both boards, and his holdings in BEX is only approximately six percent of its total equity.

Black Mountain owes BEX P10 million-P20 million. BEX considers the amount uncollectible and the company is presently considering the sale of the receivable for a total value of P100,000.

"We are aware that your time is already fully occupied but we were wondering as a last hope on our part for redress if you could possibly intervene and discuss this matter with Administrator Dumol. The direct connection is critical if this copper mine is to be re-opened, and if it cannot be achieved, the project will have to be suspended once more," Rodriguez told Ongpin.

CSO: 4200/1014

FOOD MINISTER REPORTS ON 'QUEDAN' LOAN PROGRAM

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Aug 84 p 9

[Article by F. Lobo]

[Text]

Some P768 million in food trading loans has been extended to the country's food businessmen under the government's quedan financing program to help stabilize food supply and prices.

This was reported yesterday by Minister Jesus Tanchanco, presidential adviser on food, in a speech during the 6th anniversary of the Quedan Guarantee Fund Board (QGFB).

Tanchanco said that despite the economic crisis and the absence of a Central Bank rediscounting window, some P150 million in quedan loans have been granted this year to food businessmen, primarily trades, to ensure food trading activities.

He said the amount brought to P768 million the total quedan loans extended to food businessmen since the launching of the quedan financing program six years ago.

He said that the program seeks to promote active food trading to stabilize food supply and prices and to ensure a ready market for farmers and other producers through the provision of easy capital to traders. (F. Lobo)

CSO: 4200/1014

TOLENTINO SEEKS FOREIGN POLICY IDENTITY, SUPPORTS BASES

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Aug 84 pp 1, 6

[Article by Ruby Villavicencio]

[Text] Foreign Minister Arturo M Tolentino said yesterday Philippine diplomacy should evolve a character of its own to show that the country is not only politically independent but also independent in its dealings with the world.

In a speech delivered before the Filipino-Indian Chamber of Commerce, Tolentino said, "Without national identity, the Philippines cannot earn the full respect of the world."

He said there are still countries which are not fully convinced that the Philippines is relating with them independently since it remains to be a "satellite of the US.)

He noted, however, that foreign policy vigorously adapted under the administration of President Marcos has substantially deviated from the satellite-image of the Philippines.

Relations with communist and socialist nations such as the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China were opened, making more pronounced and more absolute the turn in diplomacy, Tolentino cited.

The moves, he said, were significant take-offs from the policy initiated by President Carlos P. Garcia to make an "Asia for Asians."

Tolentino said the trend now in the country's diplomatic thrusts is towards economic and development goals. "We have to direct our diplomacy toward economic development without losing sight of principles of international law... without neglecting humanitarian and political principles.

The country's foreign relations tend to deal more and more in economic matters, he said. "Even our regional organization, the ASEAN, is more involved in such matters. Only recently, it has entered relations with the East European community for trade," he added.

He noted, however, that the "Filipino must believe and support the making of this national identity before he can convince others to believe in his nation's identity."

Tolentino said he believes the Filipino in the meantime will have to make do with the presence of US bases here, even though its continued presence is inconsistent with the ASEAN goal of establishing a "zone of peace, neutrality and freedom in Southeast Asia."

While admitting that their presence makes the Philippines a target for attack, Tolentino said the bases contribute immensely to the maintenance of security and stability in the region by providing balance of power.

"Abolishing the bases here will create a vacuum in South China Sea area. We may then not be allowing the growth of American power but we will be allowing instead the build-up of Soviet power," Tolentino said.

"The Philippines will be contributing more to peace and security in the region by allowing the bases to remain here," he said.

CSO: 4200/1014

PRESSURE ON NUCLEAR PLANT LICENSE 'FEARED'

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 15 Aug 84 pp 1, 6

[Article by Ellen Tordesillas]

[Text] Anytime within the next six weeks, the highly radioactive uranium 235 that will fuel the controversial nuclear power plant in Morong, Bataan will be loaded onto the nuclear reactor core—even though the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) still has to get the final safety evaluation report of an international group before it gives the project its final, absolute bill of health, a licence to operate.

Already, concerned groups are expressing fears that the apparent haste of some project officials to load the uranium and their certainty that they will get a license, could exert undue pressure on PAEC, which still has to get a new leader with the death of its chief scientist last month.

The loading of uranium was announced by Westinghouse officials in a meeting last weekend with 25 members of the Concerned Women of the Philippines (CWP) who visited the plant site.

The Westinghouse officials are supervising construction of the 620-megawatt first Philippine Nuclear Power Plant (PNPP-1), which has already cost the country nearly \$2-billion.

The loading of uranium fuel in the reactor core will signal the start of the plant, although the commercial operation is scheduled to start in January 1985.

According to one PNPP-1 official, the loading of the uranium fuel can only be done after the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) has granted the National Power Corporation (NPC) a license to operate the plant.

PAEC, as of Friday, August 10, was still studying the Final Safety Analysis Report (FSAR) submitted by Westinghouse and the National Power Corporation (NPC), on which they will supposedly base their decision to issue the license to operate.

PAEC is also still waiting for the final report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) team which came here late June this year and conducted a safety evaluation of the nuclear plant upon the request of the late Dr Zoilo Bartolome, then PAEC commissioner.

Some members of the CWP and the other anti-nuclear advocates fear that PAEC might be "pressured" to grant the license even if all the required safety measures are not implemented, considering that the uranium has to be loaded within a short span of time.

A Westinghouse official admitted that the IAEA team had some "complaints" about the plant, but assured the visitors that "those are being attended to." Someone added that the IAEA is only an advisory body, and that NPC, as long as it is backed up by PAEC, is not obliged to follow all their recommendations.

Norman Boyter, PNPP-1 site manager, reported that the plant is 95 percent complete. The remaining five percent consists merely of test runs.

Boyter said they have been conducting start-up tests since July last year. They have had two major test-runs in November 1983 and May 1984. The next will be conducted in September when they have loaded the uranium fuel, which arrived in the country in two batches last July 15 and 16.

For security purposes, the plant will be closed to visitors starting September.

During the open forum that followed the plant tour, Federico Puno, NPC vice president for Finance, reported that the total cost of the PNPP-1 is \$1,953.8 billion and not \$2.2 billion as reported in the newspapers.

The latest figure, he said, is 57 percent more than the original total cost estimate in 1974 which was \$1.109 billion.

The amount, Puno said, already covers the additional safety measures costing \$150 million as recommended by the commission chaired by then Minister of Justice Ricardo Puno.

The Puno commission conducted a public hearing upon the urging of the Nuclear Free Philippines Coalition (NFPC) headed by Sen Lorenzo Tanada after the Three Mile Island nuclear reactor accident occurred in March 1979.

Federico Puno, meanwhile, added that the construction's suspension in 1979 while the public hearing was being conducted cost the project an additional \$675.2 million.

Puno said the payment of the \$1.9 billion loan which was provided mostly by Eximbank will start in 1987. As of now the country is only paying the early interest which amounts to \$80 million a year.

Westinghouse officials said there are now about 150 expatriates working in the plant. A number of them will stay behind for a year ever after the turnover of the plant to NPC for about a year. They assured, however, that there are enough qualified Filipinos to run the plant.

Meanwhile, anti-nuclear groups are stepping up their protest activities against the Bataan nuclear power plant. They maintain that the nuclear reactor is a high-level technology that is not within the technical and financial capability of the country to maintain and manage. They further said that PNPP-1 will only make the Philippines more dependent on the supplier country, the United States.

CSO: 4200/1014

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

AFP PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, COMPLAINTS CENTERS--AFP Chief of Staff General Fabian C. Ver ordered yesterday major service commanders, commanders of Unified Commands and commanders of AFP Wide Support and Separate Units to organize their own public assistance and complaints action centers in their respective jurisdiction. The directive was in line with the AFP's drive to extend whatever assistance it can give to the people it serves. The center will also serve as an office where people can air their complaints against military personnel, the police and the Barangay Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF). The public assistance will be in the form of services, action on claims and support assistance within the capabilities of the AFP unit concerned, depending on the equipment and facilities available to the unit. The complaints action will handle all grievances, abuses and misdemeanors of the members of the AFP, INP and ICHDF in the area to include community problems which the AFP unit may have created. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Aug 84 p 28]

MONJO VISIT 'COMPLIMENT TO MARCOS'--The recent call of John Monjo, US deputy assistant state secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs at Malacanang shows that Philippine-American relations, which have occasionally been eroded by irritants, still remain firm and steadfast. Mr Monjo is not an ordinary visiting dignitary. When he met President Marcos last Tuesday in the presidential study, what he had to say was solely for Mr Marcos' ears. Officials and other aides were requested by the President to leave him and his guest for a while. The off-the-record indicated that the two did not merely converse about the weather. This is a compliment to the President since the impression is that the US government is taking him into its confidence. Possibly the two discussed security and other intricacies of American politics, as they affect this country. But whatever was taken up, it must have been a recognition of the Philippines as an important ally of the United States. [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 17 Aug 84 p 4]

CSO: 4200/1014

VOFA SAYS SRV SIPHONING OFF RELIEF AID TO PRK

BK311215 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Cambodian 1300 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Unattributed "article": "Unmasking the Dogooders"]

[Text] Vietnam has always claimed that it is helping the Khmer people to enjoy freedom. However, no one has been taken in by the Hanoi leaders' words. Even children in Kampuchea can see that Vietnam's sending of about 200,000 soldiers to commit aggression against Kampuchea in December 1978 was an act of bandits taking over Kampuchea from the Khmer people. To avoid criticism and condemnation from the Khmer people and the world community, Vietnam has set up a government in Phnom Penh since January of the following year. However, no one has faith in Hanoi's goodwill. In fact, Vietnam's action in Kampuchea seems to be a long-term one which will never end. After more than 6 years, there are now no less than 180,000 Vietnamese soldiers occupying Kampuchea and claiming they are ensuring freedom and security for the Kampuchean people.

Currently, while the world is condemning the Vietnamese act of aggression in Kampuchea, a relief organization has decided to be pro-Hanoi. It is public knowledge that this organization agrees on whatever Vietnam is saying. It completely agrees with the Hanoi government, while it criticizes the tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea. This organization is OXFAM which has openly been making efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to the puppet Phnom Penh government. OXFAM has been taken in by Vietnam. Any doubt about this is dispelled by documentary evidence from Kampuchea. Recently, it has been disclosed by William Shawcross, author of a best-seller on Kampuchea, SIDESHOW, dealing with Kampuchean affairs during the Vietnam war. In his book, William Shawcross affirmed that OXFAM agents in Hanoi and Phnom Penh agreed in their report that hundreds of thousands metric tons of food supplies bought with money provided by OXFAM for distributing exclusively to the starving Khmer people have been stored in warehouses waiting for distribution to Vietnamese administrative staff in Kampuchea. This truth is nothing new; Vietnam has also admitted that it had diverted humanitarian assistance, provided by international organizations from various countries to Kampuchea to assist the Kampuchean people, for its own use.

The strangest thing in this case is that the fact is disclosed by a relief organization which, for years, has always provided answers for the Hanoi

government. Therefore, this OXFAM report has undoubtedly shed light on the above event. It has also shown who are the real good guys and who are bandits.

Apart from Vietnam's deceitful maneuvers, the OXFAM report has also revealed the situation in Kampuchea where the puppet government put up in Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese does not enjoy support from the Khmer people. In particular, the Khmer people have paid no attention to or believed in this puppet government. The OXFAM report also affirmed that the Phnom Penh government itself has admitted that it cannot control the Khmer people without Vietnam's support. The secret report went on to talk about conflicts within governmental circles. The government has made attempts to suppress people's feeling through political ideology which the people hate. No matter which way they turn to, the people always encounter famine and corruption. The OXFAM report concluded with the remark that it is unbelievable that this is the government which has affirmed it is paying attention to fellow Khmer people. In sum, this has clearly shown whether Vietnam is the real good guy or not.

CSO: 4212/62

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SUBVERSIVE ESPIONAGE SCHEME INSIDE VIETNAM REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by Vu Manh: "Operation 'Releasing the Birds To Their Nests'"]

[Text] To perpetuate their insidious sabotage scheme in Vietnam, the reactionaries of the Beijing regime, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, established many espionage commando training centers and recruited members of puppet army and puppet regime, reactionary Chinese and expatriate Vietnamese for commando-espionage training for eventually conducting sabotage inside Vietnam. According to the foreign press, many of such training centers operated in China in places like Ta Chau, Long Hung and Unit 54429 in Guangdong and Kim Binh, Mong Tu in Yunnan, and on islands of pro-American countries, like Malaysia and the Philippines, under the cover of the "Vietnamese refugees."

Key instructors in the above training centers are Chinese with a thorough knowledge of the Vietnamese culture and topography. They are assisted by American advisers, who provided them with technical equipment and other supplies.

Upon completing their training, these espionage agents are returned to Vietnam either individually or in groups to carry out their mission, at the borders, coastal areas and even deep inside the country where they join the stay-behind elements. They call these operations "Releasing The Birds To Their Nests."

A former captain of the puppet regime named Vo D., who had slipped out of Vietnam to escape his blood-debt to our people, was apprehended in Gia Lam-Kontum. He confessed that upon his arrival in Hong Kong, he was sent by the Chinese reactionaries and U.S. imperialists to an island in Australia where he was put in charge of the "Overseas Volunteer Front," which was composed of former government and military members of the puppet regime, who escaped their blood-debt to our people and lived there in exile. After his training, D. was returned to Vietnam, via Thailand and Kampuchea, to join forces with the FULRO [expansion unknown] in an attempt to seize the Central Highland to serve as a "holy land" for their reactionary "Overseas Front."

At the Vietnam-China border, they intensively engaged in divisive propaganda to lure our tribal compatriots to the other side. They recruited some bad elements among the latter group and trained them, as well as the corrupt cadres they were able to kidnap, in espionage-reconnaissance, then returned them to our country, as many as three groups in one given week and at a given locality. In some peak months, they sent dozens of such groups.

Take the case of Nguyen Van T. He was a corrupt cadre, who was kidnapped at Cao Loc, Lang Son and trained in espionage operation at the Long Hung and Guangzhou training center. Then he was sent back to form, with the help of the local reactionaries, a traitorous administration.

Recruiting espionage agents, then sending them back to operate inside Vietnam, or, in other words, "Releasing The Birds To Their Nests," is an extremely insidious scheme designed by the Beijing reactionaries, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, to perpetuate their sabotage operation in Vietnam. We, therefore, must be vigilant to any suspicious signs of infiltration in our areas and report them quickly to the responsible authorities for proper actions.

12238

CSO: 4209/391

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SECURITY IN CERTAIN COASTAL AREAS DISTURBED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jun 84 p 1

[Article: "Kien Giang, Ha Nam Ninh, Thuan Hai Reinforce Management and Maintenance of Security in Their Coastal Areas"]

[Text] With its 195 km of seashore, 100 river mouths, 5 archipelagos and several other isolated islands, the coastal area of Kien Giang Province has been for the last few years a region where the Chinese reactionaries, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, frequently infiltrated spies and dollars to cause trouble to our people. In response, it promptly and effectively set up 350 fishing production collective units, 130 people's security units, and augmented the mobile militia platoons to be ready to fight to preserve our political stability and assure a peaceful life for our people.

The security forces, border police and customs authority exercised close control over the seagoing fishermen and registered their boats to keep track of their movements in the local waters. Clandestine points on the sea where contraband goods were traded were raided. Fishermen were encouraged to help prevent illegal business activities. Recently, 250 violations of the maritime regulations were uncovered and their authors arrested. The state confiscated more than 2 million dong in merchandise and cash.

In close cooperation with local people, border police post 56 (Ha Nam Ninh) has structured an effective security network that thwarted every sabotage attempt of the enemy along its coastal area. The post dispatched experienced cadres and soldiers to help the basic level party committees and authorities classify the elements with criminal records and design measures to keep these criminals under control. In early 1984, the post helped educate 10 persons of bad reputation who had previously refused to change their behavior. Many organizations like the "religious associations" were discovered and closed down because they attempted to revive backward practices and custom. The people's security forces were improved and strengthened to maintain political security and social order in the locality. The post also set up 8 maritime patrol units which, together with post patrols, uncovered illegal trading and schemes to escape to foreign countries.

Post 56 also trained self defense militiamen in control measures and in coordinating their efforts to track down infiltrated espionage agents and to work with the local authorities in household control measures to be able to identify any outsiders that might take refuge there.

To date, Thuan Hai Province has set up 5,948 people's security cells. More than 500 agencies and enterprises have increased the number of their full-time security forces. Security forces of the mass organizations were also strengthened.

The people's security and protection units in Phan Thiet, Phan Rang, Thap Cham, La Gi and Phan Ri, assisting the local authorities, found 240 households harboring literature of indecent character; many reactionary documents were found and destroyed. Reactionaries, disguised as clerics, were denounced by the people's security forces in the Catholic region of Ninh Thuan and forced to admit their guilt in public.

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CSO: 4209/391

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

REVOLUTIONARY NATURE, PROMOTION OF ARMED FORCES TRADITION

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Apr 84 pp 21-29

[Article by C.T.: "On the Question of Raising the Revolutionary Nature and of Promoting the Beautiful Tradition of Our Armed Forces"]

[Text] In the tide-like rolling and rising elan of the pre-August 1945 uprising movement, the Vietnam People's Army, our people's armed forces, was born from the very political forces of the masses.

Directly organized and led by the Party and President Ho, tested and trained in the revolutionary crucible and in revolutionary warfare, and starting from the first small armed units with extremely rudimentary armament, by now, that is in only 40 years, our armed forces have become a revolutionary, regular and modern army, a victorious and strong one, and one that is in its very flesh and blood linked with the people.

That is a marvelous achievement of our Party, of the revolution in our country. That is a thoroughly legitimate pride of our people, of the cadres and soldiers in our armed forces.

During the August Revolution, although our revolutionary armed forces were still in their infancy they have linked up with the mighty political forces of the great masses in the cities and in the countryside and stood up in the general uprising together with the entire population to overthrow the centuries long yoke of imperialism and feudalism, to wrest political power from their hands and put in the people's hands, to create the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the very first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia.

In both resistances for national salvation, the armed forces have deservedly fulfilled their function as the hard-core forces of the entire population and they have, together with the people in the whole country, continually fought and won over the professional expeditionary corps of two great imperialist powers, the French colonialists and the U.S. aggressors, beautifully fulfilled and completed the national liberation undertaking, and opened up an extremely glorious era of the Vietnamese people, the era of full national independence, of reunification and transition into socialism. The fighting and growing history of our armed forces is a concatenation of resounding victories. The

Fourth Party Congress has made the following assessment: "Our heroic people's armed forces have over several decades fought in extremely heroic manner, they have started from sticks and clip carbines and matured into mighty troops victorious over vicious enemies, having chalked up resounding victories from Dien Bien Phu to the Ho Chi Minh campaign, adding shining brilliance to the glorious tradition of our armed forces and, together with the entire population, writing up the wonderful epic of the Vietnam people's war."

We have freshly stepped into the new revolutionary stage--the stage of construction and defense of the Fatherland--when our armed forces and people have immediately to confront with an extremely dangerous and ruthless enemy, the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist clique. They collude with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces to create an aggressive war on our southwest and northern borders with a view to realize their fundamental and longterm plot of weakening and swallowing our country. Once more, our armed forces have together with the people in the entire country "united in their mind, fought heroically, and having achieved outstanding victories in two national defense wars, written one more resounding chapter in the epic struggle for independence and freedom of the Fatherland; and they are day and night protecting our borders, our territory, our air space, our territorial waters and islands, maintaining our political security and keeping public order and safety."

In our national salvation undertaking before, just as in our present day undertaking to defend the Fatherland, our people's armed forces have not only been but also are beautifully fulfilling their sacred national tasks, they have also fulfilled their noble international duty towards the Lao and Cambodian armies and peoples, raising high a shining example of pure, disinterested and loyal proletarian internationalism.

The 40-year history of our people's armed forces is a history of glorious victories and of superior maturation. Our people's armed forces have fantastic living power, first of all because from the very start they were a new-style army organized, led and educated by the Communist Party of Vietnam, an army that fundamentally is of the working class, an army born of the people, which fights for the people, and which is linked blood and flesh with the people.

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To build in such a way that our army acquires the nature of a working class is a fundamental problem of the first importance in our Party's line concerning the building of our people's armed forces. The class nature determines the ideals, the fighting objectives, the directions for building and fighting of our army, making it into a fundamentally different army from those of the exploiting and ruling classes. Its class nature is one of the most essential factors leading to the creation of the fighting power of our people's armed forces.

The working class nature of our army is not an abstract factor. It determines the orbit, points out the directions for all activities in all areas touching our army and the behavior of our cadres and soldiers; at the same time, it is through such activities and behavior that the above nature finds its expression in a lively, multifaceted and rich fashion. The more they master the working

class nature, the more our cadres and soldiers contribute towards consolidating and making that nature's content develop ever more. Thinking patterns, actions and behaviors that correctly express such a nature are learned, inherited and developed by wave after wave of cadres and soldiers in the process of building and fighting, they gradually get affirmed and become the beautiful traditions of our people's armed forces. These beautiful traditions are precisely the expression of the Vietnamese working class nature in combination with the best there is in the Vietnamese nation, formed and developed in the organizational and working realities of our people's armed forces in their building and combat history. That is the noble quality and at the same time the strength of our army, of our people's armed forces.

Such a tradition is best generalized in the most concentrated manner by President Ho Chi Minh's words praising our army as being "loyal to the country and filial towards the people,"² "loyal to the Party, filial towards the people and ready for combat and sacrifice for the independence and freedom of the Fatherland, and for socialism, being an army that will complete any task, overcome any difficulty, and win over any enemy."³ Our people's army is also extremely proud of being praised by Comrade Le Duan, Secretary General of the Party Central Committee, as "a progressive component of the Vietnamese working class, the trusted instrument of our state, and a firm pillar of the collective socialist ownership regime."⁴

One can bring out the representative features of our army tradition throughout its 40 years of building and fighting such as: its boundless loyalty to the Fatherland, to the Party and to the people; its readiness to combat and sacrifice for the independence and freedom of the Fatherland and for socialism; its determination to fight and win victories and its knowing how to fight and how to win; its courage and sagacity in combat, its industry and creativity in labor and task fulfilment, its constant vigilance, its combat readiness in completing any task, in overcoming any difficulty, and in winning over any enemy; its blood and flesh linkage with the people, its singlemindedness in the service of the people, in respecting, learning from, helping and protecting the people, in relying on the people to carry out activities, and together with the people to fight and win, thus realizing the principle of one mind shared by both army and people; its internal solidarity which is as firm as glue, with the cadres and soldiers being truly equal politically, and who love one another as if they are kin of the same one mind; its self-motivated discipline, its strictness, its unity of will and its unity of action; its self-reliance and its economy in building the army, its thriftiness in building the country, in maintaining its weapons and its equipment, its respect and protection of public property; its revolutionary way of life instilled with collectivism, with disinterest, with truth, modesty, simplicity, optimism, and culture; its love of learning, always seeking progress, never ceasing to hone and raise its own political quality, its fighting capabilities, its working capacity, and to master Vietnamese revolutionary military science and art as well as the modern military science and technology; its being imbued with proletarian internationalism and with the noble spirit of socialist internationalism, its faithful and firm international solidarity that will stand any test.

The formation of such beautiful traditions could by no means be an accident, a spontaneous development. Our army is led by the Communist Party of Vietnam,

a genuine marxist-leninist party, and it has benefited from the correct and creative military line provided by the Party and under its light. As it was formed from the revolutionary movement of the people and developed from the political masses, our army from the very first days has had extremely intimate links to the people. The victorious and maturing road of our army is one of struggle and training to endlessly consolidate and raise its noble working class nature. Thanks to that, the beautiful traditions of our army at the present time are the results of political awakening, of sacrifice paid in blood, of courage and of selflessness shown by millions of cadres and soldiers on all battlefields, and also of the people in the face of numerous decisive tests undergone over several decades of struggle filled with hardship and against every kind of national and class enemy.

Their revolutionary nature and beautiful traditions are valuable qualities that influence in a stable and firm manner every thought and action or behavior of our cadres and soldiers. But stability and firmness does not mean that they stay immobile and unchanging. Both nature and tradition always have new content, new requirements and develop ceaselessly together with the development of tasks and concrete historical conditions in specific stages. When these new requirements or new contents are discovered in time, even though they may just been budding, with keen guidance and the mobilization of the will to struggle of large numbers of cadres and soldiers the revolutionary nature will be strengthened and the beautiful traditions maintained and promoted. On the other hand, if one neglects and does not struggle determinedly to overcome at all cost negative expressions that run counter to our nature and traditions, if one does not have everybody's self-awareness in struggling to outdo oneself then even a stable nature and firm traditions will suffer and even be lost.

Our entire armed forces have a common tradition but owing to task characteristics and different operating procedures, each branch and service, each formation, each battlefield and each locality will have their own traditional features. These specific traditions do not lie outside the main one, they are reflections of the latter and render the latter ever more multifaceted, lively, rich and developed.

We have the right to be proud of our armed forces' revolutionary nature and of its beautiful traditions; but pride does not mean that we are self-satisfied and that we stop here.

In the new stage, as has been clearly pointed out by our Party, the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist clique has been and is still the direct and dangerous enemy of our people. The Chinese army is the strategic fighting objective of our army and people. The revolution in our country must carry out at the same time two strategic tasks, to successfully build socialism and to be ready to fight and protect firmly the socialist Vietnamese Fatherland. The situation of our country at the present time is that we are at peace but at the same time have to confront a multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism; meantime, we must also be ready to take care of a situation where the enemy could launch a large scale war of aggression.

To respond to such great revolutionary tasks, our Party has clearly pointed out:

"We must continue to do well the movement for building our armed forces into a revolutionary people's army with an iron will to win, with tight discipline, with strict operating style, of a fighting level that is ever more regular and modern, of a ceaselessly perfected level of combat readiness, and ever ready to fulfill every task assigned by the Fatherland."⁵ "We must ceaselessly raise the revolutionary working class nature of the armed forces so that they remain boundlessly loyal to the socialist Fatherland, rally closely around the Central Executive Committee, link themselves intimately with the laboring people, obey absolutely the leadership of the Party, are ever combat ready and ready to fight victoriously and to protect firmly the socialist Fatherland, eagerly participate in nation-building labor, and fulfill their international duty."⁶

Thus, the revolutionary situation and tasks, the building and fighting tasks of the armed forces during the new stage are confronting them with extremely demanding requirements regarding the raising of their revolutionary nature and the promotion of the beautiful traditions of our army; at the same time, they also confront us with renewed efforts both regarding their quality and capabilities in the case of each cadre and each fighter in our people's armed forces.

The socialist revolution is by its very nature the most all-round and absolute revolution, and in our present historical conditions, i.e. the first stage in the transition towards socialism, it is also at its fiercest. The struggle between the enemy and us, between the socialist and the capitalist ways, between the positive and the negative in our society is a web that weaves together in a most complex manner. This situation demands that our people's armed forces, a progressive component of the working class and a firm pillar of collective socialist ownership, highly promote their role in the revolutionary undertaking.

More than ever, our cadres and soldiers must stand firmly on the standpoint of the working class, believe firmly in the Party lines, promote their beautiful traditions, contribute together with the whole Party and the entire nation in order to overcome every difficulty and test, victoriously achieving both strategic tasks of the revolution.

We must ceaselessly raise aloft our revolutionary will to struggle, our fighting and sacrificing spirit, our endurance of hardship and our determination to overcome difficulties, our vigilance, discriminating clearly the boundaries between the enemy and us, between socialism and capitalism, between the negative and the positive, between the correct and the incorrect, seeing clearly the plot and tricks of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism, raising the combined quality of our armed forces while determined together with the entire nation to defeat the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the enemy and ready at the same time to defeat their aggressive war at any scale and at any time they may wish to launch, firmly protecting the socialist Fatherland and the nation-building undertaking of our people. The glorious tradition of determined fighting and determined winning of our people's armed forces during the struggle against the French and against the U.S. for national salvation must be promoted and deepened even more in the struggle against the Chinese aggressor for the protection of the Fatherland. Each cadre and each soldier, whether he is doing his national or international duty, at the front directly facing the enemy, protecting our borders, the islands or territorial

waters of the Fatherland, or at the rear doing training, combat readiness, working, studying or laboring in production, must raise high his spirit of responsibility, his will to outdo himself to overcome all difficulties and tests, and complete in the best possible manner every task assigned to him.

That is precisely how to express in action one's loyalty to the Party, to the country and to the people, and our people's armed forces' tradition of determined fighting and determined winning in the present period.

Self-trained and strict discipline is also a question that belongs in the nature of the working class, it is also one of the beautiful traditions of our armed forces.

For the past several decades, confronted with the fierce tests and sacrifices demanded in fighting as well as in the face of innumerable seductions in victory, when fighting on the battlefields within Vietnam or doing international duty in Laos or Cambodia, at all time and anywhere our armed forces have proven to be a revolutionary army with strict discipline, discipline in fighting as well as discipline when entering a city and discipline in everyday life. This has caused our people to love and respect us, to trust us, and the enemy to be taken aback and won over.

Self-trained and strict discipline is a beautiful quality which our entire army must strive to maintain and promote. Experience has shown that confronted with the great tests, in sudden changes of situation, or when running into difficulties, losses and even death as well as during more favorable circumstances or after a great victory, if discipline is still maintained strictly the unit cannot help but become stronger, its successes all the more complete, and the unit itself becomes more mature. On the other hand, wherever discipline is loosened immediately the unit's fighting power suffers and there is internal discord.

In the stage of building and protecting the Fatherland, our requirements regarding discipline in the armed forces are even stiffer. To deserve to be a progressive component of the working class and to be a pillar of our socialist collective ownership regime, our armed forces must all the more play up discipline because "the new man is a man of iron discipline. That is the highest expression of the spirit of collective ownership and of a noble quality,"⁷ just as Comrade Secretary General Le Duan has said. On the other hand, iron discipline is also a necessary requirement for building our army into a revolutionary, regular, and modern army, for raising the combat readiness of our army in the face of the new enemy and for successfully prosecuting a people's war to protect the Fatherland in the present circumstances.

Consequently, to maintain and promote the tradition of discipline in the present new revolutionary stage means to raise the level of self-trained and strict discipline of our army one more notch to a higher qualitative level while at the same time overcoming at all cost those expressions that are not consistent with the revolutionary nature of our armed forces. This is a hard and complicated struggle, one that goes on every day and every hour and one that must be prosecuted simultaneously both politically and ideologically, from the point of view of both organization and life.

At the present time, to promote the tradition of self-trained and strict discipline means to thoroughly implement every line, position, policy and law of both Party and state in all areas, every order, regulation and regime of the army. Every directive and order of superior echelons must be obeyed absolutely and implemented thoroughly in fighting, combat readiness, training, study, work, production and activities.

The reason why our army discipline is strict is because it is based on self-awareness. The more we understand fully the significance and importance of discipline as it relates to the building and fighting of the army, to the task fulfilment and maturation process of each unit, each person, the more the cadres and soldiers play up their role as masters in the implementation of discipline. For this reason, to promote the tradition of self-trained and strict discipline means to play up the spirit of active participation and creativity, to play up the will to overcome all difficulties and hardships and to sacrifice to fulfill and overfulfill every task assigned to one at the highest level of achievement.

We must maintain discipline and implement discipline, struggle to maintain firmly our discipline so that the whole armed forces, the whole unit act in exact accordance with the Party lines and the laws of the state as well as the orders, regulations and specifications of the army, which are the shared responsibility of everyone and not just that of the commanding officer. The model organs and cadres, the units and individual soldiers who vigorously promote their collective ownership in playing up discipline constitute extremely important conditions for making the entire armed forces into one unified bloc united in will and action, leading to the creation of a very mighty combined force in our present patriotic undertaking.

Starting from fighting full of hardship and sacrifice, the generations of cadres and soldiers belonging to our armed forces have created a beautiful image, that of "Old Man Ho's soldiers." That is the typical image of the Vietnam People's Army soldier as he is educated and trained by the party of the working class and by President Ho.

"Old Man Ho's soldiers" are extremely trusted and loved by the people not only because they are courageous sons typical of the indomitable spirit and the art of war of Vietnam, they have only one mind fighting for country and nation, but also because they are models of revolutionary living, a way of life reflective of the revolutionary qualities of the working class, of the Vietnamese nation. That is a way of life which is "modest, simple, internally united, which shares the good and the bad with the people,"⁸ one that is "clean and simple like a revolutionary fighter's way of life"⁹ as President Ho has pointed out. Such a way of life is entirely alien from the bad habits of authoritarianism, of luxurious spending, of infighting, lack of honesty, opportunism, and alienation from the masses.

To maintain and color even deeper the beautiful in the way of life of "Old Man Ho's soldiers" is an important content that cannot be neglected in the process of raising even higher the revolutionary nature and the beautiful traditions of our armed forces.

Those beautiful qualities that are already there must be promoted further so

that our cadres and soldiers have a way of life that is truly revolutionary and scientific, in consonance with the requirements of building the new man and the new way of life which the Party has set forth in the present revolutionary undertaking in ideological and cultural matters.

Cadres and soldiers must be those with a passionate love of socialism in combination with the spirit of proletarian internationalism. They must have an abiding love of class and a profound sense of comradeship, of being comrades-in-arms. The cadres must love their soldiers, listen to their opinions, concern themselves with the growth and progress of the soldiers, and pay attention to the latter's thinking, emotional makeup and aspirations. They must take care of organizing and improving upon the living conditions of the troops. They must be truthful, honest and clear bright in relation to the Party, the superior cadres and their comrades-in-arms. They must be determined in protecting the truth, protecting the principles and acting in exact accordance with the Party lines and viewpoints, they must absolutely refrain from opportunism and flattery of above echelons. They must live a clean and thrifty life in accordance with the realities of the economic situation in the country; they must strive to protect public property, protect the socialist property, not take advantage of their ranks to rake in for their units or for themselves. They must strengthen even more their blood and flesh relationship to the people, realize at all cost the requirement that says that "the people will miss them when they go and will love them where they stay," they must respect the old and love the young. No matter where they are stationed, they must respect and implement the Party and local authorities' regulations, they must have solidarity and combine closely with the state organs the mass organizations, doing their best to help the localities boost their production and the revolutionary movements of the masses, implement the motto "one will shared by both army and people," and strengthen the socialist battlefield in the localities.

The living standard of our people, of our armed forces still has difficulties and deficiencies, and these cannot be overcome in a short time. But we have all the bases for building a clear bright, revolutionary and scientific way of life full of love and reflective of the beautiful nature of our armed forces and of our social system.

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The revolutionary nature and beautiful traditions of our armed forces are the common strength and valuable heritage of the entire armed forces, of the whole people. To maintain, inherit and promote that nature and those traditions has always been a question of strategic significance in relation to the work of building and fighting of our armed forces, in regard to the future of each cadre and each soldier, making our army into a mighty people's army for ever, one that deserves to be the core force of the entire nation in the undertaking to protect the socialist Fatherland.

That is the common responsibility of the entire armed forces, of every cadre and soldier, and first of all of the high and middle level ranks of cadres.

Thanks to their being honed over many years in the army, the ranks of high and middle cadres form the generation of people that together with many other gene-

rations of soliders have had the direct opportunity to raise high the revolutionary nature and build the beautiful traditions of our army; therefore, they are also the class of people who inherit the most fully the essence of our army traditions. Those ranks are the firm support on which to raise the revolutionary nature and promote the beautiful traditions of our army. Whether our nature and traditions of our army get gloriously developed or gradually are lost will depend first of all on the role of those ranks.

In each unit the cadres are like an exemplar for the lower echelons and the soldiers to follow. If it is a shining one the traditions will blossom forth and bear fruit; should it be a blurred one the traditions will fade. The cadres are the examples but at the same time they are the educators, the organizers and the guides for the soldiers so that the latter could successfully implement the political tasks of their units, directing all activities of the units and actions of the soldiers in the fulfilment of new requirements in accordance with the nature and traditions of the army.

We must consider the promotion of the revolutionary nature and of the beautiful traditions of the army to be a large content of the command and leadership work. We must discover in time the positive elements, new expressions of the nature and traditions of the units, making them becoming more common while at the same time we must fight determinedly and gradually eliminate from our army life those expressions of negativity and inconsistency which are alien to the nature and traditions of the people's army.

Our entire armed forces are feverishly pushing the movement for "promoting the beautiful nature and raising the fighting capabilities" of the armed forces, thus creating a new development stage in our overall quality in order to commemorate in a worthy manner the 40th anniversary of our army.

To raise high the army's working class nature and promote its beautiful traditions comprise the primary content of this great movement. This is also a question of decisive importance meant to create firm political and ideological bases for our armed forces to go forward and wrest many victories on all areas of building, combat readiness and fighting, fulfilling in an outstanding way the great tasks of our armed forces in the present stage of building and protecting the Fatherland.

FOOTNOTES

1. Communist Party of Vietnam, Van Kien Dai Hoi Dai Bieu Toan Quoc Lan Thu V Documents of the Fifth National Congress of Party Delegates , Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1982, Vol 1, p 33.
2. Ho Chi Minh, Voi Cac Luc Luong Vu Trang Nhan Dan To the People's Armed Forces , Quan Doi Nhan Dan Publishing House, Hanoi, 1975, p 81.
3. Ho Chi Minh, Voi Cac Luc Luong Vu Trang Nhan Dan, Quan Doi Nhan Dan Publishing House, Hanoi, 1975, p 358.
4. Le Duan, Tien Buoc Duoi Ngon Co Cua Dang Going Forward Under the Party Banner , Quan Doi Nhan Dan Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, p 80.

5. Communist Party of Vietnam, Van Kien Dai Hoi Dai Bieu Toan Quoc Lan Thu V, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1982, Vol 1, p 45.
6. Communist Party of Vietnam, Van Kien Dai Hoi Dai Bieu Toan Quoc Lan Thu V, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1982, Vol 3, p 89.
7. Le Duan, Talk at the High Level Military Institute, 5 January 1978.
8. Ho Chi Minh, Voi Cac Luc Luong Vu Trang Nhan Dan, Quan Doi Nhan Dan Publishing House, Hanoi, 1975, p 335.
9. Ibid, p 267.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

IMPROVEMENT OF SOLDIERS' LIVELIHOOD--A conference was jointly held in Ho Chi Minh City by the Office of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of National Defense to discuss ways to improve the living conditions of members of the Armed Forces in the southern and southwestern parts of the country. Attending the conference were representatives from various ministries and state organs and eight provinces and cities. The participants reached an identity of views on the directives and stipulations of the Council of Ministers on improving the living conditions of members of the Armed Forces. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 13 Aug 84]

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

LAO PARTY, GOVERNMENT AWARD SRV FORESTRY CADRES

OW200943 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] A Voice of Vietnam correspondent's report says that the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry held a grand ceremony this morning in Hanoi to present the orders and medals awarded by the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] to Vietnamese forestry cadres and workers for their contributions to helping the Lao nationality people in building and defending socialism in Laos from 1975 through 1980.

Among others, Comrades Khampheum Tounalom, LPDR ambassador to Vietnam; Phan Xuan Dot, forestry minister; Tran Van Que, vice forestry minister and vice president of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association; and Hoang Linh, general secretary of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association attended the award ceremony. Also present were the comrade representative of the Vietnam-Laos Scientific-Technological Cooperation Committee and numerous cadres and workers of the Forestry Ministry.

Addressing the participants, Comrade Phan Xuan Dot, after affirming the exemplary special Vietnam-Lao friendship and pointing out the Vietnamese forestry sector's assistance to the LPDR, stressed that the awards by the party and Government of the LPDR for the Vietnamese forestry cadres and workers, who made commendable contributions in assisting Laos, are noble presents from the Lao party and government for the Vietnamese forestry sector, and that they also manifest the special solidarity and friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Laos.

Expressing his views, Ambassador Khampheum Tounalom highly valued the meritorious contributions and noble assistance to the Lao revolution in the field of forestry by units and individuals of the Vietnamese forestry sector. The awards, he noted, are a manifestation of the great appreciation for the achievements made by those Vietnamese forestry units in general and Vietnamese forestry cadres in particular in their assistance to the LPDR.

The award ceremony proceeded in an atmosphere permeated with solidarity and the special Vietnam-Lao friendship.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

DALAT NUCLEAR REACTOR RESTORED WITH SOVIET HELP

OW180549 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Article from the "Vietnam Today" feature]

[Text] Nine years ago, before withdrawing from Dalat, the Americans dismantled and removed all the fuel rods from the nuclear reactor there, thus putting the Dalat Nuclear Research Center out of commission. In fact, this center has been a mere ornament, with very primitive safeguards against radioactivity, having not been operated for many years.

After South Vietnam's liberation, Soviet specialists undertook the complicated task of restoring the reactor and increasing its power, designing a new highly effective protective system for personnel and environment. In fact, the work involved was tantamount to building a new installation. After 2 years of strenuous efforts, tests have been conducted, and the reactor has gradually reached its planned power. The high-standard outlined in the design of the reactor and other systems have been achieved. A control and protection system, equipped with an automatic system monitoring the flow of neutrons, used for the first time in a reactor of this type, has been operating with stability and exactitude. Highly sensitive radiation monitoring equipment detects all variations of the radioactivity, and the maintenance of isotopes in the coolant and exhaust gas. Tragic radioactivity has already been reduced to a minimum in a Soviet design, actual measurements have shown it to be even lower than expected. The principle of maximum safety from radioactivity governs the design, equipment, and the organization of the reactor. The chimney, 42 meters high, connected the huge ventilation systems, the heat exchanger encased in extra heavy concrete. [Sentence as heard] The area has been for the treatment of radioactive waste in both liquid and solid states and other apparatus will certainly impress those who had an occasion to visit the reactor previously, and so can make a comparison.

The neutron activation analysis for determining the composition of elements in geological, environmental, agricultural, industrial, and medical specimens is one of the advantages of the research nuclear reactor. However, with regard to the Dalat nuclear reactor, the main task remained to prepare radioactive isotopes and train scientists in such important

theories as atomic electricity. Using some of the old equipment and some which had been thought disassembled, scientists at the center have designed and organized small units for preparing radioactive isotopes. The use of powerful beams of neutrons and gamma rays for the transformation of materials and a treatment and transmutation of various substances in biology and agriculture is one of the most worthy applications of the nuclear reactor. In this connection, different scientific and technical centers in industry and agriculture may find in the Dalat nuclear reactor a new, original tool for experimentation. The setting in motion and exploitation of the research nuclear reactor such as that at Dalat is a necessary step for us to advance to the conquest of nuclear energy. The investment and effort made by our party and government in this field, with the assistance of the Soviet Union and the International Atomic Energy [as heard], is a significant endeavor, and the Dalat nuclear reactor will surely create new possibilities for various scientific and technical branches in Vietnam.

CSO: 4200/1009

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

ART EXHIBIT IN BULGARIA--Hanoi, 3 Aug (VNA)--An exhibition on modern Vietnamese graphic arts was opened in Sofia, Bulgaria, on Thursday under the sponsorship of the Committee for Art and Culture and the Association of Plastic Art Workers of Bulgaria. The 40-odd pieces of graphic arts on show vividly depict the Vietnamese people's activities in their everyday life, in production and in their heroic struggle for national independence and freedom. [Text] [OW031838 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 3 Aug 84]

AUSTRIAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP GIVES AID--Hanoi, 16 Aug (VNA)--The Austria-Vietnam Friendship Association has presented the Vietnamese people with 100,000 schillings. The India-Vietnam Association and the Ho Chi Minh Research Centre in Calcutta announced recently that they have been collecting medical equipment and medicines as aid to Vietnam. [Text] [OW170853 Hanoi VNA in English 0818 GMT 17 Aug 84]

AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN BUDAPEST--Hanoi, 19 Aug (VNA)--Hungary values highly the position of Vietnam and the friendship between the Hungarian and Vietnamese peoples, said Sandor Gaspar, Political Bureau member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, vice president of the presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, while receiving the credentials of the new Vietnamese ambassador to Hungary, Nguyen Lung, on 17 August. The Hungarian vice president reaffirmed on this occasion the unswerving stand of the party, government and people of Hungary to continue their multifarm support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolution. [Text] [OW191035 Hanoi VNA in English 0740 GMT 19 Aug 84]

INDONESIAN ENVOY MARKS DIPLOMATIC TIES--Hanoi, 24 Aug (VNA)--Indonesian Ambassador Prasetyo Pujo arranged a film show here today to mark the 20th anniversary of the upgrading of diplomatic relations between Vietnam and Indonesia to ambassadorial level. Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan was present on the occasion. Before the film show, Hoang Anh Tuan and Prasetyo Pujo spoke of the longstanding friendship and mutual understanding between the two peoples and wished for further consolidation of this friendship in the interests of the two nations and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. [Text] [OW242136 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 24 Aug 84]

CSSR AMBASSADOR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE--Hanoi, 24 Aug (VNA)--Czechoslovak Ambassador Bohuslav Handl held a press conference here today to mark the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising against Nazi occupation (29 August). The ambassador recalled the victorious uprising of the Slovak people with the assistance of the Soviet Army against Hitler's forces and their valets. "The Slovak national uprising," he stressed, "paved the way for the victory of the revolution of May 1945 leading to the complete liberation of Czechoslovakia and the founding of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic." He renewed Czechoslovakia's full support for the Vietnamese people in their socialist construction and national defence and expressed his confidence in the constant consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam. [Text] [OW241754 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 24 Aug 84]

POLISH UNITED WORKERS PARTY--Hanoi, 24 Aug (VNA)--A high official of the Polish United Workers' Party has reaffirmed Poland's strong support for the Vietnamese people in socialist construction and national defence. Zbigniew Messner, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, also expressed his satisfaction at the development of the Polish-Vietnamese traditional friendship while receiving Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Trong Thuat in Warsaw Thursday. He expressed the Polish people's admiration for the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle, and high appreciation of their revolutionary achievements. [Text] [OW241738 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 24 Aug 84]

SUPPORT FOR NAMIBIAN PEOPLE--Hanoi, 25 Aug (VNA)--The Vietnam AAPSO Committee has reaffirmed its strong support for the Namibian people's liberation struggle against South Africa's rule. In a message to the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) today on the anniversary of the Namibian people's armed insurrection day, the committee demands that the South African authorities end all acts of repression and terror against the SWAPO and the Namibian people, strictly observe the UN Security Council's 435 resolution on returning independence to Namibia without any string attached. The message expresses the belief that though many difficulties are ahead caused by Pretoria and the U.S. imperialists and international reaction, the Namibian revolution under SWAPO's correct leadership, will win complete victory. [Text] [OW252142 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 25 Aug 84]

ENVOY TO BENIN--Hanoi, 29 Aug (VNA)--The president of the Republic of Benin, Mathieu Kerekou, has affirmed the Benin people's unshakable support for the Vietnamese people's revolution. The Benin president highly valued the close friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Benin while receiving the credentials from Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Xuan Man on 17 August. He expressed his admiration for the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle against the French and U.S. imperialists in the past as well as their big achievements in national construction and defence at present, especially in agriculture and in improving their well being. [Text] [OW292043 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 29 Aug 84]

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NGUYEN HUU THO VISITS MINH HAI, KIEN GIANG

BK210858 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] During the first days of August, Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the SRV National Assembly, paid a visit to Minh Hai and Kien Giang Provinces.

In Minh Hai Province, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho was warmly welcomed by Doan Thanh Vi, alternate member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee, and by members of the standing body of the provincial party and people's committees. Comrade Doan Thanh Vi delivered a report on the provincial situation, especially in agriculture, marine products, forestry, and important changes in the socioeconomic field since the provincial sixth party organization congress.

Addressing the conference of the province's party core cadres to study the sixth party Central Committee plenum resolution, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho welcomed Minh Hai Province's achievements in production, construction, and in carrying out its international obligation. In 1983, despite poor crops due to adverse weather conditions, Minh Hai Province made great efforts to overfulfill its production plan norms. Its production rate has gradually improved and agricultural, industrial, and business transformations have accelerated. The number of students and pupils has increased considerably, while security and national defense are improving remarkably.

In Kien Giang Province, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho worked with Comrades Lam Van The, alias Ba Huang, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee; (Lam Kien Chi), deputy secretary and chairman of the provincial people's committee; and members of the standing body of the provincial party and people's committees. Comrade (Lam Kien Chi) reported the provincial socioeconomic development programs to Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho.

CSO: 4209/430

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

DAU NGOC XUAN ON CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese No 3, May-Jun 1984 pp 6-23

[Abridged version of speech by Dau Ngoc Xuan at the Nguyen Ai Quoc Academy in February, 1984 with headline provided by TAP CHI GIAO DUC LY LUAN: "Some Immediate Economic Problems"]

[Text] The resolution of the 5th Party Plenum and the speech by the general secretary at the plenum clarified every aspect of our society's situation, charted the course for the months to come, confirmed correct viewpoints and corrected misconceptions. On the occasion of the study of these important documents by the party school and for the purpose of supplying additional information, allow me to present to you a number of situations that exist. Here, I shall not discuss every problem in detail, only some immediate economic problems that you have raised.

I. The Economic Situation During the Past 3 Years and the Tasks in the 2 Years 1984-1985.

During the past 3 years, many new phenomena occurred within our country's economy, some of which had to do with major policies and some of which concerned specific measures. These new phenomena have not just occurred within one locality or field, but are universal in nature and widely vary in form and degree. Differing assessments and evaluations of these new phenomena have been unavoidable. It is clear, however, that positive factors have only begun to emerge, have not yet had their full impact and are incomplete, even weak in some respects. For example, the "product contract" within agriculture is something new and very good; however, it still has many weaknesses that must be corrected in order to achieve perfection. Similar situations exist in the other fields as well. In their evaluation of the overall situation as well as their evaluation of a policy or job, some persons only see the good and positive aspects. Conversely, there are others who only see that which remains to be done, that which is lacking. Therefore, an accurate assessment cannot be achieved without establishing the proper perspective and methods of analysis.

To evaluate our economic work during the past 3 years, we must examine it against the background of the specific circumstances that existed before we began the 1981-1985 plan, the main characteristics of which are as follows:

first, when we began the 1981-1985 plan, we faced serious difficulties: the economy was on the decline and production had fallen below previous record years at a time when the population was continuing to grow rapidly. Secondly, it was necessary for us to carry out the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending our national independence at the same time. A production system that is a production system which, in addition to being underdeveloped, is declining as well, but must bear the burden of these tasks faces indescribable difficulties. Each year, when we were formulating plans and had to divide each ton of rice, each meter of cloth, each dong of investment capital and so forth between the two strategic tasks, we were made fully aware of the acute and complex nature of the situation. The wide-ranging war of sabotage of the enemy also caused us to encounter tremendous difficulties. They destroyed material bases and undermined policies, especially the policies on the market, prices and distribution-circulation. In this field, although we, ourselves, displayed many shortcomings and weaknesses, the enemy's sabotage was very malicious, even in the field of the overseas economy. Thirdly, there were the negative influences of the world market and sudden changes in international prices that were very unfavorable to us. Each year, the prices of imported industrial goods increased at a rate three to four times faster than the prices of exported agricultural products. As a country that exports agricultural products, forestry and marine products and imports raw materials, supplies, equipment and machinery, we suffered substantial losses. To keep importing the same amount each year, we had to increase our exports by about 30 percent from one year to the next. Changing international prices had a significant impact upon the domestic price situation. This was one of the causes of the price disruptions that occurred in 1981. Since 1981, the international prices that we pay have changed three to four times; this and other reasons made it impossible for us to maintain stable prices and necessitated the recent price changes. However, the many consequences of shortcomings in the implementation of these changes still affect us today.

In addition, it must also be stated that the fraternal countries have also encountered more than a few economic difficulties in recent years, primarily as a result of the arms race policy and other hostile actions of the imperialist powers. This has had repercussions upon us because we still rely, to an important degree, upon the assistance and cooperation of the fraternal countries. In other words, during the past 3 years, we have had to wrestle with many adverse developments in the world economic situation. We have been successful in some areas and committed regrettable shortcomings in others. Fourthly, we entered this new period without clearly defining what kind of operations, what kind of organization and management we should bring to many specific economic issues. If these matters are not resolved, our difficulties will mount and the party's correct line cannot become reality. In fact, the past 3 years were 3 years during which the sectors, localities and installations searched for and experimented with new methods of operation and new management systems. It is here that our major successes lie, but it is also here that we find our major shortcomings and weaknesses. Fifthly, the supplies and raw materials that we had during the past 3 years were much less than during previous years, on the average one-half less, consequently, there

were shortages of petroleum products, raw materials and spare parts everywhere in the economy. Because of this, only a low percentage of factory capacity was utilized.

In our preliminary review of the implementation of the economic plan during the past 3 years, we must do so against the background of the overall situation in order to objectively evaluate what we have achieved and what we have not, where we have made progress and taken positive steps forward and where we have committed shortcomings and made mistakes. All of the work that we have performed must be placed within the specific framework of the past several years in order to see the full value of our achievements and take a stern look at unnecessary shortcomings. Our greatest achievements have come in stopping the decline of production and raising the production of several important products to record levels. Detailed analysis has revealed that there are many areas in which production has reached a new level of development and a number of areas in which production has been restored to previous levels; however, there are also some areas in which production has regrettably not been restored to previous levels. The one achievement that stands out above the rest is the achievement we recorded in grain production. We produced roughly 17 million tons of grain in 1983, prior to which the record was only 13.5 million tons in 1 year. This was an extremely important step forward. Because, what the enemy is waiting for is for us to become unstable, beginning first as a result of a grain shortage. According to them, Vietnam can endure shortages of cloth and other items; however, what Vietnam cannot endure, cannot overcome, is a shortage of grain. Our friends, and even some western countries, have been highly impressed by this achievement. The fact that a country which for years had to import grain at the rate of millions of tons annually has been able to virtually meet its minimum need for grain in such a short amount of time has changed how many persons view and think about economic construction in our country. Along with the advances made in grain production, we have also put generator section number 1 of the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant into operation, completed the first phase of the project to fill in the Da River, completed the first phase of the opening of the Thang Long Bridge to traffic and completed numerous other projects. Meanwhile, we have continued to proudly and firmly maintain our national independence and maintained our stand based on principle concerning the Kampuchea issue. The enemy never suspected that we could accomplish such results. They believe that in order for Vietnam to make concessions concerning important political issues, they must, in conjunction with military and political activities, generate very strong economic pressure and face us with insurmountable difficulties.

Although our difficulties are still numerous, although many large problems remain to be solved, as observed in the resolution of the Party Central Committee, we have firmly stood our ground and begun to develop and move forward. After seeing some of our industrial and other projects, more than a few foreign guests have expressed a sentiment of special importance, namely, for Vietnam to do such great things despite difficulties and shortages in many areas is something very deserving of admiration.

During the past 3 years, distribution-circulation has been our weakest field. A situation such as the one that exists now in this field obviously has its

underlying causes in the low level of development of production, the fact that not much wealth is being produced and our low economic efficiency. However, we must realize that we have committed too many shortcomings and mistakes regarding prices, wages, market management, the control of the flow of goods, the control of the flow of money, the struggle between the two paths, etc.

In our opinion, when evaluating the situation during the past 3 years, it is necessary to deeply analyze methods of operation and the management system. The production of material wealth has increased but not by much because we have not had enough time to increase it and because of shortages of necessary factors. Furthermore, in the final analysis, the recent advances in production stem from advances in methods of operation and how the economic situation unfolds in the months ahead will depend, to a very important degree, upon the methods of operation of the sectors and levels, of the mass of cadres. From the diverse realities of the sectors, localities and installations, many different models and style of operation have emerged. However, we can summarize them in three basic features:

First, there has been a shift in attitude away from relying upon the outside, relying upon the upper level to displaying self-reliance and developing one's potentials. This is a phenomenon that is found in many sectors, many localities and installations. It is the most valuable, the newest feature of operating methods in the recent past. This shift is clearly evident in everything from the policy system of the state to the attitude and methods of operation of the localities and installations. Of course, the extent of this shift varies among the localities, installations and sectors. The attitude of relying upon and waiting for others still exists at one place or another and is even serious within a number of components.

Secondly, a shift has begun away from the administrative system of subsidization and long-standing stagnation toward a dynamic business system of initiative and creativity. In this area as well, there is also uneven development among the various sectors and localities, even mistakes and shortcomings, not only in the specific work being performed, but also in concepts and awareness. What is business and what is properly oriented business? We all know that there are two types of business: capitalist business and socialist business. Therefore, the problem we face is that we must very clearly distinguish not between two, but among three concepts: administrative management and subsidization, capitalist business and socialist business. In the recent past, all three have been in existence. In more than a few fields, we continue to maintain the system of administrative management and subsidization, such as the field of investments in capital construction... Numerous models of properly oriented business of a socialist nature have helped to step up production, develop capabilities and potentials, balance plans... However, it is regrettable to see the emergence, in the name of business, of more than a few practices of taking wealth from the state through fraud, operating on the basis of the free market mechanism and benefiting the individual or the unit through an illegitimate redistribution of the national income of other units and localities. To correct this deviation and develop the strength of socialist business, it is urgently suggested that theorists clarify the concepts of administrative management-subsidization and business;

at the same time, the state must adopt specific policies and promptly guide the activities of the sectors and levels.

Thirdly, there has been a shift away from bureaucratic centralism to upholding the right of ownership of the various levels and awakening the sense of responsibility and creativity of the various management levels. In this area, we have performed much good work; however, there are still many weaknesses, even deviations that we must make every effort to correct.

In summary, in all three of the areas mentioned above, the new has emerged and is asserting itself; however, the old stubbornly perseveres and certain deviations have arisen. In fact, the past 3 years were 3 years of change, from the old times and the old way of doing things to the new times and the new way of doing things. However the changes and advances that have been made have not been uniform or strong and, most importantly, they have not become well established. Because these changes have only been underway for a short amount of time, there is still much that must be supplemented and improved upon; in particular, we still do not have tight control over the necessary material factors. Establishing a correct mechanism and providing skilled organization and management are fundamental requirements, but they, alone, are not enough; to perform economic work, it is essential that we have the necessary material conditions. Labor and arable land are precious assets. However, to coordinate labor with arable land, we must have fertilizer, petroleum products, implements... While we have become increasingly happy over the recent advances, we have also become increasingly concerned over existing material conditions. This is not to mention natural disasters, floods and the continuous acts of sabotage of the enemy. Compared to the resolution of the 5th Congress, the past 3 years represent a very significant step forward. This resolution has also shown us our tasks during the 2 years 1984 and 1985:

1. Fully meet the remaining targets set by the 5th Congress for the entire 5 year period from 1981 to 1985.

2. Preparing the conditions for the 1986-1990 Five Year Plan. Preliminary estimates show that if we maintain the same rate of progress during the 2 years 1984 and 1985 as we did during the past 3 years, production and construction, in general, can meet the targets set forth in the resolution of the 5th Congress. Closer analysis shows: of the four socio-economic targets, not much has been accomplished in recent years toward achieving the target on the standard of living, especially the standard of living of cadres, manual workers and the armed forces. If significant progress is not made in the next 2 years within this field, the first target, improving the standard of living of the key forces of the dictatorship of the proletariat, will have to be considered as not being met. This is an abnormal situation, one that we must make every effort to correct in the years ahead. Of course, attention must also be given to improving the standard of living of the other strata of the people, especially those people who live in a number of special areas.

One general target set by the 5th Congress is to virtually stabilize the socio-economic situation by 1985. To stabilize the situation in economic terms, it is necessary to simultaneously take three major steps: first,

rearranging production, construction...; secondly, developing the economy; and thirdly, carrying out socialist transformation. Along with the changes occurring on the economic front, there is a need for extensive efforts in the fields of ideology, culture, society... Thus, can we meet this target by 1985? We have recently made some progress in a number of areas, primarily in production and construction, but there are still numerous matters regarding social relations in which we have not made significant progress. Socialist production relations, especially the quality of the state-operated economy, have not been strengthened or solidified; socialist transformation is being carried out slowly; production has increased but the position of socialism has not been expanded accordingly; production has generally developed well but distribution and circulation are more disorderly; and the other inter-personal relations have not been improved. This amounts to unbalanced development among the various areas and fields of social life. It proves that the three revolutions are not being carried out simultaneously or in a well coordinated manner. These are the areas in which we must make decisive efforts in 1984 and 1985. From this, we see that the tasks that remain to be performed during the next 2 years are still very large. On the one hand, we must continue to accelerate production, at least maintain the same rate of development as was achieved during the past 3 years; on the other hand, we must expand our efforts to resolve a host of social problems, included among which are production relations, cultural, ideological, educational and public health activities and the struggle against negative phenomena. If we can obtain additional material factors, such as petroleum products, raw materials and so forth to go with our new methods of operation, we can surely raise production to a higher level of development; however, the social issues we face are very large and have raised many acute and pressing problems.

The second important task in the next 2 years is to prepare the conditions necessary for the 1986-1990 plan. We must recognize the fact that although "significant achievements" were recorded under the 1976-1980 plan, we failed in many areas to make good preparations for the 1981-1985 plan. Therefore, the tasks during the 2 years 1984 and 1985 are extremely important because they will bring the 1981-1985 plan to a fine conclusion and build momentum for the 1986-1990 plan. It can be said that the "fate" of 1986-1990 will be partly determined during the 2 years 1984 and 1985. Our state must continue to "fight" to insure the successful performance of the tasks of the 2 years 1984 and 1985 while concerning itself with formulating a plan for 1986-1990 in order to insure that our economy and our entire society enters the 1986-1990 period with ease. To accomplish this, we must make efforts during the 2 years 1984 and 1985 to further improve the management system and our methods of operation. We praise the new methods of operation that have emerged during the past 3 years; however, as communists, we cannot help but see the rather widespread weaknesses that exist at many places, included among which are some pressing and serious problems.

II. Some Production Problems

In agriculture, we have made much progress during the past 3 years, especially in grain production. This achievement has been the result of our allocating to agriculture more than a few forces of the entire economy, of the entire state, from the central to the basic levels, and of the entire working class,

class of farmers and stratum of intellectuals. We created the new management system (the product contract) to mobilize the potentials of farmers and the capabilities of installations and invested in agriculture a significant amount of capital and material means. In many cases, we had to close industrial factories so that electricity could be provided to save rice crops, to combat drought, waterlogging... In fact, each grain of paddy represents not only the work of farmers, but also the efforts and contributions of the entire economy. Some cadres view this incorrectly, considering these achievements to be the separate achievements of their installation, their locality, instead of fully seeing the combined strength that our party and state have brought to the agricultural front.

Secondly, the poor development of industrial crop production during the past 3 years represents a major weakness and shortcoming within agricultural production. This slow development has seriously affected the effort to make full use of labor and arable land and limited the export capabilities of our tropical agriculture. Various causes have contributed to this, such as a shortage of grain, a shortage of fertilizer, a shortage of processing plants... Although these reasons are correct, they are only correct in certain areas; the causes of this problem are not the same in every locality. In the Mekong Delta, where there is no shortage of grain, industrial crop production has still not developed significantly. Furthermore, at places where there is a true shortage of grain, some solutions to the problem have been found. If the thinking regarding this problem is narrowminded and if the solutions to the problem are rigid, there is truly no way to escape this problem. For example, although Nghe Tinh Province is capable of raising peanuts (on 30,000 to 40,000 hectares and more), it has long failed to develop peanut production because of problems with grain. However, if a management system were applied and another method of achieving balance, "using peanuts to support peanut production" through exports, were employed, the grain problem could be partly resolved in a natural manner. Last year, we adopted the guideline of each crop being used to develop its own production. The model production and business organization for industrial crops is ties that bring agriculture, the processing industry and foreign trade together within a self-contained network. Although our grain has always been in short supply, inflexible methods of operating have restricted our ability to develop production. Why has Vinh Phu's production of lacquer plants been slowly declining? Is it perhaps because we have required rice growers to support those persons who raise lacquer plants at a time when rice growers are not raising enough grain to support themselves? One important part of the reason why industrial crop production has not developed has been the failure to apply effective foreign trade tools and closely link foreign trade to labor and arable land as an organic part of a complete system.

Another important question is which industrial crops should be raised and how should their production be organized in order to achieve efficiency? Industrial crops are raised by state-farms, cooperatives and families, by the central and local levels, by the state and the people. Depending upon the type of crop and the type of area in which it is being raised, we must select a suitable form of organization in order to economize on investment capital, reduce production costs, insure balanced development between sources of raw materials and processing plants... We must overcome the old way of thinking,

a way of thinking that has virtually become a habit, of only giving thought to state farms when discussing industrial crops, a habit which leads to investments in only one direction and subsidization by the state. Coordinating crop production with processing within a unified organization (a federation or corporation) is a universal requirement in industrial crop production. We must quickly correct the unreasonable division of responsibilities that now exists in which one person manages the processing plant, including pre-processing, while another person manages planting and the procurement of raw materials (except in cases in which highly developed refining techniques are necessary). Coordinating crop production with processing within each area is a rational and efficient mode of organization. The use of products and the distribution of products must be based on state policies and plans. Perennial crops must be coordinated with annual crops, with every effort made to develop annual crop production first. This is a reasonable course to follow, one consistent with our urgent export needs and the limited investment capabilities of the economy in the present period.

Energy (electricity, coal and oil-gas), which is the weakest element of our country's economy at this time, has restricted the development of many socio-economic sectors, restricted the effort to make full use of existing plant capacity and limited the expansion of the sectors and trades as well as the construction of new installations. The present underdeveloped state of energy production is partly due to the objective circumstances of a country in which small-scale production still predominates; however, it is also due to shortcomings in planning the stages of development of the economic structure, in investments in capital construction and in the organization and management of existing energy plants. During the next 2 years as well as for many years to come, the large task of our state is to make well focused investments of capital in order to create new production capacity while concentrating its efforts on providing organization and guidance in order to make good use of existing capacity with a view toward gradually eliminating the tight supply of energy. Facts have shown that agriculture, energy and communications-transportation are the three prerequisites, the three most important bases needed to develop socialist industrialization.

III. Several Problems Between the Central Economy and the Local Economy

This is the major issue in the economic line of the party. A basic concept of our party from the very outset has been to build the central economy while developing the local economy and establishing both the structure and the mechanism for exercising ownership on all three fundamental levels. Through the practice of many years, especially the past 3 years, this concept has been increasingly clarified and verified. For example, in planning, we have established the fact that exercising ownership within the economy first means being the masters of plans. And, being the masters of plans and carrying out planning primarily mean establishing one's system of balances by oneself on the basis of guidance provided by the upper level without relying upon or waiting for the upper level. During the past 3 years, we gradually put into place the new mechanism of each level formulating its own plan on the basis of the four different capabilities and factors of growth: science-technology, savings, the improvement of organization and management and the mass movement. As a result, many localities and installations partly overcame their thinking

of relying upon the upper level and deeply involved themselves in developing their capabilities, thereby establishing positive balances within their plans. These facts confirm as entirely correct the policy of simultaneously building the central economy and developing the local economy and making the various levels the masters of their plans. However, as regards the understanding of this policy, especially the specific actions taken under it, there are still many problems that must be resolved. Some comrades view the central economy and the local economy as two entirely separate entities, which has led to haggling over interests and the sharing of wealth. Some persons think that the assignment of management responsibilities to another level means that they will lose something, consequently, they do not want to participate in it. Some persons who are assigned these management responsibilities think that the property for which they have become responsible is their own private property(!). According to the line of the party, the structure of the economy consists of a central economy and a local economy so that every capability can be utilized to develop the economy and carry out agglomeration and centralization in a manner consistent with the process of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. This is an efficient way to organize production, one that produces much wealth for society. The central economy and the local economy, as the organic components of the unified national economy, create the conditions and premises for each other's development. A decline in either one of these components inevitably pulls the other down. In the exercise of ownership, rights and obligations are inseparable; every person and every level has a responsibility to their component and an obligation to the entire country. Under this concept, the assignment of economic management responsibilities is designed to create the most reasonable methods of organization and management, ones that produce the highest efficiency, and in no way means dividing up one's property. Property is always held in common, always property of the entire nation, not the private property of any installation or locality. The entirety of the matter lies in the following: those who contributed efforts to the creation of this property receive in return from society a portion of wealth commensurate with the efforts they made.

Recently, the assignment of responsibilities in economic management has also been stressed in the fraternal countries. If only one place thinks about changing everything, only one place takes action to change everything, if only one place decides to change everything, the economy cannot develop, because, the economy is an extremely complex, very flexible and sensitive living entity. Pure centralism in management will restrict the economy, limit its ability to move forward. Boldly assigning authority and responsibilities to the lower level while developing regulations designed to uphold the right of the central level to provide centralized management in a number of important areas constitute a unified and scientific management mechanism.

At present, an abnormal situation exists in which certain localities feel that the installations of the central economy located within them represent a burden. Actually, the feeling should be just the opposite: wherever installations of the central economy spring up, they bring that which is civilized and modern with them and create favorable conditions and lay the base for the development of the local economy. The emergence of a modern factory, an industrial installation or a college within an agricultural

province with backward, manual labor represents the fulfillment of a dream, a new light, not a heavy burden! These incorrect feelings have developed because of the failure to clearly define a number of matters that exist in the relations between the installations of the central economy and those of the local economy or the failure to strictly comply with decisions that have been made. Some localities, when establishing their economic development guidelines and production plans, have not known how to make full use of the new capabilities created within the locality by the installations of the central economy and some places even have production guidelines that go in the opposite direction, thereby creating a situation in which the installations of the central and local economies are operating at cross purposes or in opposition to each other. Coordination between the central and local levels in construction, especially the construction of installations within the infrastructure is not a well-established, strict requirement. The problem of "building something if you can, building something if you need it" is not an isolated one.

The development of the local economy creates the conditions for accelerating the process of agglomeration and producing much material wealth. Herein lies the important significance of the local economy in the present stage. However, at the same time, we must also give the various levels an understanding of the importance of the process of centralization. Without knowing how to achieve the correct degree of centralization at the proper time, large projects cannot be build. And, without large projects, the economy, in general, cannot grow, cannot support or stimulate the process of agglomeration within the localities and at installations. The Hoa Binh and Tri An Hydroelectric Power Plants, the Khe Go and Phu Ninh water conservancy projects and so forth can only be the products of the centralization of the materials and capital of the entire country. Agglomeration and centralization are two processes that occur simultaneously and continuously have a reciprocal impact upon each other. Without a mechanism, without policies that provide incentive for and stimulate the process of agglomeration at installations and within the localities, there is nothing to centralize. Conversely, it is rational centralization that creates the conditions for further expanding the process of agglomeration.

In our opinion, in the period that lies ahead, it is necessary and possible to assign greater authority and responsibility in the organizing and management of production. At the same time, it is necessary to perfect the tools that serve to firmly guarantee unified management by the central state.

In the development of the local economy, efforts must be made to gain a deep understanding of each area in order to determine its strengths in detail and establish guidelines and methods of working that are suited to the area's characteristics. At present, the greatest economic difficulties are being encountered in the northern border area, even though it is a rich area of the country. In that area, there are large potentials for the development of industry, especially heavy industry, and for the establishment of a full-scale agriculture to serve local needs and provide large sources of export goods. The problem lies in finding rational stages and methods of development to be employed in economic construction. On the one hand, the central level must make appropriate investments and provide close guidance; on the other hand,

the localities must take the initiative and propose flexible, dynamic measures, expand their ties and cooperation with the lowland municipalities and provinces and make fuller use of foreign trade tools. During the past few years, we have increasingly clarified the method of operation that must be employed to develop the strengths of the mountains. A host of new questions has arisen: why, when the lowlands are the rice bowl of the entire country, do those persons who raise buffalo and cattle for supply to the lowland provinces not have grain? Should we continue to destroy the forests in order to plant cassava or should we find another, more efficient way to produce grain? Cannot the valuable forestry and agricultural products of the mountains be traded and exported to create sources of grain and bring prosperity to the mountains?

In our opinion, it is only necessary to alter a number of management systems and display greater dynamism in production in order for the mountains to develop their strengths and make steady progress. Everyone knows that the mountains face more than a few difficulties, especially with communications-transportation and the large tasks involved in struggling against the enemy. If methods of thinking and working are changed in conjunction with the adoption of appropriate investment policies by the state, the border provinces will surely chart a rational and efficient course to follow and gradually bring about a new economic and social situation. The party has given us the responsibility of winning victory over the Chinese expansionists, not only by means of a people's war to firmly defend each bit of soil of the fatherland, but also by carrying out economic, cultural and social development and brandishing the banner of genuine socialism in the border region of the fatherland. This is the responsibility of the people and party organizations of the mountain provinces; at the same time, it is the obligation of all localities of the country.

IV. The Accumulation of Capital and Consumption

In the advance from small-scale production, the relationship between the accumulation of capital and consumption is always a strained relationship. This is unavoidable. Meeting the needs of social life while accumulating capital for socialist industrialization is the sharpest antagonism and the largest difficulty during the initial stage. At a time when we only have enough food to eat, sometimes even less than enough, we must carry out construction and look for every way to acquire accumulated capital. This has been the situation over the past few years and it will unavoidably remain so in the years ahead.

In the experience of the fraternal countries, in order to carry out industrialization, accumulated capital must constitute about 25 percent of national income. The larger the supply of investment capital, the more quickly industrialization can be carried out and vice versa. Our present situation is: the level of production is still low, the people are still experiencing shortages in their daily lives, the budget deficit is still large and national income is still limited. Large investments result in tight supplies for consumption; however, if we continue to reduce investments (because a rather large decrease in investments occurred during the past 3 years), labor will lack jobs, arable land and other natural resources cannot

be developed and although the immediate difficulties in consumption are lessened by a small degree, larger difficulties will be faced in the future. Agriculture, industry, communications-transportation, culture, social work, the northern mountains, the Central Highlands, the midlands, the lowlands, the capital Hanoi and the other municipalities...investment capital is needed everywhere. Hundreds of important projects, such as Pha Lai, the Da River, Tri An and so forth, pose daily demands for investment capital so that they can be quickly put into use and produce wealth for society. This situation forces us to make a choice, to make very complicated and close calculations; the entire country must make choices and calculations, each locality must make choices and calculations. There is the choice between consumption and the accumulation of capital and the choice between consumption targets and investment objectives. What should we provide and what should we reduce; on what should we focus our efforts and what should we suspend? These are questions that face us night and day. Revolution and science, science and revolution, these are what we are deciding between in these choices and calculations. This itself is not only a science, it is an art as well!

Whenever any country encounters economic difficulties, it always re-examines its investment efforts and must reduce its investments in order to rapidly stabilize the situation. This is what we have done in our country over the past several years. The amount of capital invested in 1983 fell far short of the amount invested during the years 1978 and 1979. Some investment capital has been taken and used to stabilize the situation; however, we must know just how much we can take because, if we take too much, the situation will become more disorderly and we will be unable to stabilize it. There are some who maintain that the difficulties in daily life are the result of the accumulation of too much capital in recent years. This is inaccurate because all of our investment capital at this time is in the form of loans from foreign countries. Domestic production has yet to meet consumer needs and is not providing accumulated capital. This is a very abnormal situation, one that we must try to gradually correct in 1984 and 1985. We must concern ourselves with the standard of living not only because it is the basic goal of our system, but also because it is a factor in developing production and raising labor productivity. However, at the same time, we must make an effort to begin accumulating capital from within the economy at an early date and truly practice frugality in consumption so that capital can be provided for socialist industrialization. The consequences of not doing this will emerge in several years in the form of an economy that has no or very little accumulated capital. Furthermore, not every reduction in the accumulation of capital can be converted into support of consumer needs. For example, the complete equipment system of a project cannot be used to improve the standard of living! Ordinarily, heavy investments result in inflation. However, in our country during the past several years, inflation and the budget deficit have not been the result of increased investments, but primarily the result of very large compensation for losses and price compensation payments. On the other hand, we must also assert that no country has embarked on industrialization without inflation because the industrialization period is a period in which investments are being made in construction but products cannot yet be produced in quantities corresponding to investments or at the same time as investments are being made. This is necessary inflation, "wholesome inflation," as the general secretary has often said. The kind of inflation to

be feared is inflation designed to increase consumption, inflation that does not create material wealth. Of course, even when designed to support investments, to expand production, inflation can only be tolerated within certain limits. In our present situation, in order to reduce the deficit and balance the budget, every effort must be made to achieve increasingly high efficiency in production, reduce production costs, combat waste and raise national income, not reduce our investment capital.

V. The Problem of Quantity and Quality

During the past 3 years, to our credit, we increased production output and created much more wealth; however, deserving of criticism are the declines that have occurred in the areas of labor productivity, product quality and economic efficiency. This is a rather widespread and alarming situation that exists in many sectors, localities and installations. Sloppy, careless work, the failure to respect standards and codes, the failure to meet economic-technical quotas and lax inspections have resulted in a serious decline in product quality. The decline in product quality represents a major waste of raw materials and energy, harms the effort to meet the consumer needs of society and has created a bad style of work and bad habits in production and construction. The very large gap between the output produced in fields and the "output on the table" has reduced the economic efficiency of agricultural production. From production to harvesting, transportation, processing, storage and marketing, a little of the quantity and quality of products is lost in each stage, with the total loss amounting to millions of tons of products of various types (grain, food products, agricultural products, merchandise, supplies...). Efforts must be made to practice frugality in consumption so that additional investment capital is made available; at the same time, we must harshly criticize and take decisive action to eliminate the waste within capital construction. That we are wasting 15 to 20 percent of building materials and roughly 30 percent of construction and assembly capital cannot be denied. The waste within production and construction has led to poor economic returns, as seen in the slow rate of growth of national income, and when national income is rising slowly, neither consumption nor the accumulation of capital can be raised. The always sharp contradiction between the accumulation of capital and consumption has become even sharper. The production of 17 million tons of grain, the construction of the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant, the production of more than 6 million tons of coal and so forth, these are exciting facts; however, we must go beyond these facts and ask some tough questions: how much did we have to pay for the output that was produced? How many petroleum products, how much iron and steel, how much capital, how much labor and so forth were consumed?

VI. A Number of Problems in Distribution and Circulation

This, as we all know, is a very complex issue. The Central Committee has criticized us for concerning ourselves with production but not with controlling the flow of goods. In fact, today, the state only controls about 80 percent of commodity grain, about 50 percent of agricultural products and roughly 30 percent of the products of small industry and the handicraft trades... Of these amounts, a small percentage is lost in transportation and circulation. Without controlling all products, we cannot control the market,

cannot control social consumption. As a result, persons who should be consumers are not and persons who should be consuming only a little, are consuming much. The most recent party plenum established an extremely important task, the task of doing everything possible to insure that the state controls the flow of goods, that the state is the master of the market so that it can then become the master of prices and the master of social life. In implementing this decision, we face many problems in our management work: first, goods must be placed in categories so that a specific policy can be adopted regarding each type. We must determine which goods will be handled exclusively by the state, which goods the state will give private merchants the permission to buy and sell under state inspection and control and so forth. Secondly, specific measures must be adopted to manage goods. We talk about controlling the flow of goods but have not taken specific measures, consequently, not much has been achieved by way of results. For example, to abolish the free market in grain, not only must the state control practically all commodity grain, it must also reorganize the distribution of grain to insure that everyone, including those persons who do not have economic ties with the state, can purchase grain (possibly at different prices). This entails a very large organizational and management effort, one that cannot simply be achieved through regulations. Even in the countryside, farmers buy and sell grain to one another. Within some areas, paddy and rice are virtually the only source of revenue of families. The state must establish a monopoly in the grain business but truly provide inducements to grain producers and meet each rational consumer need of society for grain. To accomplish this, there must be an adequate supply of industrial goods, building materials and money for payments to farmers. We must mobilize the capabilities of both the central and local levels and establish a rational division of labor and responsibilities among the districts, provinces and the central level within the grain business.

To control the flow of goods, control the flow of money and become the master of the market, it is necessary to strengthen and solidify the commerce system, from state-operated commerce to cooperative commerce. We must make bold improvements in everything from the way that business is done to the business apparatus, even to the persons engaged in commerce work. Our supply of goods is still small. This is a fact. However, another, very regrettable fact is that we have allowed a portion of this meager supply of goods to meander about society, passing through the hands of private merchants. They enrich themselves on the backs of producers and consumers at will. Some comrades raise the question of why are private merchants able to control goods but our commerce sector is not? Do private merchants possess some significant strengths? The resolution of the 4th Plenum of the Party Central Committee answered these questions. The answer is primarily that we have been lax in socialist transformation, lax in the struggle between the two paths, lax in our effort to strengthen and solidify socialist commerce... These facts constitute important problems of stand and viewpoint! Of course, the millions of small merchants who are in society, primarily because they were bequeathed us by history, constitute a complex social reality. Therefore, the problem we face is that we must, in conjunction with strengthening and solidifying socialist commerce, adopt well coordinated measures and a determined attitude in order to shift some small merchants to production, allowing the others to continue to do business but reorganizing them under state control.

Another situation that must be taken into consideration is the household economy. Our policy is to encourage the development of the household economy so that it produces an increasingly large quantity of goods. Can our marketing cooperatives bring themselves to the point where they control virtually all of these products and goods? These cooperatives must be strengthened and solidified so that they can join state-operated commerce in successfully controlling the rural market, determined not to allow the products of the household economy to fall into the hands of private merchants. This is no longer just a theory or aspiration, many models in many localities have proven that this can be done.

In any discussion of distribution and circulation in the present situation, mention must be made of prices and wages. We are all clearly aware of what the price situation and the wage situation are. Finding solutions is the problem! The Council of Ministers will issue specific decisions concerning these matters. Here, I shall only raise a number of points in the nature of how and from which direction we should approach these matters. Over the past several years, many changes have occurred in the price situation. The causes have been many. Some have been economic, some have not; some have been objective while others have involved subjective shortcomings. Due to many different factors, the prices of the state have played a limited role in guiding and regulating social prices, thereby causing difficulties in planning, accounting and business. This is an abnormal situation that must be corrected. A "price freeze" would be unsuited to the actual situation that exists now; however, the consequences of impetuous action and the lack of careful and full research would be immeasurable. Within an economy that consists of many different segments, an economy in which the struggle between the two paths is still a sharp struggle, prices are truly an extremely important tool of the socialist state. Through prices the state has an impact upon production, regulates consumption and income, determines the degrees by which the economy changes, from overall output to economic efficiency and so forth. Without correct prices, it is impossible to keep an accounting of economic activities, impossible to determine profit and loss, impossible to determine the true nature of each economic activity. To an important degree, the confusion in our economic management at this time has its origin in the price situation. Everyone knows that prices are the expression of value in the form of money, that prices reflect the state of production and business of society; however, under socialism, prices are set by the state (although on objective bases), they do not come about in a spontaneous manner as is the case in commodity production based on private ownership. Therefore, here, the subjective factor, the guidance of the state, plays an extremely important role in the formation of prices. The recent strongpoints as well as weaknesses in price work prove this. The effectiveness of price work, the reciprocal impact that prices have upon production and other economic activities constitute a significant force. This indicates just how large the responsibility and task of the state pricing agencies are.

Wages are both the means by which the daily lives of cadres and manual workers are supported and a tool for encouraging laborers to do more work and better work. In the present economic situation, the pressing problem we face is how to maintain the real wage at a time when prices are undergoing strong changes? Would not a suitable form of wages be monetary wages combined with supplying

products at rational prices? However, to do this, it is necessary to improve the supply mechanism along the lines of closely linking the supply of products to labor productivity and the volume of products produced and eliminate the system of subsidization based on averages. At present, a small portion of the wages of cadres and manual workers can be used to buy state goods at low and stable prices, the majority (about 70 to 80 percent) of their wages is spent on the free market to buy goods at constantly rising prices. This is the direct cause of the drop in real income, which has resulted in cadres and manual workers encountering difficulties in their daily lives. Thus, how can our state guarantee that the majority of their wages can be spent to buy goods from the state at rational prices (although possibly higher than supply prices)? The practice of many localities has provided a positive answer to this question. By controlling the flow of goods and not allowing goods to circulate among private merchants, socialist commerce is entirely capable of supplying to cadres and manual workers goods accounting for 60 to 70 percent of their wages at rational prices. Thus, in conjunction with improving the monetary wage system, the supplying of additional goods at rational prices by the state is an extremely important measure in maintaining the real income of cadres and manual workers.

A new policy that has been adopted in management and planning is to build the supply of the four different kinds of goods in order to meet the different needs that exist in a planned and stable manner: the supply of goods for two-way trade, primarily with farmers; the supply of goods for cadres and manual workers; the supply of export goods; and the supply of goods sold normally at flexible prices. These lines of supply are formed in a dialectical manner, that is, one is the premise of the other and vice versa; most important among them is the supply of goods for two-way trade, because only with goods for two-way trade can the state control grain, food products and the other agricultural products in order to establish the supply of goods for cadres and manual workers, the supply of goods for exportation... Only with export goods is it possible to import means of production and consumer goods in order to establish the supply of goods for two-way trade, etc.

On a nationwide scale, the planning of the four different lines of supply is embodied within the state plan. However, most important is the need for detailed planning within each locality. Because, it is here that the two different sources of goods converge: goods supplied by the central level and goods produced locally. Moreover, the actual supplying of these four different types of goods to meet the different needs (except in the case of some export goods) is primarily carried out within the individual locality. Those localities that develop their production, manage the market and control many goods are localities in which the supply of the four different types of goods is fuller, localities that are the masters of the market and prices, localities that stabilize the daily lives of cadres and manual workers. In actuality, there are localities whose production is not bad and whose supply of goods is not small that have been unable to overcome the disorder in distribution-circulation, unable to meet minimum needs and unable to supply goods to recipients in the correct order of priority because they do not control the flow of goods and have not clearly delineated among the four different types of goods so that effective management plans can be adopted.

VII. The Overseas Economy

Our party has frequently stated that expanding our economic relations with foreign countries is a matter of strategic importance in building the new, socialist economy. The economic line of our country is, on the one hand, designed to build a rational economic structure that will permit the development of the potentials that lie in our country's labor, natural resources and tropical climate; on the other hand, it is designed to broaden our economic relations with the other countries of the world in order to acquire the necessary material and scientific-technical conditions. These two integral parts of our economic line constantly have a reciprocal impact upon each other, with the most important of the two being building a rational economic structure within the country. This structure is both the precondition to and the objective of overseas economic work. In fact, in the advance from small-scale production, without performing good overseas economic work, we cannot achieve success in socialist industrialization. We must fully recognize that, for many years to come, many basic technical supplies (fuel, raw materials...) needed for production and construction, important means of transportation (motor vehicles, locomotives, ships and aircraft) and basic construction equipment (power shovels, bulldozers, large cranes, heavy duty trucks...) will still have to be imported by many different ways by us for key projects of the state. Moreover, our largest and most precious assets at this point in time are our labor, arable land and other natural resources. Developing them requires investment capital, equipment, machinery and other technical supplies, all of which are items that our country now seriously lacks. There is no other way to overcome these shortages than by using foreign trade tools, in particular, and the overseas economy, in general. The profound lesson that has been learned from the recent past is that any field or locality that makes use of foreign trade from the very outset in its economic guidelines and knows how to make thorough and flexible use of export-import tools is able to resolve many difficulties and develop its strengths in an effective manner. Why are the midlands and mountains destroying industrial crops so that they can raise cassava and potatoes at a time when 1 ton of cinnamon is worth 3,000 to 4,000 dollars, 1 ton of tea is worth more than 1,000 dollars, 1 ton of T'ung oil is worth more than 2,000 dollars...and 1 ton of rice is only worth about 200 dollars?

Our party has also frequently stated, and the vivid realities of recent years have proven, that in our overseas economic relations, the fraternal socialist countries, beginning with the Soviet Union, are our most important trading partners, trading partners of a fundamental and long-range strategic nature. This strategic guideline is not only due to political reasons, but also to economic, scientific-technical, market and other factors. For the tropical agriculture of Vietnam to "trade" with the advanced industry of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries on the basis of the superior socialist economic ties affords us with an incomparable advantage! For example, Siberia (the Soviet Union), which is extremely rich in iron, steel and other valuable raw materials, needs millions of tons of vegetables, fruit and other consumer goods of Vietnam. Is this not the most profitable and permanent form of trade possible?

As regards Laos and Kampuchea, which are both close neighbors and brothers with whom we share the same combat trench, in addition to political and diplomatic cooperation, an objective and pressing need has emerged to constantly expand our economic and scientific-technical cooperation with them. This cooperation is not only of economic significance, it also plays an important role in the struggle to defend the national independence of the three countries of Indochina against the hostile schemes of the Chinese expansionists and the other reactionary powers in Southeast Asia. In the immediate future, due to objective difficulties and limitations, the cooperation among the three countries must be designed to help one another meet the pressing needs of the economy and everyday life: grain, consumer goods, export goods, communications-transportation, basic investigations and cadre training. Over the long range, the cooperation among the three countries has the purposes of carrying out a number of economic programs of strategic significance and creating the conditions for accelerating socialist industrialization within each country.

Diversifying our markets and the forms of trade is the guideline in our overseas economic work. In addition to the fraternal countries, which are our trading partners of first priority, we will make full use of every capability and employ many different modes of trade to expand our economic relations in many fields with the other countries and international organizations on the basis of the principles of independence, sovereignty and mutual benefit.

In the whole of our overseas economic work, exports are the field of most decisive significance. Facts have shown: to produce large quantities of high quality export goods of high value, we must do more than simply collect goods, we must plan large-scale production based on our strengths with a view toward creating important export goods that occupy a worthy position on the world market. We must make appropriate, priority investments in the building of material-technical bases for the production, processing, storage, packaging and transportation of export goods. To accomplish this, we must properly apply the guidelines "exporting for imports" and "importing for exports." Without exports, we cannot import those items that we lack to support the life of the economy. However, in the present situation, a situation in which domestic investment capital is limited, we cannot establish the conditions needed to produce many exports without knowing how to obtain imports and boldly importing goods. In addition to investments in the construction of material bases and investments in science and technology, we must establish a correct policy mechanism and a rational organization to both encourage and compel each sector, level, basic unit and even each family to produce export goods. As the general secretary has frequently said, we must endeavor to devote one-third of the mandays each year and millions of hectares of land to the production of export goods. In view of the fact that there are still shortages of materials and grain, we must, in our plans and policies, decisively take the following measures: separate profit and loss accounting must be permitted for each exported industrial crop (soybeans, tea, tobacco and so forth) and producers must be allowed to import the items needed to produce exports and use the foreign currency earned through exports to meet reproduction needs and fulfill obligations to the state. Under the guidance of the foreign trade agencies of the state, export producers must be permitted to directly trade with the external market so that they can learn the tastes

and needs of the market and promptly begin producing products suited to the market. The importance of the policy system also lies in the fact that during the initial stage of the period of transition, our largest exports are agricultural, forestry, fishing and handicraft products, the major portion of which is produced by cooperatives, farmers and private handicraftsmen within the local economy. As a result, to obtain exports, we must correctly implement such policies as "the state and the people working together" and "the central level and the locality working together." If we do not create this combined strength and do not correctly understand the concept of the "state foreign trade monopoly," sources of export goods will not grow. At the same time, if we do not know how to organize this combined strength in a rational manner and do not adopt strict state regulations on exports and imports, we will be unable to avoid competition in procurements and sales on the domestic and foreign markets and will cause considerable harm to the economy and society. In our outlook, we must fully realize that accelerating our efforts is not something that can be easily done without effort, rather, it entails an arduous and complex struggle, a bitter struggle to win and maintain markets. All of us know that our country has large export capabilities and large exports; however, Vietnam is not the only country that has tropical agricultural products and handicraft art products nor is it the only country that has abundant labor, low priced manpower... Therefore, we must adopt a strategy and tactics, adopt investment positions, establish a strong organization, establish a correct policy system, have fully competent cadres and provide close and dynamic guidance and management. If our thinking concerning this matter is simplistic and our organization haphazard and loose, we cannot achieve large exports and our markets will inevitably shrink.

Together with the exportation and importation of goods, the importation of complete equipment projects for the construction of material-technical bases of socialism occupies an extremely important position. To insure that this work is performed in an effective manner, it is necessary to conduct good economic-technical research, establish a list of projects in order of priority; make good investment preparations so that construction can be carried out in a rapid and systematic manner; select the optimum plan on project scale, technology and construction site; and define the operating conditions needed for projects upon the completion of their construction.

In the new stage, overseas economic work is not only larger in scale, but also completely different in nature than previously. Reality faces us with matters of urgency, such as reciprocity, mutual benefit, balance between exports and imports, economic efficiency, obligations, commitments and so forth, all of which demand a fundamental change of direction in our outlook and work. To begin with, we must overcome the thinking of relying upon others and abolish administrative management characterized by bureaucracy, subsidization and the failure to calculate returns. We must conduct long-term planning and adopt comprehensive, serious plans concerning the development of the overseas economy. We must strengthen and solidify the organizations engaged in overseas economic work in all sectors and levels and make every effort to train a corps of overseas economic cadres who possess good political qualities, have a full understanding of the foreign line and policy of the

party, domestic economic policy and the realities of the domestic economy, are familiar with the world economic situation, possess professional skills and broad knowledge and possess business management skills.

VIII. Economic Management and Planning

During the past several years, our state has made some important improvements to the management and planning system. They are: the product contract within agriculture; the improvement of planning within industrial enterprises (25-CP, 146-HDBT); the improvement of how wages are paid in industry; local exports and imports; the encouragement of science and technology; the building of the districts; the assignment of financial management responsibilities; the balancing of plans by means of the four different capabilities; the policies on "the central level and the locality" and "the state and the people" working together, etc. These improvements have made important contributions to the emergence of new factors within the movements to work, restore and develop production and encourage innovations and inventions, thereby partly eliminating management characterized by bureaucracy and subsidization and developing existing potentials.

The basic spirit behind these improvements is to encourage the laborer to perform his production job with enthusiasm and stimulate the initiative and creativity of the various management levels, especially the basic level. The basic guidelines underlying these improvements to management and planning are correct. However, the above mentioned improvements to management have yet to take the form of a system and are still piecemeal in nature; moreover, due to the lack of a full understanding of the actual situation, there are weaknesses and shortcomings in concretizing the various management improvement policies. Close guidance and thorough inspections are lacking. In particular, there is a lack of agreement among some cadres concerning general guidelines as well as specific regulations in management... All of these factors have somewhat limited the positive impact of the major policies on management changes and have given rise to mistakes by one party or another; therefore, improving management and planning continues to be important work of a pressing nature. Numerous problems have arisen that must be resolved:

--The objects of management: the production, construction and business installations must be rearranged with a view toward rationalizing the organization of production in a manner that is consistent with the energy and raw material situation and insures high efficiency. For example, the production of bicycles, electric fans and a number of machine products is becoming somewhat spontaneous and lacks the division of labor and cooperation needed to insure product quality. Cooperatives and state farms that produce raw materials are not closely linked to processing plants. The division of labor and responsibilities between the central and local levels, between the various economic sectors and many agricultural and industrial installations is inappropriate, etc.

--The management system: the relationship between centralism and democracy is truly the major aspect of economic management in our country. First, we must boldly increase the independence of the lower level; however, the tools and measures that are employed to accomplish this must grant a suitable degree of

independence to the lower levels and insure compliance with the guidelines and plans of the upper level, not go against the centralized, unified management provided by the central level. Secondly, the granting of increased authority to the lower levels must go hand in hand with the assignment of responsibilities to the lower levels so that we can eliminate the bureaucratic centralism of the upper level, correct the lower level's thinking of relying upon the upper level and heighten the lower level's obligation to the common undertaking of the entire country. Balancing rights and responsibilities is not only a science, it is also an art in management; all tendencies toward too many rights or too many responsibilities are accompanied by regrettable negative phenomena. Thirdly, within planning, we must determine how and to what degree the relationship between the system of legal norms and the system of economic levers (prices, wages, profits, taxes, credit and so forth) is applied. If, under our country's present circumstances, we give light attention to the system of legal norms, we will, in effect, abandon the planning mechanism and give free rein to the law of value and ungoverned spontaneity; however, if we place too much emphasis upon legal norms and give light attention to applying the system of levers, we will inevitably fall into bureaucracy and administrative management, dampen the desire of producers to work, thwart the initiative and creativity of the various management levels, weaken the alliance of workers and farmers and make it impossible for the state to control products, to become the master of the market and prices.

Among the many management tools, prices, as mentioned above, are the weakest element at this time. The improvement of planning is also raising many problems that must be resolved from both the standpoint of theory and specific management requirements. They involve the relationship among the three basic planning levels, the formulation of plans from the lower level upward, the system of plan norms, the balancing of the four different supply capabilities, etc.

--The management apparatus: a strong and effective management apparatus that is organized in a rational manner and consists of competent cadres who possess the necessary qualities is always the central concern of the dictatorship of the proletariat state, of the ruling communist party. Within the management apparatus, it is necessary to distinguish between two types of functions belonging to two different organizations: the state management function, or what is called the economic administrative function, and the production and business function. Putting these two different functions and two different organizations together as one is no different than "trying to do two things at once."

Within the management apparatus, one extremely important requirement is the need to abolish unnecessary intermediary levels with a view toward narrowing the gap between arable land and the final product, between science and production, between production and consumption and closely linking agriculture to the processing industry, production to the market. The purposes of eliminating unnecessary intermediary levels and narrowing the gaps mentioned above are to accelerate the reproduction process, rapidly increase the social product and national income and achieve higher economic efficiency.

The management apparatus, especially management cadres, the masters of the management system, must possess the skills required by the management system and be fully capable of managing the socio-economic system in exact accordance with the demands of the management system. Therefore, the training of management cadres is a constant job of the party and state. Conversely, the management system itself must be a school that selects, trains and develops management cadres, weeds out persons who are incompetent and sets apart those cadres who are skilled and possess a sense of responsibility. The realities of our country have clearly proven the existence of this dialectical relationship between the management system and management cadres.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

IMPROVEMENT OF BASIC LEVEL ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT MECHANISM URGED

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[Editorial: "Changing the Basic-Level Economic Management Mechanism"]

[Text] A direction of foremost importance set by the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee in improving economic management during the coming period is to bring into play the collective mastership right of the working people, implement the policy of the three echelons jointly serving as the masters, and mobilize the combined strength of the entire nation to develop rapidly and as well as possible the latent capabilities, and attain higher productivity, quality, and effectiveness.

Along those lines, the renovation of the basic-level management mechanism and the development of all basic-level capabilities, especially of the production installations, are matters of foremost importance. The basic-level units are the front echelon on the economic front and directly manage, develop, and use the basic labor objects and materials, produce all material and nonmaterial wealth, and create surplus output and sources of capital accumulation. In those units the masses directly carry out the three revolutions on a daily basis, under the leadership of the Party and the management of the state. The basic-level units both implement the management stands, policies and systems and reflect in a specific, faithful manner the good points and deficiencies of those policies and systems. Therefore, they also directly give rise to experiences and innovations which lead to the continuous improvement and perfection of the management mechanism. In industry, the basic-level units are the enterprises, the enterprise combines, or the enterprise federations. They include the small industry and handicraft cooperatives. In agriculture, they include state farms, state forests, and agricultural cooperatives.

During the past several years our economic management mechanism has been amended, the way has been opened for many bases to operate more dynamically and smoothly than in the past and step up their production and commercial activities, but in general that mechanism is still bureaucratic, subsidizing, and constraining toward the localities and bases, and has not created conditions for or demanded that the bases and localities take the initiative and be creative in developing their existing production potential. Furthermore, that mechanism has not ensured adequate concentrated, unified management of the central echelon, which is very necessary, and has not yet stopped and promptly overcome manifestations of dispersion, partialism,

disorganization, and indiscipline. Therefore, the first requirement of the renovation of economic management at the basic level is to enable the basic-level units to truly exercise their right to financial initiative, creativity, and autonomy in production and commerce, under the centralized, unified management of the central echelon, while at the same time enabling the upper echelons to be strongly oriented toward the basic level, serve the basic level, and from the point of view of the basic level examine the upper echelons and the entire management system, in order to find and resolve the problems of the management system, thus eliminating the entanglements and constraints and bringing into play the initiative and creativity of the basic level. The entire party and state systems, the mass organizations, and all political, economic, cultural, and social systems must be oriented toward the basic level and create the necessary material and morale conditions with regard to planning, finances, materials and policies so that the basic level can bring into play all capabilities, do a good job of fulfilling plans, create many high-quality products, increase productivity, lower production costs, create sources of accumulation for society, and improve the living conditions of the workers.

Planning is the central tool of management. Basic-level planning must be changed along the lines of ensuring that the basic level is responsible for all of its plans, from production to product marketing. With regard to the state industrial enterprises, that is a matter of expanding the authority and responsibility of the enterprise in planning, and of ensuring that the plans are truly drafted at the basic level, under the guidance of the upper echelon, in a manner appropriate to the general direction and balance of the national economy. The enterprise's production, technical, and financial plans form a unified whole which are balanced from four sources and include sources provided by the state and other sources provided by the enterprises. The system of legal norms applied to state enterprises, which has been reduced, consists of norms regarding commodity output value (including exports), goods delivered in accordance with the quality norms stipulated in contracts, production cost reduction, profits and budgetary payments, and principal materials supplied by the state. In addition to reducing the number of legal norms, there have been applied policies to encourage the enterprises to find sources of materials in addition to those provided by the state, and to develop all potential in order to expand production. That is also a matter of requiring the supply organs to ensure the supplying of materials and energy to the enterprises in accordance with the plans and contracts, heighten discipline toward economic contracts and strengthen the role of economic referees, and at the same time strictly forbid the enterprises, organs, and economic bases from arbitrarily increasing prices and selling products and materials on the free market.

Tying in planning with socialist economic and commercial accounting and the implementation of the system of financial autonomy by enterprises will enable the bases to have the responsibility and authority to expand the creation and utilization of capital in order to produce and do business profitably, and rationally distribute salaries, bonuses, and profits. A whole series of specific measures were applied in amending the system of cost accounting, determining enterprise wholesale prices, improving the system of state income, amending the profit norms and the procedure for calculating profits, redefining the enterprise funds, and causing the retention of enterprise profits to be

tied in with the scale of the development of production, productivity, and effectiveness by the enterprise. The necessary changes in the financial and credit systems were also made in order to expand the authority of the enterprise to borrow capital from the bank, including foreign exchange, in order to produce and do business, improve salary planning on the basis of solidly based norms and unit prices, and ensure that the enterprises receive salaries on the basis of the degree of plan fulfillment, widely apply the system of product contracting out, and expand the authority and responsibility of the enterprise directors in managing salary funds and in recruiting, training, assigning, and terminating workers.

With regard to the state industrial enterprises, an appropriate management mechanism will be determined for the state economic units in the different sectors, such as construction, transportation, agriculture, forestry, and fishing, as well as the national defense enterprises, and in the cultural, educational, and social spheres.

With regard to the collective economy, by means of the lever policies, the supplying of materials and technical means, economic contracts, and the combine and alliance organizational forms the state guides the cooperatives in drafting and implementing plans and in production and commerce.

In economic management according to our system of socialist collective mastership system, the basic level is a fundamental echelon. A strong basic level will contribute to enabling the locality and sector to be strong. The combined strength of all three mastership levels (national, local, and basic) create the combined strength of the nation. Therefore, changing management at the basic level, and bringing into play the initiative and creativity of the basic level so that it can exploit all capabilities, develop production, and produce much wealth for society is a policy and a stand of long-range strategic significance. According to the direction and contents set forth by the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, our entire management apparatus must be oriented toward the basic level, serve the basic level, and bring about a basic transformation at the basic level, on the basis of which to more clearly realize and resolve problems that are posed, make new advances in economic management, encourage the stronger development of production, and create conditions for stabilizing and gradually improving the people's living conditions and meeting the economic-social norms and set forth by the Fifth Party Congress.

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CSO: 4209/410

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SONG BE STEPS UP PARTY BUILDING, IMPROVES MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Van Luong, secretary of Song Be Provincial CPV Committee: "Strengthening Party Building, Improving Management, Promoting Steady Economic Progress"]

[Text] The country bestows upon Song Be a vast land area and a rich potential: nearly 1 million hectares stretching all the way from the edge of Ho Chi Minh City to friendly Kampuchea with a common border 254 kilometers long. The province has a key rubber-planting zone that now totals 75,000 hectares but will increase to 217,000 hectares by 1988; a zone of 71,000 hectares for short-term industrial crops, 71,300 hectares for grain crops (including 23,000 hectares for wet rice); a forest zone of 258,000 hectares and 154,000 hectares now being improved and afforested; 11,000 hectares of grassland; hundreds of millions of cubic meters of clay and kaolin deposits; and many traditional occupations capable of making more than 100 million products a year, mostly lacquer, pottery and porcelain items.

Implementing the 5th Party Congress resolution and other resolutions of the CPV Central Committee plenums, we have been concentrating our efforts on resolving a number of urgent problems and trying to create steady changes in the following aspects:

First of all on the agricultural production front, we attach importance to intensive cultivation measures for rice planting, extend the cases of exemplary achievement of 5-7 tons of rice per hectare per crop, resolve the problem of turning forests into slash-burn fields and promote rational adjustment and distribution of labor and agricultural land while extending the areas devoted to rubber and growing more industrial crops and crops for export.

We open up forest land for rubber planting; cut firewood, bamboo and slender bamboo for the pottery and porcelain and paper industries; at the same time

cover bare hills with crops, keep the topsoil for our land and water for our crops and protect the environment; and produce grain and food right in the rubber-planting areas in the first years. We properly develop the combined strength of the central and local economies in order to limit any difficulties that may arise from unexpected changes in connection with labor and land in the course of extending the rubber-planting areas and step up the building of districts in every aspect.

We reorganize production of industry, small industry and handicrafts, with attention being first of all paid to the production installations that use local raw materials to make their products. The province fully carries out its responsibilities toward the central economic installations in the locality, achieves economic integration in order to strengthen a number of state-operated and collective production installations, transforms private installations and actively supplies materials and raw materials and purchases products, particularly in connection with pottery, porcelain and lacquer products, processing of forest products and woodworking, in order to create more sources of goods for export along with rubber, leguminous plants, coffee, pepper and medicinal materials.

We gradually build a new settled-farming-and-settled-life way of living for 60,000 ethnic minority people (one-tenth of the population of the province) and look for an appropriate model for moving the minorities to socialism.

We steadily step up the socialist transformation in agriculture and privately-operated industry and commerce, market management and control of goods and cash.

We actively develop science-technology, culture, education and information; strengthen security and national defense work and the protection of production; and consolidate the border region.

We consolidate and build the party and administration, as well as the mass organizations, in terms of ideology and organization in accordance with the resolution of the 4th Plenum of the CPV Central Committee.

As we look back at the road we have traveled in the past years, mostly in 1983, we realize Song Be has made considerable achievements in many fields. Its socioeconomic situation has gradually been stabilized.

Most important was the progress in agricultural production, particularly grain production. With 20,000 laborers and 10,000 hectares of land being switched to rubber planting and in spite of many difficulties having to do with materials, fertilizers and weather, the province still obtained the highest grain production. The average yield increased by .7 ton per hectare. Many

cooperatives and production collectives obtained 5-7 tons per hectare per crop. The total quantity of grain mobilized increased by more than 5,000 tons.

The major measure has been to create a high-yielding rice cultivation zone by doing good water conservancy work in the fields, supplying in advance materials and fertilizers to farmers, making suitable adjustments of prices of plowing machines and purchase prices of agricultural products and reorganizing management in agricultural cooperatives and production collectives.

However, as our abilities and organizing capacity were still limited and we were not yet able to generate uniform strength, we have not yet reached any high level of development and still have had weaknesses. Building ricefields, maintaining discipline in connection with crop schedule and fertilizer application pattern and using new rice varieties has not yet been vigorous and steady. All echelons and sectors, particularly science-technology cadres, have failed to assist in time our production installations in overcoming their trouble and difficulties in the production process.

Growing more industrial crops and crops for export is an important production direction the province has been taking, with peanut, mung bean, sugar cane and tobacco being the major ones. As the province set up specialized-cultivation zones, maintained capital balance and made advance investment, it has obtained good initial results in raising crop yields, extending cultivated areas and increasing the volume of production of commodities. However, the results were still little compared to the potential. Planting grain and short-term industrial crops as companion crops in the land that was newly used to grow rubber was not yet included in the planning, nor did it receive unified leadership and management. Cooperatives and production collectives were not paying attention to stepping up planting industrial crops; organizing purchases showed poor flexibility, while the management of market at its roots was quite loose.

With production being increased in industry, small industry and handicrafts, the value of gross output in 1983 was 12 percent higher than that in 1982. In the first 6 months in 1984, in the case of many major products (farm implements, building materials, timber, planks for export, bamboo and slender bamboo, pulp, porcelain articles for civilian use, etc.) the goals of production plans were overfulfilled compared to the same period last year. Losses in production were gradually disappearing. Deliveries of products in state-operated production installations were carried out more seriously. Rearranging production in industry, small industry and handicrafts was being stepped up; production for the first time was stabilized in a number of production installations in the province specialized in processing forest products, manufacturing building materials, pottery and porcelain articles, etc.

We put aside on a first-priority basis raw materials, materials and energy for the production installations that make the principal goods in our accepted lists; firmly reduce the size of the ones that are not in a position to produce in accordance with plans, or produce ineffectively; at the same time open additional installations to process the locally available raw materials in order to bring about faster economic results; and build some more state farms to supply raw materials to these processing installations.

We pay attention to improving and reorganizing production in small industry and handicrafts and make sure to control a large volume of products in this sector. In the past year, leadership over socialist transformation in agriculture was stricter than before, with many delays being overcome. As 1984 began, there were 144 cooperatives and 248 agricultural production collectives and production solidarity teams, with 34 percent of farmers' households now being collectivized. Many good models appeared. Tan Uyen District has succeeded in getting the great majority of its farmers into production collectives and production solidarity teams.

We simultaneously develop, consolidate and improve the quality of our cooperatives and production collectives while integrating them in different zones; tightly manage land and division of labor; control the norms in contracts; correctly implement the economic-lever policies; provide timely supply of technical materials for production; and strengthen education, in addition to using economic and administrative measures, and create favorable conditions for our cooperatives and production collectives to seriously carry out the state policies and laws. An urgent need is to provide managerial and professional cadres with elementary and advanced training to allow them to respond to the needs of the expanding cooperativization movement.

The task in the remaining years in Song Be's 5-year plan is very great. In order to ensure successful fulfillment of the socioeconomic goals set by the provincial party congress in its resolution, in addition to improving the economic management mechanism, we attach great importance to party building as the top factor, with the focal point being organizing clean and strong party bases. We ensure upholding the principle of democratic centralism in party activities, seriously and regularly carry out the system of self-criticism and criticism within the party so as to strengthen solidarity and unanimity on the basis of fully understanding the party line and policies and strictly obeying state laws, perfect and consolidate the party committee echelons, place our cadres uniformly on the basis of their capabilities and qualities and attach importance to their elementary and advanced training along with using the right cadres for the right jobs for the purpose of heightening the fighting power and leadership capacity of our cadres at all echelons. We attach importance to heightening the managerial effectiveness of the administration machinery, upholding the people's collective ownership right and mobilizing the masses in

an enthusiastic socialist emulation movement. Further developing the achievements made and overcoming their shortcomings and weaknesses, the party organization and people of Song Be Province are determined to move forward and to successfully carry out the 5th Party Congress resolution.

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CSO: 4209/411

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SONG BE SETS MAJOR SOCIOECONOMIC GOALS FOR 1984

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Jul 84 p 3

[Article: "A Number of Major Socioeconomic Goals of Song Be in 1984"]

[Text] Agriculture:

- Gross production of grain converted to paddy equivalent: 190,000 tons (increase of 22.1 percent over 1983).
- Rubber: area of new planting: 300 hectares.
- Short-term industrial crops: peanut: 15,000 hectares (increase of 7.9 percent over 1983); sugar cane: 7,000 hectares (increase of 11.6 percent over 1983).

Value of gross production of small industry and handicrafts: 468 million dong.

Value of exported goods: 372 million dong.

Culture and Education:

- To enroll 7,740 children in nurseries, 16,800 children in kindergarten classes, 144,850 students in general schools.

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CSO: 4209/411

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

BINH TRI THIEN RESETTLEMENT--Since 1976 Binh Tri Thien Province has sent 40,500 families of more than 200,000 persons to various new economic zones for resettlement. These people have built 10 state farms and dozens of forestry sites. Over the past 8 years the province has established 14 new economic zones of which 9 were partially invested by the central government while the rest were built by the local authorities and people. [Summary] [BK111506 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Aug 84]

HO CHI MINH CITY RESETTLERS--Over the past 7 months Ho Chi Minh City has mobilized more than 1,000 families of 5,778 persons to build various new economic zones in Dac Lac and Song Be Provinces. The city committee for building new economic zones has built 360 additional living quarters, 24 public welfare sites, and many water reservoirs in various new economic zones for resettlers who come from other provinces. [Summary] [BK111506 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 9 Aug 84]

CSO: 4209/430

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES OVER PAST 10 DAYS

OW221341 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Dear friends: Following are the main characteristics of the agricultural situation over the past 10 days:

Regarding the 10th-month rice crop, to date, the entire country has planted more than 2.35 million hectares, or 74.2 percent of the planned acreage; the northern provinces have planted more than 1.25 million hectares, or more than 96 percent of the planned acreage, representing an increase of 2.1 percent compared with the same period last year. Almost all areas where the winter-spring industrial crops, such as jute and soybean, have not yet been harvested cannot be put under rice. The delta, midlands, and former zone 4 provinces have basically completed rice transplanting.

Binh Tri Thien, Nghe Tinh, Hai Hung, and Ha Son Binh Provinces have exceeded the acreage plan norms by 15, 9.2, 0.1, and 0.2 percent respectively. The southern provinces have transplanted about 1.1 million hectares, or nearly 60 percent of the planned acreage. Some provinces, including Nghia Binh and Gia Lai-Cong Tum, have basically completed rice transplanting. Dac Lac and An Giang Provinces have transplanted nearly 90 percent of the planned acreage. Localities slow in transplanting include Tay Ninh Province, Ho Chi Minh City, and Tien Giang Province, which have transplanted 37, 17, and more than 10 percent respectively of the planned acreage. These localities are now concentrating efforts on speeding up rice transplanting to complete the work shortly.

After completing the 10th-month rice planting, the northern provinces have shifted to tending and protecting rice plants. The first weeding has been completed on more than 70 percent of the rice fields, and the second weeding has begun.

Regarding the summer-fall rice crop, to date, more than 750,000 hectares have been planted, representing an excess of 70,000 hectares over the planned acreage. The southern provinces are continuing the summer-fall rice harvesting. Nearly 200,000 hectares of this rice have been reaped, yielding a paddy output higher than the planned norm. The summer-fall rice has ripened uniformly. Localities are making full use of the available manpower and means to harvest as quickly as possible to prevent coming

typhoons and waterlogging from ravaging the rice fields and to free land for the 10th-month rice planting.

Regarding the summer-fall vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops, to date, the entire country has planted nearly 250,000 hectares. Although the planted acreage of corn, sweet potatoes, and vegetables is larger than in the same period last year, the acreage plan norms for this year have not yet been fulfilled. The planting pace in the southern provinces is faster than in the northern provinces. Localities are now striving to plant an additional acreage of crops that are still within the cultivation season and to properly tend to the planted crops in an effort to overfulfill the acreage plan by the end of the crop cultivation season.

Dear friends: According to the Hydrological and Meteorological General Department, if typhoon No 4 does not hit our country, the weather conditions next week will be favorable for cultivation. There will be sunny days and 50-70 mm of rainfall. Therefore, localities should step up the fertilization and protection of the 10th-month rice crop. They should now concentrate on weeding and puddling and plan to conserve water in high-lying areas as a precaution against drought. They should also work out specific plans to combat typhoons and waterlogging which might occur in the days ahead. They should pay attention to promptly eradicating harmful insects by combining manual measures with the spraying of chemical insecticides to prevent rice pests from spreading. The southern provinces should speed up the summer-fall rice harvesting and the 10th-month rice transplanting, strive to complete transplanting on schedule, and prevent the winter-spring rice crop cultivation from being affected by prolonged transplanting. Localities should also map out specific plans regarding draft power and seeds to fulfill the plan for the cultivation of winter-spring vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops.

CSO: 4209/430

AGRICULTURE

PROGRESS MADE IN PLANTING RUBBER IN SONG BE PROVINCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by Doan Trang: "Rubber Planting in Song Be"]

[Text] In the 5-year (1981-1985) plan, the Vietnam Rubber Planting General Department has assigned 4 rubber planting corporations of Phu Rieng, Dau Tieng, Binh Long and Dong Phu the responsibility for planting anew 50,000 hectares of rubber in Song Be Province. So far these corporations have all ensured good progress in planting rubber according to plans and under conditions of having difficulties in connection with materials, means and equipment.

In addition to developing the concentrated rubber planting zone in accordance with its project and plan, Song Be Province has set up local rubber planting corporations and taken part in new planting in thousands of hectares as it has been striving to have 217,000 hectares of rubber by 1988 and carrying out a program of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

Clearly defining the role and importance of rubber in the local and national economic-development strategy, the CPV Committee, People's Committee and committees and sectors of the province have tried to create favorable conditions for the rubber planting corporations of the central administration to successfully fulfill their task. Tens of thousands of laborers of the province have switched to planting rubber. Many new economic villages and the villages that had planted rubber before have been turned into model administrative and economic units. The Phuoc Hoa rubber planting corporation built a rubber planting village-state farm model. The rubber planting corporations attached importance to preparing for the material base in order to accommodate laborers from other places and to create favorable conditions for them to quickly engage in productive work. Tens of thousands of people from Ha Son Binh, Thai Binh and Binh Tri Thien Provinces and Ho Chi Minh City came to take part in building the specialized rubber planting zone. Many families within a few years have acquired houses and orchards and begun raising hogs,

chickens and ducks and have been living an easy life. The network of roadways has been extended as hundreds of kilometers of quickly-built and gravel roads were built within the rubber tree sections and linking the main roads and state farms to create conditions for the towns to become busy and crowded. Hydroelectric power groups have brought light to the rubber planting farms and contributed to creating a new economic and cultural image.

The rubber planting corporations have been paying wages based on product contracts to workers who open new land, plant and care for rubber trees; assigning each laborer a hectare to take care of; urging workers to grow companion crops like rice, corn and beans of various kinds among the newly-planted rubber trees; and promoting collective ownership among workers by making laborers feel attached to the rubber planting zone and ceaselessly improving their specialized knowledge. Some corporations have been able to use cadres and workers having long years of experience and professional skills in the management of production teams and units and farms and in providing the younger workers and cadres with technical guidance so as to contribute to obtaining good productivity, quality and results in production and business.

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CSO: 4209/411

AGRICULTURE

CAO BANG STEPS UP AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT

OW221249 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Aug (VNA)--In addition to rice which is the staple food, soybean, tobacco and other short-term industrial crop constitute a major asset of Cao Bang Province on the northern border of Vietnam.

In 1983, inspite of an inclement weather, the province obtained 120,000 tons of rice while soybean production was 3 percent above target. Many cooperatives harvested 7 or 8 tons of rice in two cropping seasons and 3 tons of maize per hectare.

Short-term industrial plants, particularly soybean, tobacco and tung trees have developed quickly, contributing to the increase of exports. Stock-breeding, following a temporary drop after the 1979 Chinese war of aggression, has picked up pace, with the cattle now standing at 160,000 head of cows, oxen and buffaloes.

Tobacco growing has been expanded rapidly and the state has bought nearly 100 tons more than in this period last year. Four thousand hectares have been planted with tung trees which is an important export line of Cao Bang.

The province is striving along the new direction for socioeconomic build-up laid down in the resolution of the party CC's 6th plenum, stepping up economic construction while boosting the fight against China's multi-faceted war of sabotage. In April and May last, the local armed forces and people beat back many Chinese intruders and destroyed several artillery grounds of the enemy.

The province is building a high-yield rice field of 15,000 hectares and 5,000 hectares of high-yield maize. It has set the target of 150,000 tons of rice by the end of 1985.

Also by that time, the province expects to have 1,500 tons of tobacco, 6,000 tons of soybean and to have increased its cattle by 4 to 6 percent, planted 20,000 more hectares of tung trees in addition to 3,000 hectares of cotton.

CSO: 4200/1009

AGRICULTURE

AN GIANG STEPS UP CARING FOR SUMMER-AUTUMN RICE CROP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Jul 84 p 2

[Article: "An Giang Concentrates Manpower on Intensive Cultivation of Summer-Autumn Rice, Sends 3,600 People to New Economic Zones in the Province"]

[Text] Because of the harvest of its winter-spring rice crop and land adjustments in a number of localities being completed late, which affected the soil-preparation program, An Giang Province has planted the summer-autumn rice in only 71,200 hectares, or 94.9 percent of its goal, by the end of the summer-autumn season this year.

To assist the localities in taking care of the rice plants, the province has sent all of the presently available fertilizers to them. As of the end of June, 13,516 tons of fertilizers and 500 tons of insecticide have been distributed to production installations. In addition to an average of 150 kilograms of urea per hectare, it provided 40,000 hectares of high-yielding rice with a rather large quantity of additional fertilizers (each hectare got 50 additional kilograms of urea) and the zones of alkaline soil with more phosphate and compound fertilizers. It has been directing the localities toward more weeding, puddling and applying fertilizers at the right time and in the right way to suit the different periods of growth of rice plants. Technical cadres have been sent to reinforce the production installations, to work in the fields, to assume leadership over caring for rice plants and detecting and fighting harmful insects. Water conservancy work was to make sure the summer-autumn rice would get enough water; flood control was especially considered a regular central task. The province drafted a flood prevention and control plan at an earlier time than in previous years. The production installations are mobilizing manpower for strengthening the network of dikes, drainage pipes, ditches, etc. in order to contain flood water.

In the first 6 months this year, An Giang persuaded and sent 625 families consisting of 3,697 people and 1,757 laborers to the new economic zones within

the province, thus fulfilling its plan goals by 157.4 percent in terms of labor and 147.8 percent in terms of population.

It tightly combined propaganda and persuasion with proper implementation of the investment policy in helping the families to go to and to build their new places of residence. This year An Giang has invested in favor of the families that went to the new economic zones nearly 400,000 dong, 200 house frames, more than 400 motor boats, etc. in order to create favorable conditions for them to stabilize their living early and to develop production. Carrying out the motto, "The state and the people work together," the province and its districts have granted loans totaling 902,000 dong to the localities where new economic zones were planned to allow them to dig 3 fresh-water canals for production and at the same time have invested more money in building 3 schools and 2 public health stations.

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CSO: 4209/411

AGRICULTURE

KIEN GIANG INCREASES SUMMER-FALL RICE AREA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jul 84 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Kien Giang Plants More Than 45,000 Hectares of Summer-Fall Rice, an Increase of 7,200 Hectares Over Last Year"]

[Text] The peasants of Kien Giang Province recently completed the planting of 45,311 hectares of summer-fall rice. Although that was only 90.6 percent of the area plan norm, it was the greatest area ever and was an increase of 7,200 hectares over last year's summer-fall crop.

The various kinds of materials and POL to serve agricultural machinery were supplied at an early date, so the districts prepared the soil earlier than in previous years. Land improvement, especially water conservancy, was promoted in all villages and hamlets in the province. Thanks to rapid soil preparation, favorable weather, initiative in organizing the rice variety structure, good quality, and significant quantities of fertilizer, many localities concluded their planting season early.

From the beginning of the season Tan Hiep District closely and specifically guided all aspects of production and planted more than 12,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, which surpassed the plan assigned by the province by 10.08 percent and was an increase of 2,370 hectares. Vinh Thuan District made progress in guiding production. Although the summer-fall area was small, during the first year the highest level was reached and the plan norm was surpassed by 4,020 hectares, an increase of 1,290 hectares over last year's summer-fall season.

During this year's summer-fall season Kien Giang has a high-yield rice area amounting to 27,000 hectares, 60 percent of the over-all area and an increase of more than 10,000 hectares over last year's summer-fall season.

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CSO: 4209/410

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

NORTHERN 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 7 August northern provinces had planted almost 1.2 million hectares of 10th-month rice, achieving more than 95 percent of their plan norm. Binh Tri Thien Province exceeded its plan norm by 1 percent while Cao Bang and Son La Provinces and Haiphong Municipality planted more than 95 percent of their planned areas. These provinces are striving to fulfill their set targets despite continued disturbances caused by the Chinese aggressors. [Summary] [BK111506 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Aug 84]

HAI HUNG RICE--As of 5 August Hai Hung had planted 114,000 hectares of rice, achieving 95 percent of its planned area or 5 percent more than the previous year. Peasants in the province have weeded 25,100 hectares of early 10th-month rice. Along with caring for their rice fields, peasants are mapping out plans to cope with possible floods to prevent their paddy from being damaged. [Summary] [BK111506 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 8 Aug 84]

THUAN HAI COOPERATIVIZATION--Thuan Hai Province has set up 292 cooperatives and 254 agricultural production collectives, thus bringing 84 percent of the local peasants' families into collective production. Over the past year the province provided additional training for 144 managerial cadres, 200 accountants, and 93 technicians to help them carry out their tasks effectively at various cooperatives. [Summary] [BK111506 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 Aug 84]

HAIPHONG IMPLEMENTS STATE PLAN--Haiphong Municipal People's Council recently held a conference to hear dissemination of the party Central Committee sixth plenum resolution and to discuss measures to fulfill the 1984 state plan. The municipality has planted 47,620 hectares of the 10th-month rice with an estimated average yield of 35 quintals per hectare. In industry, the province is striving to achieve a gross industrial output valued at 1.8 million dong. [Summary] [BK111506 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 9 Aug 84]

MINH HAI AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION--In the first 6 months of 1984, Minh Hai Province has set up another 1,421 production collectives. This figure, which shows an increase of 75 percent over last year, represents 102 percent of the plan for 1984 and brings the total number of these establishments to 2,791. During the same period, Minh Hai has also set up another 37 agricultural cooperatives, thus bringing to 43 the total number of agricultural cooperatives in the province. [Summary] [BK141329 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Aug 84]

STATE RECEIVES AN GIANG GRAIN--Up to the end of last May, An Giang Province has delivered more than 203,000 tons of paddy to the state's granary which represented 89 percent of the quota required for 1983-1984 tenth-month and winter-spring crops, or 73 percent of the entire 1984 food collection program. For the winter-spring crop alone, more than 158,000 tons were delivered to the state's granary. Phu Tan, Phu Chau and Cho Moi Districts delivered nearly 100,000 tons. In carrying out the food program, An Giang emphasized collecting for taxes and settling two-way contracts. Up to now, the province has collected 35,382 tons of tax-contribution paddy, thus basically completing its obligation for the whole year. The province has also collected 77,870 tons of paddy under the two-way economic contracts. The province only was able to purchase 9,598 tons of paddy at bonus-price although there was a large surplus of this commodity. The province is directing the localities to complete the collecting of taxes and the settling of two-way contracts and encouraging the peasants to barter and sell their surplus grain to the state. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Jun 84 p 1] 12238

CSO: 4209/391

LABOR

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON LABOR USE IN DISTRICTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jul 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Distributing and Using Labor in the Districts"]

[Text] Labor, land (including forests and seas), and trades are precious resources of our nation. The most important task, one that must be performed first of all, is bringing into play the collective mastership right in order to rationally and effectively use those precious resources in each installation, in each locality, and nationwide. Our struggle goals are to provide employment for all workers, rationally develop all types of land, develop all sectors and trades, attain high labor productivity and total output value, attain a rich, stable product structure, and gradually improve the people's living conditions.

In the process of developing and strengthening the district echelon a number of localities have made all-out efforts in drafting plans to rationally distribute and use social labor forces. Under the conditions of limited capital, the distribution of labor at the district level will create conditons for most rapidly tieing in labor with land and trades, promptly bring about high economic effectiveness, and create the premises for exercising the socialist collective mastership right in economic and social management activities.

During the past 3 years rich experience has been gained in drafting plans for the distribution and use of labor forces in 118 districts. The matters of most decisive significance were firmly grasping the district labor pool, implementing a production structure that is related to the labor structure, and correctly evaluating the present management situation and the use of labor at the basic level, in the sectors, and in the sphere of the district. Only on that basis can the district level determine the correct course of economic-social development and set forth rational, effective policies and measures for distributing and using labor. In the process of drafting labor plans at the district level there have appeared new elements and exemplalry models for each area, with dynamic, creative working methods. Nghi Loc District (Nghe Tinh) has much good experience in redistributing labor forces and has incresed its land utilization ratio from 1.2 to 1.5, created high-yield rice areas totalling more than 4,000 hectares, and invested labor in the areas specializing in the cultivation of short-term industrial crops in order to rapidly increase the output of agricultural products for export. In order to effectively use labor in the coastal area, Nghi Loc has developed a system of trades to supplement fishing which employs tens of thousands of workers and annually produces goods

valued at tens of millions of dong. Dien Ban District in Quang Nam-Da Nang reduced the ratio of workers in the cultivation sector from 67.8 to 58.4 percent, increased the ratio of workers in the animal husbandry sector from 6.8 to 12.8 percent, increased the annual rice yield from 67 to 112 quinals per hectare, the grain output from more than 35,000 tons to more than 75,000 tons, and the number of hogs from 15,500 to 105,000, developed the industry, small industry, and handicraft sectors, which employed more than 8,000 workers, and increased the total value of the sectors' output from 385,000 dong to more than 26 million dong. Thuy Nguyen District in Hai Phong redistributed its labor and population and did a good job of implementing the slogan "the state and the people work together" in clearing wasteland and improving the coastal saline, acidic soil areas, brought 900 hectares into two-crop rice cultivation, fully utilized bodies of water to raise shrimp and fish for export, etc.

Labor and population are now distributed very unevenly among the various areas. On the average, each lowland district has more than 70,000 workers and more than 33,000 hectares of natural land, hill areas have about 26,000 workers and about 110,000 hectares of natural land, and in the mountain region there are more than 20,000 workers but 140,000 hectares of land. Thus in addition to distributing labor and population locally each district and locality must have specific plans to participate in the strategy of distributing labor and population on a national scale. In recent years Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, and Binh Tri Thien provinces have done a good job of sending workers to the industrial crop state farms in the Central Highlands and eastern Nam Bo.

The actual situation of planning the distribution and use of labor at the district level demonstrates that it is necessary to, on the basis of the economic-social characteristics and production tradition of each locality and base, reorganize production and know how to concentrate labor, capital, and materials in the right way, and promptly bring about economic effectiveness. Relating plans to distribute and use workers with the population development plan is an urgent requirement. Each base and district must draft practical measures to rapidly lower the rate of natural population increase and advance to stabilizing the number of people and workers in the district.

Drafting district labor and population plans is a task with many difficulties. The mission of drafting labor distribution and utilization plans in the remaining 307 districts must also be fulfilled in a very brief time. That requires the greatest efforts at the district level and the specific, real assistance of the sectors and echelons, from the central level down to the provincial level. The prompt fulfillment of that mission will contribute to creating favorable conditions for the district echelon to draft short-range and long-range economic-social development plans.

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CSO: 4209/410

LABOR

MORE WORKERS SENT TO NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jul 84 p 1

[Unattributed article: "During First 6 Months of Year More Than 80,000 Workers Were Sent to the New Economic Zones and the State Farms Growing Industrial Crops"]

[Text] Since the beginning of the year 31 provinces have redistributed labor and population locally and on a national scale (at the same time last year only 27 provinces and municipalities had fulfilled that mission) and have sent more than 80,000 workers, an increase of more than 139.8 percent over the same period last year. Including dependents, nearly 174,000 people were sent, an increase of more than 146.9 percent over the same period last year.

During the recent period progress has been made in many respects in transferring labor and population. There has been close coordination between the labor sector and the State Planning Commission and the financial, banking, grain, commercial, and communications-transportation sectors; the quality of recruitment and assignment has improved; and more attention has been paid to the labor structure with regard to the ratios of party members and Youth Union members, technically trained workers, education, and public health. The provinces attaining high transfer rates in comparison to the annual plan included Kien Giang, Dac Lac, Dong Thap, Hai Phong, Song Be, Ha Tuyen, Thai Binh, and Ha Nam Ninh. The quality of the task of transferring labor and population is closely related to the contents of the task of preparing the destination areas, and the modes of mobilizing capital, materials, and labor for initial capital construction in the new economic zones. The Chau Hung, Route 14, and Gia Minh (Hai Phong) new economic locations have implemented the slogan of the central, local, and basic echelons concentrating capital, materials, and labor on building roads and water conservancy projects, and have paid attention to developing the collective and family economies, rapidly stabilizing the material and cultural living conditions of the workers and their children, and quickly producing agricultural products to exchange with the state and to export.

In transferring labor and population proper attention has been paid to developing the various kinds of industrial crops, such as rubber and coffee. Those two sectors received nearly 33,000 additional workers for the state farms in the Central Highlands and eastern Nam Bo, an increase over last year of more than 14,700 people. Many Mekong Delta provinces combined land adjustment and agricultural transformation with the redistribution of labor and population.

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

HAU GIANG PROVINCE PROMOTES PLANNED PARENTHOOD

Hanoi SUC KHOE in Vietnamese 5 Jul 84 p 7

[Article by Dr Tran Quang Thanh of the Hau Giang Public Health Service: "Hau Giang Promotes Planned Parenthood Campaign"]

[Text] Hau Giang, a province in the middle of the Mekong Delta, has a population of 2.4 million. The resolution of the Third Congress of the Hau Giang Provincial Party Committee officially assigned the norm of reducing the population growth rate from the present 2.46 percent to between 2 and 2.2 percent by 1985.

The provincial planned parenthood campaign committee set forth many implementation measures. During the past 3 years many organs have undergone clear transformation, set family planning emulation goals, awarded emulation titles, etc. The trade union, women's and cultural-information organs, the party schools, etc., have included the planned parenthood campaign in their instructional programs, and the mass information-propaganda organs have launched many extensive propaganda campaigns among the cadres and people.

In the province as a whole, 5 districts and cities and 30 organs, construction sites, state farms, and enterprises have set up campaign committees.

Many subwards and villages have used many methods to lower the population growth rate. For example, in 1983 An Lac subward lowered its rate of population increase to 1.45 percent and Tan An and An Phu districts (municipality of Can Tho) lowered their population growth rates to 1.6 percent. By the end of 1983 the municipality of Can Tho as a whole had attained a natural population growth rate of 1.47 percent. Xoai Lon hamlet, My Huong village (My Tu Village) attained a rate of .82 percent.

Twenty-five organs attained a birth rate of under 8 percent and many units, such as the provincial polyclinic, the Tra Noc power plant, the Hau Giang machine shop, the Nam Non normal school, the Communications-Transportation Service, the Women's Federation, etc., surpassed the norm.

The mother and children protection clinics cooperated with the provincial women's federation in carrying out the training of hundreds of management and specialized technical cadres for the subward and village public health and midwifery clinics.

In the province there are 155 midwifery clinics and 55 village and subward clinics which give examinations, treat gynecological disorders, and install interuterine devices. With 60 units and thousands of women's protection teams with many mobile units which carry out propaganda activities, install IUDs, and treat women's illnesses, many good results have been attained.

In 1983 Hau Giang underwent a strong transformation in its planned parenthood work. Some 9,917 women voluntarily had IUDs installed (99.17 percent), 17,955 people had abortions, 1,170 women had tubal ligations, 12,098 people used condoms (55 percent), 77,804 women had gynecological examinations, and 57,180 women were treated for gynecological disorders.

During the 4-year period between 1980 and 1983 25,481 women in the province voluntarily installed IUDs, 70,870 used birth control pills, 77,940 used condoms, 47,048 had abortions, 3,375 had tubal ligations, 195,306 had gynecological examinations, and 138,242 underwent gynecological treatment.

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CSO; 4209/410

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

DECISION ISSUED ON FOOD PRICES PAID BY HOSPITALS

Hanoi SUC KHOE in Vietnamese 20 Jun 84 p 6

[Council of Ministers Decision No 465/VG, dated 30 March 1984: "On Food Prices for Hospitals"]

[Text] In order to ensure good, nutritious meals for patients so that they can rapidly recover their health and get well, as recommended by the Ministry of Public Health the Chairman of the Council of Ministers has decided that from now on the Ministry of Home Trade will supply foodstuffs to the hospitals at state guidance prices. In the immediate future, while waiting for the Council of Ministers to determine new retail prices, foodstuffs will be sold at the following prices:

--Meat	80 dong per kg
--Grade 2 fish sauce	15 dong per liter
--Peanuts	15 dong per kg
--Grade 4 ocean fish	30 dong per kg
--MSG	350 dong per kg

The commercial enterprises will include in their business losses the difference between the above retail prices and the guaranteed commercial prices. Any profit at the end of a quarter or year, after making up for losses, will be paid into the budget. Losses will be made up from the budget.

The Ministry of Finance grants funds to the hospitals on the basis of the volume of in-kind rations and the stabilized retail selling prices listed above.

The Ministry of Home Trade and the Ministry of Public Health will issue circulars providing specific guidance regarding the implementation of that decision.

Signed: Chairman, Council of Ministers
Vice Chairman Tran Phuong

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

NGHE TINH STORM DAMAGE--Hanoi, 4 Aug (VNA)--At 1530 hours on 2 August 1984, a whirlwind hit two villages in the northern central Vietnam province of Nghe Tinh, destroying 2,506 homes, a number of classrooms, creches and stores, and 6 hectares of perennial trees and subsidiary crops. The villages are Son Phu and Son Trung, in Huong Son District. An hour later the same day, a second whirlwind struck seven other villages--Thach Long, Thach Ha, Thach Dong, Thach Khe, Thach Lac, Thach Tri and Thach Tuong--in Thach Ha District, injuring four persons, destroying 15 homes, and damaging 200 others, and wrecking 8,500 perennial trees. The provincial administration as well as the Huong Son and Thach Ha District authorities had promptly helped the people in the stricken areas to stabilize their life and restore production. [Text] [OW041714 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 4 Aug 84]

CSO: 4200/1009

ARTICLE SURVEYS DEVELOPMENTS IN NUCLEAR RESEARCH

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 5, May 84 pp 44-46

[Article by Le Ngoc Khue: "The Activities under Program 50-01"]

[Text] The program on the use of atomic energy in the various fields of the national economy has produced initial results in the use of radioisotopes in agriculture, public health, industry, geology and so forth. The start of the Da Lat Nuclear Reactor will create sources of radioisotopes to meet needs within the various sectors. The establishment of radioactivity safety standards must be accelerated.

I. The Objectives and Subjects

Program 50.01 on the use of atomic energy in the various fields of the national economy has two main objectives:

1. Widely and effectively applying nuclear methods and radioisotopes in the various fields of the national economy and, in particular, effectively utilizing the Da Lat nuclear reactor.
2. Preparing the conditions for introducing atomic power in Vietnam after 1990.

The program consists of 29 projects related to 9 different subjects:

Subject 1: the use of the IVV-9 nuclear reactor and nuclear methods to serve the needs of the national economy and scientific research (three projects).

Subject 2: researching and applying the various industrial processes for the production of radioisotopes and labelling compounds to serve the needs of public health, agriculture, industry, geology and scientific research (one project).

Subject 3: researching and applying ionized radiation in biology and agriculture (five projects).

Subject 4: researching and applying ionized radiation in medical science to diagnose, treat and prevent illness (five projects).

Subject 5: researching and applying ionized radiation in industry (two projects).

Subject 6: researching the questions of radioactivity safety and the measurement of radioactivity (four projects).

Subject 7: researching, designing, test manufacturing, maintaining and using ionized radiation recording and measuring equipment in support of basic research, applied research and natural resource exploration (five projects).

Subject 8: researching the fundamentals underlying economic-technical argumentation for the construction of atomic power plants in Vietnam after 1990 (two projects).

Subject 9: researching those aspects of physics and technology that are necessary to maintain reactor operation and the technical questions of atomic power (two projects).

In subjects 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, we have met the first objective. In subject 8, we have met the second objective. In subjects 6, 7 and 9, the necessary conditions have been created for meeting both the first and second objectives.

II. Initial Results

The first stage of the project to restore and enlarge the nuclear reactor has been completed. On 11 January 1983, reactor fission was successfully initiated. In early February, 1983, the reactor was put into operation at nominal capacity. The neutron flux within the core reached $10^{13}\text{m/cm}^2\cdot\text{s}$. The sample irradiation capacity of the reactor is very large. It is possible to produce sources of radioisotopes in the reactor sufficient to virtually meet the radioisotope needs of our country in all fields. The production of 0.5 Ci and P-32 to meet the requirements of agriculture and biology and the production of a number of radioactive materials, such as Co-50, Fe-59 and so forth are projected for 1984. Standards are being completed on the manufacture of the Tc-99m isotope generator to support public health and research projects in the fields of biology, agriculture and chemistry. Standards will be completed on the activation analysis of gold in minerals within the reactor. Efforts are now underway to research, design and make irradiation crevices within the fuel assemblies to support the sterilization of public health instruments and the polymerization of wood. Standards on the manufacture of micron-size filtration membranes from the traces of fission fragments or alpha particles are being researched. Industrial standards have been completed on the vulcanizing of rubber within a source of radioactivity. The conditions are being established for combining wood + polymers within a source of radioactivity. A program is being developed for making effective use of the nuclear reactor.

In recent years, in order to make preparations for the effective use of the nuclear reactor, the program 50.01 management committee has organized and

promoted research projects on the use of radioisotopes in medical science, agriculture, industry and so forth and a number of initial results have been achieved.

Within medical science, the use of radioisotopes and labelling compounds has been initiated in research and treatment. Many in vitro and in vivo radiology recording and measuring techniques have been perfected. Research is being conducted in the application of radiology in immunology to determine hormone levels in the diagnosis of diseases of the endocrine system. Radioisotopes have been used to study the pathology of some common diseases in our country, such as goiter and other thyroid disorders, malaria, anemia, liver and gall bladder disorders, etc. Nonsealed radioisotopes have been used to successfully treat goiter and polycythemia vera. Radioisotopes have been used to study a number of traditional ethnic medicines, such as the effect of "nhan tran cai troi" on liver disorders and the effect of salapex and ginseng on the blood production system. In 1984, we will test produce liver and blood supplements in pill form through the results of this research. A number of compounds to protect against, remove and eliminate body odor have been researched and successfully manufactured from plants and animals within our country. Gamma ray sterilization of public health implements has been researched and applied. The sterilization rate has been determined to be 2.5 Mard. It is projected that some 10,000 items will be sterilized on a test basis in 1984 (syringes, intrauterine loops, surgical gloves...).

Within agriculture, the effects of ionized radiation on the growth process of and genetic mutations in several crops have been studied. It has been determined that a dosage of 5,000-6,000 rad increases the yield of corn in the Lam Dong area by 10 percent; a trial was conducted on 30 hectares. It has been determined that 6,000 to 8,000 rad increases the yield of soybeans by 11 percent; a trial is now being conducted on 10 hectares.

Standards are being developed on producing indeterminant cabbage buds by means of ionized radiation. It has been found that a dosage of 7,000 to 12,000 rad increases the uniformity of cabbage heads, causes heads to form 5 to 7 days earlier and increases the tightness of cabbage heads. Research has been completed on the influence of a number of acidic and sulfate factors on the absorption and movement of P-32 and the synthesis of nucleic acid in several typical rice varieties. Radioisotopes are being used to understand the role of phosphorus in the ability of spring rice to withstand cold weather and assess the influence of acidity and salinity upon the quality of rice. Radioisotopes are being used to study photosynthesis in corn and duckweed. The use of radioisotopes to study the influence of thyroid functions upon hog growth has been completed. On the basis of this work, the drug Thireoidin was test produced for hogs growing slowly as a result of thyroid disorder. After 2 months of using this product, the thyroid function of emaciated hogs was restored and they began to grow rapidly. Radioisotopes are being used to study the influence of thyroid function upon hog reproduction. Radioisotopes have been used to study the mechanism by which the biological stimulants Sinsumin and Costimulatoy increase hog weight.

Within industry, a cobalt-60 source and a cesium-137 source have been used in gamma radiography to detect defects, thereby supporting a number of projects

well, such as the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant, the Nam Dinh Textile Mill, the Thang Long Bridge and so forth. Standards are being devised on measuring the thickness of lightweight, thin materials by passing beta and gamma rays through them and measuring viscosity by means of gamma radiation. A shuttle containing radioactive material has been used to pump many different types of liquid fuels in succession through an underground pipe. This effort has yielded large economic returns and will reduce the number of pipelines needed; at present, it is being used in the cleaning of pipes and removal of the fuel that remains in pipes following each phase of operation so that all fuel can be utilized.

In addition, the projects that have been applied and developed in the nuclear methods of quantitative analysis have also produced many results. Standards have been completed on x-ray fluorescence analysis of rare earth metals, polymetallic ores and trace elements in agricultural science, biology and medical science. Natural gamma and beta ray measuring methods have been perfected for use in the rapid analysis of radioactive ores to meet the requirements of geological projects. The use of activation analysis with Am-Be as the source is being researched for the analysis of bauxite in its natural state. A tin analysis machine has been assembled based on the Mossbauer method and this method is being used to analyze tin in its natural state. We have improved and increased the accuracy of the method used to determine the radioactive elements within geologic samples, such as the U/Rn ratio at photopeak 186 keV. We have adjusted the absorption rate and investigated the sample capture method on the Canberra gamma spectrum and applied this method in the analysis of geologic samples with various ratios of U, Th and K content.

We have researched and completed the building of a background squelch system for a semi-conductor detector used to detect very weak gamma ray activity in environmental samples. This squelch system enables the detection of uranium and cesium contents as low and 10^{-5} percent and also enables the detection of cesium-137 artificial radioisotopes from nuclear explosions in a number of environmental samples.

As regards basic scientific research to develop radioactivity safety standards in our country, not much has been done. We have only now completed the draft of radioactivity safety standards and will soon complete the draft of the code of regulations on the safe transportation of radioactive materials and the code on the operation of the nuclear reactor for research purposes. We have researched and applied the methods of measuring radioactivity doses in humans and human dose standards and begun to distribute personal dosimeters to personnel who come in contact with radioactivity. We have researched the measurement of high doses and completed the introduction of Fricke dosimeters, which measure dose exposures from 10^3 - 10^4 rad. A remote inspection of the environment around the reactor has been conducted. Basic data has been collected on the natural and man-made background in Da Lat, Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

A number of results have also been achieved in researching and developing electron-nuclear systems to scan and process data. We have designed and test manufactured five MOK-2 and MOK-3 single line spectrometers that enable single line spectroscopy and the on-screen separation of the radioactivity being

studied or the application of the bombardment-whole counting within a predetermined interval technique. The test manufacture of 10 additional spectrometers for laboratories is projected for 1984. We have designed and manufactured a number of general purpose electromagnets, testing generators, electronic equipment for x-ray machines... We have designed and test manufactured a portable radioactivity intensity gauge and a single line field spectrometer for use in geological exploration.

In addition, we have completed the economic-technical argumentation on the development of atomic power in Vietnam.

III. Proposals

The start of the Da Lat Nuclear Reactor has opened the prospect for the wider use of atomic energy within the various fields of the national economy. It is suggested that management and scientific agencies coordinate their efforts in order to utilize the reactor as effectively as possible.

On the other hand, it is suggested that the sectors and localities related to the activity of the reactor and the use of its products (beginning with the leadership committee of the Institute of Nuclear Research) fully concern themselves with and create every condition necessary for maintaining the safety of each person who works with radioactivity and the safety of the people, in general.

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