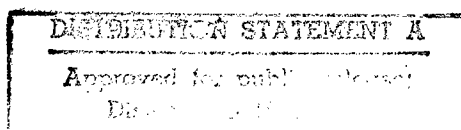


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25 May 1985

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AUSTRALIA

EDITORIAL ADDRESSES URANIUM EXPORT 'CONFUSION'

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 25 Feb 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Confusion Over Our Uranium Export Policy"]

[Text]

THE confusion surrounding the possible sale of Australian uranium to France by a West German company is a product of the confusion underlying the Federal Government's policy on uranium exports.

Mr Hawke and those of his colleagues who favour the export of uranium, a view shared by most Australians, have not had an easy task in imposing their opinions on the activists of the ALP. In order to prevent our uranium industry from being shut down altogether they have had to compromise; and while compromises are often unavoidable in politics, they are seldom the most logical answer to a problem.

Because of the widespread hostility within the ALP to French nuclear tests it was obvious there could be unpleasant domestic repercussions if it turned out France's tests had been made possible by the sale of Australian uranium. Not surprisingly, the ALP leadership decided to try to avoid potential difficulty by taking the line of least resistance. Its outcome was that the party policy, and therefore that of the present Government, is that no Australian uranium should be sold to France.

It ought to have been expected that it would not take long for the embargo to endanger our uranium export markets. France is a member of the European Community and the community has as one of its most

basic principles the furtherance of free trade among its members.

Consequently, any member nation which attempted to prevent the export to another member of uranium originally from Australia would be in breach of the community rules. It is also possible, although no action in this direction has so far been taken, that the community as a whole could retaliate against Australia if we attempted to discriminate against one of its members.

The rather bewildering controversy which developed last week arose when a West German company let it be known it intended to sell to France 100 short tons of uranium which were part of a consignment purchased under contract from an Australian company.

It would seem that under the terms of Labor policy the Federal Government would be obliged to cancel the contract as the most obvious means of enforcing the ban on exporting uranium to France. The Minister for Trade, Mr Dawkins, has, however, announced the contract will be allowed to stand. His reason is that the German company was not really contemplating the sale to France and it had deliberately and misleadingly allowed the story to circulate so it could be released from a contract it wanted to get out of.

The German company has denied it wishes to terminate the contract and it has reaffirmed it "assumes" the

uranium in question will be used in France. It is impossible for an outsider to tell where the truth lies on the evidence now available. But it seems the Darwin branch of the Waterside Workers Federation is not completely convinced by the Minister and might refuse to load the uranium involved.

If Australia had a monopoly of uranium production this rather farcical episode might not matter. This, unhappily, is not the case and we should take last week's events as a warning that our ban on France is not only ultimately unenforceable but could destroy our access to the entire western European uranium market.

If it seriously wants to take advantage of what could be one of our major export industries, the Government cannot permit the continuance of a ban which could do more harm to Australia than to anyone else. This might involve a fight within the ALP, but it would be a fight well worth winning.

CSO: 4200/768

AUSTRALIA

PAPER URGES FRIENDLY POLICY TOWARD CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 27 Feb 85 p 10

[Editorial: "Kampuchea's Struggle"]

[Text]

THE presence in Australia of Prince Norodom Sihanouk should be a valuable reminder that the departure of the Western powers from Indo-China has brought that tragic peninsula neither peace nor an end to colonialism.

Prince Sihanouk's former home, Kampuchea, or Cambodia, as it was known before the communist Khmer Rouge seized control, is now occupied by more than 20 divisions - 200,000 soldiers - of the Vietnamese Army. And the nominal government of the so-called "People's Republic of Kampuchea", presided over by the former senior Khmer Rouge official, Heng Samrin, is no more than a branch office of the Hanoi regime. Vietnamese dominance of the third, allegedly independent, Indo-Chinese nation, Laos, is equally pervasive.

The people of Kampuchea have endured a long history of foreign invasions and occupations. After centuries during which their country was under constant threat from its neighbours, it spent 100 years as a virtual colony of France and was a victim of Japanese expansionism during World War II.

It regained full independence under Prince Sihanouk's leadership in 1953. Almost immediately it was caught up with Vietnam's internal conflicts and the fighting between the Vietnamese communists and the French and then with the United States and its allies.

But even this bitter past could not have served as a warning of what was yet to come. The sufferings of the Kampucheans had never previously been comparable with the horrors they have undergone at the hands of various manifestations of communism.

After the Khmer Rouge achieved victory in 1975 with the help of Vietnam, the new order quickly established a record of mass murder to rival the genocide of Hitler's Nazis. Even the more conservative estimates indicate that more than two million Kampucheans, or about one third of the population, were killed under the dictatorship of the Khmer Rouge leader, Pol Pot, and religion, culture and learning were all but destroyed.

Because of differences arising from rivalry and disagreement on policy rather than because of revulsion at this carnage, the Hanoi regime successfully invaded Kampuchea in 1979. It set up its puppet government and returned Kampuchea to a condition of colonialism of conspicuous brutality and repressiveness.

But resistance has not been crushed. The forces of "Democratic Kampuchea", which Prince Sihanouk represents, are still waging a determined struggle against the occupiers. But it is a struggle which the West has largely ignored.

The largest element in the resistance coalition is the discredited and brutish Khmer Rouge which

receives considerable military assistance from its old ally, China. The democratic groups led by Prince Sihanouk and the former prime minister, Mr Son Sann, have received some encouragement but little by way of arms from ASEAN members such as Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia.

Our visitor will no doubt try to persuade the Australian Government to offer similar help, even if it would be too much for him to hope that we should offer more material help. At the very least he should be able to convince it that, whatever might have happened in the past, Vietnam is no longer a victim but an aggressor, that it has disqualified itself from receiving our aid for as long as its aggression continues, and that its client government in Kampuchea has no claim to be recognised as a legitimate representative of the Kampuchean nation.

CSO: 4200/767

AUSTRALIA

ALP FACTIONS ANALYZED, CRITICIZED

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 27 Feb 85 p 10

[Editorial: "ALP: The Rise of the Factions"]

[Text]

THE BREAKFAST at the Lodge last week when Mr Hawke met the leaders of the three Caucus factions has ended the bout of public brawling and grandstanding that has gone on intermittently since election night last December. It is unlikely, however, that the truce will last. Taxation reform and the unfolding ANZUS row, with its likely spill-over into US-Australian relations, are two of the more likely topics to provoke the groupings into renewed public prominence.

Factionalism, of course, is not new to the ALP, or unique to that party. Mass political parties in all democracies after all are essentially coalitions of interests, each striving for influence and often represented by dedicated, ambitious people. There have also been other groupings, often crossing ideological lines, which formed around State and personal loyalties, or to push for particular policies. The same is true of the non-Labor parties, even if the differences are much less public.

Developments inside the ALP over the past 15 years, however, have pushed the politics of sub-groupings in that

party to a new pitch. There is no precedent for the highly public exercise of power and influence the factions now wield inside the Federal Caucus, and by extension, on the Government. There are a number of reasons for this change. The first is that the factions are now highly formalised. The seed of this growth was first sown in 1971 with the Federal intervention in Victoria. One of the resulting reforms was the introduction of proportional representation in voting to fill party appointments, including State executives and policy and pre-selections committees. Other branches, including NSW, followed. It thus became essential to be tightly organised so as to reap a share of the spoils. As they now operate in Canberra, the factions have recognisable leaders and spokesmen, their members are openly identified, newsletters and policy papers are produced and they caucus as a group.

The second reason why the factions are so active is Mr Hawke's close identification with the Right. He is the first Labor leader to openly and exclusively associate himself with a faction, even to attend-

ing meetings of his group. His career at the ACTU, launched incidentally with the aid of the Left, was attended throughout with factional drama, the legacy of which inevitably carried over into his parliamentary career.

In one sense, the way the factions operate reflects the "new" ALP member — better-educated, more sophisticated politically, more aware that the party benefits from an orderly sharing of influence and power instead of the winner-takes-all approach. But, factionalism in the Caucus also has the potential for destroying the Hawke Government. Because the Prime Minister is so closely aligned to one section, criticism of the Right amounts to criticism of Mr Hawke. Each shot fired invites retaliation, each exchange causes increased damage. The MX row was a good example. This process inevitably destabilises a government and, in the present circumstances, weakens the Prime Minister's standing. The electorate has demonstrated time and again that it will not elect to government a divided, feuding party, or one that gives such an impression. Consensus politics at the national level has served Mr Hawke well at two elections. Unless he can achieve it within his own party, without a public, factional brawl each time a sensitive issue arises, the voters will surely retaliate.

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AUSTRALIA

FOREIGN BANKS LICENSED, CHOICES ANALYZED

Local Banks Accept Newcomers

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 28 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Stephen Hutcheon]

[Text]

The local banking community yesterday took the announcement of the new bank licence winners squarely on the chin, hardly flinching at what to many was an unsurprising result.

While the winners wallowed in the glory of their successes, Australian bankers were also pleased with the result, commenting on the quality of the new banks and the opportunity that they now had to open fully-fledged operations in Hong Kong and Japan.

By granting licences to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and three Japanese Banks, the four major Australian trading banks — Westpac, the ANZ, the National Australia and the Commonwealth — now have access to the previously restricted markets of Hong Kong and Japan.

"I think was a good decision to let in as many banks as they did," said Mr Chris Corrigan, the managing director of BT Australia, one of the successful applicants. "It's a big step forward for Australia to get some competition going in the banking sector."

The most surprising aspect of yesterday's announcement, however, — apart from the inclusion of J.P. Morgan — was the fact that over half the licence winners were allowed in on a wholly-owned basis.

These were the Bank of Tokyo,

the Deutsches Bank, the Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation, Citibank, J.P. Morgan & Co, Bankers Trust Corporation, Barclays, National Westminster and the National Bank of New Zealand.

According to the ANZ Bank's chief executive, Mr Will Bailey, many of the banks that were admitted on the provision that they took local equity partners would be miffed that they didn't try harder to obtain a bank licence for a wholly-owned operation.

Mr Bailey had expected there to only be 12 licence winners, but was pleased with the good range of banks included in the final list of 16.

"There's a lot of muscle going out into the market and a lot of good names there," he said.

The managing director of Westpac, Mr Bob White, welcomed the announcement as another step towards the removal of the controls which had impaired the efficiency of the banking system.

He said the only aspect which had surprised him was the fact that four New York banks had been included in the list.

The senior Citibank representative and chairman of Citicorp Australia Holdings Ltd, Mr Michael Cannon-Brookes, said the new bank, to be called Citibank Ltd would have a com-

mitted capital of \$400 million of which \$280 would be paid-up immediately.

He said the bank intended to have branches operating in each capital city in Australia within a year and within five years would create a distribution network of some 50 branches across the country.

"Our competitive position has been hampered in the past by the lack of a banking licence in the regulated marketplace," he said. "We are planning to compete on all fronts, with equal emphasis on individuals, corporations and Government."

The National Westminster Bank yesterday said the new local operation would be called the Nat West Australia Bank Ltd with offices in Sydney and Melbourne with a further eight branches in other key centres to provide representation in all states and territories.

Another British Bank, Barclays, announced that its new operation would be called Barclays bank Australia Ltd and predicted that the bank's shareholder's funds would reach about \$200 million by 1990.

Barclays said its submission was on the basis that it would hold a 100 per cent interest in the new

bank, but that it would be looking to introduce Australian equity within two years.

The New South Wales Premier, Mr Wran, said the decision by 9 of the 16 licence winners to establish their headquarters in Sydney confirmed beyond all doubt Sydney's pre-eminence as the financial capital of Australia. About 2,000 of the anticipated 3,500 extra jobs

to be created would be generated in Sydney.

The chairman of the Western Australian Development Corporation, Mr John Horgan said today the WA-sponsored foreign bank applicant would open its new bank, to be called IBJ Australia Ltd, before Christmas.

The bank, with an issued capital of \$100 million, will comprise the

Industrial Bank of Japan (50 percent), WADC (30 percent), Town and Country Building Society (10 percent) and the State Government Insurance Office (10 percent).

But Mr Horgan said the WADC was likely to sell some of its share, probably up to 15 percent, after the bank had become profitable.

Keating Sought Quid Pro Quo

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 28 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Peter Freeman]

[Text]

Yesterday's decision on foreign bank licences is the latest in a long list of hard-headed financial decisions the Hawke Government has made. With perhaps only one or two exceptions there are sound reasons for choosing the 16 bank winners.

There is little doubt the Treasurer, Mr Keating, used these forcefully when convincing his Labor Party colleagues to opt for such an unexpectedly large number of new banks.

While a rational enough decision it was not being tipped even three weeks ago.

In the past the trouble has been that Labor governments have frequently put more emphasis on emotion than on rationality.

For some influential members of the party, foreign banks are anathema, to be equated with the worst evils of international capitalism.

That this sort of strongly held prejudice did not win the day is symptomatic of the new-look Labor Government being run by Mr Hawke and Mr Keating.

Of the 16 new banking licences seven were almost certainly awarded for what might loosely be called political reasons. That is, they were not chosen for what they can directly contribute to the Australian financial system but because of possible indirect, largely financial benefits that it is hoped will follow.

These are the three Japanese banks (Bank of Tokyo, Industrial Bank of Japan and Mitsubishi Bank), the Bank of New Zealand, Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation (OCBC), Hong Kong Shanghai Bank and Standard Chartered.

In the case of the Japanese banks their presence in Australia achieves one key goal — access to Japan for Australian banks.

It was the sensitivity of this reciprocity issue which pushed the banking decision back to yesterday.

The Bank of New Zealand reflects the same reciprocity issue.

Australia's banks have access to New Zealand; the reverse should also apply.

The entry of Singapore-based OCBC is a political gesture to bolster foreign relations with ASEAN.

Hong Kong Shanghai Bank almost certainly fits into the same category, although its close relations with the Victorian Government would have also been significant.

State connections were particularly vital in the case of the Standard Chartered Bank, whose Australian offshoot will be based in economically hard-pressed Adelaide.

Of the other nine banks two, the Deutsche Bank and J.P. Morgan, were included mainly to add an extra touch of class to the list, but

also because of their expertise in international loan raising — a useful skill for a government such as Australia's which looks to tapping overseas loan funds.

Significantly, neither have worrying Third World debt exposures.

Of the remaining seven successful applicants all but Bankers Trust meet the Government's most important criteria for boosting banking competition in Australia — they are first-class international banks which already have a local financial presence and which will attempt to compete with the existing banks in a whole range of areas, including retail banking.

Citibank, Bank of America (with Coles), Chase Manhattan (with the AMP), Barclays, National Westminster and the Royal Bank of Canada (with the National Mutual) all meet these criteria.

All are on record as being committed to retail banking, not just wholesale finance for the bigger companies.

The same is not true of Bankers Trust. It is, and intends to remain, largely a wholesale bank.

So why include it?

The reason probably isn't all that hard to find. With its local offshoot BT Australia now the most successful and innovative of all merchant banks, it would have been hard to leave it out of a list — especially when it runs as long as 16.

CSO: 4200/767

INDONESIA

ARMED FORCES DESCRIBED AS MARKING TIME

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 15 Feb 85 p 8

[Article by Harold Crouch]

[Text]

JAKARTA: The commander of Indonesia's armed forces, General Benny Murdani, caused a stir in ASEAN circles in February 1984 when, during a visit to Hanoi, he said that Vietnam represented no military threat to ASEAN. After surveying the condition and armaments of Vietnam's forces, General Murdani reportedly said that they were in no position to launch an "expedition" against ASEAN.

His comments were not a new departure in Indonesian policy, but simply a blunt restatement of basic Indonesian sentiments — though they are usually not expressed so clearly by the Foreign Affairs Ministry because of its greater sensitivity to ASEAN, and particularly Thai, feelings.

Of the ASEAN states, Indonesia has always been the strongest proponent of the view that any long-term threat comes from China rather than Vietnam.

But the Chinese threat, for at least the next decade or two, is seen in terms of Chinese support for domestic dissidence. In 1982, President Soeharto stated that China was not "a physical military threat" but a threat through "subversion and infiltration".

In the long run, there is concern that economic development in China might turn the country into a major military power capable of launching an "expedition" but for the time being such a possibility is not a cause for concern.

In October 1984, General Murdani summed up Indonesia's view of its external environment when he told reporters that Indonesia did not expect to face an external threat before the year 2000. The implication of his statement was that there was no urgency to acquire new conventional armaments capable of facing an invasion from outside, but that the main emphasis should be given to the military's internal-security function.

However, a substantial increase in Indonesia's conventional strength took place at the turn of the decade. Institute of Strategic Studies statistics

showed a rise in defence expenditure from US\$1.47 billion in 1970-80 to US\$2.39 billion in 1981. The Air Force's Avon Sabres were replaced with American F5E and F5F fighters, and Skyhawk A4 and TA4 fighter-bombers were acquired. The navy bought two Type 209 submarines from West Germany and three modern Dutch-built Fatahilah-class corvettes, armed with Exocet missiles.

The sudden increase in hardware could be seen in part as a response to a changing strategic environment. Before the Indo-Chinese communist victories in 1975, there was no possibility of Indonesian territory being threatened with invasion. But the American departure from Vietnam and the closure of its bases in Thailand left Vietnam with the most powerful military force in South-East Asia.

While Indonesia did not fear a direct Vietnamese attack on Indonesia, the new situation caused concern in some Indonesian military circles, not only because of the possibility that fighting in Kampuchea might spill over into Thailand but, more seriously from the Indonesian point of view, the potential for conflict in the South China Sea around the Natuna Islands.

While Indonesia's possession of the islands is not in dispute, Vietnam and Indonesia have conflicting claims to part of the sea, which is thought to be an oil-bearing area. The possibility of a South China Sea conflict with Vietnam was an important stimulus to the military-hardware purchasing program, and in 1980-81 two huge military exercises involving more than 30,000 troops were held in which conventional forces were mobilised to meet an "invader from the north" which seemed to resemble Vietnam.

But perhaps the most crucial factor in the expansion of the military budget was simply the availability of funds.

The stimulus to improve the armed forces' capacity happened to coincide with an economic boom. The Iranian revolution pushed up oil prices,

and Indonesia's export earnings rose to a point where more foreign exchange was available than the economy could absorb. Although the economic technocrats in the Government proposed that the surplus be invested abroad, the military leaders regarded the oil-price increases as a golden opportunity to acquire armaments.

During the past few years, however, the strategic stimulus and the economic opportunity to acquire expensive modern armaments have been reduced. The initial fears of conflict over Natuna have receded and negotiations have been in progress with Vietnam for several years, though no breakthrough has been reached. And the fall in oil prices plus the expectation that they will not rise again during the rest of this decade mean that funds for the purchase of military equipment will remain limited.

In the absence of a clear external threat and the restricted availability of funds to buy new hardware, the Indonesian armed forces are unlikely to experience another sharp growth in conventional capacity as they did in 1979-82. The main emphasis now seems to be on organisational rationalisation and keeping up to date with advances in military technology.

The air force, which has 16 F5 fighters and 31 A4 fighter-bombers, hopes to acquire F16s from the US, but so far the Americans have been reluctant to supply this expensive fighter. The Americans argue that Indonesia would be better off buying new F5s or similar aircraft for a quarter of the price of the F16, while others say that funds could be best used for economic development.

One Indonesian general explained, however, that Indonesia wants to acquire the F16 not because it feels threatened, but because it wants its pilots and technicians to keep abreast of developments in modern technology.

He pointed out that Indonesia does not want to repeat its experience of the early 1960s when the Soviets provided MiG21 aircraft which required about 2,000 Soviet technicians for their upkeep. It is argued that it would be useful for Indonesia to acquire a small number of F16s now so that the Indonesian Air Force can familiarise itself with advanced technology.

The navy's capacity is still limited. Of its three submarines, the two West German-built Type 209 vessels are in good condition, but the remaining Soviet-built vessel is only used for training. Two Soviet-supplied frigates are still active, together with four World War II-vintage Jones class frigates from the US. The most modern ships are the three Fatahilah-class corvettes and fast patrol craft armed with Exocet missiles.

The acquisition of three re-fitted but aging Tribal-class destroyer escorts from Britain this year will not contribute greatly to the modernisation of the fleet as these ships had already been withdrawn

from service in the Royal Navy.

Meanwhile, the navy is to be re-organised, with the fleet being divided into two. The Eastern Fleet will have its headquarters at the naval base at Surabaya in East Java, while the Western Fleet will eventually be headquartered at a new base to be built at Teluk Ratai, near Hampung in South Sumatra.

The goal of keeping abreast with advanced technology is also being pursued with the acquisition of long-distance radar and the recently announced \$US120 million contract to buy Rapier surface-to-air missiles from Britain.

Although Indonesia's conventional capacity to meet an attack by an external aggressor is expected to grow gradually during the next decade, the main emphasis under General Murdani seems to be on the army.

His predecessor, General Mohammad Yusuf, planned to expand the army's size to 100 battalions. Whether this target has been attained is not clear but General Murdani's emphasis seems to be on ensuring that there is a combat-ready force of about two divisions or 20 battalions.

In an interview with the weekly *Tempo* in 1983, General Murdani said that it was not necessary to waste bullets by giving full target practice to the entire army; it would be enough if about 20 battalions were kept in combat-ready condition.

The army's resources for internal security have been under strain due to the continuing resistance of Fretilin guerrillas in East Timor.

Foreign observers have suggested that as many as 20 army battalions with about 15,000 men have been sent to East Timor, though General Murdani said in December 1984 that there were only 14 battalions with about 7,000 men (assuming only 500-550 men to a battalion instead of about 750).

Taking into account the need for regular troop rotation, it would appear that virtually all combat-ready forces are tied up by the East Timor resistance, which means that there are few first-rate troops left over for any other purpose.

The size of Indonesia's armed forces, totalling about 280,000 excluding the police, has sometimes caused nervousness among the country's neighbours. Voices of concern have been raised in Australia — and, especially, in Papua New Guinea — and are sometimes even heard in non-government circles in Singapore and Malaysia. But the Indonesian capacity for expansionism, even if the will existed, is still very weak.

One retired general said, only half jokingly, that the armed forces have enough trouble controlling Indonesia's own territory without trying to control anyone else's, and a civilian official pointed out that it will be a long time before Indonesia's economy could support a sustained external campaign.

INDONESIA

MINISTER STRESSES NEEDS FOR INVESTMENTS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 27 Mar 85 p A1

[Text]

Jakarta, March 25 (ANTARA).-- Coordinating Minister of Economy, Finance and Industry Prof.Dr.Ali Wardhana Monday affirmed that Indonesia's economic growth will not increase unless it is supported by investments either domestic or foreign.

Without support of new investments, there will also be no new employment, he said in his address at the opening of an exhibition and business meeting organized by the Capital Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM).

In the fourth Five Year Plan, he added, the government needs an estimated Rp.145 trillion for investments and a large part of which will be supported by the government while the rest will be added up by the private sector either of national or foreign companies.

In efforts to step up investments in the country, the government has taken a number of steps, such as, simplifying red tapes and creating a stable climate in politics and economy.

"An investor will be doubtful when there is no stability in politics and security of a country", he added.

In the course of stimulating capital investors, he said, the government will keep on maintaining the monetary and economic stability by pushing down the inflation rate to below five percent.

A high inflation rate like 200 or 300 percent, will make the investors hesitate because it will create an uncertainty in the investment calculation.

Minister Ali Wardhana described the BKPM move to simplify its licencing procedures as very positive and encouraging for prospective investors.

"With this move, it is expected there will be no high cost economy and Indonesian products will be able to compete with foreign counterparts either on domestic or overseas markets", he said.

CSO: 4200/763

INDONESIA

MINISTER CITES 4 PERCENT AGRICULTURAL GROWTH RATE

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 27 Mar 85 p A1

[Text]

Jakarta, March 25 (ANTARA).-- The agricultural sector since the first Five Year Plan up to the third Five Year Plan has played an effective role in national development, particularly in its course towards structural transformation, Minister of Agriculture Achmad Affandi said Monday.

In his address at a meeting of private national estates, Minister Affandi said in the last ten years, the agricultural sector has made an approximate four percent growth. "It is really a big encouraging achievement", he added.

The four percent pace in the agricultural sector could also be attained in the first year of the current fourth Five Year Plan (1984) which was due to among others, an adequate growth rate of rice production, he said.

He affirmed that expanding employment is the task in all sectors of development including the agricultural. Previously, the agricultural sector could absorb more than 50 percent of the available job-seekers, and at present, it is still expected this sector can draw the same percentage.

In development of agricultural estates, he said, the government has designed the people's estates as the back-bone, while the major state-owned estates will act as the engine of development.

Meanwhile, the results of reclassification of private big estates in three periods, notably, 1972/73, 1978/79, 1983/84, had indicated a slow progress which was said due to weaknesses in management, capital, and technical skill in handling estate and post-harvesting management.

Minister Affandi said the government will keep on guiding and helping estate holders who have a strong will and ability.

CSO: 4200/763

INDONESIA

WEST NUSATENGGA SUPPLIES RICE TO 12 PROVINCES

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 29 Mar 85 pp A8, A9

[Text]

Mataram, March 29 (ANTARA).-- West Nusatenggara has been able to supply rice to 12 other provinces, thanks to the increase in the production of dry unhusked rice in the province to around 1,000,000 tons/year at present from only 400,000 tons/year previously.

This was disclosed by the Governor of West Nusatenggara, Gatot Suherman, when he received a number of officials of regencial offices of the Agriculture Department from East Timor at his office here recently.

The sharp increase in the production of rice in West Nusatenggara, according to the governor, is mainly due to the implementation of the intensification program on rain-fed paddyfields in various areas in the province.

The realization of the intensification program in the province has up to the present time covered around 51,000 ha and thanks to that achievement, West Nusatenggara has become one of the main rice producing provinces in Indonesia, he said.

East Timor

He told the officials of Agriculture Department's offices from East Timor that the East Timor province had potential farmland that could be developed. He expressed confidence that East Timor could become a rice producing province.

The governor pointed out that the condition of East Timor was better than that of West Nusatenggara.

East Timor has a population of only around 550,000 and each farmer in the province has around two to five hectares of farmland, whereas West Nusatenggara has about 2,100,000 population and each farmer in the province cultivates about only 0.3 ha of farmland, he said.

CSO: 4200/763

INDONESIA

CEMENT PLANTS TO USE COAL BY END OF 1986

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 27 Mar 85 p A6

[Text]

Ujungpandang, March 27 (ANTARA).- All cement factories in Indonesia are expected to have already used coal for their energy demand by the end of 1986 to decrease production costs to about 15 percent, the director general of basic chemical industry, Sidharta, told newsmen here Tuesday.

With the plan it is expected that cement price can be lowered by about US\$ 8.- per ton to be competitive in export market.

Indonesia's cement export potential will be quite great as by the end of this year installed capacity of cement industries in the country will reach an amount of 17.4 million tons a year against 9.4 million tons of the country's domestic demand.

Although the real production will not reach the full capacity at least there will be 1.3 million tons of surplus a year to be exported, to among other countries Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Maladewa and Caledonia.

Of the country's 10 cement factories only two - the Padang and Baturaja cement factories - have utilized coal for their energy demand.

Sidharta admitted that additional investment will be needed to divert the oil-powered cement factories to coal-powered. The director of the Tonasa cement factory, A. Fuad Rivai, said he will need Rp 10 billion to carry out the plan of installing coal power system to his factory.

Sidharta said that cement industry in the country is quite good. The price of cement is at present 10 percent under the local standard price due to ample supply.

Although the price gives a little burden to the producers it is quite healthy for the consumers, he added.

The director general of basic chemical industry Tuesday made a visit to the region to see the preparations for the opening of the Tonasa factory's unit III by President Soeharto on April 3.

CSO: 4200/763

INDONESIA

OVER-PROMOTION, SHORT DELIVERY OF NONOIL EXPORTS CHARGED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 28 Mar 85 pp A3, A4

[Text]

Hamburg, March 27 (ANTARA).-- Indonesia's inability to meet the demands for its promoted goods has created an impression that it has been engaged in an over promotion act on its non-oil/gas commodities.

"That is, over promotion due to the absence of supply guarantee", importers and Indonesian officials in Europe told reporters here recently.

Data obtained by ANTARA only add to the negative impression.

The first example was the export to West Germany under the counter purchase program, which could only be materialized around 40 per cent of the total amount even though West Germany was anxious to compete the purchase for fear of sanction from the Indonesian government.

Tin export of 2,000 metric tons to Romania saw a similar disappointment since Indonesia could only meet 400 metric tons of the agreed demand.

Export of coconut shells to Yugoslavia had to be canceled in spite of the fact that the goods had been offered in the first place.

The list could go on forever, especially if complaints from importers on the quality of the goods and punctuality of delivery were to be included.

This over promotion impression was also caused by endless publications of Indonesian officials and businessmen's speeches at seminars on boosting of Indonesia's exports by the mass media.

Internal problems.

Certain Indonesian officials expressed a regret over the promotion act which was not balanced by efforts to guarantee an adequate supply of the exported commodities.

"The problems lie here, not abroad. After the promotion, and consumers are found, it turns out that the goods are not available", they said.

All that should be done now is to give a guarantee to prospective importers that the goods they order are available and could be delivered in time.

An official said frankly that he is now more careful before carrying out a promotion program for fear of not being able to provide the goods should an importer order from him.

Promotions by Western European entrepreneurs are not in the forms of speeches alone, but are supported by accurate data on the number of goods

available, specifications, prices, terms of payment and time of delivery as well.

Indonesian representatives in Europe formed Tepepri (team for the development of Indonesian exports) after the government announced a program for boosting of non-oil/gas exports in 1982.

Since then meetings and non-oil/gas promotions have been increased. The promotion activities are included in the events organized by Indonesian representatives such as the cultural nights.

The promotion activities are supported by trade missions from the country.

CSO: 4200/763

INDONESIA

ROK 4TH BIGGEST IMPORTER OF INDONESIAN PRODUCTS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 28 Mar 85 pp A4, A5

[Text]

Jakarta, March 27 (ANTARA).-- Director of Korea Trade Center, Jakarta Chung Hae Soo has announced that Korea has imported Indonesian products in 1984 amounting to US\$ 652.84 mill. Korea then ranked up in that year to the 4th biggest importing countries from Indonesia after Japan, the USA and Singapore.

The figure above shows an increase of 68.6% if compared with that of the previous year (in 1983) which amounted to US\$ 387.20 million.

The main imported items during 1984 was: Oil products amounting to US\$ 515.93 million, consisting of crude oil US\$ 482.84 million and bunker oil US\$ 33.44 million. Non oil products amounting to US\$ 136.90 million, consisting of log US\$ 21.60 million, natural rubber US\$ 15.45 million, cattle food US\$ 11.11 million, coal US\$ 3.04 million, others (coffee, sawn timber, plywood, tin, yarn-man-made, etc.) US\$ 85.68 million.

Chung said also that Korea exported to Indonesia in 1984 amounting to US\$ 254.03 million. This shows an increase of 0.9% if compared with that of the previous year (in 1983) which was US\$ 251.72 million.

The main exported items from Korea to Indonesia was: Iron and steel US\$ 56.52 million, ships US\$ 43.40 million, yarn/fabrics US\$ 33.34 million, resin & PVC-material US\$ 27.80 million, electric/electronic products US\$ 25.68 million, machines US\$ 21.44 million, others US\$ 45.70 million.

Having seen the figures above, the trade gap between both countries was extended to US\$ 398.80 million in 1984 from US\$ 153.48 million in 1983, both for the favour of Indonesian side.

To develop the balance of trade between Indonesia and Korea, Director Chung Hae Soo hopes that Indonesian importers and manufacturers will be eager to purchase Korean merchandizes as machineries, metal/electric/electronic projects, plants, which the quality reaches to the international level.

Chung said that in 1985 the trade between Indonesia and Korea will have a brighter prospect, because the import of Korea from Indonesia will increase steadily. Korea needs from Indonesia not only crude oil but also non-oil products as natural rubber, sawn timber, coffee, molasses, ammonia, crude palm stearin, shells, rattan, amino compound, leather, coconut shells, etc., while many Korean businessmen are eager to participate the IVth Five Year Development Plan as planned by the Indonesian Government.

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

IRIAN JAYA BUILDS PALM-OIL FACTORY--Jayapura, 26 Mar (ANTARA)--A palm-oil factory will soon be built in Manokwari, Irian Jaya, which is expected to process the produce of the local smallholders' nucleus agricultural projects. This was disclosed by Assistant to the Irian Jaya Governor, A. Mampioper, in a ceremony marking the opening of a palm-oil plantation in Warmare and Prafi villages, Manokwari, last week. Mampioper said the oilpalm nucleus estates, having a total area of 625 hectares, will open up more job opportunities for the local population and increase the income of the farmers. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 26 Mar 85 p A1]

NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT SITE QUESTIONED--Jakarta, 21 Mar (ANTARA)--Ujung Watu, Jepara, a coastal area of northern Central Java, has so far been regarded the most appropriate site for the establishment of a nuclear power centre among other places in the region, Director General of the National Agency of Atomic Energy (Batan) Djali Ahimsa said Wednesday. Ujung Watu is far from settlement areas, volcanoes, and close to the coast. It is also somewhat free from natural disaster, said Djali Ahimsa when closing the Indonesian-French seminar on nuclear technology. He said nuclear engineers were lately very watchful over the safety problems. "Analyses on safety and environmental effects have become the primary program in promoting the nuclear energy," he added. Touching on the construction of the nuclear power plant, he said, it will take at least 10 years beginning from the excavating work the plant development until reaching the production stage. "That's why, if Indonesia wants to build a nuclear power plant in the year 2000, the excavating works must be started in 1990", he said. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 21 Mar 85 p A3]

ILLEGAL PAMPHLET DISTRIBUTORS ARRESTED--Tual, 28 Mar (ANTARA)--The Southeast Maluku Police precinct recently arrested two youths suspected of having distributed illegal pamphlets within the region. The two suspects are now under investigation in preparations of their trial on charges of violating the law that can disturb religious life in the country, Tugimin the chief of the police station said here Wednesday. He said that the two suspects, who claim to be students of the Ambon National Institute of Islamic Religion had known the contents of the pamphlets which strongly opposed to the existence of the state's ideology Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, but they kept distributing them to remote villages. In connection with the case, the regional authorities appealed to religious people in the region to be cautious and not to be easily provoked by the constitutional actions that could damage the national unity and integrity. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 29 Mar 85 p A1]

LAOS

SOUPHANOUVONG ADDRESSES VIENTIANE YOUTH RALLY

BK220313 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 13 Apr 85

[13 April speech by Souphanouvong, member of LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR, and chairman of SPC and of Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, delivered at rally held in Vientiane by Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee to review second "three-solidarity and four-offensive" campaigns--recorded]

[Text] Respected members of the meeting presidium; respected comrade party and state leaders; beloved distinguished guests and youth representatives:

Since 1981, you comrades have launched the three-solidarity and four-offensive emulation campaigns. This has resulted in an enthusiastic socialist emulation campaign by youths throughout the country. Today, a meeting of the youth committee to review the three-solidarity and four-offensive emulation campaigns is being held at a time when our people of various tribes are striving to compete in scoring achievements to welcome the great, historical festival day, namely the 10th anniversary of national day, and at a time while our youths are preparing to celebrate the 30th founding anniversary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU]. It is also being held at the time of the celebration of our traditional Lao new year. This meeting of the youth committee is, therefore, of profound significance since it is a meeting to celebrate the founding anniversary of the LPRYU and the spring festival of the nation. On this auspicious occasion, I am happy to wish all representatives to the meeting good health, joy and new successes. Through you, comrades, I also would like to wholeheartedly convey best wishes for the new year and the warmest sentiments of the party and state to all youths and children of various tribes throughout the country. [applause]

Today, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the state, I am pleased to meet and talk with you, comrades, at this meeting to review the three-solidarity and four-offensive emulation campaigns--campaigns which have been carried out for 5 full years. Over the past 5 years, under the party's leadership banner, our youths have served as shock forces and have taken a leading role in implementing the two strategic tasks of the party, namely the defense of the country and the building of socialism. They have contributed to all sectors of work entrusted by the party. Pursuing the traditions of the nation, our youths have also promoted and expanded their own true, revolutionary nature, quickly matured, and scored outstanding achievements

in the cause of socialist transformation and construction. On this occasion, on behalf of the party Central Committee and government, I would like to wholeheartedly praise and hail the various achievements scored by our youths. [applause]

Beloved youth representatives, I would like to take this opportunity to discuss with you, comrades, some issues on the youth work.

First major issue: 1. Under the party's leadership, the youth committee has continually developed. The history of the Lao nation is a history of hard, protracted and continual struggle against foreign aggression to build and defend the country. This history has been inherited, promoted, expanded, and nourished by the young generation of our nation until the victory of today. Under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party--the former Indochinese Communist Party and the present LPRP--the strength of our Lao youths has been multiplied. As a result, our youths have made a noteworthy contribution to leading the revolutionary cause of our people to win one victory after another. Through the hard, protracted, and heroic struggle of the nation, our youths, under the party's leadership, have continually pursued the cause and have increasingly matured. The first generation of youths--who saw the country lost, but refused to serve as slaves of the colonialists or feudalists--resorted to the path of national liberation. Learning about Marxism-Leninism, which was publicized by president Ho Chi Minh, they maintained their patriotic awareness along with their class awareness while maintaining a spirit of patriotism and proletarian dictatorship. They contributed to the formation of our party, the party which is considered as the decisive factor for all the victories of our Lao revolution.

[BK220315] 2. As for the youths who firmly and heroically struggled against the French colonialists under the slogan better die than be enslaved, they waged the struggle until glorious victory was achieved.

3. On the heroic youths who fought the U.S. imperialists for national salvation. Displaying their intelligence, resourcefulness, and initiative, they contributed to leading our people's national liberation cause to complete victory, winning independence for the country, abolishing the feudal system, and leading the country to embark on the new era--an era of independence, freedom and socialism.

4. On the youths of the present generation who are serving as the shock force in the cause of defending the country and building socialism. Inheriting the revolutionary cause of the older generations, over the past 9 years the youths of this generation have scored great achievements, as pointed out in your reports reviewing the results of the three-solidarity and four-offensive campaign.

The great contributions made by our youths throughout the country show that the strong points of the various generations of the youths emerging throughout the process of the revolutionary struggle symbolize a fine revolutionary tradition of the youths who always uphold the spirit of patriotism and are absolutely confident in and deeply loyal to the party and people.

The role of the youth work and the building and training of our country's young generation to succeed the party's revolutionary cause in the new period are of great significance. The building and training of the young generation will greatly contribute to building various revolutionary forces in our country, to strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, to cementing the unity among various tribes in our country, and to enabling the working class--the class which is leading the revolution--to grow and develop in quantity and quality. These youths have been educated and trained to be awakened to the communist ideals which guide their life.

The promotion and development of the leading role of the youths and peasants in socialist transformation and construction will serve to encourage farmers of all tribes to shift to the collective way of making a living, to undertake intensive farming, to set up agricultural cooperatives, and to build the collective peasant class which will be the basis for strengthening the relations between the workers and the peasants in the new period of the revolution.

We must firmly build and strengthen national defense and public security forces; insure that the youths are added to various armed forces and public security forces; effectively struggle against the enemy's multifaceted sabotage activities; and contribute to building the ranks of socialist intellectuals, scientific and technical cadres, and skilled workers, and to selecting wise and sharp people for the country. We must unite the youths of various tribes so that they can make important and basic contributions to building unity and equality among various tribes in the case of defending and building the country. We must contribute to building and strengthening the youth of proletarian dictatorship and enable the ranks of cadres and party members to contribute their youthful strength to the country. We must insure that there are always the ranks of successors--the youths educated, trained and tempered by the party.

The second major issue: The tasks of a youth committee and of the youths of the new period.

The first task: To correctly define the duties of youth movements, we must start from the situation in our country, the special points of the youths, and from youth movements across the country. The third party congress clearly pointed out three major special points of our revolution in the new period.

1. Our country and two other fraternal countries--Vietnam and Cambodia--are located on the forefront of socialism in Southeast Asia. We have thus found it necessary to directly confront the alliance of the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists with the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries serving as the shock force.

2. Our country has established an excellent political system. However, our economic bases are still underdeveloped and our people's cultural level is still low. [BK220317] This constitutes an obstruction to the production development and an improvement of the living conditions of our people.

3. We have carried out the socialist revolution at a time when various socialist countries have become strong and prosperous, with the Soviet Union as core, and at a time when Vietnam and Cambodia have been firmly safeguarding their independence and building socialism.

These specific points have involved all social activities as well as the youth work. It is necessary to clearly understand the new situation so that contents, forms, and methods of arrangements and guidance can be appropriately adopted. Falling into old mistakes must be avoided while the old and original forms and methods must be maintained.

The second task: To firmly grasp the direction, goal and duties of the revolution in the new stage. The third party congress laid down the political program for the initial stage of the transitional period. It also adopted the five basic objectives as follows: 1) Persistently enhance, consolidate, and perfect the proletarian dictatorship and implement the rights to mastery of the people of various tribes; 2) Set up necessary material and technical foundations for socialism and set up establishments of developed agriculture, forestry and industry in our country; 3) Build and perfect socialist production relations, guarantee the control of the national economic foundation by various socialist economic sectors, permanently do away with the system of exploitation of man by man, create conditions for full promotion and expansion of the benefits of the socialist economic rules; 4) Successfully build forces of cadres and workers capable of being the masters of the country and society; and 5) Unite the people of various tribes and strive to lead them to march forward and be in genuine harmony, daily improve their living conditions, and serve their increased daily requirements of their material and cultural life.

The organizations of youth movements and youth committees must study and profoundly understand these overall duties and objectives. Simultaneously, they must firmly grasp the duties and objectives of their localities and branches. These are considered a very important basis of decisive significance to each youth and to the youth organizations. If the youth committees and youth movements fail to firmly grasp and to use these as the basis for them to organize to educate and train themselves and to carry out their activities, they will certainly go astray and fail to achieve their goals.

The third major task: It is necessary to clearly understand the subtle and brutal schemes of the enemies who have aimed to sabotage and destroy the revolutionary cause of our country and our youths. Our country, like fraternal Vietnam and Cambodia, is situated in the forefront of the socialist system in Southeast Asia. It has directly confronted the sabotage and subversive schemes of the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists with the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries as their shock force, who aim to weaken us so that they can invade and annex our country. With the hope of sabotaging and destroying our Lao revolution, the various hostile forces have concentrated on sabotaging and destroying our young generation by deploying their protracted, strategic schemes of inciting dissension and carrying out demagogic propaganda among the youths.

At present, the enemies are striving to resort to psychological warfare to distort the line and policies of our party and state and slandering our party and state as well as other organizations in the hope of making the youths lessen their confidence in the party and state and disrupting the solidarity among various tribes and the international solidarity, in particular the solidarity among the three Indochinese nations--the solidarity which serves as the strength guaranteeing the success of the revolution in each country. They have resorted to using reactionary, political doctrine and philosophy to make our youths appreciate the true nature of capitalism, imperialism, and big-nation expansionism and hegemonism and fail to distinguish what is revolutionary, progressive, or reactionary. Their aim is to effect change peacefully, distort facts, and slander our system. They have resorted to using a depraved way of living to mislead our youths. They have used pictures, music, fiction, papers, television programs, and so forth to intoxicate our youths, make them change their way of life to a leisured and pleasant one, and then follow a wrong path. They have sought every possible means to sabotage various organizations of youths and to prevent our youths from contributing to their movements.

[BK220319] Beloved representatives, the revolutionary cause of our party and people is entering a new stage. In this new stage of revolution, it is required that our youths persistently endeavor to catch up with the development of the revolution. Our youths' duties are even heavier and more complicated and difficult. It is, therefore, required that the young generation make more endeavors in transforming the work of youth committees to make it even more progressive in order to enable the youth movements to continually advance and to make the already launched three-solidarity and four-offensive campaigns successful.

I hope that all you representatives of the youth committees and of youths throughout the country, who are attending this conference to review achievements of the emulation campaigns, will further study even more profoundly my lecture and compare the concrete work with the outstanding achievements as reviewed today and those still to be reviewed. Based on this hope, I once again wish all youth representatives here and all youths throughout the country new, glorious successes in further contributing to their three-solidarity and four-offensive emulation campaigns. Thank you. [applause]

CSO: 4206/122

LAOS

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ATTENDS RESEARCHERS' MEETING

BK210758 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] On the morning of 12 April, the educational research and compiling committee attached to the Education Ministry and the subcommittees for writing and compiling textbooks on Lao history, geography, and literature and the French-Lao-Vietnamese dictionary held a meeting to review achievements of the first stage of the emulation campaign, launched between 3 December 1984 and 22 March 1985, at the meeting room of the committee. It was attended by Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and number of Vietnamese researchers currently working with the Lao Education Ministry.

At the meeting, (Khamphat Sihanak), chairman of the committee, read a report on the achievements scored in each field of study. Discussing certain specialized subjects, he noted that the history subcommittee has completed--70 and 30 percent, respectively--compilation of the drafting of the third and second textbooks on Lao history for the higher education level. The geography subcommittee has completed compilation of the drafting of a textbook on Lao geography. The literature subcommittee has 80 percent completed compilation of the drafting of a textbook on Lao literature at the higher education level. The dictionary subcommittee has also 80 percent completed compilation of the French-Lao-Vietnamese dictionary.

The meeting decided to launch the second stage of the campaign in the coming months. At the end of the meeting, Phoumi Vongvichit intimately chatted with the participants of the meeting. First of all, he lauded the achievements of the committee and subcommittees. He then gave advice on the direction and certain actual research methods which would lead to unification in developing attitudes and positions for studying issues in each field. At the same time, he called on all the researchers to unite to overcome all difficulties so as to speed up the compilation of the textbooks sooner to welcome the forthcoming 2 December National Day.

CSO: 4206/122

LAOS

SOUPHANOUVONG NEW YEAR GREETINGS TO PEOPLE

BK230403 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Speech by Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee, president of the LPDR, and chairman of the SPC and of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, greeting Lao people on the occasion of celebration of the traditional Lao new year festival--recorded; date not given]

[Text] Beloved compatriots: Sixteen April 1985, which is in the Chunlasakkalat Era [C.E.] 1347 [638 A.D.], is the traditional Lao new year day. On this auspicious occasion, on behalf of the party, the SPC, the LPDR Government, the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee, and in my own name, I am very happy to extend my best wishes to my compatriots of all tribes, strata, sex, and age group throughout the country as well as those living abroad. I would like to extend our profound gratitude and warm greetings to the families of those persons who have sacrificed their lives and blood for the revolutionary cause, to those who have been wounded and hospitalized, and to those who are currently carrying out difficult assignments in the front line along our rugged border areas.

At the same time, I would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks and profound gratitude to the fraternal socialist countries, friendly countries, international organizations, and peace- and justice-loving peoples and forces throughout the world for rendering great, invaluable assistance and support to our Lao people.

Beloved compatriots, the celebration of our traditional Lao new year this year is extremely significant for it comes at a time when our entire party, army, and people are striving to fulfill the four objectives outlined in the Seventh Resolution adopted by the Third Session of the party Central Committee and to successfully implement the plan of the last year of the First 5-Year State Plan so as to score great achievements to welcome the two extremely important historical days of the Lao nation--the 30th anniversary of the founding of the LPRP and the 10th anniversary of the founding of the LPDR. We are striving to attain these goals aimed at securely defending and building our country into a strong and rich entity and bringing wealth and happiness to the Lao people of all tribes. This is a great, difficult, but noble and esteemed responsibility of the entire Lao people.

To welcome the traditional Lao new year this year in an appropriate and correct manner in accordance with its significance, we must take this opportunity to create an atmosphere of revolutionary enthusiasm; strive to score achievements in fulfilling our obligations toward the country; actively concentrate efforts on carrying out agricultural production by harvesting and collecting dry season rice crops in a speedy manner and making preparations to carry out main season rice growing in a timely manner; correctly implement the instruction of the Council of Ministers with regard to 1985 production; organize the celebration of the new year festival in a highly thrifty manner; heighten a sense of revolutionary vigilance and a sense of collective mastership and of being the masters of our own country, society, and destiny; and strive to improve the material and cultural life of all cadres, combatants, workers, state employees, and people of all tribes.

Beloved compatriots, another year has passed by. Under the correct and glorious leadership of the party, the Lao people of all tribes have scored great, firm victories in many fields--economic, cultural, social, military, domestic, and foreign political--thereby securely defending the country and building their socialist state to make another significant step forward. At the same time, they have also made noble contributions to the movements of the world's peoples struggling for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress and to oppose the policy to carry out the arms race and to make preparations to wage a nuclear war pursued by the U.S. imperialists and their colleagues. The special solidarity, militant relations, and all-round cooperation among the three Indochinese countries are now closer than ever before. The three Indochinese countries are coordinating with one another to struggle to make South-east Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and fruitful cooperation, thus inflicting a major defeat on the policy of subversion, aggression, sabotage, and annexation pursued by the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary forces, by using Thai soil as a springboard against the three Indochinese countries.

[BK230405] Nevertheless, on the path toward socialism and to securely defend our country, we still have encountered numerous difficulties. This is because our country is like a front line fortress; and the enemies have not yet abandoned their scheme of multifaceted subversion and sabotage against our country. In the meantime, we have also encountered certain major difficulties in the economic sphere and in earning a living, thus prompting all of us to strive to the fullest extent to take our country forward to fulfill the First 5-Year State Plan and to set up a strong posture for outlining and triumphantly implementing the Second 5-Year State Plan.

Therefore, our party, state, and country call on the Lao people of all tribes, strata, sex, and age group to strengthen unity, hold aloft a sense of vigilance, and vigorously march forward together to brilliantly fulfill the two strategic duties--to securely defend and to build their socialist country into a strong and stable entity.

In conclusion, once again, on the occasion of this auspicious new year day, on behalf of the party and state, I would like to extend my best wishes to all

compatriots. I wish you good health, happiness, and a sense of revolutionary perseverance so as to fulfill your noble obligations and to make positive contributions to the tasks of defending and building our country--our revered and excellent heritage--into a strong and stable socialist state.

I wish that all compatriots will welcome the beginning of the traditional Lao new year of C.E. 1347 with a sense of great joy and happiness.

CSO: 4206/122

LAOS

SISAVAT KEOBOUNPHAN OPENS CONSTRUCTION CAMPAIGN

BK241558 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] On the evening of 13 April, the subcommittee for celebrating the two historical days organized a ceremony to launch a campaign to build the main grounds at That Luang Pagoda grounds among workers of the LPA Engineering Corps and the Vientiane Bridge and Highways Construction Company. Attending the opening of the short campaign was General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the party Central Committee, minister of interior, chief of the General Staff of the LPA, and secretary of the party committee of Vientiane Province and Municipality; Phao Bounnaphon, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of transport and posts; and a number of relevant ministers and deputy ministers.

At the ceremony, the head of the engineering corps in charge of army construction projects read a report on the initial success of the construction of the main grounds at That Luang Pagoda grounds. Gen Sisavat Keobounphan then addressed the ceremony and opened the short emulation campaign.

First, he praised the workers concerned for uniting and cooperating with one another to overcome all obstacles to score the initial satisfactory achievements. He called on all relevant persons and workers to heighten their sense of determination to complete the construction project ahead of schedule. He also explained to them the objective of the construction of these main grounds, which is to fulfill the dreams of the Lao people of all tribes. In conclusion, Gen Sisavat Keobounphan called on all cadres and workers to unite as one by concentrating all efforts to build the main grounds into a beautiful premise.

After the opening ceremony, Gen Sisavat Keobounphan joined in constructing the main grounds with the workers.

CSO: 4206/122

LAOS

THAILAND RIDICULED ON ROCKET LANDING IN CAMP

BK240652 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 17 Apr 85

["Talk," "Bangkok Reactionaries' Deception Has Been Exposed More Clearly Than Ever Before"]

[Text] In their propaganda campaign slandering and vilifying the honor and prestige of the SRV, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have noisily fabricated stories to deceive domestic and international opinion into misunderstanding the good intentions and moves for peace and stability in the region by Vietnam as well as the three Indochinese countries.

On 11 April, a number of rockets landed in a refugee camp inside Thai territory near the Cambodian border. Following this incident, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Bangkok ruling circles shamelessly fabricated a story accusing Vietnam and its forces of being responsible for the incident. At the same time, the Beijing reactionaries systematically announced that they will support and assist Thailand if it is invaded from outside and so on and so forth as they have frequently done in the past in carrying out their theory of empty water jar [Nam Tao Pao].

As a matter of fact, the Beijing reactionaries' theory is, as the Thai and world's people know full well, nothing but an effort to incite clashes and misunderstandings between countries so that they will have an opportunity to carry out their principle of catching fish in troubled water. At the same time, the Washington administration immediately took advantage of this deception by sending weapons and other war materiel, including the modern F-16 aircraft, to the Thai militarist reactionaries.

Nevertheless, truth is bound to remain truth and justice is bound to conquer injustice. A few days after the incident of the rocket landing, the Bangkok reactionaries' deception was clearly exposed by the Cambodian reactionaries, who are being supported and fed in all respects by the Beijing reactionaries and the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries. The AFP office in Bangkok, quoting reliable military sources, clearly reported that Cambodian reactionaries living in Thai territory said that they themselves had fired the rockets on the refugee camp to force the Thai Armed Forces to move the camp elsewhere.

Certainly, this exposure is only part of the full incident. Yet, this sufficiently tells the Thai people and peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world that the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries' deception slandering and vilifying Vietnam and their fabrication of the stories that there was aggression from the PRK, that Vietnam has violated Thai territory, and that Vietnam has fired artillery shells on Thai territory are nothing but an effort to distort facts. As a matter of fact, it is the Thai side that has violated the PRK's territorial integrity. It is the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries who have directly taken part in the Beijing reactionaries' war against the Cambodian people's efforts to build a new life. It is these people who have cooperated with, fed and provided sanctuaries for the reactionaries so that they can return to sabotage the revolution of various Indochinese countries. Another objective of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries is to occupy six Cambodian provinces in return for their efforts.

CSO: 4206/122

LAOS

COMMENTARY SCORES EXTENSION OF ATHIT'S TENURE

BK2111000 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Unattributed commentary: "The Extension of Athit Kamlang-ek's Tenure Is Like Scooping Water Onto One's Boat and Leading a Tiger Into One's Home"]

[Text] According to foreign reports from Bangkok on 15 April, General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of Thailand, said that General Athit Kamlang-ek would remain head of the Thai Armed Forces for 1 more year. The Thai prime minister who is concurrently defense minister told his cabinet that he had already signed a decree reaffirming the extension of Athit Kamlang-ek's tenure in the Thai Armed Forces beginning 1 October 1985 and ending on 30 September 1986.

This development clearly shows that Athit Kamlang-ek's ambitions have never changed. He has tried in every way to pressure the Thai Government to extend his term so as to use it as a stepping stone to eventually become the top leader of the Thai Government. Public opinion in Thailand has voiced critical comments on this issue. And the Thai people have come to the conclusion that the extension of Athit Kamlang-ek's tenure will bring many consequences.

As everyone is fully aware, Athit Kamlang-ek, as Thai military supreme commander and army commander in chief, has exercised military and dictatorial power not only to trample underfoot the Thai people's democratic rights but also to create disturbances among and to destroy the tranquillity of the Thai people and their neighbors, and to create tension among and to obstruct and undermine the attempts of the Indochinese countries and other countries in this region which tirelessly promote a trend toward peace and negotiation between the two groups of countries in Indochina and the ASEAN grouping, aimed at settling the problems in this region through peaceful means.

After returning from a trip to Beijing, Athit Kamlang-ek deployed more than 2,000 regular Thai soldiers to attack, nibble at, and occupy the three Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, in mid-June 1984 at the instruction of the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, thus trampling on and destroying the time-honored fine neighborly relations between the Lao and Thai peoples and completely undermining the contents and spirit of the two joint communiques signed in 1979 by the governments of the Kingdom of Thailand and the LPDR. To date, the problem of the three Lao villages has not yet been settled because the Thai side

remains indifferent to the Lao side's sincere and reasonable proposals. In the meantime, the relations between the peoples of the two countries are deteriorating in every passing day, thereby prompting both the Thai and Lao peoples to develop strong hatred against the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles.

More seriously still, acting on the Beijing clique's instruction to coordinate with its armed attacks against the six northern border provinces of Vietnam, Athit Kamlang-ek, in addition to betraying the Thai people by allowing Thai territory to be used as a sanctuary for the so-called CGDK which, in fact, is composed of the genocidal Pol Pot remnants who have already killed more than 3 million Cambodian people, has also dispatched the Thai armed forces to coordinate with and assist the Pol Pot remnants and the other reactionary Cambodian elements to carry out a war to obstruct and undermine the revival of the Cambodian people.

Meanwhile, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries led by Athit Kamlang-ek himself have also vehemently stepped up slanderous propaganda campaigns against Vietnam and have threatened to send Thai troops to invade Cambodia in order to create a war atmosphere along the Thai-Cambodian border in accordance with the scheme of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists.

All this clearly shows that Athit Kamlang-ek is not a peace-lover but is trying to drag Thailand into the war orbit of the Beijing reactionary clique against the three Indochinese countries and other countries in Southeast Asia. Therefore, the extension of Athit Kamlang-ek's tenure for 1 more year is likely to allow the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles to invite a war into Thailand and to drag Thailand into the abyss of war against Cambodia and the other Indochinese countries, thus creating tension and directly threatening peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This development runs counter to the interests and aspirations of the Thai people and has caused dissatisfaction among the Thai people of all strata.

Nevertheless, the extension of Athit Kamlang-ek's official term does not mean that Thailand lacks qualified, capable, and peace-loving persons who aspire to live in peace and to maintain good relations and cooperation with the neighboring countries at all. The majority of the Thai people are still moral-conscious, peace-loving, and independence-cherishing. They are capable enough to decide their own destiny. They do not want any instruction from Beijing. Therefore, if Athit Kamlang-ek and his colleagues do not change their disgusting behavior of the past year, have continued to put pressure on the Thai Government, and have kowtowed to the Beijing reactionary clique by carrying out their scheme to oppose the three Indochinese countries, their fate will certainly be no different from that of the past Thai military dictators who pursued the pantheist policy and served their foreign masters in the past.

CSO: 4206/122

LAOS

VIENTIANE ON THAI ATTACKS ON BORDER UNDER ATHIT

BK270700 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Unattributed commentary: "The Further the Thai Ultrarightist Reactionaries Drift Into War Against Laos and Cambodia, the More Inevitable the Defeat They Will Suffer"]

[Text] Only a few days after Athit Kamlang'ek's visit to Uttaradit Province, at 1000 on 24 April [date as heard], Thai troops, together with exiled Lao reactionaries residing in Thai territory, intruded into Lao territory and launched a surprise attack against a position of the regional armed forces of Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. The vigilant Lao regional armed forces launched a suitable counterattack against them. As a result, the Thai troops and the exiled Lao reactionaries were forced to retreat and a number of them were put out of action. A few minutes later, the Thai troops fired on areas of the three Lao villages--Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Savang--with 105-mm artillery, thus causing losses in life and property to the local people.

Such an incident is in line with the schemes of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries who hope to create armed clashes in the Thai-Lao border as they drift further into the war of the Beijing reactionaries against the PRK along the Thai-Cambodian border. This was the fourth time in April alone that the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries mobilized Thai troops together with the exiled Lao reactionaries to intrude into Lao territory and launch a surprise attack on a position of the Lao regional armed forces in Paklai District. The earlier attacks on the positions of the Lao regional armed forces were launched on 3, 9, and 18 April. The latest incident occurred following the announcement of a 1-year extension of the tenure of Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of the armed forces and army commander in chief of Thailand and chieftain of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles. It also occurred at the time of the arrival at Thailand's Sattahip Port of another shipment of a large quantity of U.S. weapons and other military equipment.

These incidents clearly show that the farce performed by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles under Beijing's control along the Thai-Cambodian border to slander Vietnam in the recent past as well as at present has paved the way for Athit Kamlang-ek to march forward another step in that war escalation in opposition to the Cambodian people's building of a new life and the Lao revolution. Shortly after the U.S. imperialists granted

aid worth \$5 million to the Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionaries at the request of Thailand and only a few days after receiving official approval for the extension of his tenure, Athit Kamlang-ek has announced the implementation of a plan to hold training of the reserve forces twice a year instead of once a year as normally practiced in the past. At the same time, following the visit to Thailand by a high-level delegation of the Reagan administration, the U.S. shipment of war weapons to Thailand has been speeded up while the transport of the U.S. F-16 warplanes to Thailand has been urgently taken into account.

Through these concrete actions, it is obvious that the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries are consolidating their forces in preparing to drift further into the sabotage war of Beijing against the Indochinese countries, in particular the PRK and the LPDR. Their repeated slanderous charges against Vietnam as well as their repeated dispatch of troops to intrude into Lao territory to launch surprise attacks on positions of the Lao regional armed forces in Paklai District are, on one hand, aimed at recovering up their true criminal nature and acts in serving plots of the Beijing reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists who want to create tension and sabotage peace in the region. On the other hand, they have used those incidents as a pretext to request military assistance from the United States and the Chinese reactionaries and a pretext to dispatch their troops together with weapons and other equipment to the areas adjacent to the eastern and the southeastern borders with a view to supporting, assisting and cooperating with the Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionaries in carrying out sabotage and subversive activities to obstruct the building of a new life by the Cambodian people and in cooperating with and assisting the exiled Lao reactionaries in creating disturbances and war atmosphere along the Thai-Lao border.

However, historical events should be a painful lesson for those who wage wars of resistance against the three Indochinese peoples. Therefore, no matter how the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries with Athit Kamlang-ek as chieftain have displayed force and blindly served Beijing's plots by continuing to drift further into the war against the three Indochinese countries, they will certainly not be able to save themselves from the stunning, defeating blow to be dealt them by the peoples of the three Indochinese countries.

CSO: 4206/122

LAOS

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN DENOUNCES THAILAND

BK261322 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 26 Apr 85

[25 April "statement" by spokesman of LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry--read by announcer]

[Text] From early April until the present, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have ceaselessly implemented their dark schemes in opposing the LPDR. To cover up these dark schemes, they have cooked up stories under many forms slandering the Lao side. In fact, they have continued to step up committing crimes against the Lao people while creating tension in areas of the three villages in Paklai District and in some other areas in Sayaboury Province.

From 1645 to 1900 on 3 April 1985, Thai troops stationed in areas of the three Lao villages in Paklai District fiercely fired at the three villages with various types of artillery pieces, in particular at the Phou Houat peak and an area south of Ban Mai village, damaging property and killing domestic animals of the local people. At the same time, Thai troops infiltrated into the areas to carry out spy activities, but they were promptly resisted by the regional armed forces and local people. As a result, they were forced to retreat.

On 9 April, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles sent a number of Thai troops to fire on the people and to launch a surprise attack on the regional armed forces in areas of the three villages. However, they were resisted by the regional armed forces and people and were driven away.

On 14 April, Thai troops fired a large number of rounds from M-79 and M-16 rifles at the Lao people who were earning their living in areas of Muang Mo canton, Kenthao District, killing 1 of them and wounding 14 others. Simultaneously, they sent spies to infiltrate into the areas to carry out activities aimed at creating disturbances and sabotaging the tranquillity of the people.

On 18 April, a number of Thai troops were sent to intrude into Lao territory in an area of Ban Mai canton, Paklai District, whence they fired on the Lao people who were earning their living. As a result, one of the people was killed and a number of others were wounded.

Worse still, from 1005 to 1230 on 22 April 1985, Thai troops stationed on many peaks in areas of the three villages in Paklai District fired a salvo at

areas of Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Savang villages and surrounding areas with various types of artillery pieces. At the same time, they mobilized many groups of infantry forces to arrogantly attack these areas, resulting in one inhabitant being killed and a number of others wounded, a number of domestic animals being killed, and people's houses damaged. The regional armed forces and people resolutely resisted and drove them away.

Such incidents clearly prove that the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have implemented plots of the Chinese big nation expansionists and hegemonists in continuously pursuing a hostile policy toward the LPDR and refusing to resolve the problem of the three Lao villages through peaceful means. The Thai troops have not yet completely withdrawn from areas of the three Lao villages in accordance with an announcement made by the Thai Government at the United Nations on 2 October 1984. They have continued to occupy and create tension in areas of the three villages while daily committing ever more serious crimes against the Lao people in these and other areas in Sayaboury Province. These are a serious violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos and an arrogant act of trampling on the two Lao-Thai joint statements signed in 1979. Such acts also sabotage the aspirations of the Thai and Lao peoples to coexist in peace. They are also considered a gross violation of the UN Charter and a danger threatening peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry denounces these acts of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles and demands that they promptly end all their acts, totally withdraw the Thai troops from areas of the three villages, return to their native villages the Lao people whom they herded to Thailand, compensate the local Lao people for their losses in lives and property, return the situation in the areas to normal as it was before 6 June 1984, respect strictly the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos, and return to the meeting and talks to resolve the problem of the three Lao villages through peaceful means or they must bear full responsibility for all consequences arising from their acts.

[Dated] Vientiane, 25 April 1985.

CSO: 4206/122

LAOS

BRIEFS

PRK INVALIDS DELEGATION ARRIVES--On 13 April, a delegation of the PRK Ministry of Social Action and Invalids led by Deputy Minister (Douang Chhum) arrived in Vientiane for an official friendship visit at the invitation of the National Committee for Social Welfare and War Veterans of our country. Welcoming the PRK delegation at the airport were Boun-gnang Sakounsouk, vice chairman of the National Committee for Social Welfare and War Veterans, and many members of the committee. The PRK delegation will stay in our country for 7 days, during which it will exchange views and experiences with its Lao counterpart on social welfare and war invalids' work. It will also visit many ruins in Vientiane and Luang Prabang cities. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 16 Apr 85]

CSO: 4206/122

MALAYSIA

MUSA REAFFIRMS BERJAYA MEMBERSHIP IN FRONT

BK271357 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Datuk Musa Hitam has stressed that only component members of the National Front have the right to demand that any other component partners be expelled from the coalition. The Berjaya Party in Sabah remains a National Front member, and no party outside the National Front has the right to demand its expulsion. The acting prime minister was speaking to newsmen after receiving Sabah Chief Minister Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan at his office in Kuala Lumpur today.

Datuk Musa, who is also National Front acting chairman, commented on Datuk Pairin's statement giving three reasons why the Berjaya Party must be immediately expelled from the National Front. Datuk Musa reminded that National Front component members should not necessarily harbor a negative attitude toward the Berjaya Party following the National Front's failure in forming a Sabah government. Any reports on issues during the state elections will certainly be discussed when a supreme meeting of the National Front is held [words indistinct]. He also reiterated that his earlier rejection of the formation of a coalition government between the Berjaya Party and the United Sabah National Organization was not political but solely constitutional.

CSO: 4213/213

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE ON SKYHAWK REFURBISHING DEAL WITH U.S.

HK031226 Hong Kong AFP in English 1208 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Wellington, May 3 (AFP)--The New Zealand government has approved the refurbishing of its Skyhawk strike aircraft by a U.S. company for 70 million dollars, Prime Minister David Lange said today.

Mr Lange also said that another nine million dollars would be spent immediately on supplies of ammunition and spare parts, as well as nearly 200 more army personnel.

A recent New Zealand government ban on port visits by nuclear-capable U.S. warships resulted in the most bilateral defence cooperation ties being cut.

But Mr Lange said today that defence links with the United States and Australia would continue.

Under a deal about to be signed, a U.S. company would supply upgraded avionics for New Zealand's 22 Skyhawk aircraft.

Mr Lange said that in return New Zealand aviation companies would receive contracts for light aircraft maintenance, avionics fitting and structural improvements "which will match and exceed the value of the purchase contracts for Skyhawk refurbishing."

New Zealand would seek its supplies and ammunition from the United States, Mr Lange said.

"We will go to the United States and we have no reason to believe other than that they will sell to us on the same basis as they have before," he said.

"I hope that some (of the equipment and ammunition) will come cheaper than previously," he said.

Mr Lange said the immediate need for replacement of navy frigates, air force helicopters and army artillery and small arms was "a matter of ongoing study and review."

This review, which includes consideration of New Zealand's intelligence needs, is due to be completed by early next year.

The study was sparked by the cutting of defence links with the United States.

Mr Lange said the "slight increase" in defence spending would keep the forces "operational, competent, efficient."

He added: "New Zealanders do not want to see a non-armed situation."

Further details of the defence package are to be reviewed next week by Defence Minister Frank O'Flynn.

CSO: 4200/905

PHILIPPINES

TUNA EXPORTERS DECRY U.S. PROTECTIONISM

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 5 Mar 85 p 3

[Text]

Protectionist policies of the United States — the world's biggest tuna consumer — threaten the Third World's tuna industry, according to local exporters.

They said persistent lobbies by major American tuna canners led by the Sarkist group, Van Camp and Bumble Bee, have exerted pressure on the US government to exact additional countervailing duties on Third World exporters, including the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia and Taiwan.

Although stiff resistance from developing countries has managed to mitigate what might have been more cumbersome taxes, recent clever moves of their American counterparts have already effectively reduced US domestic import quotas.

Industry leaders here said American canners have shifted a number of

their canning operations to offshore areas like Samoa and Puerto Rico — a move that has significantly diminished domestic production on which import quotas are based.

Canned tuna exports to the US, if within quota, are levied a six per cent import duty, and 12 per cent if in excess. If in oil, the corresponding duty is 35 per cent.

Filipino canners — faced with uncertain tuna supply due to curtailed imports with which to run their canneries during lean fishing months, plus the growing threat of being eased out of competitiveness by competing exporters enjoying subsidies — are having an uphill climb for sustained viability.

Getting their products ahead in the US market before the quota is filled depends largely on the

timing of shipments and adequacy of stocks.

For instance, industry sources said that in 1982, exporters filled the US quota by September of that year. In the following years, the reaching of quotas had approached closer to the start of the year — by August in 1983 and by July in 1984.

This year, local exporters fear that the quota may be filled even earlier, by about May.

Industry sources said countries near the Western Pacific, where Americans also catch tuna by way of fishing arrangements, enjoy the advantage of proximity.

The Philippines, as well as her Asian counterparts, being closer to the Western Pacific, avail themselves of cheaper tuna imports. Asian competitiveness is further enhanced by her readily available cheap labor force.

The local tuna industry, of late replaced by Thailand from its rank as world's top exporter — appears headed for harder times.

Traders lamented the slow government approval of their requests for tuna imports, which last year had amounted to a measly 2,500 metric tons — rendering half the industry's canning capability unused.

To be viable, sources in the industry said they would need up to 14,000 metric tons of imports a year, about a third of local production. They said this is small compared to Thailand, which imports 70 to 80 per cent of its canning requirements.

Tuna exports, consistently the country's leading fishery dollar earner, fetched P900 million last year on a volume of, about 80,000 metric tons.

Although the volume had declined by about 20 per cent from the year before, there was an increase in value because of the two peso devaluations last year.

Industry leaders are beginning to note a declining trend in local tuna catches, partly due to high fuel and maintenance costs which have led to the closure of some fishing fleets. (PNA)

CSO: 4200/777

PHILIPPINES

ARTICLE PROFILES FAILING EXPORT ZONES

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Mar 85 p 21

[Article by Rei Calaunan]

[Text]

EXPORT processing zones or EPZs have become a massive showcase of dismal failure in Philippine economic development. Reason: they have failed to attain all four major economic aims envisioned by the government.

Employment generation is below par; foreign exchange earnings are very negligible; technology transfer is nil; and development of linkages with the domestic economy commenced with false starts and ended in gasps.

To top it all, the expected inflow of foreign investments by foreign firms operating in the zones never materialised. Proving to be a burden than a reliever, these firms even cashed in mostly on local sources of private capital for their own use.

The severe indictment against the country's EPZs is contained in a study by Peter Warr, a visiting professor from the Australian National University. He presented a paper to the University of the Philippines School of Economics last November entitled *Export Promotion Via Industrial Enclaves: The Philippines Bataan Export Processing Zone*.

Prof Warr previously evaluated the performance of similar EPZs in Taiwan, Sri Lanka, South Korea and Indonesia. Tracing the history of the country's EPZs, he says the government put up in 1972 its first EPZ in Mariveles, Bataan province about 160 kilometres north-west of Manila.

The Bataan zone was patterned after Taiwan's Kaoshiung EPZ which succeeded in attracting foreign investment, stimulating exports and generating employment.

But the Bataan zone performance fell far short of expectations, according to Prof Warr.

For instance, the gov-

ernment projected that by 1976-77 some 40,000 direct factory workers would be employed in Mariveles; another 100,000 jobs would be indirectly created by the operation of the zone. Twelve years after it started, Prof Warr says, the zone has generated only about 20,000 direct jobs — a figure that has levelled off since then.

Also, the much-touted transfer of technical knowhow of the 24 foreign firms in the zone "has not occurred to any significant extent," Prof Warr says. The reason is that most of these firms are engaged in labour-intensive production and, therefore, have very little technical knowledge to offer. The few who have remained are tight-lipped about their trade secrets.

Neither did the projected backward linkage succeed, notes Prof Warr. Under this, the EPZ firms are supposed to procure their supplies of raw materials and semi-processed goods as production components from local sources.

However, after a "show-off" performance

from 1972-74 of about 16 per cent of total raw material usage, this declined to 10 per cent over a three-year period until 1980. By 1982, the linkage dried up, proving to be a "sleeper" with a mere 6 per cent performance.

Rejection

According to Prof Warr, one major reason is the "inconsistent, sometimes inferior, quality of locally-purchased raw materials" resulting in their rejection by foreign buyers.

But more than this, the changing composition at the EPZ has accounted for the drying up of linkages. Garment and footwear manufacturing industries which used to eat up 15 per cent of local raw materials have seen better days. In their place are burgeoning electronics and optical industries which use only 1 per cent of local raw materials.

At the same time, projected foreign earnings from the Bataan zone did not materialise despite a wide range of fiscal and non-fiscal incentives offered to

firms. Among such incentives are a "tax holiday", including exemption from payment of Customs duties of imported raw materials and exemption from all municipal and provincial taxes, excluding real estate taxes.

From 1973 to 1982, the zone firms chalked up foreign exchange earnings of 1,390 million pesos (US\$82 million). Definitely, this is a middling amount that could not even offset the infrastructure costs of 3,272 million pesos (US\$192 million) in building the zone, Prof Warr insists.

He adds: "The estimated loss to the Philippines from domestic borrowings alone of foreign firms in the zone is itself large enough to cancel all of the total gain from employment generation and foreign exchange earnings."

But even more worrisome, in Prof Warr's reckoning, is the nature of inflow of foreign investments. "The record here is particularly startling. Most of the capital invested in the zone has, in fact, been raised domestically," he says.

Abuse

Of the total private capital of 1,554 million pesos (US\$92 million) invested in the zone from 1972-77, 99 million pesos or US\$6 million (6.4 per cent of the total) consisted of equity and 1,455 million pesos (US\$86 million) of borrowings. Of the equity,

74 per cent was domestic and 26 per cent foreign; of the borrowings, 92 per cent was domestic and only 8 per cent foreign. "Fully 91 per cent of the total capital invested was raised domestically, and domestic borrowings accounted for 95 per cent of the domestically-raised funds," Prof Warr says.

As early as 1972, Filipino legislators were already aware of the possibility of such abuse. They filed a Bill restricting access of foreign firms on domestic sources of finance. But the Marcos martial law government opened the floodgates for unhampered foreign access as a come-on for potential foreign investors, according to Prof Warr.

Because a volatile political situation in a country like the Philippines might lead to a possibility of capital loss through expropriation or other major policy changes, "a government-supported access to the local capital market, in which interest rates are deliberately suppressed, has obvious attractions (to foreign firms)."

But the "long-term consequences of such a policy were apparently not fully anticipated (by the government)," notes Prof Warr. In no time at all, the consequences have thrown the economy into a tailspin.

Restrictions were then introduced in 1977 to prevent further damage. Ceilings were imposed on officially permitted debt/equity ratio of foreign firms. "It is unclear how effective the new policy has been," Prof Warr notes. — Depthnews Asia

PHILIPPINES

METRO MANILA KBL FEUDS WORSEN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Mar 85 pp 1, 12

[Article by C. Valmorla, Jr.]

[Text] The running feud between the mayors and vice mayors in some of Metro Manila's four cities and 13 municipalities appeared to have worsened yesterday following the announcement that official candidates of the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) will be chosen by the party's local chapters.

Since virtually all incumbent Metro Manila mayors are the heads of the KBL local chapters and have signified their intention to run for reelection, the vice mayors aspiring for the No 1 local post feel they have already been eliminated from the race.

The vice mayors and other KBL aspirants indicated that the party's general policy spelled out by President Marcos the other day "is a good policy" but that it should exempt some areas where the incumbent mayors may have become very unpopular among their constituents.

Since local candidates have to be selected from the party's rank and file, the President said the local KBL committees--municipal, city, provincial, and regional--would be in a better position to choose the official bets.

The President said the central committee, the highest authority of the KBL, will step in only if necessary to ensure party unity where there are conflicts.

Except perhaps for Makati, where Mayor Nemesio Yabut and Vice Mayor Johnny Wilson work together harmoniously, other Metro Manila areas, specially Manila and Quezon City, are beset by intrigues and bitter rivalry between the mayor and the vice mayor.

In Quezon City, for instance, both the KBL and the dominant opposition have yet to come up with a worthy opponent against former Councilor Andres V. Genito Jr., who seems to be way ahead even before the KBL was declared to be on a campaign footing two months ago.

The nomination of incumbent Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez, who had declared she is running for reelection, is being contested by Vice Mayor Steve Sarino who started his campaign several months ago.

Like the Rodriguez-Sarino rivalry in Quezon City, Manila Mayor Ramon D. Bagatsing is having problems with his vice mayor, James Barbers. Their feud is boosting the chances of former KBL Assemblyman Gerry Espina, a contender for the KBL mayoralty nomination.

Espina agreed with the observation that there should be exception to the KBL policy on choosing candidates for the 1986 local elections in areas where the incumbent KBL mayor has already become very unpopular.

Espina said the mayor, who heads the local KBL chapter, will always get the nomination to the detriment of more qualified aspirants who have better chances of winning against the opposition bet.

CSO: 4200/777

PHILIPPINES

REVENUE COLLECTIONS DIFFICULT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Mar 85 pp 1, 12

[Text]

The Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) has been experiencing difficulties in collecting some P6 billion from more than 200,000 individual and corporate taxpayers, despite the issuance of seizure orders against their properties.

BIR collection service chief, Aquilino Larin, attributed the non-payment of the huge accounts to the tight money situation and high interest rates.

Larin said some taxpayers diverted their tax money somewhere else because of the high return on investments.

He said, however, that in most cases people simply ran out of cash due to the present economic difficulties.

"Collection of delinquent accounts is a long and painful task, especially when the people are suffering from illiquidity," he said.

The indebtedness ranged from P20,000 to hundreds of millions of pesos, covering the years 1980 to 1984.

The BIR has been filing cases in court and issuing seizure orders to compel taxpayers to settle their debts.

This was part of an over-all intensified tax

collection campaign to raise P42.8 billion this year.

According to Manila assistant revenue district officer Alberto Bernaldes, Revenue Regional Director Jesus P. Parado has already proposed to the top management that all 17 revenue regions be allowed to go after taxpayers with big delinquent accounts.

Under present rules, regional offices handle accounts below P20,000 only. The national office enforces the collection of anything more than that amount.

Parado, in a position paper submitted to the top management, said his plan would further strengthen the tax collection machinery of the revenue service.

For one, he said the regional offices know more or less the addresses and properties of delinquent taxpayers, "as we are familiar with the areas where we operate."

Parado observed that it would be easier to go after taxpayers with huge accounts because they have properties to cover their tax liabilities.

Parado said that in most cases taxpayers with small delinquent accounts have no assets and could not be located.

PHILIPPINES

REACTION TO SHOOTING OF ILIGAN COMMENTATOR

HK291212 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Excerpts] A radio announcer commentator was shot and killed by two unknown men while he was presenting his program this morning at Iligan City. The victim was Charlie Aberilla of Radio Station DWNG in Iligan City who was shot four times, once in the head. According to DXWG News Director Johnny (Racaza), the incident occurred at 5:35 this morning when two men asked to go on the air with Mr Aberilla because they had an important public service announcement. The men shot Mr Aberilla with a .45-caliber gun and the killing was heard over the air by Mr Aberilla's listeners.

As for this broadcast, the identities of the killers are still not known. The Philippine News Agency reports that Aberilla's program was critical of the [words indistinct] movement. Meanwhile the broadcasters' association has called on military authorities to bring to justice the killers of all media practitioners. To date, some one dozen media men have been killed and their murders have remained unsolved. We have added details from Henry Llamado, Jr:

[Begin Llamado recording] The Philippine Union of Broadcasters [PUB] has strongly condemned the killing of Aberilla. According to Ben (Faypon), head of the PUB, this latest killing shows the real danger which media practitioners face while in the pursuit of truth. He issued a statement saying that the question now is not merely the rights of journalists but who will be the next one to be killed. [end recording]

[Begin (Faypon) recording in English] We are not asking the question of [words indistinct] justice but rather who's next. As we have done in our organization to develop responsible broadcasters, I call upon the administration and the military authorities concerned to please put an end to these senseless killings as they will only aggravate what is now a miserable situation and strangle the desire of the young to be of service to their countrymen. [end recording]

CSO: 4211/50

PHILIPPINES

BALWEG'S BROTHER LEADS NPA IN FIREFIGHT

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 5 Mar 85 p 8

[Text]

Communist guerrillas killed two civilian militias and a soldier the other day in Abra and Ilocos Sur with the Ilocos firefights still going on sporadically in the foothills of Mt. Lib-libo in the sitios of Butique, Suyo and Pidpid of Alilem town, military reports said.

The civilian home defense volunteers were killed when they clashed with a 15-man New People's Army (NPA) band believed led by Jovencio Balweg in the remote sitio of Luba in Abra. Jovencio is the elder brother of renegade Catholic priest Conrado Balweg.

Killed in an Ilocos Sur gunbattle was Cte. Lelito Martin of San Clemente, Tarlac who belonged to the 148th PC Company.

The encounter happened in Sitio Pidpid with a 17-man rebel group, according to Ilocos Sur Provincial Commander, Lt. Col. Roy Alzate.

The PC officer said the rebel group was jointly led by Ka Darren, Ka Ardie, Jose Javonillo, Sr., alias Ka Toy and Phoebe Banay, alias Ka Elba, all ranking district commanders of the CPP/NPA's Western front.

No casualty was reported

on the rebel side.

Last weekend, the rebels suffered 10 casualties, including four former aides of slain rebel priest Zacarias Agatep in running gunbattles that started Feb. 13. The battle zones were Quirino, Sugpon, Suyo, Alilem and Cervantes.

The military reported the rebel band was securing the area in preparation for a top level CPP/NPA plenary meeting at Mt. Libo-libo anytime this week expected to be attended by ranking rebel commanders of the whole force of the NPA's North-west front.

CSO: 4200/777

PHILIPPINES

BANKERS PROTEST CENTRAL BANK LOAN CHANGES

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 5 Mar 85 p 3

[Text]

Bankers have expressed serious concern over a new Central Bank ruling reducing the maturity period and changing the collateral requirements of working capital loans extended to rice and corn millers under the Industrial Guarantee and Loan Fund (IGLF) program.

The new measures embodied in a circular letter issued by the CB reduced the maturity period of working capital loans granted to rice and corn millers from five years to six months.

The collateral requirements for such loans were also changed from real state mortgage to a deed of pledge on negotiable grains quedans issued by rice/corn mills/warehouses franchised by the National Food Authority (NFA). A pledge of quedan is receipt evidencing the existence of palay stocks in a warehouse.

Bankers said that lending operations of banks participating in the IGLF program will be adversely affected by the new measures. Also to be affected are rice and corn millers whose profitability are being threatened by the shortening of the

loan maturities.

They said that the reduction in the maturity period of the loans will affect particularly rice millers who comprise the bulk of the IGLF loan portfolio of banks.

They added that the shortening of the maturity period to six months will reduce the flexibility of the millers especially in the use of the funds, thus threatening their profitability.

Bankers said that the new collateral requirements will make banks participating in the program reluctant to lend. Before, the new guidelines, banks were requiring millers to secure their loans with a real estate mortgage. The new measures, however, changed this to a pledge of quedan which in effect is only a guarantee.

Bankers said that they will still opt for real estate collaterals over the quedan guarantee since they do not have control over the latter.

The banks whose loan exposure to rice millers account for the bulk of their total IGLF loan are Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company, Philippine Commercial and International Bank, and Allied Bank Corp. (PNA).

PHILIPPINES

STUDY FINDS MAJORITY OF WORKERS NOT UNIONIZED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 5 Mar 85 p 5

[Text] FILIPINO trade unionism is still to reach that status where it can make the workingman's voice effectively heard in the policy-making councils of the government.

Stressing such a point is a labor ministry study which found that only a fourth of the country's 8.8 million wage and salary earners are organized or belong to trade unions.

However, the study-underscored that trade unionism has made significant gains in the past eight years often with government help and encouragement coursed through the labor ministry.

It added that it is standing government policy to promote growth of trade unionism to bring about desired levels of industrial relations as well as increase labor productivity, the latter an essential to genuine national socio-economic progress.

As of last year, the study said there were a total of 1,809 trade unions registered with the ministry's Bureau of Labor Relations, such a number breaking down into 117 federations, seven centers and 1,685 plant level unions.

The registered unions reported a total of 4,758,965 dues paying members. The study said such a membership constituted only about 24 percent of the total number of employed workers in the country in 1984.

Such a percentage shows that over 75 percent of the employed remain unorganized and therefore do not have access to venues that would competently articulate their grievances, specially during these times of economic hardship, the study indicated.

The union members registered with the ministry also do not include those of organizations which have not listed up and whose primary role "is not collective bargaining but rather political as in mass organizations, or economic as in cooperatives among farmers or fishermen," the study said.

It likewise noted that among registered unions is the National Congress of Farmers Organization (NCFO) with a membership of 2,672,013 including self-employed rural workers, marginal farmer and fishermen "to whom plant-level collective bargaining is not relevant."

If NCFO members are deducted from total of unionized workers, the study said the resulting number will be 2,086,952 or 25.7 percent of the 8.8 employed wage earners.

Reviewing growth of trade unionism since 1978, the study said progress is reflected by increase in number of labor unions and corresponding membership.

It said there were 1,414 registered trade unions in 1978. By 1984, the unions numbered 1,809 with a member ship of 4.7 million including the 2.6 million of NCFO.

Most of the unions are based in the Metro Manila area and are concentrated in the manufacturing sector further proving that "organized labor at present does not cover the largest segment of the country's labor sector," the study emphasized.

"Most workers, especially those who are not in wage employment and those in the rural areas, have to represent their interest and negotiate their grievances on an individual basis. They do not, therefore, enjoy the advantages of collection action and organizational strength both at the enterprise and regional and national levels," the study explained.

Looking at structure of the trade union movement, the study came up with the "rather amorphous" description. It said unions at enterprise level may be independents; chapters or direct affiliates of a federation; or an affiliate but not a local chapter of a federation.

Federations are further described by the study as groupings of independent unions and chapters operating on the national or regional basis and cutting through industry boundaries.

It added that certain federations are actually confederations with labor unions and small federations as members.

There are at present seven trade union centers or large confederations of federations, with the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP) being the biggest with 35 affiliated federations under its umbrella.

The study observed that the six other centers have only four to 13 federations which with most already affiliated with TUCP (1.5 million members) which has become the officially recognized center for industrial workers.

Representing agricultural workers' trade union center is the NCFO with its 2.6 million membership.

There are also 11 major labor federations with a combined membership of 852,343 workers which have opted to remain outside the TUCP umbrella for various reasons as well as seven major regional labor federations.

The independent groups are the Federation of Free Workers, Trade Unions of the Philippines and Allied Services, Philippine Social Security Labor Unions, National Mines and Allied Workers Union, National Federation of Labor Unions, National Federation of Labor, Associated Democratic Labor Organizations, Philippine Alliance of Nationalist Labor Organization, National Union Garment, Textile, Cordage and General Workers, National Union of Workers in Hotel, Restaurant and Allied Industries, and National Federation of Sugar Workers.

Making up the regional federations are the Mindanao Association of Trade Unions, Southern Philippines Federation of Labor, Mindanao Congress of Labor, Central Luzon Labor Congress, Mindanao Allied Workers Union, Occidental Leyte Allied Labor Union, and Visayas Integrated Labor Association.

Six 'non-registered labor movements are noted by the study to have emerged since the announced lifting of martial rule in 1981 and that "they have been, rivaling the TUCP for recognition as the voice of organized labor in the country."

The study describes the six "to be more militant and critical of government policies and programs," identifying them as the Kilusang Mayo Uno, Pambansang Koalisyon ng Manggagawa Labor sa Kahirapan, Drugs and Foods Alliance, Bank Employees Labor Alliance, Alliance of Concerned Teachers, and Bataan Alliance of Labor Associations.

Appearance of such groupings on the trade union movement scene indicates, that the movement "is still highly fragmented, the study said.

CSO: 4200/777

THAILAND

CURRENT STATUS, PROSPECTS FOR 1981 'TURK' COUP-MAKERS

Bangkok WIWAT in Thai 30 Mar-5 Apr 85 pp 16-19

[Article: "'81 Turks in 1985: Heading for a Period of Despair and Review of Lessons"]

[Text] "What is the real nature of the Young Turks?"

"Why do the Young Turks associate with General Athit?"

"Do they have any chance of being reinstated or must they wait until after Prem's administration?"

Even in the established, politically conversant circles that "follow the current political news" closely, [people cannot refrain from arguing] if, on any given day, they have an opportunity to discuss the former perpetrators of the 1-3 April 1981 coup d'etat or the "Young Turks," which had officers from Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy Class 7 as its core.

Stormy, Skeptical Year

After the coup d'etat attempt of 1-3 April 1981, 38 military officers were expelled from government service without pay, according to Ministry of Defense orders 281, 282 and 283/1981. These orders made the Young Turks split up in order to survive; some have been in school, some engaged in their own businesses, some worked in private companies. However, they all firmly believed that they would have the opportunity to be reinstated, after the announcement of amnesty for them.

Around October 1982, the Young Turk group, with the exception of Col Prachak Sawangchit, Col Manoon Rupkhachorn and the late Col Pridi Ramasut, started to "rev up their engines" and filed a petition requesting reinstatement, because of the "suggestions of a senior colleague, meaning Lt Gen Chavalit Yongchaiyut, "Big Chiew" himself, the deputy chief-of-staff of the Army.

October 1983, they filed a petition requesting reinstatement, but the answer was still silence, as usual.

In 1984, while Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, the military supreme commander and Army commander-in-chief, still radiated his powerful influence in almost every form

through groups of supporters, led himself into the society of "politics" so daringly as to criticize some government performances and mistakes. The Young Turks decided to join him after they concluded that, "General Prem is vindictive and bitter, even though "his children" have sought his pardon."

On 3 August 1984, Colonel Prachak, who had been cleared of the "Ministry of Defense bomb" incident, stepped out to give to NAEO NA newspaper his first interview on extending General Athit's term of service. He said that, "It is appropriate to give it to the Army commander-in-chief because he is capable and also because the Army lacks high ranking officers to take over the position." He began to violently attack the prime minister, General Prem, [saying] that he is not capable of running the country, that he ought to step aside in order for others to come in and solve the problems.

The first time out for Colonel Prachak "shocked" many groups that admired the "Young Turks" and they started to question why the Young Turks, who had had run-ins with General Athit and "did not get along" [with him], turned out to act this way.

On 5 August, the anniversary date of the establishment of Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy, Colonel Prachak and Col Manoon Rupkhachorn brought the entire Young Turk gang to join in the celebration. At this time they were warmly welcomed by General Athit and Lt Gen Pichai Kullawanit, commander-in-chief of Army Region 1. At this time, Colonel Manoon announced his support for extending General Athit's term and also attacked the administrative work of General Prem, while General Athit openly expressed his intent to reinstate the Young Turks into government service, and that the "compensation" matter would be reconsidered.

It is well known that the relationship between General Athit and the Young Turks developed through Col Phiraphong Soraphakphisut, deputy commander-in-chief of the 1st Battalion and divisional staff officer to the Army commander-in-chief, who was the primary liaison, based on the fact that General Athit had to seek as many allies as possible.

Colonel Phiraphong or General Athit's grateful chief of staff, confided to his close military friends that in his opinion the Young Turks were a group of potentially capable senior officers, but that if the hotblooded Young Turks did not have a core or principle to hold on to, they might unnecessarily cause some violent incidents. Therefore, [he thought] that it was better that they joined General Athit's entourage. General Athit agreed with this idea.

Even though some of the Young Turks came under the "control" of General Athit, on 15 September 1984, they experienced a very great problem when the Police Suppression force invited Col Manoon Rupkhachorn and Col Boonsak Photkao into custody on a "criminal" charge of attempting to assassinate the queen. This incident led to a secret power struggle in the Army. The result was that even though General Athit and Lt Gen Phichit Kullawanit received cooperation from different levels in solving the problem, Colonel Prachak later had to come in to seek a pardon from Lt Gen Chavalit Yongchaiyut, Maj Gen Phuchong Ninkham, an artillery division commander, and Pol Maj Gen Boonchu Wangkanon, the commander of the Suppression Division, whom Colonel Prachak had attacked as behind these arrests.

Not only that [happened] in 1984, but the Young Turks had to get involved in politics a final time when the Suppression Division observed some Young Turks who had joined up with the "Royal Elephant Group" were preparing to stage a coup d'etat after General Athit's failure in the struggle over the devaluation of the baht in November 1984.

1985: A Course of Endurance and Despair

"The matter of our reinstatement into government service remains the same. We filed petitions again in October 1984, but we still have not received any reply. We have learned that the matter is with Minister Phanieng Kantarat. We do not have any more hope. Right now we are proceeding to dabble in our businesses, although some persons might think that after the end of General Prem's term we will certainly be reinstated. In reality, there is no one who is really helping us. General Prem is very vindictive toward us; we certainly will not be reinstated during his era. As for General Athit, he does not give us much assistance. There has been no progress concerning the matter of returning our compensation. He helped us only once last year by giving us 10,000 baht each." These are the facts and feelings expressed by a Young Turk of the rank of colonel to ATHIT-WIWAT.

As this Young Turk summarized, in his opinion, the lesson is that, "More than anything else, we have been the pawns of every side."

While most of the Young Turks despair of being reinstated and have looked back and concluded that "they have been manipulated by every side." A number of them, in particular, Colonel Prachak and Colonel Manoon, are aiming toward politics at the national level. "[Colonel Pra]Chak is serious in playing politics. He is focusing on the need for a new party, and his philosophy is that a new political foundation must be established in order for the public to approve it and business people to support it, like [parties are supported] in the west, such as in the United States and Japan. Chak is in business, partly to survive and partly to guarantee his political future also. As a matter of fact, a mass party is what Prachak and the Young Turks are aiming for," a military officer who is intimate with Colonel Prachak disclosed to ATHIT-WIWAT.

ATHIT-WIWAT feels that the course for the Young Turks in 1985 and the next 2 years might not be that exciting. It appears that many of the Young Turks have started to seriously draw political and military lessons, even Colonel Prachak himself. The lessons to be drawn today are that they must continue to be interested in political problems; but what do they have to do to build up their endurance and be less of a pawn of all sides?

Some of them sincerely accept [concerning] the incident of 1-3 April 1981, that if they endure a bit longer, their ideals might be somewhat realized. Therefore, to develop their endurance these days, some of them must keep as "low a profile" as possible.

It does not seem too late for the Young Turks to "endure" a problem that they should endure and, starting now, to draw various lessons about their right and wrong moves because many groups seem to believe that the "power" of the Young Turks still exists; the only [problem] is, just how will it be brought out to be used correctly and made into real power?

The April 1981 Hawaii Group: Where Are They Now?

1. General San Chitpatima, Army deputy commander - writer
2. Col Manoon Rupkhachorn, commander, 4th Cavalry, Royal Guard - studying for a Ph D at National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA); owns private factory
3. Col Prachak Sawangchit, commander, 2nd Company, Royal Guard - established P. Ovarsi Rice and Egg Trade Company and investigating housing development construction
4. Col Pridi Ramasut, commander, 1st Company, Royal Guard - deceased
5. Col Phanlop Pinmanee, commander, 19th Company - pineapple plantation in Cha-om and with Colonel Wirayut opened General Guard Siam Company, personal and assets security
6. Col Sakorn Kitwiriya, battalion commander, 1st Military Police - owns orchards in Trat Province
7. Col Prab Chotiksathien - businessman with Eastern Yongyi Finance and might reenter publishing again and also assists Colonel Prachak
8. Col Chanboon Phentrakul, commander, 31st Company, Royal Guard - continuing studies and recently completed master's degree
9. Col Boonsak Photicharoen, commander, 2nd Antiaircraft Artillery - in monkhood in Singburi Province
10. Col Wirayut Inwasa, commander, Student Officer Department - General Guard Company and in construction business
11. Col Chuphong Mattawaphan, commander, 1st Cavalry, Royal Guard - adviser to a finance company and managing director of a company in the Saha Union Family (Venus Zippers)
12. Col Saengsak Mangkalasiri, first assistant commander, Royal Guard - construction business and involved in business with Thai Shell in Kamphaengphet Province
13. Col MR Adulyadet Chakraphan, deputy commander, 1st Cavalry, Royal Guard - vice chairman and managing director, Vanit Finance and helps [manage] wife's Benjarong Gem store
14. Col Sombat Rotphothong, commander, 5th Artillery - construction business, chairman, Liberty Insurance
15. Col Bovorn Ngamkasem, commander, 21st Artillery - pineapple plantation in Cha-om

16. Col Prasit Yothiphithak, professor, Army Command and General Staff College - executive of six companies in the Honthong Company Family
17. Col Nan Sak Khomphairee, commander, 1st Artillery, Royal Guard - construction business.
18. Col Pricha Khochasaenee, deputy commander, 2nd Company, Royal Guard - manager of Hongthong Water Pollution Control at Ayuthaya
19. Col Kampanath Kaseviriyakarn, staff training officer - fresh food business in Phitsanulok Province
20. Col Phirat Savamivat, staff training officer - pineapple plantation in Cha-om
21. Col Prachiet Panchinda, deputy chief-of-staff, 2nd Cavalry Division - construction company advisor
22. Col Thavivan Niyomsen, deputy commander, Antiaircraft Artillery - construction, General Guard Siam Company
23. Col Thanat Phakpatiphat, commander, 1st Battalion, Royal Guard - operations manager, Secure Record Ltd
24. Lt Col Boonynag Bucha, commander, 11th Company, 1st Battalion, Royal Guard - Ram Indra Shell Gas Station
25. Lt Col Ronnachai Srisuvaranan, commander, 17th Cavalry Battalion - does business with father-in-law, teaching
26. Lt Col Vinai Somphong, professor, Institute of Army Academies - expert for Nakhom Luang Cement Company
27. Lt Col Sanchai Boonsiksavat, staff training officer - established Inter-scope Group of Companies, leakproof materials, employment service
28. Lt Col Sompong Khathanchaoen, stationed at Army Directorate of Operations - personnel manager, Secure Record Company Ltd.
29. Lt Col Suraphon Chinachit, commander, 1st Artillery Battalion, Royal Guard - turf farm in Chiang Mai
30. Lt Col Somphong Visetsang, commander, ...- personnel manager, Secure Record Company, Ltd
31. Lt Col Ong-at Champhoontha, commander, 1st Company, 2nd Battalion, Royal Guard - unknown
32. Lt Col Varachet Vajaraboonchot, commander, 2nd Company, 1st Battalion, Royal Guard - construction manager, Hongthong

33. Lt Col Praphat Phoonkham, commander, 2nd Company, 2nd Battalion - managing director, Hongthong
34. Lt Col Phaithoon Nakkharat, commander, 19th Artillery Battalion - marble quarry in Lopburi
35. Lt Col Suthin Chiangkhong, commander, 31st Battalion - Narai Transport Company, in Laemthong Chai Lo Company Family
36. Honorary Lt Col Praseut Kasuvan, commander, 11th Battalion - Se Phon Factory at Cha-om
37. Maj Surit Chanthrathip, deputy commander, 11th Company, 1st Battalion, Royal Guard - southern regional inspector of The Marketing Organization for Farmers
38. Capt Chakkaphong Phongsuwan, commander, 4th Cavalry Patrol Company - disappeared, speculated to live abroad

12587

CSO: 4207/172

THAILAND

PAPER URGES SIHANOUK TO CONSIDER SUPPORTERS

BK250149 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 25 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Sihanouk Can't Walk Away From His Responsibilities"]

[Text] President Norodom Sihanouk of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is reported to have requested Vice President Khieu Samphan and Prime Minister Son Sann that he be allowed to resign because of reasons of health. It is not clear whether he has actually sent his resignation to his coalition partners but has only informed them of such a possibility. [sentence as published] But assessing what he has been through during the past many months, there is reason to believe that he is mentally very depressed and is acting negatively because of it.

It is well known that Sihanouk is a mercurial person who makes sudden reversals of his decisions. The dry season, which is just ending, has been the worst period for the Khmer resistance forces since the numerically superior and better-equipped Vietnamese forces have overrun every one of their bases. However, we do not believe that the Vietnamese troops have killed 10,000 to 12,000 soldiers of the Khmer resistance because, according to guerrilla tactics, bases were quickly abandoned and none of them were defended to the last man.

Possibly Sihanouk is also peeved with China and Indonesia. He might have expected a "second lesson" from China but there were only border skirmishes along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Indonesian statements about Vietnam and Kampuchea have also been very confusing and many of them did not reflect the ASEAN stand. Further, as one of the original participants of the 1955 Bandung Conference he would have liked to have been there for the 30th anniversary but he either could not or would not go there.

The announcement of his possible resignation is also superbly timed because ASEAN leaders gathered now in Bandung will certainly discuss the matter. Further both he and the rest of the world know that, as a charismatic patriot who is loved by his people, he is of high symbolic value to Khmer resistance. Any future political solution to the Kampuchean problem is built around him. As head of Democratic Kampuchea, his personal reputation has been of great value in getting the recognition of the United Nations.

But after all arguments have been put forth, we are sure that ASEAN, China and possibly North Korea also would be able to convince him to continue to head Democratic Kampuchea. Health certainly cannot be the main reason because Sihanouk is not personally commanding his forces inside Kampuchea. His main role has been to visit various countries and drum up support for Democratic Kampuchea. His presence at the UN General Assembly lends much credence to the cause.

Further this is the first time that the U.S. Congress is trying to apportion \$5 million to the forces of Sihanouk and Son Sann through Thailand. Of course, everybody knows that this amount of money is a drop in the ocean, but its symbolic value is extremely high. Further, this assistance to the non-communist forces of the resistance movement and the United States would not have made such a move unless Sihanouk was the symbol of the resistance. Commenting on the possible resignation of Sihanouk the U.S. State Department said that his leadership has been an important element in rallying the Kampuchean people and strengthening the international opposition to Vietnam's illegal occupation of Kampuchea. We hope Sihanouk will take into consideration the wishes of all the countries which support him before making any final decision.

CSO: 4200/852

THAILAND

SITTHI COMMENTS ON SIHANOUK, MOKHTAR MEETING

BK270521 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 27 Apr 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday he was glad that Prince Norodom Sihanouk has withdrawn his resignation which, otherwise, could destroy the solidarity of the anti-Vietnamese resistance coalition. Sitthi told reporters at Don Muang Airport upon his return from the Bandung conference that the leave of absence that Prince Sihanouk wanted to take was "too long."

ASEAN foreign ministers also had sent Prince Sihanouk a cable to express solid ASEAN support for him and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Both Khieu Samphan and Son Sann had also asked him to remain as the leader of the resistance forces.

Concerning the Indonesian-Vietnamese military cooperation, Sitthi said he was satisfied with the clarification made by the Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in Bandung and added that it was "well understood." "Mokhtar called Murdani and received a clarification of his remark and then Murdani asked Mokhtar to relay the message to me," Sitthi said.

Sitthi also said that he met briefly with the Indonesian Defence Minister [title as published] Gen Benni Murdani at a reception on the opening day of the 30th anniversary of the Afro-Asian conference. "We greeted each other, said a few words and walked away from each other smiling," Sitthi said.

He added that ASEAN foreign ministers also held a late night meeting on Thursday and discussed the next ASEAN moves on the Kampuchean problem.

Sitthi also quoted Mokhtar as saying that the military cooperation between Indonesia and Vietnam would be limited to the exchange of military attaches.

The meeting between President Suharto and the Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will definitely improve the relations between the two countries, and the two countries would soon start to trade directly, according to Sitthi.

During the two-day celebration, Sitthi said that he had held private talks with Asian and African leaders on global problems. He said he had also held talks with former Japanese foreign minister Masayoshi Ito on the Kampuchean problem and bilateral ties.

At the end of the meeting, Sitthi, who spoke on behalf of ASEAN said that the Bandung spirit, if it is strictly observed, would bring world peace and cooperation. "The right to self-determination, noninterference and respect for principles of the UN Charter would bring peace to the world," he said.

CSO: 4200/852

THAILAND

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON INDONESIA PROBLEM

HK270833 Hong Kong AFP in English 1518 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Bangkok, April 26 (AFP)--Indonesia has denied that recent links with Hanoi will deter the Cambodian peace initiative, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said today.

Mr Sitthi said after his return from the Bandung anniversary conference in Western Java that Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja had also denied that such ties were contrary to the standing policy of the Association of South-east Asian Nations.

The Thai minister said Mr Mokhtar had cleared up recent controversy over press reports quoting the Indonesian supreme commander, General Benny Murdani, as saying Indonesia and Vietnam would step up military ties and have closer cooperation in the future. He said that Mr Mokhtar had reassured him that the extent of the Indonesian initiative would only be on the level of exchanging military attaches between the two countries.

Mr Mokhtar had argued that if Vietnam had real intentions to foster closer military ties with Indonesia, it would have posted senior-ranking military officials to Indonesia, instead of military attaches, Mr Sitthi said. Mr Sitthi said he did not think Indonesia would have as close a relationship with Vietnam as it now had with Thailand, as both Indonesia and Thailand are members of ASEAN.

Mr Mokhtar, who ended a two-day official visit here on 18 April, had been quoted as saying: "Thailand has a genuine concern about Vietnamese threat, and unless this is taken into account, it is difficult to solve the Kampuchean problem. We are trying to explain to both sides." Asked to comment on this, Mr Sitthi said: "That's not what he told me (at Bandung), although that's what he may have said to the press."

The Thai foreign minister said the ASEAN ministers as well as Son Sann, leader of one of three groups forming a resistance coalition fighting Vietnamese-backed forces in Cambodia, had appealed to Coalition President Prince Norodom Sihanouk not to resign. He added he was happy that the prince had decided not to resign.

Mr Sitthi said he did not believe that Prince Sihanouk's request to resign for health reasons, now withdrawn, was due to the fact that ASEAN's overall policy on the Cambodian issue had left him with little room for political maneuver.

Asked for his opinion on an Indonesian proposal to counterbalance Vietnam's dependence on the Soviet Union with its normalizing relations with Washington, Mr Sitthi said he was in agreement with such an initiative, as it would help ease tensions and partly help solve the Cambodian problem.

Mr Sitthi also said that he believed that Indonesia and China would now have better relations, as the two countries had laid the groundwork to improve their relationship during the Bandung conference.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian attended the Bandung conference, the most senior Chinese official to visit Indonesia since 1967, when the latter broke off diplomatic relations, accusing China of supporting an abortive coup two years earlier.

CSO: 4200/852

THAILAND

COMMERCE MINISTER ON 1984 EXPORTS, IMPORTS

BK181119 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 18 Apr 85 pp 17, 19

[Text] A total of 175,289 million baht worth of goods were exported last year, an increase of 19.7 percent from the previous year, while imports rose merely 3.8 percent to a total of 245,513,700,000 baht, Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek said yesterday.

With the sharp decline in imports, Thailand's deficit amounted to 70,224,100,000 baht, down 19,912,600,000 baht or 22.1 percent from 1983, he said. These official export-import figures, released by the Commerce Ministry yesterday, were compiled by the Business Economics Department.

According to Mr Koson, the export figures are the highest in four years, and exceeded the average annual growth of 14 percent set by the Council of Economic Ministers for the period of 1984-86.

Last year, the ministry had set minimum and maximum export levels at 159 billion and 164.5 billion baht respectively. The minister gave various reasons for the sharp export increase, including a bumper harvest of several agricultural products and the global economic recovery.

Mr Koson said that the improved quality and better designs of a number of local industrial products have also made Thai goods more competitive in the international market and the first ever export of condensate has earned the country about 702.2 million baht last year.

Another major factor cited by Mr Koson as having helped to increase exports was the baht devaluation last November. which has substantially boosted export figures during the last two months of the year.

The main export items were rice--4.6 million tons worth 25,938,700,000 baht; tapioca products--6.89 million tons valued at 16,621,200,000 baht; rubber--591,621 tons earning 13,001,000,000 baht; garments--205 million pieces worth 12,171,300,000 baht; maize--3.1 million tons earning 10.05 billion baht.

Other items were integrated circuits--760.4 million pieces for 7,488,100,000 baht; seafood--110,604 tons worth 5,855,800,000 baht; fabrics--500 million square yards worth 5,520,400,000 baht; jute products--181,932 tons worth 2,038,400,000 baht; and frozen chicken--34,217 tons worth 1,419,700,000 baht.

THAILAND

PAPER INTERVIEWS MARTENS ON TRADE TIES

BK250641 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 25 Apr 85 p 21

["Exclusive interview" with Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens in Bangkok by THE NATION REVIEW business desk; date not given]

[Text] Visiting Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens said yesterday his government is ready to consider a request by Thailand for a new round of negotiations on tapioca agreement with the European Economic Community "positively and constructively" and will also support Thailand's request to fulfill unused tapioca export quotas of other countries.

The Belgian prime minister told THE NATION in an interview at Bangkok Peninsula Hotel that he held discussions on various topics with his Thai counterpart Gen Prem Tinsulanon on Tuesday. Both the prime ministers earlier yesterday presided over the opening of Padaeng Industry Co's zinc refinery in Tak Province, built under a Thai-Belgian joint venture.

Martens, at the same time, also called for the early conclusion of an investment protection agreement with Thailand. The Belgian Government has proposed a number of formula including settlement of arbitration clause by a multi-lateral agency based in Washington, D.C.

Tapioca, which remains one of the most important trade issues between the EEC and Thailand, was discussed at length by Belgian and Thai officials during Martens' visit here. Martens said Belgium is ready to respond "positively and constructively" to the proposal of Thailand to increase tapioca export quota base from 4.5 million tons for this year and next year to 5 million tons when the agreement is renewed beginning 1987, instead of gradual decrease as mentioned in the current accord.

On an issue involving unused tapioca export quotas of other countries such as Indonesia which Thailand wants to fulfill, Martens said: "I don't personally see any obstacles and we will respond favourably. A formula could be devised to give a satisfactory answer to Thailand."

Belgium, he said, is fully aware of the magnitude and social impact of tapioca issue for this country. "We, as a government, and I, as prime minister, can raise the question which is the responsibility of the commission. If there are special political aspects then we can intervene," he added.

Martens said his country will participate in the next ASEAN-EEC ministerial meeting in Bangkok in "the most positive spirit." Belgium will devote her task to meet the expectations of ASEAN governments which expect sometimes more positive approach from the EEC especially on a topic of investment.

He has mentioned to General Prem for the early conclusion of an investment protection agreement with Thailand in which the Belgian Government sees the "superiority" of disputes being settled under a multilateral agency.

Belgium and Thailand have been negotiating in an effort to achieve a breakthrough for Belgian investment here. Both sides still disagree over a crucial clause in the draft agreement with regard to settlement of disputes through arbitration.

Martens' aide indicated that Thailand may eventually decide to join the Washington Convention of 1965 in which a permanent body has been formed to settle disputes. Some 60 countries have already joined the convention of which many are less developed countries. Besides this channel, Belgium has proposed a number of other formula to break the deadlock.

Asked about the Bangkok Mass Transit Authority's bus project which Belgian-based Van Hool is vying for, Martens said he has proposed during a meeting with Thai officials to secure a state loan for BMTA as well as credit grant for the training of Thai personnel. The bidding for BMTA's bus reorganization project is being hotly contested by five firms including British Leyland, Motor Leasing Pty Ltd of Singapore, Renault of France and Spanish-based Pegaso.

Martens said that he has also proposed greater involvement for Belgians in Thailand's industrialization especially in the fields of communications, transport and gas distribution particularly in the Eastern Seaboard Development programme.

Specific project discussions will be taken up when the Belgian-Thai Joint Commission meets in Bangkok during September 9-13. This will be the fourth meeting to foster trade and investment relations between the two countries.

The Belgian prime minister disclosed that during this period, Prince Albert will also lead a trade mission comprising leading Belgian businessmen to Thailand.

As regards to Belgian assistance to act as the mediator between Thai exporters and importers in some African countries where Belgian influence is strong, Martens said Belgium is prepared to participate on a case-by-case basis.

He pointed out that such triangular cooperation scheme has not always produced the desired goal. "We welcome the initiative but considerations have to be judged according to merits and by the case," he added.

CSO: 4200/852

THAILAND

ATHIT INTERVIEWED ON TV ABOUT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

BK240839 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 24 Apr 85 p 32

[Interview with General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander and army chief, by La-iat Phibunsawat, president of the Press Association of Thailand, Suphakit Tharanakun, president of the Journalists Association of Thailand, and Miss Wipha Sukkit, president of the Reporters Association of Thailand, on a TV program entitled "Newspapers and National Security" on 23 April 1985]

[Text] Supreme Commander and Army Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek has called on the Thai people to close ranks and help the country at a time when the economy of the country is in a poor state. His comment came in a television programme being taped yesterday for later broadcasting. A number of Thai-language papers ran the story this morning, however.

While saying that Thailand's economy is "not good," he said that one must look to see whether the effect is worldwide. "We admit that our currency is still not strong. The people in general are facing considerable hardship and problems, but what can we do?"

"Under this kind of condition we must be patient and hope that one day in the future the problems will be solved and we will enjoy a degree of comfort. We are Thais living in Thailand, if we help each other solve problems, then we can live together."

He also urged pro-government members of parliament to help maintain the government's stability.

General Athit was a guest speaker at the taping of a special programme entitled "Newspapers and National Security" of the Press Association of Thailand at TV Channel 5 yesterday. The programme is to be televised on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the Press Association of Thailand on May 17.

On the economy, General Athit said "I personally think that the economy is a delicate matter. We need serious cooperation to solve the problems for the benefit of the country as a whole. The joint effort must be made in every way and not just any one particular aspect."

The submitting of royal decrees including the anti-chit fund law to parliament is according to normal legislative procedures, he said. From the House of Representatives the decrees will go to the Senate and every member can express his own opinion during the deliberation, he added.

Asked whether the government should resign if a royal decree fails to pass parliament, the supreme commander refused to speculate but said that pro-government MPS should help maintain the government's stability "and must exercise their rights for the best benefit of the country."

He added that the government has its own reasons and "we must listen to its explanation first."

Asked how economic problems can affect national security, General Athit said: "The economic issue affects all agencies... We know that the country's administration is trying to solve the problems promptly and we must try to help ourselves."

"I have given a slogan to military units, telling them that we must be able to fight even with shortages.... We soldiers, holding the responsibility for national defence, must be ready to comply with the government's orders, even in this poor state of economy."

General Athit declined to comment when asked about calls for changes in economic ministers, saying that the present economic slump does not mean that they are not trying to solve the problems.

General Athit was interviewed by President of the Press Association of Thailand La-iat Phibunsawat, President of the Journalists Association of Thailand Suphakiat Tharanakun and President of the Reporters Association of Thailand Miss Wipha Sukkit.

CSO: 4200/852

THAILAND

BRIEFS

UNHCR REFUGEE AID--The Interior Ministry has recently signed an agreement with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] to help refugees living temporarily in Thailand. Under the agreement, the UNHCR will provide 193 million baht to support various refugee programs this year. The fund will cover about 110,000 refugees in camps and transit centers in Thailand. Further agreements involving 40 million baht are expected to be concluded shortly between the ministry and the UNHCR. Meanwhile, it is reported that the 500,000th Indochinese refugee left Thailand this week for resettlement abroad. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 21 Apr 85 BK]

JANUARY-MARCH TRADE DEFICIT--Thailand's external trade position in March improved with the trade deficit dropping to only 4.1 billion baht--a decrease of 1.25 billion baht over February, director of the Bank of Thailand's Office of the Governor said yesterday. Praphaphim Sakuntaphai said the current account also suffered a deficit of only 2 billion baht in March this year. Mrs Praphaphim also noted that the trade deficit during the first quarter was 16.15 billion baht, against 17,634,000,000 baht suffered during the same quarter of last year. Exports during the first three months rose by 18.7 percent and items registering significant increases were integrated circuits, canned food, shoes and jewelry. Imports during the first three months rose by 10.7 percent compared with the same period of last year, with the increase mostly being blamed on higher bills for oil and other products due to the devaluation. [Excerpts] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Apr 85 p 17 BK]

NAVY TESTS ISRAELI MISSILE--The Royal Thai Navy yesterday conducted a test-fire on an Israel-made ground-to-ground missile in the Gulf of Thailand off Prachuap Khiri Khan Province. The test-fire was under the supervision of Rear Admiral Sathit Chitsuk, commander of the patrol in the Gulf of Thailand. The "Gurbian" missile was fired from HMS Hanhak Sattru from a range of 10 nautical miles from the target and reportedly hit it. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 22 Apr 85 p 3 BK]

LAOS REINFORCING BORDER--Laos is sending troop reinforcements to the border areas facing Thailand to step up its suppression of antigovernment insurgents, a senior army official said yesterday. Col Phobsuk Sutharanan also said more Soviet military assistance for Laos has arrived through Vietnam. The Soviet-supplied military hardware includes tanks, artillery pieces and rockets. [Text] [Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 26 Apr 85 p 5]

KAREN REFUGEES--There are now 10,468 Karen refugees who have fled fighting in Burma to Thailand, a senior military official said yesterday. Col Sompong Phaocharoen, a representative of the Supreme Command's Joint Operation Centre, told a news conference that the Karens are living in camps along the Thai-Burmese border in Mae Sot and Tha Song Yang districts of Tak. He said the Karens will have to return to Burma after the fighting subsides. He said there has been sporadic exchange of gunfire between the Burmese troops and the Karen rebels along the Thai-Burmese border but it does not affect Thai territorial sovereignty. [Text] [Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 26 Apr 85 p 5]

OFFICIALS TO VISIT PRC--Two high-level Thai teams to be led by former Prime Minister Khukrit Pramot and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, respectively, will visit China in late June to join the celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Sino-Thai diplomatic relations, an informed source said yesterday. Sitthi's team will include a 20-member dance troupe. The team is scheduled to visit China during June 27-July 2. The itinerary of the other team has yet to be finalized. During the same period, the Chinese minister for cultural affairs will lead a Chinese team, including a Chinese cultural troupe, to visit here, the source added. The two countries established diplomatic relations when M.R. Khukrit was prime minister 10 years ago. The celebrations will include a display of photographs that will illustrate the development of Sino-Thai relations as well as a film show. The celebrations will be held simultaneously in both capitals, the source said. Thailand recently signed two significant agreements with China: an agreement on the promotion and protection of investment and an agreement on the establishment of a Joint Committee on Economic Cooperation. Thailand is among the first nonsocialist countries to conclude bilateral pacts on investment protection with China. Several other countries are seeking similar deals with China. [Text] [Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 6 Apr 85 p 3]

CSO: 4200/852

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

KHIEU SAMPHAN MESSAGE ON UN PALESTINE MEETING

BK010625 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
30 Apr 85

[21 April message from Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president for foreign affairs, to ambassador Massambari Sarre, chairman of the UN Commission for Restoring the Palestinian People's Inalienable Rights]

[Text] Mr Chairman:

On behalf of the CGDK and in my own name, I would like to express my sincere and best wishes for the 10th UN meeting on the Palestinian problem to be held in Beijing from 22 to 26 April under your clear-sighted chairmanship.

On this important occasion, I am pleased to convey our warmest greetings and cordial salutations to you for your remarkable, persistent efforts made in your capacity as chairman of the UN Commission for Restoring the Palestinian People's Inalienable Rights and of the international conference on Kampuchea's ad hoc committee in serving the just cause of the Palestinian people who are all the victims of foreign aggression and occupation.

The meeting in Beijing to discuss the Palestinian problem which aims at stimulating and drawing world attention to this problem is of great significance. We wish this meeting total success for the interests of the Palestinian people's just cause as well as for international peace and security which will always be threatened so long as the Palestinian problem is not justly and reasonably solved.

The Cambodian people and the CGDK voice their firm support for the just struggle being waged by the valiant Palestinian people under the PLO leadership in order to make others recognize their sacred national rights, including the right to build an independent state of their own in the Palestinian territory.

We are convinced that by uniting firmly in the struggle that they are waging for national liberation, the Palestinian people will certainly score new victories in restoring their sacred rights to self-determination and to establish an independent state.

Please, Your Excellency, accept my highest regards and warm friendship.

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president for foreign affairs

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 21 April 1985

CSO: 4212/71

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON FAILURE OF SRV'S 'DIALOGUE SCHEMES'

BK290326 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
28 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors Deceitful Dialogue Schemes in the Current 7th Dry Season Failed Totally"]

[Text] In the current 7th dry season, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have resorted to all kinds of schemes. In the military field, they have repeatedly launched offensives along the Cambodian-Thai border. They have also carried out political and diplomatic schemes in the international arena.

In their deceitful diplomacy launched in the current dry season, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have made much effort through their own propaganda machines, through their Soviet boss and their accomplices, and through their running dogs in Phnom Penh to persuade others to hold talks or negotiations for the settlement of the Cambodian problem in accordance with the Vietnamese conditions. Sometimes, they proposed the convening of an international conference on Cambodia with the participation of some countries and a number of Cambodian factions, excluding the Democratic Kampuchean faction, which constitutes the main forces fighting against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield. Another time, they called on the two factions of the CGDK to abandon the Democratic Kampuchean faction and hold talks with the Vietnamese running dogs in Phnom Penh. Until now, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have tried their best to persuade others to hold talks with their running dogs.

Why have the Vietnamese tried their best to persuade others to hold talks with the traitors--Vietnamese running dogs--in Phnom Penh? Everyone still remembers well that from the end of 1978, when they sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy Cambodia, to the end of 1984, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors always acted big and were very arrogant and truculent. They never said a word about the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. They have arrogantly trampled upon and rejected the UN resolutions that demand the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia. Whenever all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world jointly condemned their aggression in Cambodia and demanded that they withdraw their troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors would say arrogantly that the situation in Cambodia is irreversible.

The Hanoi authorities have now turned to play many deceitful tricks. They even said that they would withdraw their troops from Cambodia. All of this is aimed at persuading others to negotiate with their running dogs in Phnom Penh. This clearly indicates that the Hanoi authorities have faced greater difficulties both on the Cambodian battlefield where they are being attacked and smashed more vigorously by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, the Cambodian people, and all the Cambodian patriotic resistance forces, and in the international arena where they have been condemned more strongly by the world community, thus causing more serious isolation and greater shame to them. This is why they have tried to find a way out by pretending to change some words with regard to the Cambodian problem--that is, they have changed from being very harsh to making some deals.

However, this does not mean they have changed their stand regarding the Cambodian problem. Their stand still remains the same old aggressive, expansionist, and annexationist stand against Cambodia. They have changed some words just to deceive others so that they can have time to find a way out, delay their defeat, take a breath, redress their difficult situation, and strengthen their position in Cambodia for further advance in accordance with their own regional expansion strategy and their Soviet boss' global expansion strategy in this region. This is one of the main objectives of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors' deceitful dialogue scheme. On the other hand, through their schemes of holding an international conference and calling on the two Cambodian factions to negotiate with the Heng Samrin clique, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors want to undermine the CGDK factions, thus preventing them from jointly fighting the Vietnamese, and the international front supporting the Cambodian people's struggle, especially the ASEAN nations, thus preventing them from jointly opposing the Vietnamese aggression and from demanding that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions.

At the same time, through the proposal for holding negotiations with their puppets in Phnom Penh, the Vietnamese aggressors want to legitimate their running dogs in Phnom Penh for use as a pretext to legalize the Vietnamese aggression, thus enabling Vietnam to occupy Cambodia forever.

All of this constituted the major objectives of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors' schemes in the current 7th dry season. However, all these Vietnamese schemes--calling for convening of an international conference or holding talks--and their military offensives launched along the border have been successively frustrated and defeated. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have failed in their attempt because, on the one hand, all Democratic Kampuchean factions rejected these deceitful schemes. On the contrary, all DK factions have seen through the Vietnamese schemes to undermine the Cambodian resistance forces. They have united more firmly and struggle on against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until all of them are driven out of Cambodia. On the other hand, the world community, particularly the ASEAN countries, which firmly adhere to international law and the UN charter, firmly rejected these Vietnamese schemes.

They have further stood firm on the UN resolutions on the Cambodian problem and jointly put all kinds of pressures on the Hanoi authorities in order to force them to withdraw their troops totally, immediately, and unconditionally from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination free from any outside interference.

In sum, until now when the 7th dry season will end within the next few days, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have failed in their attempt to make others accept their schemes. Both the Cambodian people and the world community have rejected their schemes. Thus, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have suffered shameful defeats. If the Le Duan Vietnamese clique still refuses to withdraw its troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions and stubbornly carries on its deceitful schemes, it will certainly suffer more defeats and become more seriously isolated.

CSO: 4212/71

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK, VODK BATTLE REPORTS FOR 26 APR-2 MAY

BK030728 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 26 April-2 May:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 26 April reports that between 4 and 24 April, DK forces on Siem Tann Siem Reap, Pailin-Route 10, Kompong Chnang, Pursat, Sisophon South of Route 5, and Kampot battlefields killed or wounded 177 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 6 guns; 1 commune office, 20 military barracks, 20 trenches, 1 storehouse, 3 trucks, 82 motorcycles, 1 rice milling machine, 1 generator, and a quantity of war materiel; and seized 8 guns and some ammunition and war materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 26 April reports that between 2 and 22 April, DK guerrillas on Kampot, Tonle Sap, Samlot, Sisophon-South of Route 5 battlefields killed or wounded 205 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 11 assorted weapons, 2 trucks, 5 big motorboats, 3 small motorboats, 3 houses belonging to the Vietnamese, 5 commune office buildings, and a quantity of military materiel; and seized 3 motorboat engines, 16 assorted weapons, and some ammunition and military materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 27 April reports that between 9 and 24 April, DK forces on Chhep, Battambang, Stung Treng, Sisophon-South of Route 5, and Siem Reap battlefields killed or wounded 99 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 10 guns, 35 military barracks, 65 trenches, 2 big generators, 1 small generator, 2 trucks, 4 motorcycles, 1 paddy storehouse, and some war materiel; seized 25 assorted guns, 1 radio, 1 telephone set, and some ammunition and military materiel; and liberated a Vietnamese battalion position on Siem Reap battlefield and 8 villages in Battambang Province.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 27 April reports that between 4 and 24 April, DK forces on Kampot, Kompong Chnang, Siem Tan, Pursat, Pailin-Route 10, Sisophon-South of Route 5, and Siem Reap battlefields killed or wounded 190 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 3 trucks, 9 motorcycles, 1 big rice milling machine, 4 generators, 1 warehouse, 83 trenches, 29 military barracks, 1 commune office, and some assorted weapons and war materiel; seized 31 assorted weapons, 1 radio, 1 telephone set, and some ammunition and war materiel; and destroyed Kompong Chrey township in Takeo Province.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 29 April reported that between 12 and 27 April, DK forces on Sisophon-South of Route 5, Pailin-Route 10, Moun-Pursat, Samlot, Koh Kong Leu, Kompong Thom, Siem Tan, East Battambang, and Kompong Cham battlefields killed or wounded 135 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 23 assorted weapons, 1,632 meters of railroad track, 1 locomotive, 40 weapons, 4 trucks, and some war materiel; and seized 12 weapons, 3 C-25 radios, and some ammunition and materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 30 April reports that between 19 and 26 April, DK forces on Kampot, Siem Tan, North Battambang, and Pailin-Route 10 battlefields killed or wounded 59 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 13 weapons, 1 truck, and some ammunition and war materiel; and seized some war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 30 April reports that between 19 and 26 April, DK forces killed or wounded 93 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 24 assorted weapons, 2 commune offices, a ricemill, a warehouse, 5 barracks, 45 big and small trenches, and some war materiel; seized some war materiel; and freed a commune office, a position on Battambang battlefield, and a commune office on South Battambang battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 1 May reports that between 18 and 25 April, DK forces killed or wounded 43 Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed 1 truck and some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 1 May reports that between 18 and 29 April, DK forces on Koh Kong Leu, Samlot, Sisophon-North of Route 5, Siem Tan, Pailin-Route 10, Leach, Kompong Cham, Sisophon-South of Route 5, Kompong Speu, and Tonle Sap battlefields killed or wounded 141 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 21 assorted weapons, 4 trucks, 1 sawmill, 1 lathe and some war materiel; seized 5 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberated 2 Vietnamese platoon positions on Samlot battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT 2 May reports that between 21 and 29 April, DK forces on Koh Kong Leu, Leach, Samlot, Pailin-Route 10, Sisophon-South of Route 5, and Kompong Cham battlefields killed or wounded 109 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 10 assorted weapons, 4 trucks, 1 sawmill, 1 lathe, and some war materiel; and seized some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 2 May reports that between 18 and 30 April, DK forces on Pailin-Route 10, Sisophon-South of Route 5, Sisophon-North of Route 5, Siem Reap, and Kompong Thom battlefields killed or wounded 150 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 3 guns and some documents and war materiel; and seized some guns, ammunition, and war materiel.

CSO: 4212/71

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

SON SANN ON BANDUNG PRINCIPLES--While attending the conference commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Bandung Asian-African conference in Bandung, Indonesia, CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann granted an interview to Singapore newspaper LIEN HU SIANG PAU. He said that he hoped that all countries that attended this Bandung conference genuinely respect the Bandung spirit and the nonaligned principles. He added that if all countries correctly and genuinely respect the 10 principles of Bandung, Cambodia will be able to enjoy peace and the Cambodian people will enjoy the right to self-determination. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Apr 85]

CSO: 4212/71

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

REBELS ARRESTED IN GIA LAI-KONTUM

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Tay Xuyen: "On the Security Battlefront: "Achieving Military Feat While Picking Up Bamboo Shoots"]

[Text] Upon returning from a provincial meeting on good troop messing, Nghiem was given a shot in the arm by the border post commander, who said, "Your reports were fine. Everyone at the meeting acclaimed them. Relax a few days before taking on new work."

Nghiem thanked his commander and strode toward the sleeping quarters. There, he lay down restless, with the thought that his peers had only little to eat. Nghiem finally stood up, seized his gun and a knapsack, and proceeded in the direction of the forest, where he intended to pick bamboo shoots. This was the season for various species of shoots to strut. Nghiem cut them enthusiastically, oblivious to injuries caused by wild thorns. He thought, "Tomorrow, the unit will have once again an improved meal."

As he reached the outskirts of the forest with bamboo shoots stacked in his knapsack, Nghiem detected three persons emerging from bush in front of him. He loaded his gun, hid himself behind a termite nest and observed. He saw three bandits, the first holding a pistol and the other two marching behind him, carrying knapsacks. All the three had emaciated faces and disheveled hair. They were certainly bandits in hiding for long days in the jungle without receiving supplies, forced by hunger to go to highland villages to loot. "I must nab them alive," Nghiem said to himself. "But how? If I return to the post to ask for reinforcements, I'll miss this golden opportunity, because the bandits will run away." Following a few seconds of tense brainwork, Nghiem came up with a new scheme. He then hid himself behind a thicket by the roadside. When the three bandits were only about 2 m from the thicket, Nghiem jumped out, fired three shots in the air, shouting, "First unit to observe from the right and rear. Second unit in charge of support. If you want to stay alive and go home to your wives and children, you must throw away your guns and raise your arms in surrender!"

Stunned by the sudden ringing shots, the three bandits tossed their guns and raised their arms in surrender. Nghiem promptly approached the bandits

and confiscated their weapons. He ordered the first bandit to tie up the other two. Then Nghiem tied him up and escorted all the three back to the border post.

Upon being told the story, cadres and combatants in the border post and the people in highland villages were happy. Everyone praised Nghiem for doing well, both in feeding troops and in arresting bandits. Senior Sergeant Nguyen van Nghiem of border post 657 (Gia Lai-Kontum Province) was honored by the state with the Military Exploit Order, Third Class. Unquestionably, Nghiem deserved of being named a first-rate member of the Youth Union Chapter.

9213

CSO: 4209/340

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DISTRICT MILITARY FORTRESSES ALONG CHINESE BORDER STRENGTHENED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Col Le Ngoc Van: "Exchange of Ideas: On Building and Operating District Military Fortresses Along the Northern Border"]

[Text] In the past 6 years, since the victory over 60,000 Chinese invading troops in February 1979, our military regions, party committees and local administrations have concentrated on comprehensively developing and strengthening the border areas, although they had to urgently overcome the war effects and continually and resolutely cope with the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. The effort to build border districts into military fortresses for the defense of the fatherland's frontier against that type of war has proceeded well from the beginning. For nearly a year now, the Chinese chauvinistic expansionists have unceasingly escalated that war, launching raids of destruction, encroaching upon and occupying many spots in our northern border region, and perpetrating many new crimes against our compatriots. Along with watchful citizens, our people's military forces in the northern border region have shown high-level combat readiness, valor, resolve, craftiness and a determination to teach the enemy an appropriate lesson.

On the battlefields, militia and self-defense forces have banded together with local forces and border guards to destroy the enemy. Militia and self-defense forces in many places have fought well. The organization of civil defense to thwart and avert enemy raids, and to protect the people's lives and wealth, as well as state property has gained strength, thus limiting damage caused by the enemy. By turns, districts located in the neighborhood and the rear have brought manpower, means, and supplies to the frontline forces, contributing to defeating enemy escalatory schemes and actions, and to carrying out properly the task of effectively defending the fatherland's frontier areas.

One of the current pressing problems is to strive to build strong and stable political installations, first of all those located right in major fighting areas, and close to areas already occupied by the enemy, or possibly targeted for occupation. Recent experiences show that in places where party installations were properly consolidated, with key cadres resolutely staying near at hand to lead, militia and self-defense forces, the people,

cadres, workers, and civil servants were able to carry on their war and production effort, even in the course of fierce fighting. That is why we should pay extreme attention to consolidating party administration basic installations, especially the ranks of key cadres at the grassroots level.

We should patiently educate the masses to help ethnic minorities distinguish between foes and friends and promptly smash enemy plots and actions aimed at dividing nationalities, provoking rebellions, and subverting security. The task of educating the masses to clearly identify enemy plots and maneuverings, and to expose and quell enemy psywar activities, can achieve good results only through close links between strengthening mass organizations and properly implementing the policy of national solidarity and of armed forces-people solidarity, and also through close links between consolidating and building political installations and accelerating socialist transformation and socialist building, to gradually raise the material and cultural livelihood of people from diverse nationalities. To make district military fortresses more combat-efficient, it is very important for us to study and train in combat techniques and utilize local armed forces and border guards in accordance with characteristics and requirements of the tasks of engaging in combat and organizing local defense.

In light of the party military policy, the combat techniques of local armed forces and border guards stationed in district military fortresses in border areas should be guided by the doctrine of offensive, focusing on territorial fighting, illustrating a close interrelationship between high ground fighting and low ground fighting from highland and lowland villages, state farms and state forests, and between rearguard fighting with small detachments and large-scale mobile offensives; and stressing a unified command for territorial armed forces.

These are very rich and creative combat techniques, which interface frontal attacks with attacks from the rear, use feints in an extensive way to deceive the enemy, and link the combat techniques of local armed forces with the small-scale, scattering, comprehensive, enterprising and conjunct combat techniques of militia and self-defense forces in highland and lowland villages, state farms and state forests, etc. Only these combat techniques can fully bring into play our fundamental political and spiritual strengths, maximize the use of various kinds of existing weapons (including homemade ones), and take full advantage of the strategic topography of forests and mountains, and of enemy weaknesses in terms of fighting spirit and transportation of supplies, etc.

Building bases at all levels, from districts, clusters of conjunct combat units, down to villages, state farms and state forests, etc., is one of many important conditions that make it possible for the district armed forces and people to stay on for combat and production in all circumstances. Each base and rear base should have its own defense plans, which calls for the local armed forces to stay on to fight; for an adequate number of fortifications to withstand combat and ensure safety for leadership and command organs, the people and armed forces, and for enough space for grain and food storage, and health care facilities, etc.

Civil defense is one of the major tasks of a district military fortress, dealing with ways to protect the people's lives and wealth and state property, cope with enemy raids, limit enemy damages to a minimum, and serve combat and production in case of hostilities.

While improving civil defense planning, we should perfect the system of observations, communications, and issuance of alert notices in case of enemy raids; build enough fortifications to protect men, machinery and equipment; prepare properly for partial evacuation and dispersal of persons targetted for these measures in case of conflict; and strengthen units in charge of overcoming the war effects. On top of all this, we should guide the people to take cover during enemy raids, as well as supervise and organize militarization--the degree of which varies according to local characteristics--first of all, in villages contiguous to enemy areas, and in installations and industrial zones located near a battleground.

Another more pressing task is to ameliorate the network of civil defense trenches and dugouts at installations, along communication lines, and in production and public places, to ensure that adequate shelters are provided to all citizens, at home, in the streets, production places, schools and child care centers. Major machinery and equipment in industrial zones, worksites and state forests should be camouflaged. In light of district basic combat and defense plans, and economic plans, we should continually seek ways to link economic building with the effort to build a local people's war position, and prepare for a rear base right in the district encompassing every field, from developing agriculture, forestry, communications, posts and telegraph, etc., to dispensing health care and training ethnic minority cadres.

The above tasks should be included in portions of yearly and periodic state plans relating to provinces and districts.

Perfecting the system by which the party leads, the people own, and the state manages, is a matter of decisive significance for border districts in fulfilling the tasks of combat readiness, engagement in combat and production in the time to come.

District military fortress building should be closely tied to district building and consolidation of district echelons in border areas--one of the main tasks of local party organizations. We should strengthen the principles and methods of leadership of party committee echelons in military affairs, especially concerning combat readiness and engagement in combat, and strictly exert periodic control over compliance with party directives and resolutions on military tasks, and over ways in which military situations are reported. Recent experiences show that fulfillment by district military organs of their staff role--either satisfactory or unsatisfactory--inevitably has direct influence on the effectiveness of leadership and guidance, and the ability to build and operate a district military fortress with success.

To meet the requirements of the new situation, military organs in border districts and municipalities should be urgently brought to perfection, enabling them to provide staff assistance to party committee echelons in properly leading and guiding the effort to build and operate military fortresses, and in mobilizing the entire people to stand combat ready and engage in combat with a view to defeating enemy plots in all circumstances. Furthermore, the provincial military command should fully act its part, keeping track of key spots to collect and disseminate experiences in time, especially concerning combat and civil defense, and guiding and creating conditions for district military organs to carry out their tasks properly.

9213

CSO: 4209/340

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BASIC CHANGES MADE IN SOCIALIST PROPERTY PROTECTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Senior Colonel Cap Xuan Diem, Chief of the Economic Police Department: "Creating Basic Changes in Protecting Socialist Property"]

[Text] Illuminated by the resolutions of the Party Central Committee, positive changes were made in the economic and social situation during 1984. However, due the consequences of protracted war and the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with the American imperialists and international reactionaries along with temporary difficulties in the economy, occurrences of negativism still occur in agencies, enterprises and out in society. To assist in effectively achieving the objectives and requirements set forth by the Council of Ministers, the economic police forces from the central to the local area have closely coordinated with other public security forces to promote prevention, to struggle against the criminals misappropriating socialist property, speculators, smugglers, and those producing bogus goods or engaged in illegal business, and to supervise and urge sectors, echelons and primary level economic units to promote compliance with the directives and resolutions of the party and state. Many sectors and local areas have closely connected the development of socialist property protection down to the primary level unit, production team and laborer, and have coordinated the establishment of concentrated classes on protecting socialist property with the improvement of economic and financial management, strengthening of property protection regulations and systems, internal purification and encouragement of the cadres, workers and public servants to rise in resisting negative occurrences. Therefore, the misappropriation of socialist property during 1984 declined by 26 percent and losses declined by 30.1 percent compared with 1983. There were also positive changes in efforts to resist speculation and smuggling with the discovery and efforts against tens of thousands of incidents and the recovery of property and goods worth more than 363 million dong.

Nevertheless, the misappropriation of socialist property still occurs often in some locations and at some times to create serious losses. There are still loopholes in prevention and basic technical aspects have not been effectively developed. Coordination with forces in the public security forces and other functional sectors in the investigation and prosecution of crimes is not yet good and a number of major cases involving cadres with position and power have not been strictly handled. Cadre management is not yet firm and work methods are still administrative; and the organization apparatus of the economic police forces is still slow in research and improvement, especially at the precinct and district level.

During 1985, the economic police forces will better perform their function as a staff assisting the leadership levels of sectors from the central to the local area in following and inspecting thorough compliance with the resolutions of the Council of Ministers, regularly following, inspecting, supervising and urging market transformation and management to actively assist in transforming economic management, transforming distribution and circulation, establishing social order in economic and social activities, and basically reducing the number of cases and losses from misappropriation of socialist property, speculation, smuggling, bogus goods production and illegal business.

Specifically:

- To study and ascertain the economic management mechanism functions of economic sectors and the new formulas and stratagems of degenerate and deviant elements for taking advantage of loopholes in the management mechanism to misappropriate socialist property, speculate and smuggle, and on that basis, actively formulating new courses of prevention and struggle.
- To thoroughly understand the resolutions of the party and state and the resolute and total leadership of party committee echelons in order to develop lessons of experience from previous years, especially experience in composite strength, collective ownership by the masses, and combat coordination command leadership, and to serve as a staff in assisting sectors, echelons and primary level economic units to conduct good prevention efforts and to effectively struggle against and halt negative occurrences. Actively conduct internal purification, resolutely transferring those with insufficient reliability in quality and ability from critical and important components and where they are directly concerned with money and goods while simultaneously deploying good cadres with ability and good quality to key positions in leadership and management. Launch mass movements, elevating the spirit of collective ownership of the cadres, workers, public servants and people in the protection of socialist property. Consolidate and strengthen the full-time protection forces in ideology, vocational organization and work means and conditions.
- Propose to all sectors that they strictly comply with the four systems promulgated in Decree 217-CP of the Council of Ministers and strictly conduct investigations and inspections. Make compliance with the systems, regulations, provisions and principles of economic and financial management, prices, product quality, product delivery, plan achievement, and socialist economic accounting a procedure.
- In conjunction with participation in market transformation and management, the economic police forces will promote the struggle against speculation and smuggling. The use of agency or state guises for illegal activities and private operation to compete with the state will be halted.
- Improve the reporting and communications system and strengthen the duty watch and combat alert task, work methods and system of combat coordination between forces. Improve measures to ascertain the situation and promptly support the combat leadership work.

--Closely coordinate with the public security forces, sectors, organizations and functional sectors in the internal affairs field to assure the severity and justice of the socialist legal system, especially in cases involving cadres with position and power resulting in serious losses in socialist property, cases with the harboring of others or obstruction of justice, and circumstances in which those actively involved in discovery and struggle are attacked.

--Study specific plans for handling the problems in cadre organization raised in the Resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee. Formulate standardized job functions for cadres and rationally reallocate cadres in depth. Study and effectively comply with the six instructions of beloved Uncle Ho. Regularly emphasize political and ideological, policy, legal and economic management knowledge education, provide advanced vocational training to the cadres and men, establish urgent and scientific combat styles, maintain close contact with reality and the primary level, resist administrativism, resist corruption, bribery and oppression of the masses, resist every negative occurrence in daily activities, and resist the enemy and criminals who bribe and slander cadres. Strictly observe the five prohibitions: it is forbidden to ask for compensation or cash awards, to accept gifts, to rely on a unit or agency for which one is responsible to assist in purchasing supplies and goods, and to self-coordinate or meet privately with the suspect or the units involved in a case or conducting the investigation. Study and promptly propagate advanced models and creative experience in force work and construction. Strengthen the precinct, district, city and ward levels. Intensify cadre management in accordance with the three-control system: work, ideological and daily activity control. Assure the construction of a strong party and youth union in order to develop professional efficiency. Key cadres and party committee echelons must constantly set the example in every aspect by becoming deeply and closely involved with the control of work and good internal management.

Emphasis must be placed on true concern for the conditions and means for work and combat, and the material and spiritual lives of the cadres and men. Only in this manner may an air of emulation enthusiasm be created and economic police forces pure and strong in every aspect be established, worthy to be the sharp tools of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the trusted instruments of the party and people.

7300

CSO: 4209/349

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF MILITARY TRAINING IN 1985 URGED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Mar 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial]

[Text] Together with its permanent combat readiness and fight to repel the destructive warfare and encroachments of the Chinese expansionists, our entire armed forces are preparing to embark on the new training year with the determination to obtain the highest quality from the very first day, the very first subject, and to struggle to accomplish the 1985 training missions with the best results.

In the past year, in spite of many difficulties in terms of physical and material needs, and of the fact that certain units had to conduct training and to stay combat ready at the same time or to actually fight, our entire armed forces strictly carried out orders and correctly implemented training requirements in content as well as in length of time. Planning for training has progressed well. Training management in accordance with regular systems has been maintained in detachments and up. Owing to close followup of training activities, many units spotted their weaknesses and took corrective measures in a timely manner by completing additional subjects compatible with combat requirements. In particular, training for combat readiness was strictly carried out by units resulting in better combat readiness in the whole armed forces. Nevertheless, in certain units, primarily those where training time was curtailed, training was not given enough attention by various levels and as a result, training quality was poor. Training activities were not closely followed up, training plans were unstable and training quality of each session and each subject was unequal: those are weaknesses that need to be overcome.

Stepping into 1985, although the duration of training in units is not similar, we have to ensure the quality of training and enhance combat strength of units. They must be equally good in small battles as well as in big ones; they must be good in joint services and combined arms combat and place emphasis on enhancing combat skills of small units. This requirement brings forth several issues that need to be solved.

First and foremost, unit commanders have to thoroughly understand the 1985 training directives of the General Staff, and other orders of higher echelons

in order to place training missions in their proper context, to issue strict orders, and to organize circumspectly each training subject and each training session. By all means, units will make sure to complete subjects taught within the time frame provided for, not to cut training time for other tasks, try to place the highest number of troops available in training, and leave no component without training.

Another factor affecting the quality of training is the strict adherence to training orders by all cadres and men during the whole training process. Before the start of training, units need to allow the troops to review training orders, chiefly those related to discipline. Place the troops on training on the right track and strictly enforce training discipline. Technical units, services and arms will require all soldiers to strictly observe safety rules in the use and maintenance of technical equipment and allow no aberration in the training process.

Success in combat is the gauge of training. Training realistically to cope with the requirements of combat is a need that should be understood thoroughly by all echelons, all cadres and men. Particularly in the present circumstances when our armed forces have to conduct training and to keep high combat preparedness, and even in those units directly involved in combat, training objectives must respond to and assist the immediate combat missions, and must be implemented thoroughly in each session and each lecture. Instructor cadres must bear in mind the linking of training to the realities of combat from the preparation of lesson plans and the selection of exercises to actual exercises. They must place emphasis on exercises simulating real combat situations, or appropriate to new combat missions, and systematically use combat experience in troop training. Training simulating real combat situations means the conduct of training in any weather conditions, the intensification of night training, and training in complex circumstances and on rough mountain and forest terrain.

To ensure successful completion of the training objectives in 1985, the maintenance of good health for the troops is important. A diligent and resourceful commander will take active measures to overcome difficulties, boost production, provide good material and spiritual human services to his troops, make sure that their food intake is quantitatively and qualitatively sufficient in accordance with the state norms and that they are in good health, and maintain a high ratio of troops in training. The quality of training can only be assured if he can do all that.

9458

CSO: 4209/341

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TROOP CONTROL OBJECTIVES, MEASURES DISCUSSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Pham Thanh Chuong: "Mission and Methods of Military Control"]

[Text] Question: On communication lines, we used to see a certain number of checkpoints. Some were manned by several sectors, such as police, tax services, market management and military control. But at certain others, there were only a couple of soldiers with arm bands doing military control. Those so-called checkpoints were not located in any building; some had only a table placed at the foot of a tree or a small booth. Soldiers stopped and searched vehicles, confiscated goods, or levied fines as high as 500 dong for military vehicles infractions. Are the methods of organization and procedures of those checkpoints correct?

Answer: The functions of military control are the maintenance of military discipline and of state laws, and the preservation of social security and order of military personnel and transportation when they are outside military barracks. Its basic aim is the prevention and deterrence of violations of military discipline and state laws by the military that are conducive to the violation of criminal laws. The establishment of fixed military checkpoints is one of the activities carrying out the above-mentioned missions. Therefore, military control checkpoints must have a united command structure. The checkpoint must be located in a building, have a reception area for military personnel and a place to conduct interviews and discussions, possess a set of rules and functions and a visible sign showing "Military Control Checkpoint," and have a certificate of appointment signed and sealed by an authorized person. Individuals to be checked or searched must be taken into the checkpoint and if there is a need to confiscate goods or illegal objects, the soldier in charge of military control must apply state laws and military rules in a unequivocally clear and honest manner. Evidence retained or confiscated, if any, must be recorded and a receipt must be issued (Forms for certificates of appointment, records, receipts are uniformly printed and distributed by the bureau of military control).

The informal establishment of mobile checkpoints to control transportation means, to confiscate goods, to give fines, to search knapsacks and baggage of military personnel traveling on duty or on leave at public places, such

as railroad stations, bus stations, and city streets, is contrary to the armed forces' functions and the missions of military control. Needless to say that the same remarks apply to certain areas that go as far as confiscating military and civilian clothes and headgear belonging to military personnel, using military control to search buses and state-operated vehicles, to guard fish ponds or to escort commodities belonging to state agencies to raise funds.

Decision No 78, Article 2 stipulated, "According to the requirements of each locality and each time, components of interagency checkpoints may include the police, the tax service, the forestry service, the animal quarantine service, and military control. Personnel of each sector shall adhere to the control functions and procedures of their sector and shall be directly responsible for their activities to their individual commanding authorities. They shall exercise every means to shorten the time needed to retain persons and means at the checkpoints and limit as much as possible the need for cargo or transportation owners to unload merchandise for control. If a violation is detected, the head of the checkpoint or his deputy shall issue a search order in writing and after the search, a report shall be made and shall bear the signatures of the concerned parties, copies of which shall be given to each of the cargo or transportation owners. The armed forces also stipulated that when conducting military control, military control personnel shall not receive taxes, fines or fines in the form of gasoline or in any form to raise money for military personnel.

"--When conducting a search on a transportation means, if no violation is found and if losses or damages have occurred to cargo, the owner of the cargo shall be paid restitution.

"--Personnel conducting searches must be courteous, their demeanor must be in conformance with military style, protocol and behavior; arrogant, overbearing, exacting or harassing attitudes toward individuals searched are not allowed.

"It is strictly forbidden for military personnel to use for their convenience goods or evidence confiscated awaiting disposal.

"Books, logs and registration papers containing military units' code names and the lists of military vehicles traveling past checkpoints, primarily those situated near borders, must be kept as military secrets. Unauthorized persons are not allowed to look at or to take notes from them."

9458

CSO: 4209/341

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FALL OF DK'S PHNUM MALAI BASE REPORTED

BK281418 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Apr 85 p 3

[Report by Bui Van Bong]

[Text] In the very first days of fighting in the western border area of Battambang Province (Cambodia), we accompanied units of the Cambodian revolutionary army and the Vietnamese volunteer army during their attack on the Khmer reactionaries' complex of bases at Phnum Malai. This is a remote and sparsely populated mountainous area where the climate is harsh. For the last few years, this area had been controlled by three so-called divisions and many battalion- and brigade-sized units of the Pol Pot and Son Sann groups. It serves as the most important complex of bases, the capital, and headquarters of the tripartite government (of Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk), and was referred to by the Khmer reactionaries as "the international reception center." The Khmer reactionaries often invited foreign guests and newsmen to visit their "liberated zone" which also served as the site for receiving aid from the imperialists and international reactionary forces.

After having launched repeated attacks for a week on Phnum Malai, the Cambodian Revolutionary Army units, backed by Vietnamese army volunteers, seized total control over this area.

We closely followed an attacking spearhead of Unit B-3 of the Cambodian Revolutionary Army and arrived at an important base from which the Khmer reactionaries had just fled. After a period of firm defense and stubborn resistance, the Khmer reactionaries were forced to retreat into Thailand. In close pursuit, the attacking spearheads of the Cambodian Revolutionary Army and the Vietnamese Volunteer Army only stopped when they reached Nam Sai spring running from Poipet Hamlet to south of Pailin. This spring serves as the borderline separating Cambodia and Thailand.

The Khmer reactionaries called this base Phum Thmei, meaning new hamlet. But in fact, this was their most important base in the area, where there were thousands of houses. They included barracks for soldiers, living quarters for soldiers' families, command posts, and many warehouses. Found in these warehouses were chiefly weapons, ammunition, grain, and food--the supplies needed for their military operations aimed at seizing border areas and sending forces inland for sabotage activities against the revival of the Cambodian people.

It was here that we saw enemy troops fleeing in retreat, leaving behind arms depots containing thousands of weapons of assorted types and hundreds of metric tons of ammunition. The weapons and ammunition found here were brand-new and bore Chinese and American trademarks. (Sothaphin), a commanding cadre of Detachment N-32, Cambodian Revolutionary Army, showed us an ammunition dump containing H-12, DKZ, and mortar shells of various calibers. Although this base was accessible by various motor roads running across the border from Thai soil, the Khmer reactionaries had not been able to move their warehouses to the "sanctuary."

On the bank of Nam Sai spring, I was shown a DKZ-55 gun bearing serial number 60 531 that was manufactured in February 1975 in China. Duc Hung and Nguyen Trong Binh, commanders of unit CK-6 of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, said this gun belonged to an enemy fire detachment that had been wiped out. One day after the Khmer reactionaries had been driven out of this important base, Radio Beijing and the BBC reported that some 30,000-40,000 civilians had fled from Cambodia into Thailand. In reality, remnant troops from the last bases of the Khmer reactionaries had, on orders from their superiors, forced civilians at 4 refugee camps in the Thai border area to flee inland. At the bases just seized from the enemy, we saw soldiers of the Cambodian Revolutionary Army and the Vietnamese volunteer army digging trenches to build a defense line on the bank of Nam Sai spring. They strictly followed orders issued by their commanding officers, and none of them crossed the spring to the other side of the border.

Meanwhile, heavy artillery pieces on Thai soil continued pounding the bases in Cambodia from where the Khmer reactionaries had just fled. At a food warehouse next to the fortifications at the eastern end of the base, we found a lot of canned food produced in Bangkok, Shanghai, and Beijing.

We visited a battle position on the bank of Nam Sai spring. Here, a detachment of soldiers belonging to unit N-3 of the Cambodian Revolutionary Army was setting up a defense line, ready to counter all schemes and counteroffensives by the enemy from the other side of the border.

Looking toward the smoke and fire that were engulfing the forest east of Phnum Malai, we knew that groups of civilian laborers were clearing the forest to build a road leading to the border. Phnum Malai would no longer be a "liberated zone" or the "capital" of the Khmer reactionaries. Once the road was opened, trucks would be used to transport weapons, supplies, and military equipment to the soldiers defending this forward position. At present, the whole stretch of the border area from south of Pailin to Soda, Phnum Malai, and Poipet was under total control of the Battambang people and armed forces. Soldiers now could bathe in Nam Sai spring and draw water there to grow flowers next to their bunkers. As the dry season was coming to an end, a series of bases and positions of the Khmer reactionaries along the entire Cambodian western border area from Preah Vihear to Koh Kong had been wiped out.

CSO: 4209/363

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

UNRELIABLE CONTROL STATION--Vehicles from our unit moving back and forth to receive goods used to pass by the Phu Lo road fork, Soc Son district, Hanoi. There, a joint public security-army control station often caused problems to passing vehicles. Our drivers reported many times that the station, taking advantage of its official duties, has imposed fines on vehicles carrying small quantities of goods for individuals, or units, with transportation permits issued by these units (not including instances of drivers being fined for illegally transporting passengers and goods. On 9 February 1985, at 1000 hours, the truck AH-30-30 passed by, carrying polygonatum giganteum produced by the unit to Dong Anh to barter for potatoes and turnip-cabbage for use within the unit. Our unit had issued a transportation permit and this was fully recorded in the car log. But the truck was held by the Phu Lo station, saying that the driver had to wait for being referred to the tax bureau, unless it agreed to pay a fine. Since he was in a hurry to take delivery of goods and buy vegetables for a meeting back at the unit, the comrade in charge of the truck was compelled to pay a 500-dong fine. A corporal pocketed the money and allowed the truck to move (in the presence of public security and army personnel). By contrast, many other cars illegally transporting passengers were simply fined by station officials, who pocketed the money, instead of holding up the vehicles and taking remedial measures against the drivers. This is a negative phenomenon running counter to the functions and tasks of military controllers. Organs in charge should look into the matter and redress that joint control station. [Text] [By Lt Col Bui Ngung-HT: 2A-6-73 HLS] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Mar 85 p 3] 9213

VENDORS NEAR MILITARY BARRACKS--During visits to a number of military units and schools, we often saw privately-run shops by the barracks gate--a rather widespread phenomenon. Combatants (even cadres) used to come there to drink tea, smoke cigarettes, and even sip alcohol. Worse still, some units even let outsiders to open tea shops, not keeping with regulations on keeping barracks locations secret. Taking advantage of new recruiting drives and of the fact that new combatants were not yet familiar with prices, many shops have raised them to "cut the throat" of customers. At the X driving school, cadres and combatants owed shop owners hundreds of dong. A number of unruly combatants jumped over the fences to leave their camps and get into privately-run shops to drink and smoke. By hanging around these shops, a number of combatants have befriended licentious,

even vagabond, elements. Thus, we suggest that (1) localities strictly manage these privately-run shops, resolutely closing those not yet registered for business, and (2) unit chiefs organize canteens to cater to the army, and not allow private individuals to open shops right in front of military barracks. [Text] [By Chi Hieu] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Mar 85 p 3] 9213

CSO: 4209/340

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SWEDISH REPORTER WITNESSES POW EXCHANGE WITH CHINA AT BORDER

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 21 Apr 85 p 15

[Article by Fredrik Roos]

[Text] Dong Dang, April--The contrast was striking. There was not a wrinkle in the green uniforms being worn by the military honor guard on the Chinese side. White gloves sparkled and black shoes glistened. The road was wide and newly asphalted. A couple of buses were parked a short distance away.

On the Vietnamese side, nothing was left of what had once been National Highway 1. Four soldiers wearing yellow-stained gloves, wrinkled uniforms, and dull, unpolished shoes formed the honor guard. We had hiked 3 kilometers along a 1-meter-wide path marked with white lines through broken terrain. Hidden beyond the lines were mines, and some of them were lying in the open within stumbling distance.

On that damp and unhealthy morning in the bomb-shattered border town of Dong Dang, it appeared that the danger was not going to come any closer than that. There was to be an exchange of prisoners, and the area was at peace for a couple of days.

The last stretch of path ran between two high hills occupied by the Chinese.

A dozen or so similar exchanges have taken place in recent years. Those have been the only occasions when officers from the two sides have met each other except in combat.

Straight as Arrows

The Vietnamese officers strolled forward first and formed a line right on the border. The Chinese officers marched up immediately at a measured pace and halted 1.5 meters from the boundary line. When the time came for the two sides to greet each other, the Vietnamese were forced to bend over with arched backs and stretch out their arms completely. The Chinese stood as straight as arrows and did not extend their hands any more than was absolutely necessary.

One by one, 71 Chinese were called up. They were waiting in squatting positions on the ground, with no expression on their faces. They were dressed in

new blue workclothes, green cloth helmets, and boots. Each of them held in his hand a bag on which was printed either a bouquet or a jet airplane. The bag contained a toothbrush, toothpaste, a comb, cookies, and a can of candy.

From the Chinese side came 15 Vietnamese dressed in blue and carrying their bags advertising Shanghai.

The exchange itself was over and done with in less than an hour. It had taken place at the spot where the Chinese had said that they were going to teach Vietnam a lesson in 1979. The reason for that rebuke was that the Vietnamese had marched into Kampuchea and put an end to the Chinese-backed Pol Pot regime. Vietnam had previously been having continual clashes with Pol Pot's Khmers Rouges along its border with Kampuchea.

Expensive Lesson

On several occasions in recent months, China has announced that Vietnam is going to get another "lesson." The reason it is slow in coming may be that the previous lesson also turned out to be an expensive one for the Chinese, who suffered heavy losses themselves.

National Highway 1 had been the main route for delivering Chinese aid to North Vietnam during the war against the Americans and the South Vietnamese Army. In those days, Vietnamese gratitude had been overwhelming.

But after China's 14-day border war 6 years ago, Vietnam changed its tune. China was the occupying power here for 1,000 years, and Vietnamese leaders seem firmly convinced that the Chinese again have treacherous plans.

"The Chinese support expansionism. They are going to conquer Southeast Asia and then the world. Many people don't believe it, but that is their goal," says Nguyen Phi Long, who is "minister of foreign affairs" in the border province of Lang Son.

Although we visitors look skeptical, the Vietnamese population is fed that kind of talk for days on end.

On the way to the border, big banners are strung across the road with the words: "Be watchful of the Chinese threat, and be prepared to fight."

It is estimated that about 500,000 men are in readiness on the Vietnamese side of the border. China has about 400,000 men on its side.

During a couple of trips along the road to the border straight north of Hanoi, we saw a great many military transports. One day we counted 60 ammunition carriers. On another occasion, the road was full of trucks carrying surface-to-air missiles (Soviet SAM-2's and SAM-3's).

Military camps seem to be just about everywhere, and in Vinh Tuy north of Bai Bang, we passed a military hospital with a good 20 buildings.

Ten years after the United States and South Vietnam were defeated, the military and war are still present. One could say that a special wartime culture lives on. Soldiers still die in battle with the guerrilla movements in Kampuchea or are killed by artillery fire on the Chinese border. Every provincial district in northern Vietnam has its own military cemetery with an obelisk on a stepped foundation and concrete gravestones.

Brass Band

At Nghia Trang Uet Si, the cemetery for heroes in Hanoi, it was time for the burial of 72-year-old Tran Qui Hai, the deputy minister of defense, who had just died following a period of illness. Almost all of the country's generals and senior officers were there to honor their colleague. There were several hundred guests. The brass section of a military orchestra was playing mournful music. A large burial urn with incense was taken away in a military jeep to be delivered to relatives as a remembrance. Then it was time for conscripts to fill in the grave. And one more gravestone--a more expensive version than that used for lower ranks--was set up.

It is the old guard that controls politics as well as the army. Minister of Defense Van Tien Dung belongs to the obstinate and stiff-legged wing trying to check the cautious liberal economic reforms that the party has decided on in recent years.

"Sore Throat"

The military are so autonomous that Minister of Foreign Affairs Thach seems to have been caught by surprise on several occasions. While he was in Bangkok in 1980 to try to thaw relations there, Vietnamese troops carried out a raid in Thailand. Thach did not seem very amused at that surprise by his own people.

Last spring, Thach was in Bangkok again to talk to Thailand's minister of foreign affairs. While he was there, the Vietnamese military began a border offensive, whereupon Thach stayed in his hotel room with a "sore throat."

It has also been suggested that the military leadership, being accustomed to decisive victories, has more faith in a military solution to the struggle for power in Kampuchea than it does in a political settlement.

"Our attacks on armed groups on the Thai border are our best defense of our own and Kampuchea's independence." So says Gen Tran Cong Man, editor in chief of the army's newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN. He is usually delegated to talk to foreign reporters.

Vietnam's army is classed as one of the world's largest. There is also the Home Guard and the paramilitary organization.

Huge human and material resources are tied up in the military in this nation of 60 million inhabitants at the expense of other development.

There is no mistaking the fact that Vietnam is a war-weary nation. Many young people wonder how long it will be before the country has lasting peace and the standard of living can be improved. And it is the students who realize most clearly that the country is paying too high a price by becoming more and more isolated from the rest of the world. Dependence on the Soviet Union is increasing.

One young man who questions the situation says: "The country's tremendous prestige among all peoples of the world after our war of liberation has been frittered away by our leaders.

"There is no rebellious mood at all among us young people. If anything, we have just given up. It is our grandparents' generation that decides everything."

Nor do the young people have an answer to the question of how the country should back out of the Kampuchean conflict.

"Why does the United Nations persist in recognizing that disgusting Pol Pot?" wonders one girl who listens regularly to the news on shortwave from Australia. She adds: "Vietnam cannot be the only one that should take the blame."

11798

CSO: 3650/231

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HANOI RECALLS PRC ATTEMPTS TO SEIZE ISLANDS

BK280428 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Editor (Truong Cong Hoa) report in feature: "The 10th Anniversary of the Great Spring Victory and of National Unification"]

[Text] Vietnam's Paracel and Spratly Islands, which occupy a very important position in the Eastern Sea, have long been the targets of the Beijing authorities aggressive designs. In January 1974, with the U.S. imperialists' connivance, China brought into play the might of its air force and navy to attack and occupy the Paracel Islands, then defended by the Saigon puppet troops. In doing so, the Chinese authorities wanted to face us with a fait accompli while our people were urgently preparing for the liberation of South Vietnam. Later, China unilaterally established contact with the Saigon puppet clique and returned POW's to it.

With the taking of the Paracel Islands, an integral part of Vietnamese territory, the Beijing authorities began to openly apply expansionism against Vietnam. Our state vehemently protested this move. However, in an effort to preserve the relations and solidarity between the two nations and, at the same time, to concentrate all resources on the anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation, we perseveringly proposed to settle this issue through bilateral negotiations. The Beijing authorities, however, arrogantly rejected our proposal. Moreover, they continued to launch many deceitful propaganda campaigns, stubbornly held on to the Paracel Islands, and even persistently claimed possession of the Spratly Islands.

It was against this background that, early in April 1975, while proceeding to completely liberate the coastal and southern Trung Bo provinces, the party Central Committee Political Bureau decided to quickly liberate the islands still occupied by the Saigon puppet troops in the Spratly archipelago, considering this a very important task. On 4 April 1975, the Military Commission of the party Central Committee assigned this task to the 5th Military Region Command and the Navy Command. Expeditiously and scrupulously carrying out the order and seizing a favorable opportunity, a Vietnamese naval force transported by warship sailed for 5 days on end. After traveling nearly 500 nautical miles through high waves and dense mist, our soldiers landed and liberated various islands of the Spratly archipelago. On the night of 13 April, we liberated Southwest Cay. On the night of 28 April, we liberated

Sand Cay, Amboyna Cay, Namyit, Sinh Ton, and Spratly Islands. On 27 April, we used a sapper force and an infantry unit of the 968th Division to liberate Cu Lao Thu Island, then proceeded to liberate most of Tryung Bo's coastal and offshore islands. This was preceded by the exploit of the local armed forces and guerrillas of Hoi An, who, coordinating with the people's uprisings, liberated Cu Lao Cham Island. The party chapters of Cung Son and Cu Lao Gie islands also led the local people in rising up to liberate their localities and welcoming our armed forces to take over the islands. On 1 April, the people on Cu Lao Xanh Island rose up to liberate their locality. On 10 April, a sapper unit of Khanh Hoa Province and a battalion of the 968th Division liberated Hon Tre Island.

After successfully conducting the Ho Chi Minh campaign, the navy, acting in coordination with the forces of the 8th and 9th Military regions, proceeded to liberate the remaining islands east to the south-southwest part of the country. We readied a force of tanks, artillery, warships, and aircraft for an attack against Con Son Island to liberate our people and comrades detained there by the enemy. But, when the fleet was about to weigh anchor, it was reported that our revolutionary fighters on Con Son had risen up and liberated the island by themselves. The warships were then ordered to sail to other islands to pick up the patriotic combatants who had just escaped from enemy prisons and to exert our sovereignty over the fatherland's farthest territory on the sea.

It is necessary to recall that, at a time when our people had just achieved victory, the Pol Pot army, Beijing's henchman in Cambodia, landed on a number of our islands on our southwestern border, including Phu Quoc Island, and massacred or took away some civilians. We promptly stopped their criminal action.

The swift, efficient liberation of various islands, especially those of the Spratly archipelago held by the Saigon puppet army, was a very effective, timely policy of our party. It was an important victory that helped nip in the bud the expansionist plot of the reactionary clique among the Beijing authorities, the imperialists, and other reactionaries to seize our islands before we could do so. This victory has created favorable conditions for our national construction and defense following the total liberation of South Vietnam.

CSO: 4209/363

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HANOI USSR SOLIDARITY GROUP GREETES SRV ON VICTORY

OW290116 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Vietnam's total victory in the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance, the plenary meeting of the Soviet committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries on 26 April addressed a congratulatory message to the Vietnamese Committee for Solidarity With Afro-Asian People and to the entire Vietnamese people. The message reads:

All of progressive mankind warmly acclaims the glorious victory of the Vietnamese people. This was the common victory for the forces of socialism, national independence, and peace who had resolutely sided with the Vietnamese people in the struggle against imperialist aggression.

The failure of the U.S. expansionist policy in Vietnam eloquently demonstrates to the world that a people, who are fully determined to fight to the end for their fatherland's freedom and bright future under the steady leadership of their party, a vanguard one of the working people and who are assisted by fraternal socialist countries and supported by progressive forces in the world, will surely triumph.

CSO: 4209/363

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

MEETING HELD ON CPV DOCUMENTS ON ANTI-U.S. WAR

BK251114 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the total victory in the anti-U.S. resistance struggle for national salvation, the Institute of Marxism-Leninism and the Su That Publishing House have published some documents of the CPV on the resistance against the United States for national salvation to include the speeches and writings of President Ho Chi Minh, the party congress resolutions, the resolutions of the party Central Committee and its Political Bureau, and brochures of poems and prose by Comrade Le Duan, the CPV Central Committee's general secretary.

On 23 April, in Hanoi, the Institute of Marxism-Leninism and the Defense Ministry held a conference to study these documents. Secretary of the party Central Committee Hoang Tung presided over the conference. Participants in the conference were Nguyen Co Thach, Senior General Hoang Van Thai, Senior General Le Trong Tan, Professor Nguyen Vinh, Nguyen Thi Dinh, Professor Nguyen Duc Binh, and many leading cadres, research cadres, and professors who are working at the various schools, agencies, institutes, and mass organizations at the central level and in the army.

Hoang Tung addressed the conference, speaking of the great historical significance of the anti-U.S. resistance struggle. The conferees heard several scientific reports.

CSO: 4209/363

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ACHIEVEMENTS IN SOUTH SINCE 'LIBERATION' LISTED

BK251049 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 23 Apr 85

["Topical Talk" by station editor on achievements recorded by South Vietnam in past 10 years since "liberation"]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: The anti-U.S. war for national salvation of our people achieved total victory in the spring of 1975 with the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign. Over the past 10 years, under our party's correct leadership, our people throughout the country have carried out simultaneously the two strategic tasks--building socialism successfully throughout the country and remaining combat ready to defend their socialist fatherland.

While joining the entire country in advancing to socialism, the south has accomplished an important change in the socioeconomic situation and recorded many noteworthy achievements, particularly in the socialist transformation of capitalist and private industry and trade. The state has assumed direct control and management of all major economic sectors and important economic establishments; monopolized foreign trade; nationalized railway, maritime, and air transportation and all private banks; monopolized the issuance of bank-notes; and unified the management of essential commodities. It has also abolished the comprador bourgeois economy, punished big dishonest capitalist businessmen, used and transformed capitalist and private industry and trade mainly under the form of joint enterprise, gradually eliminated capitalist trade on the basis of developing state-operated trade and marketing cooperatives, brought a large part of small industry and handicrafts under various forms of cooperatives from low to high levels, and rearranged, transformed, and used a number of small merchants.

Along with transforming private capitalist trade and industry, we have also transformed agriculture. Following liberation, in the southern countryside, especially in Nam Bo, vestiges of the feudal system of land ownership and exploitation still existed. The number of hired workers and poor farmers still accounted for 20 to 30 percent of the total number of peasant families. We did not yet mention the various forms of exploitation by rural bourgeois.

We have adjusted the allocation and classification of nearly 300,000 hectares of land and ricefields for hundreds of thousands of peasant households without or with few ricefields, and have simultaneously collectivized peasants' work.

We have basically completed agricultural cooperativization in the former 5th Region provinces. As of 1984, in the southern provinces, there were 1,925 cooperatives and 27,344 production collectives with 65 percent of the total number of peasant families and 56.9 percent of the total cultivated area.

The new production relations in the southern countryside are being established, consolidated, and perfected. We are struggling to basically complete the socialist transformation of agriculture in the Nam Bo provinces by the end of 1985.

Along with the socialist transformation of private capitalist trade, industry, and agriculture, the building of material and technical bases of socialism in the southern provinces has also been further intensified. As we all know, in the wake of liberation on 30 April 1975, the southern economy was still backward, lame, disintegrated, and largely dependent on foreign countries. Moreover, the war had destroyed over half a million hectares of forests and forced 7 million people to leave their houses and land to live in cities and the various strategic hamlets of the U.S. puppet administration. In such a situation, the purpose of building material and technical bases in the few years immediately following liberation was to quickly restore production installations, ensure production, and stabilize the people's livelihood. At the same time, targeted investment was made in building new projects for long-range development.

In the past 10 years, with the attentive care and proper investment from the central government, the people and authorities in the southern provinces together with the entire country have quickly restored nearly all industrial production installations, the main axes of communications, ports, and warehouses. In agriculture alone, in only 2 years following liberation, half a million hectares of fallow and virgin land have been put into production. The movements to reclaim virgin land and expand the cultivated area, to plant and protect forests, and to catch maritime products have developed well.

We have restored and planted anew hundreds of thousands of hectares of rubber plants in eastern Nam Bo and the Central Highlands. We have begun to reclaim the Dong Thap Muoi area. Many new material and technical bases have been and are being built in the southern provinces such as the Vung Tau oil exploration and exploitation project, in which Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation has yielded promising results; the Tri An hydroelectric project, the output of which will be second only to the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant when it is completed, and which is attracting the enthusiastic contribution of the people in Ho Chi Minh City and the Nam Bo provinces; the Dau Tieng water conservancy project in Tay Ninh, with an investment of 1.3 billion dong and which will change production in the surrounding provinces upon its completion; the Phu Ninh water reservoir in Quang Nam-Danang; the great farmland water conservancy project in southern Thach Han, Binh Tri Thien Province; the projects for expanding Danang and Tra Noc thermoelectric plants; and so forth. Thousands of kilometers of railways and motor vehicle roads and hundreds of rebuilt and enlarged bridges have created favorable conditions for economic activities and the people's movement. Many service installations in support of trade, education, public

health, and culture; scientific centers, research stations, and laboratories; and stations for the popularization of science and technology have been built and have considerably contributed to accelerating the development of production and to raising the people's living standard.

Like the development of national economy, the situation of economic development in the southern provinces in the past 10 years differed from one year to another. In the 3 years immediately following liberation, the economy was quickly restored and stabilized. In 1979 and 1980, production declined a little. Since 1981, owing to the party-state lines and policies on renovating the management system and to the dynamism and flexibility of localities and primary installations, the economy of the entire country as a whole and in the south in particular has scored new steps of progress.

On the battlefield of agricultural production, as we have understood that water conservancy is the primary measure to be taken along with intensive cultivation and multicropping, we have constantly increased the volume of grain production in the southern provinces. In 1984, the total volume of grain production nationwide reached 17,867,000 metric tons, an increase of 880,000 metric tons over 1983. This includes the increase of 659,000 metric tons in the Mekong Delta provinces and 155,000 metric tons in the central coastal provinces.

Even in 1981, An Giang Province had already achieved 9 or 10 metric tons per hectare annually over some 30,000 hectares of rice, while Tien Giang Province achieved 8 or 9 metric tons per hectare over an area of 10,000 hectares. In 1984, these two provinces achieved nearly 9 or 10 metric tons of rice per hectare to turn out a total production volume of over 2 million metric tons.

Although the cultivated area in Hau Giang, Minh Hai, and Kien Giang Provinces is large, only one crop is grown annually. However, the application of good intensive cultivation measures has increased the rice yield from 4 metric tons per hectare in 1980 to 4.5 or 5 metric tons per hectare per crop season in 1984.

In the wake of liberation, Dac Lac was short of grain. The state had to provide from 5,000 to 8,000 metric tons of rice annually to the province. Since 1980, Dac Lac has become completely self-sufficient in grain. Its 1984 volume of grain production was triple that of 1975. Per capita grain ration has increased from 214 kg in 1975 to 300 kg in 1984 even though the provincial population has doubled that of 1975.

It is noteworthy that over the past few years, there have emerged in the southern provinces many progressive models with good intensive cultivation skills such as the Dai Phuoc and Dien Quang cooperatives in Dien Ban District, Quang Nam-Danang Province which were reported to have obtained a rice output of 20-21 metric tons per hectare from all three annual rice crops. Since 1979, Dien Ban District has consecutively obtained an average rice output of 10-12 metric tons per hectare. Its grain output was reported to have increased by five fold over the period immediately following liberation.

Along with stepping up intensive cultivation for increased rice output, the productivity of other crops such as soybeans, sugarcane, peanuts, rubber, coffee, tea, and tobacco has also shown a rapid increase many times greater than that of 1975. The raising of cattle, hogs, and chickens has developed vigorously, thus meeting requirements for food supply to various big cities.

In industrial production, in 1984 the southern provinces as a whole achieved an increase of 1.5-1.8 fold over 1976. Artisan industry and handicraft production has increased rapidly and steadily over the past few years. The goods produced are diversified and abundant, thus meeting requirements for domestic consumption and for export. Industry has given increasingly better service to agricultural development and has thereby contributed greatly to the success of agriculture.

The increased agricultural, industrial, artisan, and handicraft production has made the material life of the people in the southern provinces increasingly stabilized and further improved. Educational, cultural, and public health activities in the southern provinces have developed in a relatively vigorous manner. Almost all districts now have level-I and level-II general schools and district hospitals, while all villages have set up day care centers, Level-I general schools, first-aid stations, and so forth. All provinces now have high schools and provincial hospitals, while the south as a whole now has tens of universities and hundreds of middle schools belonging to various sectors. On the average, in the southern provinces, one out of four people attends school. Three prophylactic hygiene projects have been carried out in almost all the provinces, especially those in the Mekong River Delta, where in 1984 the number of artesian wells and latrines doubled the 1975 figure.

In sum, under the clear-sighted leadership of the party, the people in the southern provinces have over the past 10 years developed their patriotism and revolutionary heroism, worked creatively, and scored numerous remarkable achievements in developing production and improving the people's lives. With the seething atmosphere of emulation as we are going to celebrate major anniversaries in 1985, we are convinced that the socioeconomic situation will experience more changes for the better and that the people in the southern provinces will score still-greater successes, thus making contributions to the efforts of the people in the entire country to build socialism successfully and defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland firmly.

CSO: 4209/363

25 May 1985

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ROLE OF STATE ENTERPRISE PARTY SECRETARIES VIEWED

BK260506 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Apr 85

[NHAN DAN 25 April editorial: "Building the Contingent of State Enterprises' Party Committee Secretaries"]

[Text] One of the urgent tasks of party development in the state-run economic units is to enhance leadership and control capability of basic party organizations. This requirement demands that we correctly determine and enhance the role of party committee secretaries and perfect the contingent of core cadres in charge of the party tasks in state enterprises.

Each member of the party committee is assigned an important role and is linked to his responsibility for the operational quality of his collective. Nevertheless, in principle as well as in reality, a party secretary at any level as well as the secretaries of basic party organizations' committees always play the primary role.

In past years, much progress has been noted in building the contingents of party committee secretaries in state enterprises. Nationwide, there are 5,000 basic party organizations in the various enterprises of industry, construction, communications and transportation, distribution and circulation, state farms, and state forests. There are about 5,000 cadres specially charged with the party tasks and concurrently assigned to the party secretary position in the basic party organizations.

The number of cadres appointed party committee secretaries who have a worker's personal background and experience in real work has increased in enterprises. Some party committees in the various ministries and sectors concerned with party development have selected qualified and able cadres as the party committee secretaries in enterprises. This contingent of core cadres has clearly manifested its loyalty and devotion to the party's revolutionary cause. The cadres have preserved well their revolutionary qualities and ethics, and have constantly improved their working ability and comprehensive knowledge as necessary.

Many of these party secretaries have made positive contributions to the process of building firm and strong party organizations and turning the enterprises into advanced units in the sector. Some of them have cooperated with

the enterprise directors in gradually renovating the management system, eliminating red tape and management based on subsidization, shifting completely to socialist business and accounting, and promoting initiative and creativity in overcoming difficulties in production and business.

However, the task of party development in various enterprises' party organizations as a whole and of building the contingent of party committee secretaries in particular should be given even more attention. The selection and placement of party committee secretaries in some localities is still casual and sporadic. Some party committee secretaries are incompetent, unqualified, conservative, and sluggish and still work by the old method. Others have partly lost their revolutionary will and have become degenerate and deviant. In some cases they have even connived with rotten directors to misappropriate socialist assets.

Our state-run economy is developing to a new step. The economic management system as a whole and the management system in state enterprises has undergone many changes along the line of vigorously developing the collective mastery, initiative, creativity, and capacity of primary installations; of completely eliminating red tape and non-accounting management; and of shifting to socialist business accounting.

The contingent of workers has also manifested some new features in terms of educational and professional level, psychology, taste, and behavior. We should develop the good aspects of this contingent while overcoming its bad aspects through education. The system of party leadership in state enterprises is also somewhat renovated. It falls in with the general system of party leadership, state management, and people's mastery.

This situation requires that a party committee secretary in today's state enterprises possesses not only revolutionary ethics and qualities but also a firm level of political knowledge, some good education, leadership ability, and managerial knowledge. They must stay close to realities and real life, be sensitive to new things, quickly detect and support the people's initiatives, promptly correct errors and mistakes, and orient the mind and action of cadres and workers toward fulfilling the enterprises' political task.

Party committee secretaries are the leaders of party organizations in enterprises. They must be loyal, devoted, and thoroughly knowledgeable cadres who scrupulously implement the party lines and policies. They must have a sense of organization and discipline and dare make decisions and assume responsibility. They must forthrightly struggle against negativism and set good examples in everyday life. As the point of coordination between the party committee echelons and enterprise directors, party secretaries must have organizational and leadership ability, especially in the field of political and ideological tasks to motivate the masses to resolutely eliminate red tape and the ills of subsidization, and vigorously shift to socialist business.

Plans for enterprises' party committee secretaries should be formulated uniformly with the plans for enterprise directors, the secretaries of youth

and trade unions, and other key cadres in enterprises. We should scrutinize and plan the replacement of party committee secretaries who have poor ability, bad qualities, and weak health.

The basic and advanced training of party committee secretaries is as difficult as the basic and advanced training of enterprise directors and economic management cadres. This is an extremely important task not only for the present but also for several years to come. The source of trainees is enterprises and sectors. The trainees are those cadres who have acquired much experience in performing the party tasks in enterprises, namely outstanding party committee members and party chapter secretaries who usually participate in the leading and management work in the primary installations.

Experience shows that those enterprises' party committee secretaries who are cadres with an outstanding worker's personal background, who are adequately and comprehensively trained, and who are assigned leading and managerial tasks at different levels in enterprises usually are those comrades who have succeeded in vigorously developing their quality and ability to fulfill the requirements of enterprises.

After formulating plans, we should quickly organize and send reserve cadres to various schools and training courses in accordance with the prescribed standards and objectives, to ensure that these cadres can acquire the necessary ability and knowledge to fulfill their duties before they become party committee secretaries.

To enable state-run economic installations to become truly self-governing and creative; to renovate their management system and completely shift to socialist business accounting; and to develop production with high productivity, quality, and effectiveness, one of the important conditions is to have skilled directors and party committee secretaries. There should be correct policies of incentive and remuneration to develop the ability of enterprises' party committee secretaries.

CSO: 4209/363

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VO CHI CONG ORATION AT NGUYEN DUY TRINH FUNERAL

OW250335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Oration by Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPV Central Committee, at the memorial service for Nguyen Duy Trinh held in Hanoi on the morning of 24 April--recorded]

[Text] Comrades: We are boundlessly grieving at the loss of Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh, an outstanding member of our party and an experienced leading cadre who devoted all his life to the glorious revolutionary undertaking of our party and our nation.

Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh was born of a peasant family on 15 July 1910 at Huc Tho Village, Nghi Loc District, Nghe Tinh Province. Born and raised in his revolutionary homeland and developing a revolutionary consciousness at the age of 17, he participated early in the struggle against the imperialist and feudal yoke.

During the period of the French colonialists' bloody terrorization of the revolutionary movement in our country, he joined the Tan Viet Party in 1928 and was arrested and condemned to 19 months of imprisonment by the French colonialists because of his activities in Saigon.

In 1930, he joined the Indochina Communist Party.

In 1931, he was secretary of the Nghi Loc District party committee. At the end of that year, he was apprehended and sentenced to 13 years of hard labor and deported to Ban Me Thuot, Poulo Condore, and Kontum.

Released in May 1945, he participated in the uprisings in Vinh and Hue.

After the successful August Revolution, he was appointed member of the Standing Committee of the Trung Bo interzone party committee, vice chairman of the Trung Bo administrative committee, secretary of the Interzone 5 party committee, and was concurrently chairman of the Southern Trung Bo administrative and resistance committee.

Despite all the hardships during the period of his involvement in the revolutionary movement, as well as during 15 years of arrest, torture, and detention

in the imperialist jails, he always proved to be a steadfast and firm cadre endowed with a revolutionary will and determination. He fought and worked with all his enthusiasm and intelligence in the service of the revolutionary undertaking of the party and the nation.

In 1951, at the second national party congress, he was elected to the party Central Committee and appointed head of the party Central Committee office.

In 1955, he was elected to the Secretariat of the party Central Committee.

In 1956, he was elected member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and appointed minister to the premier's office.

In 1958, he was appointed chairman of the State Planning Commission.

In 1960, at the third national party congress, he was again elected to the party Central Committee which elected him to the Political Bureau. He held the post of vice premier and was concurrently chairman of the State Planning Commission and member of the National Defense Council.

In 1962, he was chairman of the State Science Commission.

In 1965, he was appointed vice premier and was concurrently foreign minister.

In 1976, at the fourth national party congress, he was elected to the party Central Committee which elected him to the party Central Committee's Political Bureau and Secretariat. He held the post of vice premier and was concurrently foreign minister until 1980.

In 1982, at the fifth national party congress, he was elected to the party Central Committee and appointed permanent member of the Research on Socioeconomic Strategy Committee [ban nghien cuu chien luoc kinh te xa hoi] under the party Central Committee and the government.

Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh was a deputy of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam National Assembly, from the first to the fifth legislature. He was then a deputy of the SRV National Assembly, the sixth and seventh legislatures.

In recent years, his health further deteriorated. Despite the party's and the state's wholehearted care and the conscientious medical treatment by our medical professors, he passed away due to his advanced age and serious illness.

During nearly 60 years of revolutionary activities, Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh devoted all his strength to and worked tirelessly for the party's glorious undertaking.

In nearly 30 years, in the positions of member of the party Central Committee, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, secretary of the party Central Committee, and vice premier of the government, he devoted

all his strength, mind, and intelligence to leading, together with the party Central Committee, the revolutionary struggle for national liberation and to build socialism in our country.

He was awarded the Gold Star Order, the highest decoration of our party and our state, because of his revolutionary achievements and qualities.

His example of fighting spirit and revolutionary qualities as well as his modesty and his sincere comradeship has aroused in us fine sentiments and boundless affection for him.

Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh passed away. Our party and our state have lost an experienced cadre and we have lost a comrade and a close, sincere friend.

Mourning over his death, let us learn from his noble and fine virtues and pledge to devote all our strength to the struggle to build a prosperous and powerful socialist Vietnam and to firmly protect the fatherland as expected by our comrade who struggled during his entire life.

In this moment of sorrow, we convey to Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh's bereaved family our deepest condolences.

Dear Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh, please accept the boundless love and grief of the party Central Committee, the Council of State, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, and all of your close friends.

Adieu comrade!

CSO: 4209/363

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CONFERENCE ADVOCATES WHOLESOME LIFESTYLE FOR YOUTHS, TEENAGERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Mar 85 pp 1, 4

[Statement by Nguyen Van Linh, Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Municipal Party Committee, at a recent conference: "The Fourth Generation and the New Life Style"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 54th anniversary of the Founding of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union (26 March), we publish here extracts of a statement made by Nguyen Van Linh, Member of the Party Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Municipal Party Committee, at a recent joint conference of the Ministry of Culture and the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union on building a socialist new life style among the youth. The subtitles are ours.

To Ho Chi Minh City and the entire South, it is truly wonderful to engage in the task of forming the new class of man, a new generation commonly called the fourth generation which includes countless young victims of the old regime who have regained their human dignity and countless individuals which our society must contest for daily and hourly in the continuing struggle between the two roads--between us and the enemy. I am extremely pleased but at the same time, like you, also concerned about the negative occurrences in the life styles and living habits of some of our youths and teenagers still influenced by remnants of the aggressive bourgeoisie culture. We proudly realize the attentive reminder of General Secretary Le Duan to the municipal party organization, "Due to the position and location of the city, each success and victory here produces good results for the entire nation; conversely, each mistake and error here also has a negative effect on the entire country."¹

I wish to touch upon a number of points which actual practice in the city has demanded that we give special attention to in the campaign to build a new life style among the youth.

1. On Ideals

The ideal of the youth at this time must be patriotism closely connected with a love for socialism and oriented toward the highest ideal of the era, the communist ideal. This ideal is no different than an objective to build a society

without class, without exploitation and without social oppression. First of all is for the youth in society to "join in labor and combat to develop the socialist collective in order to have sufficient food and clothing and simultaneously a happy and wholesome life with equality and harmony in free labor with compassion and truth, and each individual developing his full character, ability and aptitude in harmonious relations between individuals, families and society."²

In speaking of ideals, one must mention the labor and struggle to achieve those ideals. All of us recall and must resolutely cause our youth to recall the words of President Ho, "Labor is a sacred obligation, the source of our lives and our happiness,"³ and we also know that, "Only by labor and through labor can socialism be built, step by step building a beautiful relationship between individuals and producing the widespread spirit of love and the inherent noble quality of the Vietnamese."⁴ Actual practice in the transformation of wayward youths and teenagers during the past few years has shown that only by love and through labor can we return to them their value as human beings. Neocolonialism and capitalism poisoned the youths and teenagers with an outlook of despising labor and desiring extravagance and degeneration in order to turn them into blind lackies. These days, to educate and train our youths in the new socialist life style, a fundamental element is also to assist them in cleansing themselves of an attitude of contempt and dislike for labor, to learn how to treasure and concentrate on labor and to love the laborer who produces material and spiritual wealth for society while simultaneously learning how to abhor exploiters and parasites leading an unrestrained and selfish life. There can be no new life style or socialist way of life which lacks a proper attitude on labor.

The new youth understands labor with productivity, quality and efficiency and both manual and mental labor and must also understand the beautiful life and contribute toward creating a beautiful society. In life style, what makes a beautiful life? In a socialist society, the relationship between man is constructed on a basis of equality, mutual respect and in accordance with the principle of "one for all and all for one." Youths who understand a beautiful life, besides the standard of living by genuine labor, must also have a proper loving relationship within the family, and a spirit of faithful friendship and comradeship in wholeheartedly assisting each other to progress; fully understand the rights and obligations of the citizen in a civilized society, and respect the beautiful customs of the people, especially those living lives with love and integrity. A beautiful life style must also be expressed in knowing how to use one's leisure time in the most beneficial manner aimed at answering the requirements of a cultured and rich life. We must also clearly realize that a cultured life is closely connected with the material life but material shortages do not necessarily limit the richness of a cultured life. In many cases, knowing how to arrange a rich cultured life in both the enjoyment and creative aspects can assist in alleviating the tension caused by material shortages. New youths must ascertain and resolve the problems of a life style with ideals of such initiative. The social manager must seek every available means to assist the youths in increasingly better study, labor and daily activities within the family and out in society. Such harmonious coordination between society and the youths as both the theme and the objective will assure the new man and new society.

2. Traditions

President Ho once said, "Our people have a deep love for their country. That is our precious tradition. Since antiquity, each time the fatherland has been invaded, that spirit has heatedly risen to form an extremely large wave to overcome every danger and difficulty to bury all traitors."⁵ If we understand that "theory will also become material force once it infiltrates the masses,"⁶ the practice of building and maintaining the country of our people has many times eloquently proven that the national tradition is the material strength serving as a foundation for the pages of glorious history as declared by President Ho.

We must teach tradition to the youths because our new youth must first of all be a Vietnamese, closely coordinating his life style with the national collective. While our people are still shouldering the heavy mission of building and protecting the fatherland along with a noble international obligation, the education of the youths in tradition cannot be neglected. A pleasant fact is that since the 30th anniversary of the historic Dien Bien Phu victory and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the heroic People's Army of Vietnam, we have elevated the movement to study traditions.

In order to develop the results, although limited, of traditions education during the past few years, our municipal party committee has launched a movement of all sectors and echelons in the city to record the revolutionary traditions of their own local area and unit on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the liberation of the South and the city, and has organized cadres, party members and compatriots of all circles and age groups to participate in recording and daily activities to study the traditions of their own local area and unit. This will surely actively contribute toward building and supplementing the life style first of all of the youths and teenagers of the city.

3. Vigilance

In their busily conducted multifaceted war of sabotage against our country, the enemy have continuously tasted bitter defeat but we must also recognize that among the cadres, party members and people and especially among the youths and teenagers, the spirit of vigilance must be stated as serious with even some individuals suffering from revolutionary vigilance paralysis. This fact has objective causes but we must recognize that the subjective causes are primary. In 1922 before the 11th Congress of the Russian Communist Party,⁶ Lenin said, "The struggle against capitalist society is becoming 100 times more savage and dangerous because we do not always clearly recognize who the enemy is attacking us and who is our friend." This valuable statement increasingly reminds us to be extremely vigilant and by every means to teach and raise the spirit of revolutionary vigilance within the party and people and especially among the youth. The trial of the lackey spies for China and Thai army intelligence is additional proof of the blatant and insidious plots and actions of the enemy against our country. Their plots and activities do not stop in the field of military and economic sabotage and they are intensifying their psychological war and striving to sow ideological and cultural poisons in an attempt to revive or stimulate a degenerate and dissolute way of life among our youths and teenagers. We cannot be content with generalized slogans and

appeals for upholding revolutionary vigilance but must by dynamic methods regularly arrange for the youths and students to hear discussions on current events in order to understand the plots and stratagems of the various types of enemies and to draw them into activities to discover and strike the enemy and to maintain political security and social order and security right in their own local area, work and study unit and life. We must regularly and patiently gain experience to improve and raise the effectiveness of efforts to teach revolutionary vigilance to the youths and teenagers.

4. Laws

We commonly speak of synchronized educational, economic and organizational administration methods. A campaign is primarily resolute, patient and systematic persuasion. However, there is an individual and social problem here. Individual freedom is respected but when the individual violates the freedom of others, violates the public interest and violates order and security, intervention by the law is necessary. Therefore, within the theme of building a life style is a requirement for educating the youths to live in accordance with the law. Responsible agencies must recognize that the campaign to contribute their opinions on the criminal statutes draft is also an extremely good occasion for upholding the concept of living in accordance with the law among the youths and citizens. We are still extremely neglectful of this problem.

5. Environment

It is commonly stated that the three elements directly affecting the individual are the family, the school and society. We wish to emphasize here the role and effect of the "mini-environment": the production team, work team, combat team, study group team, club team, close friends, the family, etc. It must be recognized that the time in which the individual is closely attached to the "mini-environment" in work, study and various types of daily activities is the longest period during the day and life of each individual. Our folklore has a saying that you are "black when close to ink and bright when close to a lamp" and the "ink" and "lamp" are usually in the "mini-environment." Consequently, our care for the large collective (the enterprise, agency, unit, primary level party and union organization, class, society and the fatherland in general) is necessary but we must make a much greater investment in studying and resolving the problems concerning the "mini-environment" because it has a direct and standing effect in a positive or negative fashion on each individual, many times greater than that of the large collective. When speaking of the problem of environment, we must mention the appearance of environment. I wish to mention the cultural appearance of the city.

6. Cultural Appearance

The "cultural appearance" consists of things in public locations which we can see and hear, from the natural setting to those things made and displayed here by man; from panels, handbills and slogans to store signs; the various means of communications, theaters and movie houses, cultural buildings, clubs, public parks, monuments, streets, etc. In speaking of the "cultural appearance," it is impossible not to mention the sounds and noises of the environment. However, the things receiving the most attention in the "cultural appearance" are

the human beings with their speech, response behavior and contact in relations between one person and another in public locations. We find it extremely unbearable to see the always crowded food and beverage establishments springing up like mushrooms on both sides of the street with even some playing forbidden music. The atmosphere of the city is not polluted by gasoline and smoke but by a number of these indiscriminate food and beverage establishments. They are a challenge to the laborer living an arduous life by saving each grain of rice and grain of salt and especially to the soldier who is night and day face to face with the enemy in order to safeguard each decimeter of land of our homeland and that of our friends. In order for the city to have a wholesome life and life style, we must promptly repress and reduce the number of food and beverage establishments, not allowing the city to bear the sounds of drinking and amusement.

We are indifferent not only to the incorrect occurrences of the majority but also to those few individuals wearing caps with American lettering or clothing with absurd pictures and foreign wording with lost themes. These things are not all imported from foreign countries for the majority are produced right in this city! Responsible agencies must have methods of promptly halting phenomena that spoil the appearance of the city and especially the dissemination of viewpoints to the male and female youths and teenagers which spoil their appreciation of beauty.

7. Social Opinion

We are creating widespread public opinion, especially among the youths and students, in praise for the progressive, wholesome and beautiful things of the genuine laborer of the Vietnamese people, and in censure and criticism for the absurd and ugly things of those engaged in exploitation, listless in work, acting as parasites and mongrels, and forgetting their origin. In this extremely complex and delicate struggle, the Municipal Party Committee is warmly praising the role of the news agencies, the press, radio and television stations, central and local publishing houses, and our literary and art circles who have and are making an active contribution. I very much hope that those in literary and artistic creation circles will make even more active contributions in the undertaking to build a new life and life style for the youths by sculpting and painting pictures and figures of the new man in the fields of production, combat, science and technology, and literature and art in order to be worthy of the mettle of the new Vietnamese man and of the socialist Vietnamese country. At the same time, I also hope for literary and art works in which bad habits, vices, and backward and spoiled individuals are described in such a manner that the youth and teenager age group regard such persons and acts as detestable. Enemies of the classes and people must be exposed and condemned in a manner which causes the youth and teenager readers and audience to abhor and resolutely resist them. That is the glorious role of the combatant artist during the present revolutionary period and for ever afterward.

FOOTNOTES

1. Statement by General Secretary Le Duan to delegates of the Third Plenum of the Municipal Party Organization (November 1983).

2. Records of the Fifth Party Congress, Vol 1, p 93.
3. "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh," Vol 2, p 213.
4. Statement by General Secretary Le Duan before the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee--Records, p 52.
5. "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh," Vol 1, p 484.
6. "Marx-Lenin," Su That Publishers, Vol 1, p 553.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PHAM VAN DONG ATTENDS FORESTRY CONFERENCE

BK251314 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] The Ministry of Forestry held a conference in Hanoi 10-13 April to review its activities in 1984, to discuss ways to renovate the mechanism of management so as to create conditions for exploiting the four sources of capabilities, and to strive to fulfill the 1985 state plan in a most satisfactory manner in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the party Central Committee's seventh plenum.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong addressed the conference. Attending the conference were Comrades Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the party Central Committee, and Vu Dinh Lieu, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Following the all-sector conference held in Vinh Phu in November 1983 to discuss measures on how to use rationally and effectively bare hills and open land in accordance with the mode of achieving combination between agriculture and forestry, the forestry sector has initially freed itself from the confusions it previously developed and has taken the right course in exploiting the potential in forests and forest lands.

The year 1984 was the 3d that the national forestry sector overcame numerous difficulties arising from the shortage of materials and capital and fulfilled many important norms of the state plan. The entire sector succeeded in planting 126,236 hectares of forests, thus exceeding the annual target by 47 percent and representing an increase of 33.3 percent over 1983. With the motto "The state and the people work together; so do the central and local levels," the forestry sector and many localities successfully mustered a workforce from various sectors and circles to plant 478 million trees. This figure is equivalent to 160,000 hectares of forests and exceeds the planned target by nearly 20 percent. The entire sector set up nearly 400 small areas for afforestation and forest preservation. This is a 3-fold increase over the preceding year. It also succeeded in creating conditions for reducing forest fire by 77 percent over 1983.

A prominent thing done by the forestry sector last year was that along with improving its management, it organized joint economic ventures with many sectors and units. It effectively exploited the latent potential in forest

assets through activities such as organizing joint efforts to exploit the potential of several lowland provinces, to process and make full use of timber, and to link supply with exploitation.

However, the task regarding forest management and protection has shown slow progress. The state of forest fire and discriminate jungle destruction has not yet been effectively controlled. Failure to link the delivery of forests and forest lands to cooperatives for management with the reorganization of production has rendered newly afforested areas impossible to make up for destroyed forest areas. Exploitation units have failed to comply with their technical exploitation programs. Stipulations regarding the delivery of timber have not yet been scrupulously observed.

Appreciating the great concern expressed by Chairman Pham Van Dong and implementing the resolution of the party Central Committee's seventh plenum, the forestry sector has decided to launch an emulation drive to continue to improve its management activities, renovate its mechanism of economic management in order to suit the new situation, create conditions for using the combined strength of the entire country and in each unit in terms of manpower, capital investments, and means; and strive within this year to plant 110,000 hectares of forests, and 400 million trees, care for 170,000 hectares of forests, exploit 1.5 million cubic meters of timber--including 1.4 million cubic meters of main-type timber--supply 1,350,000 cubic meters of timber to various requirements, and earn 20.1 million rubles/dollars [as heard] in exports.

Carrying out the motto "The state and the people work together; so do the central and local levels," the sector has motivated various units and localities to use their own capital in addition to the nearly 600 million dong earmarked from the state budget to implement the plans assigned to them by the state.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NGUYEN THANH BINH ON FARMING, FORESTRY, FISHING

BK260457 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2220 GMT 24 Apr 85

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 25 April]

[Text] NHAN DAN today devotes the first five columns of its economic page to the closing speech of Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the party Central Committee, at a conference held by the party Central Committee Secretariat to discuss the development of agriculture, forestry, and fishery.

In his speech, entitled: "Thoroughly Understand the Basic Viewpoints of the Lines and Policies on the Development of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery," Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh pointed out the need to apply universally and comprehensively and to implement homogeneously the contents of various directives to ensure that the development of agriculture, forestry, and fishery can produce results.

Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh then emphasized five points. The first is to institutionalize successfully the right to collective mastery of the laboring people. The second is to ensure mastery among all echelons and in three echelons so that cooperation can be effected to advance agriculture, forestry, and fishery. The third is to remove resolutely the bureaucratic and subsidy-based system of management and administration and vigorously switch to socialist business transactions. The fourth is to develop our combined strength to advance agriculture, forestry, and fishery. The fifth is to consider socialist transformation as a historical inevitability and an important substance to advance agriculture to large-scale socialist production.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

AWARDS ISSUED--On the occasion of the 40th national day and the 10th anniversary of the liberation of the south and the unification of the country, the SRV Council of State on 26 April issued resolution No. 645-HDNN awarding 24 labor orders first class, 127 labor orders second class, and 373 labor orders third class to 472 units and 52 individuals. This is in recognition of their outstanding achievements in fulfilling the state plans and other tasks for many years, including 1984, which have contributed to the cause of socialist construction and national defence. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Apr 85]

CSO: 4209/363

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BINH TRI THIEN'S 10 YEARS OF ACHIEVEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Mar 85 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Ten Years of Achievement"]

[Text] Agriculture:

--During the past 10 years, an additional 60,000 hectares of land were cleared and reclaimed.

--Grain output increased from 250,000 tons in 1975 to 463,000 tons in 1984.

--Six districts, one municipality and one city achieved yields of more than 5 tons of paddy per hectare; and 18 cooperatives achieved 7 tons per hectare with nine attaining from 9 to 10 tons per hectare.

--The area of long and short-term industrial crops in 1984 reached more than 13,000 hectares, including 1,600 hectares of rubber trees, 1,450 hectares of tea, 700 hectares of pepper, and 200 hectares of coffee.

--In comparing stockraising during 1984 with 1976: the hog herd increased by half again as much and the cattle herd doubled in size.

Industry:

--From a position of serious war damage: the province now has 80 additional state-operated enterprises, 500 small industry and handicraft cooperatives, and 1,000 trade sector units in the agricultural cooperatives. During 1984, industry accounted for nearly 40 percent of the industrial-agricultural output value.

Forestry:

--From a position of 230,000 hectares of forest destroyed by American and puppet chemicals, the province has replanted 45,000 hectares of concentrated forest and 134 million scattered trees.

Fishing:

--During 1984, 20,000 tons of marine products were caught and 214 tons of refrigerated marine products were exported.

Communications:

--The province has newly constructed 3,254 kilometers of road and 674 large and small bridges for a total length of more than 6,000 meters; and communications landlines in 1984 were double those of 1976.

Production Relations Transformation:

--The province has brought 95 percent of farm households into collective production; with the establishment of 630 agricultural cooperatives and 68 production collectives, 328 marketing cooperatives, and 300 credit cooperatives.

Social Culture:

--Illiteracy was eliminated in 1977 and progress is being made toward a Level I cultural level for the people. During 1984, there were 1,887 kindergarten classes and 1,507 general schools; and 12 colleges and middle-level trade schools; with one out of three people attending school. In 1976, there were 9.4 doctors and 35.7 hospital beds for every 1,000 people; by 1984, there were 12.4 doctors and 48 hospital beds.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BINH TRI THIEN'S 10 YEARS OF REFORM, CONSTRUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Mar 85 pp 2, 4

[Article by Vu Thang, Secretary of the Binh Tri Thien Provincial Party Committee: "Binh Tri Thien Today, Ten Years of Reform and Construction"]

[Text] After the great victory in the spring of 1975, the nation was reunited and Binh Tri Thien, together in one battlefield of resistance against the French and the Americans, was rejoined under one roof and advanced along with the entire country toward socialism with two strategic missions: to build and protect the socialist fatherland.

During the past 10 years, the party organization and people of Binh Tri Thien have "along with and for the entire country" developed their revolutionary heroism, self-reliant will and spirit of revolutionary attack, exploited their advantages, overcame the serious consequences of war and natural disaster, gradually destroyed the subsidized administrative management style and ideology of dependence and expectation, created initial changes in management improvement, and gradually brought the socio-economic situation of the province in the proper direction and in accordance with the overall rate of the nation.

Concerning living conditions: right from the very first days of liberation of the South, the province had to take care of and stabilize 760,000 people returning to their former homes with nothing but their bare hands and without food or shelter and hundreds of thousands without a job. The material and technical base was totally destroyed. Tens of thousands of hectares of land lie untilled, speckled with bomb craters and tens of millions of hidden bombs and mines, and 230,000 hectares of forest were destroyed by chemical poisons. Three cities, 15 towns and three-fourths of the highland and lowland villages had been leveled to the ground. Therefore, immediately after the provinces were merged, the party organization had to concentrate efforts on solving the problem of living conditions, regarding that as the number one objective. To achieve this objective, the party organization defined agriculture as the foremost front with grain production as the center of importance aimed at not only resisting the immediate hunger but also serving as a springboard for advancing toward exploitation of the agricultural, forestry, fishing, construction materials and tourism strong points. Binh Tri Thien gradually constructed and developed the collective ownership rights of the laboring people through a mechanism of the party leading, the people acting as collective owners, and the state managing to continuously elevate the movements of: clearing the mines, filling in the bomb craters, breaking and clearing new land, practicing water

conservancy, constructing fields, expanding the cultivated area and applying scientific and technical advances to farming to produce encouraging results: the grain crop area in 1978 reached 253,000 hectares, 4.5 times that prior to liberation; and average rice yields per hectare rose from 13.9 quintals in 1980 to 21.4 quintals in 1984. The grain output rose from 250,000 tons in 1975 to 385,000 tons in 1980 and 463,000 tons in 1984, nearly double that of the first year of liberation. Thanks to this, our province rapidly reduced the amount of grain supplied by the central government from 120,000 tons in 1975 to 60,000 tons in 1977 and an average of 30,000 tons during the 3 years of 1978 to 1980. Since 1982, Binh Tri Thien has been self-sufficient in local grain requirements.

In conjunction with concentrated efforts to effectively resolve the grain problem, Binh Tri Thien during the past few years has created new changes in total agricultural development. The raising of buffaloes, cattle, other domestic animals and poultry has developed at a good rate. The area of industrial and export crops has been expanded from 3 percent in 1980 to 8 percent in 1984, in comparison with the total cultivated area. Forestry and marine products sectors have simultaneously emphasized nurturing, exploitation and processing.

On the basis of agricultural development, the province emphasized the promotion of industrial production, especially the processing industry and a number of key sectors supporting production, daily living and export. We have made efforts to exploit the strong points of the local area, to use locally available raw materials, to fully utilize discarded war materiel and to expand cooperative, joint business and connecting relations with other provinces and cities while simultaneously contending for the assistance of central sectors. Ten years of construction have formed concentrated industrial areas in Hue, Dong Hoi and a few towns and district seats with nearly 80 state-operated enterprises along with a network of 500 cooperatives and small industry and handicraft cooperative teams, and more than 1,000 handicraft trade teams and units in the agricultural cooperatives to gradually create an industrial-agricultural structure on the province level and an agricultural-industrial structure at the district level. From an economy of a self-sufficient nature with virtually no industrial facilities to speak of, the province has now formed an industrial, artisan and handicraft network consisting of electric power, chemicals, construction materials, and agricultural, forestry and marine products processing sectors. It not only supplies a number of the essential requirements of the people in the province but also contributes many industrial, handicraft, art object, agricultural, forestry and marine products to a number of local areas within the country and for export (the export value during 1984 was 2.5 times that of the total for the previous years of 1976 to 1980). Despite the many difficulties in energy, supplies and raw materials, the local industrial output value was higher every year than the year before with an average annual rate of increase of 10 percent. During 1984, industry accounted for nearly 40 percent of the total industrial-agricultural output value. Many favorable changes were made in culture, education, public health and society. By 1977, 2 years after liberation, Binh Tri Thien had eliminated illiteracy, by 1981 had provided a Level I education for the entire population, and now is providing a Level II education for all cadres at the primary level. From a location suffering heavy war damages, everyone now has a place to live and in many hamlets and villages,

tiled houses account for up to 70 percent. Every district has from one to two general hospitals and from two to three middle-level general schools. Every village has a public health station and a primary-level general school. Many villages have a wired-radio network, movie area and physical exercise field. One out of every three persons is attending school and for every 1,000 people, there are 48 hospital beds and 19.6 public health cadres, including 7.3 doctors. The average number of physical examinations per capita has risen from .7 in 1976 to 2.5 in 1984.

Concerning production relations, immediately after the provincial merger, in conjunction with strengthening socialist production relations in the northern districts, we urgently implemented socialist transformation in the southern districts. In 1978, Binh Tri Thien basically completed agricultural cooperativization, placing 95 percent of the farm households in collective production. To the present time, the entire province has established 630 cooperatives and 68 production collectives. In the coastal area, agricultural development follows a course of fishing as the central component with agriculture and forestry (stock raising, subsidiary food crops and afforestation) and handicraft trade sectors as primary level units; with the establishment of 159 cooperatives and 74 production collectives engaged in fishing, agriculture, forestry and artisan industry. In the highlands, in coordination with assignment of the land and forested area, nomad settlement and the construction of new economic zones, the farming formula has been gradually changed and simple forms of collective work organization have been established.

The province uses the district as a production organization location, closely connecting construction of cooperatives with district construction.

All 14 district and city units in the province have established general projects. The economic and social management capabilities of the district have been raised and have become total management. In conjunction with the agricultural cooperativization movement, the province has transformed private capitalist industrial trade, eliminated the commercial bourgeoisie class, and established a number of joint state-private enterprises, 500 small industry and handicraft cooperatives and production collectives, 328 marketing cooperatives and nearly 300 credit cooperatives. These collective economic units operate increasingly closer to each other in an allied and united manner to join in mutual development. The province coordinates transformation with construction, construction being primary, to gradually reorganize production, improve relations, apply the new contract mechanism, and gradually change from a management style burdened with subsidized administration to socialist business accounting. A decisive victory has been won in socialist transformation, eliminating forms of exploitation and the sources producing the exploitation system. Production forces have been reorganized and strengthened. The previously inherently different production relations and forces in the southern and northern areas of Binh Tri Thien are now advancing toward uniformity.

Concerning the material and technical base, developing the strength of new production relations with a motto of "The State and the People Working Together," the province has mobilized the capital, materials and labor strength of the people along with the capital and material sources of the state in the construction of economic, cultural-social and national defense projects to support the immediate requirements of daily life and to create the material and technical base of socialism in the initial step of the transitional period. During

the past 10 years, Binh Tri Thien has urgently restored the facilities destroyed by war and has actively constructed nearly 1,000 new small, medium and large projects in several locations and in all the socio-economic fields (central sectors have directly managed nearly 100 projects with 900 under local management) with total capital of 9.4 billion dong; two-thirds of these projects have been completed and placed in use for a welcome increase in the production capabilities of many economic and social sectors.

In agriculture, besides investing in the construction of 40 stations, farms, state farms and state forests from the provincial to the district level and equipping them with more than 2,000 tractors of various types, the province has cleared more than 60,000 hectares of farming land and constructed 70 medium and large-scale water conservancy projects that join 2,000 small reservoirs self-constructed by the people to assure the irrigation of 70,000 hectares, resist salinity in 26,000 hectares and drain 20,000 hectares, accounting for 85 percent of the cultivated area.

Concerning industry, from a position of nothing worthwhile, the province has now established the first local heavy industrial facilities; expanding the Hue power plant and newly constructing the power plants at Dong Hoi and Dong Ha and a high-voltage power line 175 kilometers long to establish a general electric power network for the entire province; and constructing a network of factories manufacturing machinery for production, building barges and fishing boats, and repairing motor vehicles and tractors; the hydrated lime and cement plants at Long Tho, Dong Ha and Ang Son; plants producing carbide, rubber, laundry soap, phosphate, etc.

We give extreme emphasis to the construction of light industrial facilities: restoring and expanding breweries and pharmaceutical enterprises, and constructing new plants producing tea, cigarettes, pastries and refrigerated shrimp, mills processing marine products and animal feeds, and paper, and knitting and wool weaving mills; plants producing pottery, porcelain, ceramics and glass; and sawmills and plants processing forestry products and wooden art objects.

In national defense and security, with a thorough understanding of the military line of the party, the people of Binh Tri Thien do not neglect vigilance for a moment and constantly devote all their efforts toward answering the requirements of national defense. The party organization emphasizes education of the people to raise their revolutionary vigilance and to resolutely resist the multifaceted war of sabotage, psychological warfare and spying of the enemy. The problem of "building the economy in coordination with the national defense--security and national defense--and security coordinated with the economy" was posed early, aimed at gradually building the province into a strategic unit in national defense and the district into a military bastion. This policy has been illustrated by specific tasks of echelons and sectors such as: during the process of socialist transformation and production reorganization, closely coordinating the establishment of political facilities with that of the local armed forces. When defining the production course and building the material and technical base of the economic sectors, attention was given to the requirements for building and developing rear services for on-the-spot combat. The

project zoning, transfer of people into new economic construction and the development of hill gardens and family economy were closely coordinated with the deployment of local people's war dispositions. Besides good combat readiness training, the armed forces of Binh Tri Thien have and are actively participating in economic construction such as the construction of water conservancy and hydroelectric projects, afforestation, production of construction materials and export goods, stock raising and ocean fishing.

Ten years of construction have been 10 years of allowing each organization and individual, foremost of all the district echelon and primary level unit, to gradually mature. Binh Tri Thien has constructed a solid and united party organization, gradually streamlined the organization system and apparatus of the party and administration at all levels and of the mass organizations, formed new and proper relations between party, administrative and mass organizations, and developed the composite strength of the dictatorship of the proletariat system. From this foundation, the province has made worthwhile achievements in the aspects of: production development, a relatively stable standard of living for the people, uniform production relations and production forces in both the northern and southern areas, and strengthened and maintained national defense and security.

Nevertheless, difficulties and imbalances still exist in the economy of the province. Agricultural production is still not complete, stable or firm and is greatly dependent on natural conditions. The productivity, quality and effectiveness of industry, small industry and handicrafts are low. In the field of distribution and circulation, difficulties and shortcomings exist in the control of goods and funds. Although the lives of the labor class have been gradually stabilized, the standard of living is still low.

Developing the "staunch bravery" tradition of the local area, efforts are being made to build the collective ownership system and to organize the masses in revolutionary action. "With and for the entire nation--the people and the state working together," the entire party organization, people and army in the province are striving to effectively create a springboard and position for rising to build socialism and to protect the socialist fatherland.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BINH TRI THIEN'S FIVE-STRENGTH DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Dao Quynh: "Five Strength Development"]

[Text] During the past 10 years, Binh Tri Thien has gradually developed its five available strengths:

Agriculture:

The cultivated area is 300,000 hectares larger, including many types of land on which both rice and subsidiary food crops can be grown, land planted with short and long-term industrial crops, and many stock raising pastures. During the past 10 years, the entire province has reclaimed tens of thousands of hectares and cleared 60,000 hectares to raise the farming area to more than 167,900 hectares.

During 1984, the area of grain crop cultivation reached 216,824 hectares, including 152,000 hectares of rice and 63,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops. The area of short and long-term industrial crop cultivation such as rubber, tea, pepper, coffee, etc. attained 13,500 hectares. The high-yield rice area of the province was 36,500 hectares with an average yield of 65.5 quintals per hectare; 120 cooperatives attained more than 50 quintals; and nine cooperatives attained from 90 to 100 quintals. These typical examples open the way for new intensive cultivation capabilities aimed at firmly resolving the grain problem. The buffalo and cattle herd has more than 200,000 animals, double that of 1976. There are 513,300 head in the hog herd, half again as much as during 1976.

Forestry:

Of the 730,000 hectares of timberland, there are 530,000 hectares of forest with lumber reserves of tens of millions of cubic meters.

Besides the 19 state forests specializing in afforestation or in simultaneous afforestation and lumbering, and dozens of forest management stations, the province has also established 600 village forestry committees with more than 2,000 people's forest protection teams and units. More than 1,000 cooperatives, 250 production units and 4,000 business families have been effectively assigned more than 10,000 hectares of forest and forested land. Along with protection, maintenance and afforestation, more than 600,000 cubic meters of lumber have been harvested with many other forestry products such as Aquilaria agallocha, rattan, cane, bamboo, etc. to support the local construction and exports.

Fishing:

The coast line is more than 340 kilometers long with many squid and fishing grounds. There is a pond and lagoon system of 22,000 hectares with valuable marine products such as shrimp, kelp and mussels. During the recent past, the fishing sector has drawn 85 percent of the fishermen into collective work; the state-operated forces have established 10 marine products marketing and processing corporations; and nine state-operated enterprises catch, raise and process marine products, provide supplies and build fishing boats. To the present time, the fishing trade has been equipped with more than 6,000 large and small ships, boats and bamboo craft, including 2,557 motorized ships and boats. During 1984, 20,190 tons of marine products were caught, exceeding the planned level by 19 percent; and 6,100 tons were marketed, exceeding the planned level by 2 percent, including an export volume (of frozen, refrigerated and dried products) nearly double that of 1983.

Construction Materials:

Besides the 230,000 hectares of limestone mountains running along the western border, the province has many large reserves of clay, laterite, sand and gravel.

Besides the present construction materials production enterprises, constructed during 1984 were an additional three cement plants: Long Tho, Dong Ha and San Son, 10 provincial and district brick and tile enterprises, and hundreds of cooperative brick and tile kilns.

During the past few years, the construction materials have not only answered requirements within the province but have been used in joint business and connections with neighboring provinces.

Tourism:

The province has many historic vestiges and famous ruins. The Tourist Corporation has repaired the Huong Giang 1 Hotel, completed construction of a tourist area along the coast in Tan My, begun construction on the Huong Giang 2 and Ba Sao hotels, and is preparing to accept rows of houses along the Huong River from Dap Da to Trang Tien Bridge. The tourist area has been expanded to Dong Ha, Khe Sanh and Dong Hoi. During the past few years, the tourist corporation has welcomed hundreds of thousands of visitors from both inside and outside the country. During 1984, there were 33,000 visitors, including nearly 20,000 from foreign countries. The tourism sector is contributing to on-the-spot collection of foreign exchange and is encouraging export work. During 1984, the export value was 2.5 times greater than the total export value during the past 5 years (from 1976 to 1980) added together.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

THU DAU MOT CONFERENCE REVIEWS EMULATION

BK270816 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] The three provinces of Song Be, Dong Nai, and Tay Ninh, and the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone recently held a conference in Thu Dau Mot City to review the 1984 emulation performance and to discuss measures to accelerate the 1985 emulation movement. Nguyen Tho Chan, head of the party Central Committee Emulation Department attended the conference.

In 1984, the three eastern Nam Bo provinces and the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone overcame serious difficulties caused by natural disasters to achieve the intensive cultivation of crops for an increase in yield and to build high-yield rice areas. Dong Nai Province doubled the 1983 investment in rice growing, thus scoring a considerable increase in grain. Many cooperatives and production collectives achieved a yield of 8-10 metric tons per hectare for each crop. The grain and industrial crops were developing well in districts. The volume of soybean production has doubled and even tripled in some places while peanuts increased by 41 percent and tobacco increased by 35 percent as compared to 1983. Animal raising has developed rather comprehensively. The raising of bees and brackish water shrimps has also developed well.

Although drought destroyed more than 22,000 hectares of rice and corn in Song Be and Tay Ninh Provinces, the volume of grain production still nearly reached the 1984 plan norm and showed a net increase over the 1983 norm.

Tay Ninh Province mobilized 3.6 million man-days to dig more than 2.8 cubic meters of dirt and gravel to build canals in order to channel water from Dau Tieng Lake into ricefields one year ahead of schedule, initially irrigating 20,000 hectares or so of rice and secondary food crops.

The socialist transformation task in Tay Ninh Province has progressed. Some 70 percent of households and land have thus far been collectivized. Five of the 80 districts and cities have basically completed the cooperativization of agriculture. Some 50 percent of households and cultivated land in Song Be and Dong Nai Provinces have been collectivized. The adjustment of land allocation in all three provinces has progressed. In Vung Tay-Con Dao special zone, the individual fishermen have been basically collectivized into various collectives or fishing teams. As a result, the catch, collection, and purchase of maritime products were much better than the previous years.

The three provinces and the special zone have overcome difficulties caused by shortages of raw and other materials through expanding economic integration and joint business with other provinces, and have created new changes in business and production. Dong Nai Province has received medals for its 49 items of goods displayed at the recent national exhibition.

The transformation of trade and industry in the 3 provinces and the special zone has been accelerated to expand socialist trade in districts and to place goods and money under state control. In 1984, Dong Nai Province procured 106,000 metric tons of grain, an increase of 18 percent over the plan norm. Tay Ninh Province also delivered grain to the state as much as twice the plan norm.

The conferees debated and set forth many measures to exploit the strengths of each province and the special zone, expand the various forms of economic integration and joint business, develop production, and improve the people's livelihood.

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AGRICULTURE

1985 ECONOMIC TARGETS OF PHU KHANH PROVINCE

BK260830 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] The following are the main targets of 1985 plan for Phu Khanh Province:

Gross output of grain equivalent to rice: 470,000 metric tons;

- Per capita ration: 357 kgs;

- Grain procurement: 130,000 metric tons;

- Expansion of cultivated area: 10,000 hectares;

- Relocation of people for virgin land reclamation: 4,000 people;

Animal raising: 270,000 pigs, 176,000 oxen, and 17,000 water buffalo;

Export: 25 million rubles;

Maritime products: 40,000 metric tons or more (70 percent of which to be purchased and collected) to be raised on 2,000 hectares of water surface;

Investment in capital construction: 1 billion dong;

Budgetary revenue: 2.5 billion dong;

Planting of forests, bare hills, and sand bars: 2,000 hectares;

Exploitation of 25,000 cubic meters of timber;

Value of industrial, handicraft, and artisan industry production: 2 billion dong;

Reduction of birth rate to 1.7.

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AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS NATIONWIDE PROGRESS OF RICE CROP

BK220516 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Last week, the weather was favorable for reaping winter-spring rice in the southern provinces. As of 15 April, the southern provinces had reaped the rice crop on almost 72 percent of the cultivated area. Quang Nam-Danang, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, Cuu Long, Kien Giang, Long An, and Tien Giang Provinces had basically finished the harvest. Other provinces had finished reaping 50-60 percent of their respective cultivated areas. The harvested rice crop gave fairly high yields--5.5 metric tons per hectare in An Giang and 4 metric tons in Tay Ninh. A number of districts such as Cai Be in Tien Giang and Hong Ngu in Dong Thap reported yields up to 6.1 metric tons per hectare.

The northern provinces last week had ample sunshine and, on some days, showers, making it favorable for carrying out tending and weeding activities for the 5th-month spring rice crop. Nevertheless, the rice plants grew weakly in some ricefields that had been transplanted late or transplanted with over-aged seedlings. All localities are now actively killing weeds and controlling harmful insects and diseases. To date, almost all provinces have finished the second phase of weeding on 60 percent of the area, and some localities have completed the third phase on 30 percent of the area.

Also during last week, the northern provinces planted 60,000 additional hectares of subsidiary food crops, chiefly corn and manioc; nearly 10,000 hectares of vegetables and beans; and 2,000 hectares of industrial crops.

Concerning the summer-fall rice crop in the south, at present, nearly 350,000 hectares have been plowed, and 72,000 hectares have been transplanted. Some localities have made good progress in transplanting. For instance, Tien Giang has covered 30 percent of its area plan and Quang Nam-Danang, 12 percent. A number of southern provinces are now also preparing seed for the 10th-month crop.

Meanwhile, the northern provinces last week rechecked their supply of seed in preparation for planting the 10th-month crop.

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AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

AN GIANG RICE HARVEST--More than 600 cooperatives and production collectives in An Giang Province have harvested nearly 58,000 hectares of winter-spring rice or 55.6 percent of the planned target with the rice output reaching 55-60 quintals per hectare. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Apr 85 BK]

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

HANOI SUBURBAN WIRED RADIO STATIONS DEVELOPED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 7 Feb 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] For 2 days (5 and 6 February), the Hanoi Radio Station held a conference on wired radio broadcast in the suburbs in 1985. Attending the conference were representatives of people's committees and directors and deputy directors of wire radio stations in districts, cities and some typical villages. Tran Lam, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam Central Radio and Television Commission, also attended and addressed the conference. Dealing with the wired radio broadcast situation in the suburbs in 1984, the report by the board of directors of the Hanoi Radio Station pointed out:

Wired radio broadcast in the suburbs has made new progress: Of the 185 villages endowed with wired radio stations, 29 have set up new networks; 37 wired radio stations have been restored and strengthened and 3 districts have acquired FM transmitters to transmit waves to remote, hilly and mountainous villages. Many district stations have increased from three to six the number of programs broadcast weekly, each such program lasting 15 minutes. Many district stations have done a good managerial job. The obvious result is that many district and village stations have effectively promoted local political tasks and helped party committees at various echelons and administrative offices effectively guide and coordinate the conduct of affairs.

Expressing their views at the conference, representatives of district people's committees and district and village stations unanimously agreed that the wired radio broadcasting task to be carried out in the suburbs in 1985 as set forth by the Hanoi Radio Station should be to firmly strengthen, adequately build up and effectively use wired radio as a tool and to quickly achieve the objective of providing all villages with stations and successfully implementing Directive No 21 of the Municipal Party Committee on the wired radio and television task in the capital city. In his address to the conference, Tran Lam said he was glad to note new and effective developments in the wired radio broadcasting task in the city. After analyzing the causes of this success, he urged district and city stations in Hanoi to unite more closely, to strengthen and improve their managerial and editorial apparatuses, to carry out economic accounting satisfactorily and, if conditions are favorable, to step up the technical task.

Six district and 14 village stations received complimentary certificates from the Vietnam Central Radio and Television Commission and many district and village stations were congratulated and rewarded by the Hanoi Radio Station.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

ANTINEGATIVE MEASURES IN HAIPHONG PORT REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Si Dinh: "Some Antinegative Measures in Haiphong Port"]

[Text] During the period of fighting Americans to save the country, Haiphong enthused the whole nation with its resounding victories when the American invaders laid mines to blockade the port. On the other hand, there were times when the whole country was concerned with the port's serious problems of negativism.

Recently, a piece of news from the port attracted attention: "After 7 years of consolidation, in 1984, Haiphong Port struggled to complete its annual plan 10 days earlier!" The good news brought me back to the port to find out how this came about.

Firm Determination from Management Down

When we first met, Comrade Nguyen Cap, secretary of the CPV Committee of Haiphong Port, stated: "If there were not wholehearted support from the entire country including the central and local governments, if there were not steady and tight leadership from the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, especially from the comrade minister even when he was abroad, if there were not help from cargo owners and shipowners, including those of foreign vessels, we certainly would not have been able to move this endemically guant outfit and make it haul 2.3 million tons of cargo per year." At first, I thought that was an essentially pro-form statement bearing little truthfulness but after talking to some cargo owners of the Food Industry, Building, Engineering and Metals Ministries and of the Chemical General Department) and after visiting certain ships, such as the Song Huong and the Ravaski, I realized that that was a sincere pronouncement and an objective evaluation. When I was at the port on the last days of 1984, I happened to meet Comrade Dong Si Nguyen, Minister of Communications and Transportation, and listened to his talk to cadres and workers with sincere and touching words. He said: "Comrades, in our daily lives, we are still faced with scores of difficulties and privations. Nevertheless, how can it be possible that we tolerate negative attitudes? How can it be possible that we would support ourselves by pilfering?", and, "We must move toward mechanization, so why don't we

build a sliding conveyor for cargo handling or a few carts to relieve our shoulders?" Not only did that statement reflect realistic leadership, it was also sincere, articulate and very convincing.

Gradual Abolishment of the Irrational

Comrade Dinh Van Ha, head of the bureau of labor and wages of the port, indicated: Before, the monthly average wage and bonuses of a stevadore was 725 dong; of a driver, crane operator or command personnel, 265 dong; and of a shipping/receiving cadre, 300 dong. This unreasonable remuneration did not encourage workers with high technical and professional skills. After careful survey, over 100 indirect workers were transferred and become direct workers in order to balance labor and production and also to create favorable conditions to increase their income. The bureau of labor and wages was the leading agency vested with the revision of certain contracting measures, systems and policies, such as the use of the entire production chain to contract out [loading or unloading] of each vessel instead of the old form of contracting by tons, by container, and by shift, for the benefit of all three sides: the state, the community and the workers. The pay rates were also adjusted and made the income levels of various types of workers more rational. As an example, stevedores, drivers and crane operators were paid at rate 1; leadership cadres, rate 0.75; shipping/receiving cadres and employees, rate 0.5 and 324 inappropriate price lists were adjusted or changed in a timely manner. As a result, all personnel and all sectors in the port struggled to increase productivity, to ensure safety, and to save commodities, fuel and equipment. Occurrences such as, "a tied buffalo hates one that grazes," and "leisure leads to dishonest acts like plundering and pilfering," were visibly declined.

Tightly Control Each House, Closely Check Each Individual

The party committee and the management of the port determined that one of the most important causes leading to negativism was the inability of the leadership to tightly control cadres, workers and employees. To overcome this weakness, the port management promoted the motto, "The Six Knows," i.e., to know faces, to know names, to know residences, to know occupations, and to know the thoughts and aspirations of each individual in the port. First, chapter committees, team and shift leaders must "know." Next, the port CPV committee, directors of No 1 and 2, Vat Cach and Chua Vo cargo handling stations, of the maritime group, of the machinery subworkshop, and of the professional bureaus and sections must "know" their cadres and workers. At first glance, the motto seemed simple, but it took nearly a year of implementing the measure, "Tightly Control Each House, Closely Check Each Individual" to perfect it. In the process of checks and controls, the port uncovered tens of workers who may have been considered "outlaws" for they had no permanent residences and no family registration in Haiphong. Certain serious occurrences, such as the fire on a sulfur ship, were caused by the latter. Due to check and control measures, the port was also able to classify the good and the bad elements and to detect the weak links in the organization.

Corrective measures and refinement of management brought about a gradual improvement of the outfit, especially in key components such as the maritime group and warehouses. In the maritime group, there were 700 cadres and workers, 110 party and group members and over 10,000 tons of equipment, including 100-ton floating cranes. The group was responsible for hauling cargo from Ha Long Bay to the port. Because of the scattered nature of its activities on rivers and sea, its management failed to stamp out negativism and the first 6 months of 1982 alone saw the loss of 170 tons of goods, from cement to nitrogenous fertilizers, rice and oil and lubricants. A two-pronged effort brought about a change in the orderliness and safety of the maritime group. First, patient education of each individual, each barge crew inside the party and outside in the masses, took place. On the other hand, components strictly carried out "The Six Knows," found out that 23 percent of personnel belonged to the C category, raised one-third of the latter to B category, and terminated certain elements through administrative measures. Losses in the port were down to a low level in the whole year of 1983. In the warehouses, employees worked only regular administrative hours, and nobody was responsible when goods were lost, not to mention the fact that security guards and warehouse guards blamed one another for any wrongdoing. Several years in a row, losses in warehouses kept going on without the guards solving any case. After careful study and revision of the production chain, the party committee and the management of the port decided to cut the number of security guards to nearly 50 percent, to reassign the majority of warehouse personnel, and to assign security guards as warehouse men. Duplication of missions could then be avoided and certain loopholes in personnel management and commodity handling were corrected.

Improving the Lives of Workers and Employees

Due to a series of contracting measures and to the improvement of certain systems and policies pertaining to labor, wages and bonuses, income of cadres and employees in the port was gradually increased and the remuneration system became more rational. At present, the monthly average income of a cargo worker is 925 dong; of a driver, crane operator and command personnel, 850 dong; and a shipping/receiving cadre, 600 dong. An A category driver receives a monthly bonus of 150 dong; a B category, 100 dong, not including bonuses on fuel saving and overtime. Before, the whole port had only one place for midshift meals under the responsibility of a human services committee. Currently, midshift meals are assigned to each unit's kitchen and can therefore benefit from better services. Comrade Le Duc Kinh, director of cargo station No 1 and Comrade Tran Dinh Nhac, director of cargo station No 2 have taken us to visit two midshift dining halls of this port's two largest cargo areas. Both were clean, attractive and nicely decorated. Each dining hall accommodated 2,000 workers, but each was orderly and quiet. A bowl of soup here cost only 16 or 17 dong, but was much better than one that cost 30 dong in town. Comrade Kinh indicated that owing to coordinated activities and emulation agreements with vessel and cargo owners, in certain months, each cargo worker in station 1 received awards of up to 17 kg of white sugar or a couple of kilograms of powdered soap. Comrade Nhac also indicated that due to integrated measures, including those aiming at improving the workers lives, labor productivity has been steadily increased in station No 2 and meanwhile, negative occurrences have gradually gone down. No serious incident happened in 1984.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

GROUND SATELLITE STATION--With the wholehearted assistance of Soviet experts, after nearly 6 months, construction and equipment installation of the Hoa Sean ground satellite communications station II in Ho Chi Minh City has basically been completed according to plan norms. Vietnamese workers and cadres and Soviet experts have finished the final technical tasks, ensuring stable communications with the Intersputnik communications network and operation of the project into operation on the 10th anniversary of the successful anti-U.S. national salvation resistance. This is the second ground satellite communications station built with Soviet assistance, expanding the communications network in many domains in the southern part of our country. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Apr 85]

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