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10 June 1985

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INDONESIA

KOMPAS SNUBS JAPAN'S BID FOR UNSC SEAT

OW071019 Tokyo KYODO in English 0749 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Jakarta, 7 May KYODO--Major Indonesian newspapers Tuesday responded unfavorably to Japan's bid for membership on the UN Security Council [UNSC]--after the issue was raised Monday at a meeting between President Suharto and Masayuki Fujio, a senior official of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP).

In a front page commentary, the KOMPAS newspaper said it is hard to go along with the Japanese bid even if it was made on behalf of developing countries in Asia.

The daily also said Japan sent one of the largest delegations to Indonesia last month to mark the 30th anniversary of the Bandung conference of Afro-Asian nations, but added that the Japanese delegates kept a low profile there.

This does not jibe with Japan's expressed desire to be a spokesman for developing countries, the daily pointed out and said India is the best UN Security Council member for Asian countries.

India is currently a council member along with nine others elected by the UN General Assembly as regional representatives.

In addition, the Security Council has five permanent members--the United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and China.

Japanese sources here said Fujio put the request for Indonesian support on behalf of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone who regards security council membership as one of the goals of Japanese diplomacy.

Fujio, chairman of the LDP policy affairs research council, is currently visiting Indonesia on the first leg of his tour of four Southeast Asian countries to hear complaints about Japan's trade surplus with them.

CSO: 4200/922

INDONESIA

HMI NOT RADICAL ORGANIZATION, FOUNDER SAYS

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 13 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] Yogyakarta, PELITA--There are many people who think that the HMI [Islamic University Students Association] is a radical youth organization which has replaced the Masyumi [Indonesian Muslim Consultative Council] or the Masyumi Youth organization. They believe that everything must be black on white, without any possibility of compromise. There are also those who say that the HMI is a descendant of the DI/TII [Territory of Islam/Indonesian Islamic Army], which sought to establish an Islamic state in Indonesia. "All of this is wrong. It's not true. The HMI is an organization of university students which develops its members into people who love and serve our just and prosperous society. The HMI is an organization of cadres which trains its members, who are university students, to become academicians or scholars who always live and breathe their Islamic faith. After they complete their studies, they are ready to enter a variety of other areas of endeavor."

Prof Dr Lafran Pane, the initiator and founder of the HMI, made this statement in his speech on the occasion of the opening of the 28th Conference of the Yogyakarta Branch of the HMI on 8 April at the Sriwijaya Hall, Bausasran, in Yogyakarta.

He said that since its establishment the HMI has been called an association of patriots or nationalists. Because of that, the HMI feels an obligation to uphold the Republic of Indonesia and to defend its constitution and its state philosophy, the Pancasila [Five Principles of the Nation]. The HMI was established in Indonesia, not outside the country. It is an inseparable part of the Indonesian nation, he stated.

No Need for Doubt

Speaking before hundreds of members of the HMI, Professor Lafran urged that the HMI have no further doubts about accepting the Pancasila. The Pancasila represents a national consensus. He said: "We trusted our leaders in the past, like Prof Kahar Muzakir, K. H. Wachid Hasyim, Abikusno Tjokrosujoso, and others, who took part in developing the basic concepts of our state. They were our leaders, the heroes of our religion and of our nation, who knew Islamic law, constitutional law, and political science. They thought about and truly believed in the teachings of Islam. They were not hypocrites

or unbelievers and still less did they believe in polytheism. Therefore, it was not possible for them to betray the Indonesian Islamic community," Professor Lafran said with deep feeling.

Regarding the question that there was once a party which sought to establish an Islamic state in Indonesia, Prof Lafran Pane said that when the presidential decree under which we returned to the Constitution of 1945 was issued in 1959, there was not even one group which opposed this action. There was not even one group which wanted to establish an Islamic state--neither the NU [Muslim Scholars party] nor the Masyumi. There was only a "request" to return to the Jakarta Charter. That was all there was. So there was no one who rejected the Pancasila. How could the HMI reject the Pancasila, when the Masyumi accepted it, he asked.

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CSO: 4213/227

INDONESIA

SUHARTO DENIES GOVERNMENT 'CORNERING' MUSLIMS

Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 19 Apr 85 pp 1, 11

[Text] Jakarta, SUARA KARYA--The government is not only building places of worship and other buildings for religious purposes but is also leading the way with a number of efforts and activities to raise and develop the religious life of the Indonesian people. President Soeharto said: "For that reason the view that the government is trying to reduce the role of religion or place religious communities in a corner is absolutely without foundation." The president was speaking at a commemoration of Mohammed's ascent into heaven, held at the Istiqlal Mosque in Jakarta on 17 April.

According to the chief of state, the development of our religious life first of all, of course, is the task of the religious community itself. The role of the government is more directed to supporting every effort of the religious community to raise and develop the religious life of our people. He added that this did not mean that the government was adopting a passive or hands off attitude on the matter.

The president spoke before thousands of members of the Muslim community in Jakarta, including Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah, the leaders of the highest state bodies, a number of cabinet ministers, ambassadors of friendly countries, civilian and military officials, ulama [Muslim scholars], and the leaders of Islamic mass organizations. He said: "All of us are fully determined to develop a healthy religious life which is splendid and creative. To do this, we need broad insights, an open attitude, and a program which is suited to the development of our society."

In Accordance with the Pancasila

The president hoped that all of us will be aware, in a fully responsible way, that the future of our nation demands sincerity from us in developing our religious life, in accordance with the effort to develop the nation, as the Pancasila provides. The development of our religious life is an inseparable part of the national development effort in the widest sense.

He warned that if the development of our religious life lags behind, this will reduce our national development effort as a whole. For that reason, the president said, we must pay appropriate attention to our efforts in the social and religious area, particularly in the missionary and educational fields.

Missionary activity should be directed more specifically toward efforts in the social field to raise our religious awareness, the quality of thought, and the religious life of the community. Religious education needs to be improved, because firm religious convictions will strengthen the mental resiliency of the nation in dealing with the challenges of the future.

Responsibilities of Religious Leaders

According to the chief of state, the responsibilities of the religious community and of religious leaders in the development of society are very great. In addition to increasing the level of faith and devotion, another major task is to continue to strengthen national unity and union. This is an absolute requirement, because our people are of complex and varied origins. In this context what is important is to care for, develop, and improve the level of harmony in our religious life, because, without that, national unity and union will not be created. The president said: "For that we need mutual trust and respect in our multi-religious community."

President Soeharto considers that the attitude of mutual trust and respect is a living reality in our nation. Our people seek to identify points of similarity, rather than sharpen their differences. They place greater emphasis on harmony, rather than tension. That is our cultural capital which is in accordance with religious teaching. It means that this must be preserved and further developed.

To develop this attitude of mutual trust and respect, the president said that the consolidation of the Pancasila was very important. The consolidation of the Pancasila will further strengthen the position of religion in our national life. For the Islamic community this means increasing consolidation in the development of the religious life of Muslims and our life as a society, as a nation, and as a state at the same time, as a form of good works and piety.

In another part of the speech President Soeharto declared once again that the Pancasila is our joint property, the property of all classes, groups, and generations of our nation. The Pancasila is the basis of the state, the national ideology, and our national viewpoint. He said: "Because of that we are unanimously determined to consolidate the Pancasila as the single founding principle in our life as a community, nation, and state."

He recalled that such a view takes nothing away from the role of religion. The president stated: "We will apply as directly and as well as possible the message contained in our constitution, that the state guarantees the right of every citizen to follow his or her respective religion and to pray according to his or her religion and beliefs."

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CSO: 4213/227

INDONESIA

INVESTMENT BOARD CHIEF ON EQUITABLE INVESTMENT

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Apr 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Bandung, KOMPAS--The BKPM (Capital Investment Coordination Board) will take action to ensure that licenses being issued for capital investment are not directed toward the establishment of an economy controlled by certain family groups. For that reason the aspect of balance will be emphasized, but an effort will continue to be made to avoid causing capital investment to flee to foreign countries.

Engr Dr Ginandjar Kartasasmita, the chairman of the BKPM and also the deputy minister for increasing the use of domestic manufactures, made this statement to the staff of the West Java branch of the BKPM in Bandung on 16 April. The chairman of the BKPM was accompanied by Dr O. Kaldjat, chairman of the West Java branch of the BKPM.

Engr Ginandjar said: "In issuing licenses the BKPM will seek to avoid creating an economy dominated by certain family groups. Things won't go as far as they have gone in the Philippines, where the state economy is controlled by seven families."

He added that the BKPM is presently faced with a dilemma. On the one hand it must increase capital investment in Indonesia in order to develop the Indonesian economy. However, on the other hand, the increased capital investment must continue to aim at balance.

Ginandjar said that the difficulty was that there are not many capitalists in Indonesia, while the largest find it easy to grow larger. The investment of capital requires large amounts of capital, including both PMA [Foreign Capital Investment] and PMDN [Domestic Capital Investment]. For example, in a joint venture the foreign capital investor needs to put up 35 percent of the capital, and only those with large amounts of capital are capable of doing this.

Therefore, only capitalists from certain groups will be able to invest their capital. The government does not regard this as desirable, because finally only certain groups of capital investors will be able to invest capital.

Point of Balance

To prevent the domination of the economy by certain groups, the government is trying to resolve this problem. For a capital monopoly would be in conflict with Paragraph 33 of the Constitution of 1945.

Ginandjar said: "Therefore, the solution is to emphasize the aspect of balance." He meant that it is still hoped that large owners of capital will invest their capital. However, this should be accompanied by conditions which ensure the participation of groups that are economically weak. However, these conditions should not be so onerous that they would cause capital investment in Indonesia to be no longer attractive.

At present an effort is being made to find a point of balance, so that, on the one hand, capital investors will still be attracted to invest their capital but, on the other hand, the capital investment will be directed toward a balanced situation. Certainly, this point of balance must be sought with sincerity. The situation must not arise where the government tries to increase the investment of capital in a balanced way, only to have this objective fail to be achieved.

If this point of balance leans more on the side of averaging the scale of investment, this means that the conditions for the businessmen will be too onerous, and businessmen will not want to invest their capital in Indonesia. Indeed, it could happen that they will invest their capital overseas, buying a warehouse in Singapore or a financial institution in Hong Kong, in order to invest their capital in the People's Republic of China, and so forth.

Or, indeed, the capital investor may prefer to invest his capital in bank deposits, because there is no risk and his return will be certain. Ginandjar said: "If I have 1 billion rupiahs, I will certainly look for the best alternative, so that the money can earn a profit."

If the point of balance leans too heavily toward increasing capital investment, the principal of balance will be destroyed, and the economy will come to be dominated by certain groups. Ginandjar stated: "If you just try to increase capital investment, this may not be too difficult. Provided we facilitate the issuance of licenses, owners of capital in Indonesia will certainly be ready to invest capital. However, the aspect of balance would then be destroyed."

He said that, for example, the best kind of balance would be the PIR system (Smallholders Nuclear Estate Enterprises). With an investment of 20 percent of the capital by large investors and the remainder divided among economically

weak groups, there will be good cooperation between the large capital investors and those with small amounts of capital.

Other countries are presently looking at Indonesian practice in this field, to learn whether the PIR project will work, because they will follow the Indonesian example of balanced investment.

BKPM Has Greater Need for Businessmen

Regarding the effort to promote capital investment, the chairman of the BKPM said that the BKPM must treat businessmen as well as possible. He said: "We realize that we need businessmen more than they need us."

If the BKPM offices do not provide good service, the capital investors will not want to invest in Indonesia. Indeed, those who already are in Indonesia might flee to foreign countries. In this connection Indonesia very much needs capital saved by the community, because the government does not have enough capital to develop the national economy.

Investment promotion must also be directed at the right people and in the right way. For example, if it is desired to promote shoes, don't go to the outlying areas of the country, because shoes won't sell there.

Therefore, it would not be proper to promote capital investment in Western Europe, because those countries are also just overcoming economic difficulties. Whatever we do, for the present it will be difficult for capital investors in Europe to invest capital in Indonesia.

The same thing is also true regarding the promotion of capital investment in the Middle East, in the Arab countries, as it will be difficult to achieve success. This is because owners of capital in the Arab countries are very conservative and only want to invest capital in the developed countries. For example, they buy shares of stock, land, and other things in the developed countries.

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CSO: 4213/227

INDONESIA

DESIGN CHANGES IN JATIGEDE DAM

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 19 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Design changes are being made in the Jatigede Dam, the second largest in West Java. A team from the SMEC (Snowy Mountains Engineering Company) of Australia is preparing a detailed design which it is hoped will be ready by the middle of 1986. This was stated by Engr M. Yusuf Gayo, chief of the Western Sub-Directorate of Development in the Directorate of Rivers of the Department of Public Works in Jakarta on 17 April.

Dam to Be Smaller

In answer to a question by a KOMPAS representative, transmitted through the Community Relations Section of the Directorate General of Irrigation of the Department of Public Works, Engr Yusuf Gayo stated that the design changes are intended to reduce the extent of the area which will be flooded with the water in the reservoir behind the dam. He said that the height of the dam, which previously was planned to be more than 275 meters above sea level, will be reduced to 260 meters above sea level. In this way the area to be covered by the reservoir, originally planned to be about 5,000 hectares, will be reduced to 4,562 hectares.

According to Gayo, out of the total area to be earmarked for the dam, 1,670 hectares have been released for other uses, or one-fourth of the total area. The entire area to be covered by the dam and its reservoir involves 25 villages in the districts of Situreja, Darmaraja, Wado, and Cadas Ngampar. Expenditures earmarked for obtaining land releases and completing the preparatory work prior to construction amount to 12 billion rupiahs.

Gayo said that the changes in design will be completed in 14 months. Consequently, by the middle of 1986 it will be possible to invite international bids on the project. It is planned to begin actual construction work in 1987. The dam will be able to irrigate an area of 110,000 hectares and will generate 175 MW [Megawatts] of electricity per year.

In the present fiscal year, 1985-86, the handling of the Cimanuk Project, including the preparations for the construction of the Jatigede Dam, has been allocated 8.9 billion rupiahs. Previously, it was estimated that the

construction of the Jatigede Dam would cost about \$600 million. In addition to irrigation and the hydroelectric generating station, it is also planned that the dam will control the Cimanuk River, where there are 25 to 50 floods per year.

Reducing the Number of People Affected

According to information obtained by KOMPAS, the decision to redesign the Jatigede Dam to reduce the area of the reservoir is a wise one. Up to the present, the construction of the dam, which required a large area to be allocated to it, was causing an image problem. Many people would have had to move. For example, if the Jatigede Dam had been constructed as originally planned, no less than 7,000 village residents would have been affected by the flooding of the reservoir.

According to data we have obtained, the decision to reduce the area to be flooded is also intended to reduce the number of people affected in this fertile, rice-growing area. The area where the Jatigede Dam is to be located, which is in Sumedang Regency, is known at present as a very fertile "rice granary" in West Java. And it would be regrettable if this fertile area were to be sacrificed for the construction of a dam.

Furthermore, it is still a question as to whether the construction of a dam at this time is worth the dislocation it will cause. In addition to dislocating people and costing a great deal of money the construction of a dam in Java in general also involves the problem of the silting of the reservoir. Because the high density of population accelerates the process of silting of a reservoir, in general dams in Java do not satisfy economic considerations.

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CSO: 4213/227

LAOS

USSR-AIDED ASPHALT PLANT DESCRIBED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 12 Feb 85 p 2

["Our Capital" Column by Van Sao Deng: "Asphalt Paving Plant"]

[Excerpts] Along with the growth of all work areas amid the active and cheerful atmosphere of the masses for emulation to score achievements for our two national historic days, the asphalt paving plant was born in the revolutionary process of using scientific and technical machines creatively by the workers of the new regime who are carrying on their brave, heroic, diligent, and persistent heritage in working and struggling without yielding. Asphalt paving is something new that is happening in Vientiane Capital and in our country.

Under the guidance of the party committee and the administrative committee in Vientiane Capital, the bridge and road construction company under the post, communications, transportation and construction section in Vientiane Capital was assigned to this task on 6 February 1985. Now the experimental installation has been completed 50 percent. Comrade Chankot Keosali, chief of the board of directors of the bridge and road construction company responsible for the project said, "We have never installed or repaired machines like this. It is hard to reassemble and repair the machinery because the materials and components of this plant were neglected for a long time. Some parts were bad and could not be used, and some of them needed to be repaired. Moreover, some machine parts were taken apart to help in transporting. However, there were problems when they reassembled the pieces. This also required effort, persistence, and creativity.

It was true, for when I went to observe the workers who were feverishly working on the installation, many pieces of components were still piled up all over waiting to be reassembled. Comrade Chankot along with the cadres and mechanics also told me that this asphalt paving plant has modern machinery. It is the first factory of its kind in Vientiane Capital and in our country to experiment with our ability to carry out a craftsmanlike installation. The mechanic turned on the switch to test the machine for me to see right there. I could see that the quality and craftsmanship in the assembling was good and done properly.

This asphalt paving plant was aided by the USSR. It will be able to produce 25 tons per hour. It is a modern machine for paving asphalt for roads that meets international standards. The construction and installation of this plant is expected to be completed before the 30th anniversary of the LPRP Establishment Day (22 March 1985).

LAOS

LPA SHOE FACTORY PRODUCTION, WORKING CONDITIONS

Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao 1-15 Nov 84 pp 7, 11, 13

[Article by Kh Soutthimat: "LPA Shoe Factory"]

[Excerpts] As we all know, the LPA shoe factory is a point for production to serve the public. After the nation was liberated this factory was set up on 21 June 1976. Previously it was located in Sisangvon Ward, but when its production gradually increased it was moved to Phonsai Ward in 1983. It is under the quartermaster corps, Ministry of National Defense. When it was improved and revived it faced many difficulties because of the installation of old machines which needed repairs. However, the production technique and other different tasks required that it assure both quality and quantity. Therefore, the immediate problem is for the [mechanical cadres] to apply what they have learned and their creativity. After a period of struggling the installation and modification of some necessary repairs have succeeded.

Mr Simeaung Saignavong, chief of the board of directors, and Mrs Vandt, assistant chief of the board of directors, told us that the goal of the factory was primarily to produce leather and cloth canvas shoes for the army. The secondary aim of the factory is to produce sandals for the public. It consists of 124 cadres and workers, of which 66 are women. The trade union was set up in August 1984 with only 20 trade union members.

During a 9-month period of work in 1984 they were able to earn 13,126,250 kip of which 4,228,957 kip was profit.

Along with its production, in order to ensure and to gradually raise the standard of living and to improve work conditions the board of directors along with the mass organization have sought every way that is appropriate with the actual situation of the factory, and have mobilized the cadres and workers to promote their creativity and to save time, materials, energy, and labor. After actual operation the factory has been able to save 354,883 kip of the principal. This decreased factory expenses by 3.8 percent from the same period last year. In terms of welfare work the cadres and workers are fairly secure. They

were able to put 236,746 kip into the [welfare bank]. The factory assembled respirators, shoes, gloves, etc. which help to protect them from accidents on the job. Also, they have the right to receive three sets of work clothes each year.

The case of female workers who give birth and different kinds of sickness is given careful attention by the board of directors which will give them good care and provide them with medicine and materials. Within the factory there are two medical personnel, mid- and basic-level, to give physical examinations to workers. In the section involved with chemicals and machinery they have physical exams every 3 months. In order to improve the food supply for the factory workers there is also a collective fish pond, and each family engages in cultivation and animal husbandry to boost production and to become self-sufficient. According to Mr Simeuang Saignavong, at the end of this year they will build a communal kitchen, a nursery, and a kindergarten in order to ensure better production step by step. Moreover, there is also a policy to divide different production [tasks] among the workers properly. As a result, the factory workers are all enthusiastic towards their specialized tasks.

9884

CSO: 4206/125

LAOS

VIENTIANE ENTREPRENEURS ORDERED TO REGISTER

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 12 Feb 85 p 2

[Announcement No 263/VCP on 6 February 1985 by the Vientiane Capital Administrative Committee Ordering Entrepreneurs in Vientiane Capital to Register in 1985]

[Text] According to the decree of the chairman of the Council of Ministers concerning the recognition and promulgation of regulations on private enterprise registration No 356/COM on 31 December 1982, and in order to implement the agreement and the decree mentioned above, the administrative committee chairman of Vientiane Capital hereby announces that all organizations, individuals, and all Lao and aliens who engage in agricultural production, industry, handicrafts, construction, transportation, repairs, restaurants, public health, trade, companies, associations, retail mobile trade, and collective trade must report and register or renew their enterprise registration (licence) in 1985 at the Vientiane Capital Finance and Revenue Office or at any tax office in each district in Vientiane Capital. At the latest this must be done by the end of March 1985. This announcement is effective and signed at Vientiane on 6 February 1985. Vientiane Capital Administrative Committee Chairman Dr Siho Bannavong.

9884

CSO: 4206/118

LAOS

BAD TEACHERS, SHORTAGE, REFUSALS TO TAKE JOBS

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 2, 3 Apr 85 p 2

["Conversation with the Editor" Column: "Why Don't Students Go Where They Are Assigned After Finishing School?"]

[2 Apr 85 p 2]

[Excerpts] [Question] 1. Some students in various ordinary and specialized task schools said that when they finished school they would follow the assignment given by the [chief of the assignment committee] or by the higher echelons. On the other hand, some said that when they finished school they would [not] go wherever they were sent but would live just anywhere and do just anything, as long as they were happy!

2. Now that there are many students and teaching cadres, how is it that there is a shortage of teachers? Thank you. (M S Kh) 13 March 1985 (signed)
Khamvai Chanthaphon.

[3 Apr 85 p 2]

[Excerpts] [Answer] 1. The new socialist man and revolutionary cadre must strictly follow the order of the organization. When there is an order from the organization he must carry it out whether or not he is happy with it, and he must complete it successfully. This will show respect for discipline as befits the new revolutionary man who is advanced, and who has many good qualifications of the new socialist man. One who does not follow the organization is considered to lack discipline; he disobeys the organization and is not considered a new, revolutionary man.

2. As we know, there are many teaching cadres and other cadres. Yet, there are still not enough because of the great expansion of society and the unending and steady increase in demand by society. Only improvement and steady training of new teaching cadres will solve this problem. This is to suit the needs of the expansion of society in each period.

It is said that many places have a shortage of teaching cadres. Why? It is because the situation regarding work in society in our country is steadily expanding and the needs are greater. Although our social situation has been

improving, our cadres have not been able to keep pace with this situation. They have little knowledge, and do not yet know how to work (whether or not there are enough people). This means there is only [quantity] but not quality in the work. It is true there are a lot of people, but only a small number of them know how to work. Our party and government have been studying this problem and are gradually improving the assigning organization so that the people and the work will be assigned in the correct proportion, and it cannot be said that there is any clinging or shortage, etc.

We hope you understand for now. Write to us again if it is still not clear to you. Goodbye.

9884

CSO: 4206/118

LAOS

LETTER WRITER: POLICE INVOLVED IN GAMBLING

Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao 16-30 Sep 84 p 14

[Excerpts] [Question] Dear HENG NGAN editorial staff. Is it wrong when gamblers take advantage by using a house where a baby has been born or a house where someone has died as a gambling place? According to what I have seen it happens mostly for houses belonging to the local authority or to the police. I would be glad to give the names and the houses if you want to know. I have enough evidence. They do not play for small amounts. They lose as much as ten thousand kip and win many thousands because they play as many as 8 to 9 nights from evening to dawn. In some places they play for 24 hours straight. This latter case I saw myself for it was next to my own house. Throughout the 12 days and 12 nights for the [birth celebration] I could neither study nor sleep. I was very angry. Finally, I failed the exams because I was sleepy in the exam room. Thus, I would like to ask you what can be done about this if gambling is wrong.

I ask only this for now. I hope you can find a way to help me before I do something drastic. Sincerely yours from Phengsavan in Ban Wat Mak.

[Answer] We would like to use the party policy as a guideline for an honest answer to your question. Taking advantage of events as you described is absolutely wrong no matter whether they are cadres, authorities, or ordinary people. The higher the level of leaders they are, the more serious is their wrongdoing. If we look at this politically the house owner and the guests were all wrong for they bring back the old rotten society that the Lao people nationwide have washed away along with the old regime that poisoned us and created a bad [influence] for our new and brilliant society. Those people would certainly be considered as intentionally creating unrest.

Thus, if you see similar happenings again you should report them to the administrative committee and police for either the district or provincial levels, depending on which would be appropriate. We believe that there will be only one or two police or administrative committee members in a thousand who would intentionally violate the laws of the land. But we have to be careful because of playing cards, checkers, etc. in those places mentioned, even though sometimes they play without money just to make the host feel better. If you notice that they play over time or too long you should report it to the administrative committee and tell them the situation. Do not be too quick to act emotionally.

LAOS

BRIEFS

MINING COMPLEX PROBLEMS--Working together with the national democratic revolution, from 1975 to 1976 the mine workers in Phon Tiou, Bo Neng-Nong Seun hurriedly took this opportunity to gather the workers to rise up and seize power with a strong force. They overthrew the capitalist administrative machinery and chased away the French capitalists. All factories belong completely to the workers under government management. Production relations and also the organizational manner of production were reformed. Production during this period faced many different problems, e.g., some workers still had the old political ideology. The machinery spare parts were old and worn out, and what was worse was that they were [all mixed up] between French, American, and also the fraternal socialist countries. This created extensive difficulties in making repairs. Moreover, there was also a shortage of oil for running electrical machines [lubricating oil]. The enemies also tried again and again to destroy production. However, the production process was never discouraged or halted. Instead, it increased steadily. For example, the 1982 production was 12 percent over that for 1981; for 1983 it was 18 percent more than 1982, and for 1984 it was 14 percent over that for 1983 for the year plan of 700 tons. [Excerpts] [Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao 1-15 Nov 84 pp 5, 8] 9884

FUSE PRODUCTION--Comrade Vang Ngeung along with over 10 of his team in the fuse production unit determinedly studied and produced fuses that could never be produced previously in Lao history. They were persistent and put in all of their creativity and ability. On 29 June 1984 their great achievement was clearly evident. Thus, the fuses of beautiful Laos were created by the sweat of our real Lao workers. "The Lao produce what the Lao consume." It is really satisfying. Since the day they started production until 27 September 1984 they were able to produce 8,000 reels. It exceeded the expected level. Each reel is at most 300 volts depending on the size. Each size has the same quality as the exported ones. They send these products to the Vientiane Trade Section according to the signed contract which is valid to November and December 1984 for producing 10,000 reels. [Excerpts] [Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao 16-30 Nov 84 p 6] 9884

FACTORY PRODUCTION KILLS RICE--[Question] There is a factory on the way to Tha Deua. Nearly everything about it is good, but there is a problem in that the waste dumped from this factory is very dangerous because its waste and dirty water drainage goes right into the people's farm, causing the rice in their fields to become pale yellow and die. The fish in the ricefields, irrigation ditches, and puddles in the fields became inedible (they have the smell of the factory waste). Thus, we would like to ask how we can solve the problem of this factory, and who is responsible for such action. [Answer]: First of all you should have the board of directors of this factory check the damage caused by their irresponsible acts. At the same time you should also help them to find a solution. However, if no improvement is made in the factory there should be the following [gentle] measures: 1, report the situation to the department or ministry concerned; 2, report to the Lao Central Federation of Trade Unions, address: The Lao Central Federation of Trade Unions, Box 780. Telephone 2280, Vientiane. We believe the problem will be solved. Sincerely, the editor. ["Letter Writer" Column: "We Hope They Solve It Immediately"] [Excerpts] [Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao 16-30 Nov 84 p 15] 9884

LAO-SWEDISH FACTORY WORKER BENEFITS--To raise the work level and welfare in a factory step by step is one of many elements in achieving each period of a factory plan effectively. Thus, the administrative committee and the trade union unit in our factory have been seriously paying attention to this because it is a factor in judging the primary production labor force towards specialized tasks. This was in the interview that Comrade Sisavat Boutsamali, director of the Lao-Swedish machinery repair factory, gave to HENG NGAN reporters. Seeing the significance of this work, the welfare was handed over to the trade union unit to mobilize, organize, and carry it out. Now there has been [new progress] in the work of this factory as follows. In the policy on sickness and death, if one is sick or dies on the job we provide 100 percent help and 80 percent in other cases; also, 2 months leave is allowed for mothers who have just given birth without loss of salary. There is bus service for cadres and workers who live far away from the factory, and as many as 19 houses for those who live at the factory. Moreover, a nursery and kindergarten have been set up in the factory to help the parents to absorb their work. Our factory provides lunch for the cadres and workers every day paid for out of factory funds. The income of a cadre or worker after various expenses for the policies are subtracted is considered quite good, because each receives as much as 700 to 1200 kip in cash for his salary. Besides this aspect we have also been paying attention to mobilizing to make a garden, dig a fish pond and put in 2,000 fish, raise 20 cattle, etc. Because of our effectiveness in welfare our cadres and workers in the factory have enthusiastically and voluntarily been emulating each other in their tasks in a creative manner. In the first 6 months of this year alone they earned 8,864,093 kip for the factory income, which was 82.04 percent of the entire plan. Now our cadres and workers are emulating each other to score achievements for the 2 great national historic days. [Text] [Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao 16-30 Sep 84 p 11] 9884

VIENTIANE TAX COLLECTION--From January to the end of [June] 1985 cadres in the revenue office in Chanthaboury District, Vientiane Capital, have all been carefully carrying out their specialized task actively, e.g., [tax collection figures], profits, state enterprise taxes, salary taxes, rental taxes, [toll fees], production fees, and fees on animals and on printing presses from private sector trade enterprise in 859 bases throughout Chanthaboury District. These make up a total income in the first quarter of 1985 which is 20,105,615 kip or 21.85 percent when compared with the [year's] plan. [Excerpts] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 3 Apr 85 p 1] 9884

VIENTIANE DISTRICT BANK DEPOSITS--From January to the end of March 1985 the cadres and workers in the bank in Chanthaboury District, Vientiane Capital, all determinedly carried out their specialized tasks. After this period these cadres received income taxes totaling 18,197,849 kip, 26 percent in excess of the year's plan. They also received a total of 13,132 kip cash for savings deposits and 10,400 kip from the savings lottery distribution. [Excerpts] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 2 Apr 85 p 1] 9884

VIENTIANE DISTRICT LPRP MEMBERSHIP--The first congress of the party committee in Vang Vieng District, Vientiane Province, was gloriously and successfully completed on the evening of 28 March 1985 after being held for 3 days. There were 52 regular representatives representing 108 party members from all sections around the district and different production bases who participated. [Excerpt] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 4 Apr 85 pp 1, 4] 9884

LPRP VIENTIANE DISTRICT MEMBERSHIP--The first congress of the party committee of Keo-Oudom District, Vientiane Province, was gloriously and successfully closed on the evening of 21 March after it was held for 3 days. There were 67 regular representatives representing 103 party members from all sections and production bases around the district. [Excerpt] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 26 Mar 85 p 1] 9884

CSO: 4206/118

MALAYSIA

REPORT ON MALIAN PRESIDENTIAL VISIT

Commentary Views Visit

BK081309 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 10 May 85

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] The president of Mali, General Moussa Traore, is in Malaysia on a 4-day official visit. Relations between the two countries are very close and cordial in spite of their being so far apart physically. Malaysia and Mali are Islamic nations, and both had been under European colonial rule. In foreign policy, there is much similarity of outlook. Both nations support the just cause of the Palestinian people as well as the speedy grant of independence to Namibia. Mali also supports the Malaysian stand on Antarctica and the notion that the resources of that vast continent must be regarded as a common heritage of mankind. In addition, Malaysia and Mali are committed to strengthening the solidarity and cooperation among Third World countries.

The Malaysian prime minister visited Mali in December last year, and he was able to obtain a realistic perception of the problems facing Mali, its government development roles. [sentence as heard] Apart from being a land-locked country, with the disadvantages that are associated with that situation, the Republic of Mali has had to cope with a series of droughts. That natural calamity has struck a number of countries in the far [word indistinct] region in West Africa. Malaysia, being mindful of the role it can play in lending a helping hand to deserving nations, decided to launch a technical assistance program for Mali. During Dr Mahathir's visit to Mali last year, it was agreed in principle to establish permanent machinery for bilateral cooperation. A joint commission for economic and technical cooperation has now been established, and its inaugural meeting was held earlier this week in Kuala Lumpur.

In the words of the Malaysian foreign minister, the purpose of the commission is to act as a catalyst for greater cooperation and to generate further interaction between the two countries. Malaysia still needs and receives economic and technical assistance from some external sources. At the same time, it is willing to share its expertise with other developing countries. It was in this spirit that in 1980 Malaysia launched the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Program. Malaysia realizes that there are several developing nations that will derive much benefit from the training facilities that it is able to provide. In 1983, under the assistance program, 3.497 million Malaysian dollars were allocated for Mali, and 30 agricultural officers and 27 water resource personnel from that country

received training in Malaysia. Agricultural machinery as well as equipment for a polytechnic in Bamako--Mali's capital--were also supplied. The Malaysian belief is that aid and technical assistance are not necessarily a magnanimous policy of the affluent Western nations nor of the Soviet Union. Very often, much aid involves numerous conditions and humiliating restrictions.

Malaysia is not a superpower, and it has no ulterior motives in its relations with fellow Third World nations like Mali. The visit to Malaysia by the president of Mali will further strengthen the cordial ties that already exist between the two countries.

President Receives Relief Aid

BK091121 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Malaysia today donated 250,000 ringgit for the Malian relief fund. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, who is the president of the Malaysian Red Crescent Society, presented a check to the Malian president, Mr Moussa Traore, at the Malaysian House in Kuala Lumpur. The money is part of the African famine relief fund being collected by the Ministry of Welfare Services.

Mali expressed interest in improving trade link with Malaysia. A Malian trade delegation is expected to visit the country possibly early next year with that in mind. An exhibition on Malian agricultural products will also be held in the capital. Mr Moussa told a news conference at the end of a 4-day visit that Mali is interested in exporting its cotton and other agricultural products, while importing manufactured goods from Malaysia. On his visit to several agricultural and fishery projects in Kedah and the Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute, the president said some of the ideas can be implemented in Mali. This will help lessen the drought problem in his country.

Meanwhile, his foreign minister, Mr Alioune Blondin Beye, told newsmen the inaugural meeting of the Malaysian-Mali joint commission on economic and technical cooperation has identified six main commodities to be traded between the two countries. Malaysia will sell to Mali rubber, palm oil, and petroleum, while Mali will sell to Malaysia cotton, iron ore, and mango [as heard].

Mr Alioune says he is fully satisfied with the outcome of his president's visit because the two countries have been able to enhance close cooperation within a short time.

Mr Moussa later left for home. He was seen off at the international airport by the prime minister. Earlier, the president was granted a farewell audience by the king at Istana Negara [State Palace].

CSO: 4200/931

MALAYSIA

RESOLUTION URGES END TO MCA 'MEMBERSHIP CRISIS'

BK121231 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] The MCA [Malaysian Chinese Association] extraordinary general meeting called by the Tan Koon Swan faction ended this afternoon with another resolution calling for all concerned to act immediately to resolve the membership crisis. The resolution urges the party headquarters, the acting president of the party, and the secretary general to provide all necessary information to the ad hoc committee so that a clean membership list could be produced to enable party election to be held.

The resolution is proposed by Datuk Chan Siang Sun and seconded by Mr Ng Cheng Kwai. Later speaking to newsmen, Mr Tan Koon Swan expressed confidence that the 15-month long party crisis could be brought to an end if all involved are committed to the resolution. At the end, Datuk Tan Tiong Hong, when asked to comment on the EGM [Extraordinary General Meeting], said delegates had shown good discipline and maturity. He is glad to see that everyone has the nation's and the party's interest in mind when looking at the crisis. He is hopeful that the two factions will be able to reconcile and unite as a whole again.

Meanwhile, about 2,000 MCA members who claim to be the 1981 and 1984 delegates and grassroot leaders gathered at Wisma MCA [Malaysian Chinese Association Building] in Kuala Lumpur to voice their views on the latest developments in the party. They stood up one by one to express their feelings before Acting President Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan. Also present at the gathering were Acting Deputy President Datuk Mak Hon Kam, former Secretary General Tan Sri Chong Hong Nyan, Wanita [women's section] head Datin Paduka Rosemary Chong, Organizing Secretary Senator Lim Seah Ling, Youth Secretary General Mr Chew Hock Thye, and acting youth leader Mr Jimmy Lau. They were joined by Datuk Tan Tiong Hong, who had earlier entered Dewan San Choon [San Choon Hall] where the gathering was being held straight from the extraordinary general meeting called for by the Tan Koon Swan faction. Datuk Dr Neo said they had gathered to speak on the Chinese rights and interests and the party's role as representative of the Chinese.

CSO: 4200/931

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

COPYRIGHT AGREEMENT WITH INDONESIA--Malaysia and Indonesia have arrived at an understanding on copyrights in the production of educational books, records, and films. This resulted from discussions held in Kuala Lumpur between the minister in the Prime Minister's Department, Datuk Khalil Yaakob, and the delegation from the Indonesian Department of Education and Culture. Dr Sukarman, a director of the department, told reporters that more discussions would be held on the matter. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 7 May 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/931

NEW ZEALAND

MINISTER VISITS U.S., CRITICIZES TRADE SANCTION PROPOSALS

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 6 Apr 85 p 5

[Text]

The Minister of Social Welfare, Mrs Hercus, says she finds it "utterly preposterous" that some Americans have advocated trade sanctions against New Zealand because of the Government's ban on nuclear ships.

In an address to a group called the New Zealand Connection in Los Angeles, she said such sentiments were ill-judged and against the United States' own wider objectives of freeing up world trade.

It was Mrs Hercus' first engagement at the start of a month-long trip to America and Europe, during which she will attend an international women's conference in Stockholm on disarmament.

Speaking in the Empire Room of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, she recalled a recent speech by President Reagan, in which he said the American economy has, like a racehorse, galloped out in front of the field.

President Reagan said other nations had been hobbled by high taxes and too much Government spending. The answer, though, was not to hamstring the American economy and make it drop back to the others.

He said the solution was for America's trading partners to

throw off the dead weight of government, cut their tax rates, spending and over-regulation, and so join America in opening up markets for foreign competition.

Mrs Hercus said it would be no secret to her audience that efforts had been made in the past to restrict the access of New Zealand products to the United States.

Recently moves had been made to limit the access of lamb and casein, and there was talk during the Anzus row of trade sanctions against New Zealand.

"Efforts to restrict trade seem to us not only ill-judged but against the United States' own wider objectives of freeing up world trade, the very objectives the President was reaffirming in his speech."

Mrs Hercus said New Zealand found suggestions of sanctions on its goods as a retaliatory measure against its ban on nuclear ships to be utterly preposterous.

"This is the sort of approach reserved for enemies and adversaries, not for long established, loyal friends," she said.

"Let us hope we hear no more of this."

CSO: 4200/938

NEW ZEALAND

TRADE MINISTER DISCUSSES TARGETING ASIAN MARKETS

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 4 Apr 85 p 3

[Text]

The Minister of Overseas Trade and Marketing and of Tourism, Mr Moore, who has described his trade swings through Japan, China and South-east Asia as "dating rather than mating" will now attempt to deepen the relationships.

Mr Moore told a Wellington audience yesterday that his future trade missions in the Pacific countries already visited will be aimed at specific targets such as energy projects and consultancy.

"We would spend longer in a specific market and follow through the opportunities identified on earlier missions," he said. "We will be following up in groups, hunting in packs."

The minister has seldom been behind his desk since taking office nine months ago, leading teams of businessmen and union leaders on most of his trips.

He told the Institute of International Affairs yesterday: "The idea of international travel as a perk should be buried and ministerial trips should be encouraged, not regarded as some sort of plunder of taxpayer funds."

"For my part, there is nothing more certain than that it is a case of have portfolios, will travel."

He said he plans another major mission to the Middle

East before the end of the year and next year would be "breaking new ground" in India and Pakistan.

He would not forget to knock on familiar doors in Europe, he said: "The knuckles get raw in Europe but we still have the continuing challenge of some breakthrough in the politics of international trade."

The Minister of Social Welfare, of Police, and of Women's Affairs, Mrs Hercus, leaves New Zealand today for a month overseas.

Her trip includes visits to Britain, Sweden, France and Australia.

In Sweden she will attend a peace and disarmament seminar. In Britain she will meet the police complaints board and discuss community policing as well as having talks with health and welfare officials.

In France Mrs Hercus will meet an OECD group concerned with women's social security and tax matters, and in Australia she will attend an annual conference of the social welfare ministers of Australia, Papua New Guinea and New Zealand.

She returns to New Zealand on May 5.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Douglas, will leave on Sunday for talks with bankers and financial leaders in West Germany, Switzerland and Britain. He will be away for a fortnight.

NEW ZEALAND

ANTINUCLEAR POLICY DOES NOT HURT SOUTHEAST ASIA TRADE

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 6 Apr 85 p 5

[Text]

New Zealand's anti-nuclear policy may be affecting trade with the United States, but in South-east Asia it seems that no one is worried.

The president of the Export Institute, Mr John Lister, who returned this week after being deputy leader of a New Zealand trade mission to the region, said there had been "no bad vibes" over the issue.

"We did not get any criticism of any sort on Anzus. I was pleasantly surprised," he said.

Before leaving, some members of the mission said they had been helped in past trade in the region by New Zealand's image, polished by its battalion in Singapore, as a trusted Western ally.

Business Level

They feared there would be a backlash against New Zealand products because of the dispute with the United States over nuclear-armed ships.

But Mr Lister said the subject "did not come through on a business level."

He added that it had not

come up at either of the two ministerial meetings where he had accompanied the mission leader, the Minister of Overseas Trade and Marketing, Mr Moore.

Perhaps the mission was helped by the last-minute inclusion of a Maori concert party from the Singapore battalion.

Deals Struck

At each of the banquets held in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Manila and Jakarta, between 300 and 450 local business and political leaders were entertained by the Maori concert and ate 50 varieties of lamb prepared by an Auckland chef, Mr Otto Groen.

A few deals were struck. Watties won a contract to supply several thousand kilograms of frozen vegetables to the Thai International airline. Winstones sold gibraltar board and plaster to Indonesia.

But in an exhausting round with only a couple of days in each country, most of the 57 business people on the trip used it to cement existing contacts and make new ones.

10 June 1985

NEW ZEALAND

MULDOON, OTHERS ON ANZUS, NEW NATIONALISM

Melbourne THE AGE in English 30 Mar 85 part 2 pp 1,2

[Article by Michael Gawenda: "How the Kiwis Became Doves"]

[Text]

WAS THERE a symbol in this? On the outskirts of Featherston, a small town 120 kilometres from Wellington, situated in a fertile valley at the foot of the Rimutaka Mountains, stands the local war memorial, a stone tablet on which are some two dozen names. These are the names of Featherston men who travelled to the other side of the globe and perished on the beaches of Gallipoli.

Featherston now has a population of about 2000. In 1914, it was a hamlet of perhaps 100 families and yet this tiny place needs a sizeable tablet to list the names of the men who died in a war which, on any reckoning, had nothing to do with the people who lived in this valley surrounded by lush-looking mountains.

There was nothing unusual really about the war memorial save the fact that so many names were gouged into the tablet. What was unusual and striking was that just a short distance away, perhaps five metres, stood a large yellow hoarding and on it, inscribed in black letters, was this message: "Featherston is proud to be a nuclear-free zone." Now it may be that the proximity of the war memorial to the anti-nuclear hoarding was not significant at all, a random occurrence devoid of any literal or symbolic meaning. Perhaps the council had simply decided

that the hoarding had to be placed somewhere and the spot next to the war memorial was as good as they could find.

Nicky Hager thought the juxtaposition was meaningful although he had not been to Featherston. He had, however, travelled through dozens of small towns in the provinces of New Zealand and he had been struck by the fact that every one of them had a war memorial and every memorial had a surprisingly long list of names. Mr Hager, at 26 already a veteran of the New Zealand anti-nuclear movement with nine years of active and dedicated service, has the demeanor of the committed soldier; intense, serious, and uncompromising in his conviction that he has right on his side.

"I did not fight in any of the wars, but I know something about our history and I know that more of our men died per head of population in the First World War than in any other country," he said. "We in New Zealand have been always been prepared to fight in wars which had nothing to do with us. The two world wars, Korea, Vietnam, we were there. Even the Boer War. It is therefore ridiculous to suggest New Zealand has not been a faithful friend, firstly to Britain and then to the United States.

"That nuclear-free zone hoarding you saw standing there near the war memorial in Featherston is not just there by accident. The local people are making a statement. They are saying, 'Look, we know about war

and we know what can happen. We also know about nuclear power and nuclear weapons and we want nothing to do with either. We have taken a stand. They have taken a stand. After all the years of struggle, it's difficult to believe we have had a major victory."

LET'S BE HONEST. What is difficult to comprehend is this; in a small, insignificant country stuck out there in the South Pacific, thousands of kilometres from Europe, from the United States, from anywhere really, where Australia, for God's sake, is considered the big smoke, a decision has been taken by a government which has shocked, surprised and even threatened the most powerful nation in the world. Not only that of course. It has also threatened and disturbed Australia's Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, and forced Australians to re-examine an assumption that had been raised to the level of truth; that Anzus would always remain intact and if it did not, then it would be the United States or, much less likely, Australia, but certainly not New Zealand which terminated the treaty.

It is always unsettling to discover that what we had assumed to be truth was only a prejudice, a preconceived notion, and so in recent weeks hordes of journalists from all over the world have made their way to New Zealand determined to discover why the Government which rules only 3.2 million inhabitants has behaved in such a strange and wholly unpredictable way.

THERE IS AN undeniable feeling of travelling backwards in time as the taxi makes its way from Wellington airport to the city. Early model Holdens, many more than you would see in a month of Sundays in Melbourne, speed along the road to town. The road hugs the shoreline of Wellington Harbor and, in the distance, the Rimutaka Mountains, shrouded in mist, seem to cradle the city. Closer to the city centre, old two-storey wooden houses stand perched precariously on the hills beside the road. From their large bay windows the view out across the water must be magnificent.

Travelling back in time. At a dinner party one night, we sat near the

bay window of one of those wooden houses and looked at the lights twinkling on the shoreline on the other side of the harbor. The talk was intense, the sort of talk you get late at night when a reasonable amount of alcohol has been consumed, when people feel comfortable enough — or desperate enough — to make deeply felt personal statements. There were 10 of us; a local television producer, a couple of lawyers, several journalists and a Labor politician.

They were talking about New Zealand, these representatives of the professional and cultural elite, and they all expressed a curious mixture of hatred and affection for the country.

Travelling back in time. If the frustration with New Zealand was intense, it was also clear that in the past few months, for these people at least, new possibilities had appeared on the horizon. At the centre of these stood the Labor Government and David Lange and, above all, the Government's decision to stick to its guns and ban the visit of nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed ships despite intense pressure from the United States. It was not simply the ban which was important. The ban had been a symbolic gesture of defiance, a declaration of independence, a clear statement to the rest of the world that New Zealand, small and unimportant as it was, had decided to stand on its own feet. If the consequence of that was an end to the alliance with the United States, well, that was no bad thing.

"WHAT YOU HAVE to remember," said the television producer, "is that at the last election, the electorate voted overwhelmingly to get rid of Muldoon and everything he stood for. Muldoon was the archetypal paternalist. He controlled everything, the economy, foreign policy, everything. He was about staying in power. He kowtowed to the United States, went along with everything they said because he thought that way they would treat poor little New Zealand well when it came to trade. What we are seeing now is an intense reaction to the Muldoon years."

Sir Robert Muldoon may have been defeated at the last election, but he is still there in Parliament,

casting a huge shadow over the new Opposition Leader, Jim McLay. Apart from a small group of National Party officials, no one believes that Sir Robert will ever be Prime Minister of New Zealand again but he is such a powerful political personality, he is still so intensely disliked by so many New Zealanders, that his views on any issue are widely reported.

IN HIS LARGE office at Parliament House, where the New Zealand flag stands proudly in the clutter of official gifts he received as Prime Minister, Sir Robert admits that things have changed in New Zealand during the past 12 months, that the electorate had become disillusioned with him, and that he and his party had handled the nuclear ships issue badly in the run-up to the election last year. But what is really surprising is that Sir Robert concedes that a large proportion of the New Zealand population supports the Government on the nuclear ships policy and that a referendum on the question now would probably favor Mr Lange.

"I believe that public opinion is overwhelmingly in favor of the ban on nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered ships," he said. "At the same time, a majority of people in New Zealand want us to stay in the Anzus alliance. This inconsistency is not easily explained. There is a whole new generation of New Zealanders who have no memory of the war years and who have been sold the anti-nuclear message at school, through the media, through books and films.

"The hard-core anti-nuclear activists, who are really motivated by anti-American sentiment, have been able to convince this generation that New Zealand can isolate itself from what it calls the world's nuclear madness. They have done this very skilfully. They have managed to tie the anti-nuclear stuff into a growing feeling of national pride in the country. Now Lange is no Bob Hawke. Hawke would have stood up to all this and insisted we face reality. Lange is weak. He probably does not really support the policy, but he's tied to it.

"What you have to remember though, is that New Zealand is not Australia. We don't feel as exposed as you do. We don't have your sort of northern border. We aren't worried about the Indonesians. In

fact, we don't feel threatened at all. Right now, if the New Zealand people had to choose between Anzus and the nuclear ships policy, I believe they would choose the ban on the ships."

NIGHT AFTER NIGHT, New Zealanders have watched Mr Lange on television as he has stood firm against American reprisals over the ships ban. They have watched him deal with journalists from all over the world and they have read how their country has actually made it on to the front pages of the world's newspapers. One consequence of provincialism and the sense that you are somehow insignificant is a feeling of inordinate pride when the world's power brokers sit up and take notice.

A fortnight ago, a group called Peace Through Security held a demonstration on the steps of Parliament. Formed several months ago by an Auckland chemist, Dr Jim Sprott, the group is collecting signatures for a petition which urges the Government to hold a referendum on the ships issue. Dr Sprott hopes to collect a million signatures by July. He is an elderly man who gained fame in New Zealand several years ago when he championed the cause of convicted murderer Arthur Allan Thomas. A commission of inquiry eventually cleared Thomas and the Government paid him \$1 million in compensation for the nine years he spent in jail.

About 250 turned up for this demonstration. They carried New Zealand flags and, curiously, some carried British flags. Sir Robert Muldoon was there and if any of the demonstrators were under 50, they were well hidden in the crowd. These people were clearly concerned that New Zealand had cut itself adrift from the Western alliance, not only from the United States, but from Britain as well. They had lived through the war. They had always supported and felt tied to Britain. They had felt this connection would always remain and so would the one with the United States. New Zealand, after all, had always been faithful, always been ready to help, even to shed blood when the need arose. Now all that was being destroyed and they were deeply disturbed.

But only three days previously, there had been a pro-Government rally in the same spot and 4000 demonstrators had come along and they had chanted anti-American slogans and they waved placards with photographs of Lange on them. They were predominately young, most of them in their twenties and thirties, and they embodied this new nationalism which Lange and the anti-nuclear movement has tapped so effectively.

THE OPERATIONAL centre of the anti-nuclear movement in Wellington is located above a bowling alley in the centre of town, in a beehive of small rooms whose walls are plastered with posters and slogans, the usual paraphernalia of anti-nuclear activity. From here, in recent years, people like Owen Wilkes, a full-time paid researcher for the movement, has coordinated action across the country, organising protest marches, squadrons of boats and yachts to meet American ships that sailed into New Zealand ports in the mid-seventies, communicated with activists in Australia, America and Europe and generally ensured that the anti-nuclear position was put in the New Zealand media as often as possible.

Nicky Hager is a full-time activist, but he is not paid. He takes laboring jobs for a day or two at a time when he needs some money, but otherwise spends all his time working for the peace movement. He was 17 when he arrived in Wellington in 1975 from a small town 60 kilometres away. He had no interest in politics and certainly was not at all concerned about nuclear power or nuclear weapons.

"I arrived in Wellington just as Muldoon became Prime Minister and was saying that he would reverse the previous Government's policy of banning nuclear ships," he said. "There was an enormous outcry against this and it surprised me. I started to wonder why people felt so strongly about it. The anti-nuclear movement in New Zealand really started back in the early seventies when there was talk that we might build a nuclear power station. It was basically an environmental movement.

"Even on the ships issue in the seventies, we were more concerned about the nuclear power question than nuclear arms. People here have always been very concerned about the environment. We are a small, isolated country and what we have had going for us is the beauty of our environment. Even very conservative people felt very strongly about it. The opposition to the French nuclear tests was and I suppose still is largely environmentally based.

"It wasn't till Reagan came to power that the focus of the movement shifted and we started to talk about the nuclear weapons thing and the implications of the arms race. Ours is not a structured movement and that's our real strength. There are some 300 anti-nuclear groups in New Zealand and they all operate independently. Of course, there is a group of activists who keep in touch with each other, but in no way could they be considered leaders.

THERE HAVE BEEN suggestions in Australia that the left of the New Zealand Labor Party has somehow rammed the

nuclear ships policy down Lange's throat and that this policy was really part of a hidden left-wing agenda which had as its basic aim the destruction of Anzus and the withdrawal of New Zealand from the Western alliance into a position of neutrality. The left, of course, was motivated by an ideologically based anti-Americanism. There are powerful figures on the left in New Zealand, including Jim Anderton, president of the Labor Party until he entered Parliament last year, who are openly opposed to Anzus and who would want a far more radical foreign policy than the one Lange is committed to. It is also true that many of the leading figures in the anti-nuclear movement have strong anti-American feelings and want to see New Zealand out of the Western alliance altogether.

But there is no doubt that the anti-nuclear ships policy has almost unanimous support right across the factional spectrum in the Labor caucus, that it is one of those bottom-line issues in the party, an issue on which it will not budge, and the policy will not be changed unless Labor loses the next election in two years' time. We could not find one Labor MP who, even in private and strictly off the record, was prepared to say that he or she had doubts about the policy.

New Zealand is not Australia and here is a curious fact to illustrate the point. The National Party leader, Jim McLay, married an American two years ago. In Australia, that would have caused no comment. In New Zealand it has become a political issue, raised on the floor of Parliament and one which Mr McLay has had to confront by actually issuing a statement deploring the snide and cruel remarks directed at his wife. The reaction was basically xenophobic; could McLay not find a decent local girl? Why did he have to go and marry a Yank?

Rod Alley, a political scientist at Victoria University in Wellington, believes the controversy over Mr McLay's wife is significant. New Zealanders, he said, did not feel as closely tied to the United States either in terms of defence or culturally as Australians. There had not been the wave of post-war European migration to New Zealand and its essentially British heritage had not been diluted. It was not a multi-cultural society like Australia.

"As a result, we do not have the same sentimental and cultural ties you have with the United States," he said. "Of course there were people here who were alarmed when the Americans punished us for the nuclear ships policy. But I think the overwhelming reaction was one that went, 'Well, stuff them. We are an independent country and they can't bully us'. It was much more disappointing for New Zealanders that Margaret

Thatcher criticised the policy in such bullying terms. After all, this was the home country rejecting us.

"There is another consequence of the fact that we are not multi-cultural in the way you are. Hundreds of thousands of migrants have come to Australia and many of them were refugees from totalitarian regimes. They had experienced Soviet domination of their countries. They hated the Russians. They were firmly committed to the Western alliance and convinced of the need of the American defence umbrella. We have relatively few people like that in New Zealand and their influence has been negligible."

Nicky Hager says: "Things have moved so fast in recent months that all of us are a bit dazed. After being used to losing for so long, we suddenly find that we are winning and we can't quite get used to it. We have to now examine where we go from here, what we fight for now. We want a new defence strategy for this country, one that takes into account our position in the Pacific and one that does not rely on American military technology. Of course many of us want New Zealand out of Anzus, but we know the Government won't push that now."

"We are unique I suppose. We are the only peace movement which has actually convinced a government to adopt a nuclear-free policy. This will have an effect everywhere. In Australia, in Europe, in the United States. We used to think the Australian peace movement had a lot to teach us. When Peter Garrett first came out here, he was treated as if he was a hero. The last time he came out, we were happy to have him, but we felt we had moved past the Australian position. Now we believe they could learn a lot from us. They must focus on specifics, like the bases. They spend too much time putting the general case against nuclear power and nuclear weapons. I think what has happened here will have a big effect on the movement in Australia."

Several Labor MPs were leading activists in the anti-nuclear movement before they entered Parliament and many activists are members of the party. It may be true that the 300 anti-nuclear groups act independently of each other, but it is also true that it is the small band of activists who set the agenda for the movement.

These people, like Nicky Hager, are as dedicated to the battle, know as much about nuclear weapons systems as anyone. They are obsessed with nuclear weapons in much the same way as anti-pornography campaigners are obsessed with pornography. They have tapped into a network which stretches from America to Europe and their information on weapons and Pentagon policy is often better than that possessed by Foreign Affairs officials in Australia and New Zealand.

THE AMERICANS, if they wanted to punish New Zealand further, could make things tough by cutting imports of New Zealand agricultural products, but so far, despite some pretty wild talk from some American officials, there is no sign that this will happen. Still, inflation will be up around 16 per cent by July and New Zealanders may be asked to pay a lot more for defence as a result of American ban on joint military exercises. A defence review has just been completed and Mr Lange has hinted that defence spending may have to rise by \$500 million dollars next year.

So there will be concrete costs for the ships-ban policy and it may be that in time a growing number of people may have doubts about whether the ban is worth the price. But politics is not just about inflation rates and balance of trade problems. True, Mr Lange still insists that Anzus is intact, that New Zealand is still committed to the Western alliance and that the New Zealand position is not one which was meant to inspire peace activists around the world. He is a politician and it is his job to ensure that he does not move too far ahead of public opinion.

His Government's action, however, has had a profound effect on a very large section of New Zealand society and, whether he likes it or not, he has become something of a hero to peace activists everywhere. New Zealand has been changed by his action. It has, to a certain extent, been cast adrift and no one, not Mr Lange, nor Mr Hawke, nor Mr Reagan know what will happen as a result of that. Provincialism may not be dead in the islands 2000 kilometres from Australia, but exciting times lie ahead. Perhaps it would be worth our while keeping a close watch on the place.

NEW ZEALAND

DAILY VIEWS KIRIBATI, ANZUS, PACIFIC ROLE ISSUES

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 1 Apr 85 p 12

[Editorial: "Eroding the Pacific's Peace"]

[Text] Why should the Pacific Islands country of Kiribati not conclude a fishing agreement with the Soviet Union? New Zealand maintains agreements that allow foreign fishing boats, including Soviet vessels, to fish in New Zealand's exclusive economic zone. Kiribati, with a huge zone relative to its size, and with few other natural resources, might be congratulated for finding a way to make money from the ocean. The President of Kiribati, Mr Tabai, said during his visit to New Zealand last week that revenue from the deal on fishing rights would displace about \$2 million, in aid that his country receives each year from Britain. Such self-help is especially commendable among the small countries of the South Pacific. Many of them depend on international charity to balance their books.

The New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr Lange, changed his attitude to the Kiribati deal while President Tabai was in New Zealand. Originally, Mr Lange had reservations about the proposed deal with the Soviet Union; then he changed his mind. He might have done better to have kept quiet altogether. Some New Zealand politicians have been showing undue readiness to mind other people's business; they are much less welcoming of any action that smacks of outsiders offering advice to New Zealand about how to run its affairs.

Yet Mr Lange, and his colleagues, are right if they feel concern about what happens in Kiribati, especially when the fishing proposal there will effectively increase the presence of one of the super-Powers in a region generally free from interference by outsiders. Kiribati is a scattering of 33 islands, astride the equator, north of Fiji. Its population is only 58,000. It can claim an exclusive economic zone of more than five million square kilometres of ocean, and it has no means of its own to police the zone.

Until this year the small States of the Pacific Islands could generally assume that

their wider interests were being watched by New Zealand and Australia, with the power of the United States in the background through the A.N.Z.U.S. alliance. That comfortable arrangement is in tatters as the result of the New Zealand Government's attitude to United States warships. If A.N.Z.U.S. can no longer be relied on, the United States is likely to seek ways to increase its presence in the South Pacific, rather than leave a vacuum. Where the Americans venture, the Soviet Union is likely to venture, too. Better access to the fishing round Kiribati is a small, but useful step in enhancing the Soviet presence.

Perhaps it was always too much to hope that the South Pacific could continue indefinitely to be a region of the world where great-Power rivalries were muted. Yet there has been comfort for the Pacific Islands in believing that New Zealand and Australia — familiar, friendly neighbours — were watching the region's wider interests. Australia can be expected to continue to do so, but its attention is likely to be given, as in the past, mostly to its closest neighbours in the eastern Pacific. Kiribati, almost at the point where the equator and the date-line meet, falls in a kind of no-man's land, 3000 kilometres north and east of New Zealand.

Even if New Zealand wanted to continue to provide a discrete defence umbrella for its small Pacific neighbours, it will be hard pressed to do so in the near future. New Zealand's first responsibility has to be to its own maritime economic zone. The Navy is losing men even faster than the other two services while uncertainty continues about New Zealand's defence, and its relations with former allies. The Government will have to face substantial new expenditure if it is to maintain, let alone expand, this country's capabilities in maritime surveillance. Modern equipment may turn out to be less readily available, just as

reliable information about foreign ship movements in the Pacific has already been curtailed in the wake of the A.N.Z.U.S. fiasco.

The unhappy situation of the defenceless Pacific Islands is another of the unintended consequences of the Government's foolish attempt to lay down limits to its defence co-operation with old friends. Soviet craft fishing in Kiribati's waters in the central Pacific might have been dismissed as having no more importance than Soviet craft fishing round New Zealand if the old A.N.Z.U.S. arrangements were still in force. With those arrangements discredited, any extra intrusion by the Soviet Union in the Pacific disturbs further an already disturbed balance. A reaction can be expected from the United States and the peace of the Pacific eroded a little more.

CSO: 4200/927

NEW ZEALAND

CABINET BRIEFING PAPER ON ANZUS VIEWS 'NEW SITUATION'

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 2 Apr 85 p 12

[Text]

The essential elements of the Anzus Treaty remain, but New Zealand must expand its "political, economic and defence activity" in the Pacific as a result of the rift with the United States, according to a cabinet briefing paper released yesterday.

The paper is a summary of the "new situation" caused by New Zealand's anti-nuclear policy and subsequent suspension of trilateral defence co-operation within the Anzus framework. It was made public by the Acting Prime Minister, Mr Palmer, who said the paper and the overall defence review were now being considered by cabinet.

The paper says New Zealand's fundamental defence interests have not changed because of the dispute with the US, and the security risk also is unchanged.

Recognition

In strategic terms, any threat in this region would also affect Australia, and almost certainly the US, and all three nations recognise that the basic guarantees afforded by Anzus are still valid.

"What has changed is the way in which Anzus has operated up till now in

terms of military and intelligence co-operation. We will have to do more, on our own and bilaterally, with friends and allies, to safeguard our security interests in the South Pacific, the area where our major commitment lies," the paper says.

"It cannot be assumed that no threat will emerge or that the present satisfactory security situation in the region will maintain itself without vigorous action on New Zealand's part.

"New Zealand's foreign policy needs to be developed on the basis that while New Zealand's ultimate security — and by inference that of our South Pacific island neighbours — rests within the guarantees encompassed by the Anzus Treaty, the immediate and practical requirement for us is to ensure, by our own actions and through co-operation with our neighbours, including Australia, that the South Pacific area does not become an area of instability and conflict.

"That will involve a new concentration of New Zealand effort on our immediate neighbourhood, an expansion of New Zealand political, economic and defence activity in the region, and the assertion of an increasingly active role.

"On the basis of a new and strengthened regional approach we can seek a more stable bilateral relationship with both Australia and the United States."

"A new fabric of co-operation needs to be developed with both our South Pacific neighbours and our Anzus partners, based on a clear definition of New Zealand interests and a policy of self-reliance."

The paper, which implies a boost in defence spending to pay for increased surveillance, exercises, training assistance and a New Zealand presence "on the ground" in the Pacific region, is fully in line with what the Government has been doing and promoting, this year anyway.

Action

A major army exercise has been scheduled for Western Samoa this year, another is planned in the Pacific, and the Government has just bought a sixth Orion aircraft for maritime patrols.

The paper notes the importance of the US in virtually all areas of New Zealand's foreign policy, and also that there are still some important continuing links on intelligence-shar-

ing and defence — "notably the assurance of access to information relating to our immediate security and the purchase of military equipment, which will be preserved."

There is also a message in the paper for the Soviet Union, with the warning that Russia should not conclude that circumstances have changed in its favour because of the Anzus dispute, and that it could thereby make more determined efforts to penetrate the region.

"Strategic denial of the South Pacific to the Soviet Union is not only in overall Western interests ... it is also very much in New Zealand's security interests to keep the Soviet Union out of our part of the world."

The paper's "business as usual" theme reaffirms New Zealand's basic defence interests, which are:

- ☐ A secure and prosperous South Pacific region.
- ☐ Sound and growing bilateral relations with Australia, the US and Japan.
- ☐ Important interests with Asean and the EEC.
- ☐ A continued East-West balance of power.
- ☐ A demilitarised Antarctic.

CSO: 4200/927

NEW ZEALAND

AGRICULTURE MINISTER REPORTS SAUDI SHEEPMET IMPORT CHANGES

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 1 Apr 85 p 2

[Text]

Saudi Arabia's preference for live sheep imports is waning in favour of chilled meat, according to the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Moyle.

In Auckland yesterday, on his return from a trade mission to the Middle East, Mr Moyle said the Saudis wanted to phase out live sheepmeat imports because they were proving too costly.

At the same time, they wanted New Zealand to help them to develop their own sheep industry, and to supply them with more chilled meat in the meantime.

Despite considerable reservations in some quarters about exporting live sheep, a number of farmers had over the years become enthusiastic about the prospect.

Asked how they would react to the Saudis' latest advice, the minister said: "I think farmers will have to accept that that's the situation and get on with the job of producing meat for slaughter."

Mr Moyle said that although the surprise deal to sell 42,500 tonnes of lamb and 2000 tonnes of milk powder to Egypt over the next three years had been the biggest single coup of his mission, considerable gains had also been made in Saudi Arabia and Oman.

He was certain trade with the two countries was set for a big increase.

Oman, as well as being interested in buying more chilled meat, would soon receive a trial shipment of New Zealand apples. The Omani Minister of Agriculture would also send New Zealand a list of areas of expertise in which this country might be able to help, particularly in pastoral farming and animal husbandry.

Mr Moyle said Middle Eastern countries appeared more favourably disposed to New Zealand, especially since the change of Government last year.

NEW ZEALAND

OPPOSITION LEADER MCLAY FALLS IN RATINGS POLL

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 4 Apr 85 p 2

[Text]

Public approval for Mr Jim McLay as Leader of the Opposition has slumped to 21 percent, according to the latest Heylen-Eye Witness poll.

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As the person preferred for Prime Minister, Mr McLay with 4.3 percent, was behind the Prime Minister, Mr Lange, on 37 percent, Sir Robert Muldoon on 19.7 percent and New Zealand Party leader Mr Jones on 4.4 percent.

It was the second month in a row that approval for Mr McLay had fallen. In February he gained 46 percent approval and in early March it had dropped to 35 percent.

The poll, taken on Saturday, also showed 53 percent of National Party voters polled disapproved of Mr McLay's handling of the job, while 25 percent approved. There were 22 percent who had no opinion.

Support for Mr Lange, at 58 percent, had slipped from his steady 59 percent approval in February and March.

The standing of each of the four political parties remained much the same, with Labour on 48 percent, National on 40 percent, New Zealand Party on 7 percent and Social Credit on 5 percent.

In a separate poll on support for the proposed goods and services tax, Heylen said 56 percent disapproved, 28 percent approved and 12 percent had no opinion.

Asked about the new fringe benefits tax, 48 percent disapproved, 40 percent approved and 12 percent had no opinion.

Mr McLay denied last night his low rating in the poll was a harsh verdict on his handling of the leadership of the National Party.

Asked on television's Eye Witness News if the poll was a verdict on his

handling of the leadership, Mr McLay said: "No, I don't view it as such. Obviously one would like figures to be higher, but the fact is that the real measure of what's happening to the party is the support that's been given in the public opinion polls to the party itself."

Mr McLay admitted that his handling of the allegations about the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Moyle, and the alleged leak of information on the dollar float may have influenced the result of the poll.

But he said leaders of the Opposition had always had volatile public support.

"Sir Robert went down by 10 percent at one stage. Mr Lange went down from 30 percent to 13 percent — and a few months later he was the Prime Minister," he said.

□ The Sunday Club chairman Mr Bert Walker says Mr McLay, should not be counted out because of a poor poll rating.

Mr Walker has made no secret of his support for the former leader, Sir Robert. But he said of Mr McLay: "Everybody has their ups and downs in politics."

He blamed Mr McLay's poor rating on the "official" target of Sunday Club disenchantment — the National Party's organisational hierarchy. "These people have failed to give him the support a party leader should expect," he said.

The poll was taken at the height of the leak allegations which were widely regarded as having backfired on the Opposition. "In a week or a month everybody will have forgotten about it," Mr Walker said.

NEW ZEALAND

RESEARCH CENTER HOSTS PRC SCIENTISTS

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 2 Apr 85 p 16

[Text] An Auckland research centre is playing the China card in a big way this year.

Staff at the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research centre in Mt Albert are making room for a string of Chinese experts due at the big institution over the next few months.

Using a phrase Peking would approve of, the centre's horticulture and processing division chief, Dr Rod Bielecki, says the study visits mark a "great leap forward" in Sino-New Zealand scientific links.

"The pace of exchanges is gearing up," Dr Bielecki says.

Fruit

"They follow an exchange agreement drawn up under the previous Government and contacts maintained by the present Administration."

Three scientists from Chinese fruit-growing areas would arrive first to look at fruit handling and storage, he said. Several more were due during the year.

China desperately needed to learn more about food handling, and the New Zealand horticultural industry was geared to help them.

"China is hungry for Western knowledge to help it lift food production," Dr Bielecki said.

Commitment

"New Zealand is favoured as a friendly nation in Peking's eyes. We get on with them. We share a sense of humour and lack of ceremony which makes things easier when we deal with them."

A self-confessed admirer of China, Dr Bielecki came away from a recent visit impressed by its culture, its huge potential and, most significantly, by the energetic commitment of its massive population to the fundamental economic reforms set in train by Premier Deng Xiaoping.

Dr Bielecki says the trick for New Zealand is to be swept up with the winds of change blowing from Peking. The result could be a rerun of the Japanese experience, when trade with Tokyo went from nothing to become New Zealand's biggest market in 20 years.

China is a minor trading partner. Last year, exports to China were valued at \$177 million while New Zealand bought goods from the world's most populous Communist nation to the tune of \$52 million.

Plundered

The other big lure is

China's rich stock of plant genetic material. This is a sensitive political area and Dr Bielecki declined to discuss the issue, but the prospect of tapping wild plant material hidden in remote parts of China is of huge interest to botanists and producers alike.

Great sensitivity surrounds the genetic question, because in the past China has been plundered for its plants. Chinese planners are acutely aware of the wealth their native kiwifruit has brought New Zealand.

"Everyone is getting interested in China," Dr Bielecki said. "Everyone wants to be its friend. We have the advantage of having been pro-China for many years.

"We also have Rewi Alley."

The famous New Zealander and long-time China resident had a status approaching that of a saint in his adopted nation. His presence was incalculable.

The cost of exchanges was money well spent, Dr Bielecki said. Madam Zhang Jie, the first Chinese scientist in Auckland, had her \$20,000 salary paid by New Zealand.

But in the year she spent here, Madam Zhang had translated Chinese scientific literature, done valuable laboratory work and later wrote a glowing account of New Zealand in mass-circulation Chinese newspapers.

Dr Bielecki said forging links with Peking would be a two-way street. By lifting China's output, New Zealand was helping a trading competitor.

"But in the long run, as China modernises and opens its doors wider, a huge market will be available. New Zealand has an inside track and we can be in there as it develops."

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

OPPORTUNITY FOR LOCAL FIRMS--MELBOURNE, Today--New Zealand companies capable of participating in defence industry projects were anxious to do business with Australian partners, a defence manufacturers' spokesman said yesterday. Mr Stan Walsh, executive director of the Defence Manufacturers' Association of Australia, said on his return from New Zealand that recent New Zealand Government decisions on the Anzus agreement had generated the interest. Prospects of increased expenditure in the New Zealand defence budget had also contributed, he said. [Text] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 3 Apr 85 p 7]

CSO: 4200/927

PHILIPPINES

CEBU COLUMNIST URGES NEW CONSTITUTION

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 3 Apr 85 pp 3, 10

[Commentary in "Reflections" column by Atty. Delfin. N. Mercader: "For an Entirely New Constitution"]

[Text] Since the birth of the Philippine Republic in 1946 with the 1935 Constitution, from President Roxas up to the 6 years of President Marcos before Martial Law, we can but affirm the observation of the late editor and columnist Soliongco of the MANILA CHRONICLE, that our former system of government "suited the weakness and failings, not the strength and impressive potentialities of the Filipino character."

Whether under the Nationalista or Liberal Administration, the ineptitude and depravities of our officialdom, the spoil system graft and abuses of the men in power flourished in varying degree in our former system of government. While certain favored parties progressed, the bulk of the people groaned under the tightening clutches of poverty and social injustice which the former government fomented or could not remedy. Every time we had an election, "democracy died." The administration candidates led by the topmost officials of the land misused the government machinery and public funds to win the elections.

The deepening crisis prompted the former Congress to call for a Constitutional Convention in 1971. Unfortunately, before a new Constitution could be freely adopted, President Marcos declared Martial Law on 21 September 1972 based on Article VII, Section 10(2) of the 1935 Constitution. Since then, the Constitution has been frozen or defaced giving powers to the Chief Executive that are unprecedented, authoritarian and unique in the democratic world.

The Central and South American republics that have adopted the centralized presidential system similar to that provided for in the 1935 Constitution of the Philippines, experienced the cycle of political upheavals, mass poverty and discontent of the people, coup d'etat, military rule, overthrow of government, and other abhorrent national catastrophe.

Liberia in Africa which was founded in 1822 by the American Colonization Society to settle the freed American Negro slaves, whose Constitution and government were of the same pattern as those of the Latin Republics and the Philippines, was

plagued with graft and corruption, mass poverty and abuse of power such that a military coup led by a master sergeant swept the country and caused the execution of the President and his 27 cabinet members on 12 April 1980.

We are, therefore, confronted with the imperative need for judicious search of the right form of government that would bring our country forever to a state of normalcy and prosperity under a democratic regime that is responsive to the people, free from the ravages of graft and corrupt dirty politics, abuse of power, perpetuation of authoritarian rule, extravagance, inefficiency, incompetence and other venalities in the government under an entirely new Constitution and thus save the Filipinos from their long litany of deprivation, injustice and misery.

CSO: 4200/924

PHILIPPINES

CEBU EDITORIAL HITS ARRESTS OF PRIESTS, NUNS

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 3 Apr 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Is Mr Marcos Regime Confused?"]

[Text] Priests are now easily accused of being subversives. In Ilocos [word indistinct], Fr. Teodoro Remigio, was arrested and detained on the strength of a ready-made PDA. Now he is fasting together with 18 other detainees, also accused of subversion, in protest of the accusation.

Thousands are being arrested today, including priests and nuns and lay workers for subversive activities. Fr. Pete Lucero of Samar has suffered the same fate. Many other men of God have been suspected and rounded up for the same alleged offense.

According to the priests, however, they are not subversives. When they help the poor and the oppressed, does that make them subversives?

When people protest to the mayor, to the governor, to the President--and they are not heard--where would they have to go? As fighting lawyer Nabor Zafra of Surigao said, when the suffering masses have nowhere to go, they go to the priest. And the priest naturally goes to help the frustrated and suffering people. And here the trouble comes: they are easily accused of helping the subversives and thus become subversives themselves.

What's happening today? Even priests become subversives? Even ministers of God have become enemies of the state. Is this how confused this regime of Mr Marcos is? Believe it or not, it is happening today.

CSO: 4200/924

PHILIPPINES

PAPER PONDERES QUESTIONS ON CPP IDEOLOGY

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 5 Apr 85 p 5

[Commentary by Muhammad Abdul Hassan: "Odd Things About CPP-NPA"]

[Text]

THERE is something funny — or phoney — about that demonstration of some 300 church people last March 29 at the US Embassy in Manila.

Things looked as if they wanted to confirm suspicions that they belong to the National Democratic Front (NDF) of the CPP-NPA. The demonstrators even sang "Happy Birthday" to mark the end of their day's celebration of the so-called 16th anniversary of the CPP-NPA. But why?

Indeed there are some intriguing oddities about the CPP-NPA today. For one odd thing, there is nothing clear about the ideological position of our so-called Maoists since the death of Chairman Mao. As everybody knows, Maoism in China had since split into, 1) the traditionalist Maoists, identified with the "Gang of Four," and 2) the liberalists, identified with Deng Xiaoping. As far as is known in these parts, there has never been any ideological adjustment ever made by the CPP-NPA to that split. There was not even a hint of a power struggle between the local counterparts. If a power struggle had not come about, at least there would have been an open declaration vis-a-vis the new formulations in China for the ideological guidance of CPP-NPA members. There was never any such declaration.

The second oddity is the so-called "decentralization policy" in CPP-NPA organization. As it is being translated today, the CPP-NPA organization is "decentralized" into autonomous regional units; to each his own, in other words. It was as though, at a certain point, the party chairman resigned and left every other party functionary to do as he pleased.

This is an unthinkable departure from that organizational law every Communist is supposed to swear and adhere to; they call it "democratic centralism." Under this law, every party organ — down to the last cell — has to submit to the discipline of centralized direction and control; that is, after an admittedly exhaustive "democratic process" of formulating party strategy and tactics. As far as we know, there has never been any relaxation nor exception to this organizational law, whether the party is Maoist or Soviet-oriented.

The third oddity is about NPA visibility or as a public relations man would put it, the high-profile image that the NPA has been building for itself with its aggressive operations. But of course the NPA is not out to scare Gen. Ramos. And no NPA commander would be that crazy to think that it is about to dictate the surrender terms on the Armed Forces of the Philippines. But certainly, its countryside kinetics have by now

convinced all anti-Marcos politicians that it can be the force that can swing the opposition to victory in the provinces come the 1986 and 1987 elections. As if to show the opposition it can't afford not to invite the CPP-NPA to a coalition. The odd thing about this is, no genuine Maoist party ever had been known to have formally fused with another political party.

We can offer two conclusions to explain such oddities in the CPP-NPA. Either the CPP-NPA leadership is in the hands of, 1) a "front" Communist group, or 2) a clandestine "foreign communist" group using the CPP-NPA organization for cover. In either case, the rank and file members of the Party are being taken for a ride.

Who could be the clandestine "foreign communist group"?

No comment.

CS0: 4200/935

PHILIPPINES

ARTICLE ON SURIGAO DEL NORTE KBL REALIGNMENT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Apr 85 p 10

[Text]

A reassessment and new alignment of KBL party strongholds in Surigao del Norte is underway to counteract possible setbacks to the party allegedly caused by blatant mismanagement and party betrayal by the provincial leadership in the area.

Surigao solon Constantino C. Navarro Sr. who is also KBL Region 10 chairman declared that a minute scrutiny and review of the adverse effects to the party footholds of an alleged double-dealing governor of the province has become imperative to protect the interest and welfare of the KBL in the area.

"We are taking the move merely as a safeguard and precautionary measure although we doubt very much if the governor could sink the party so he could float," Navarro said.

The solon added that rather than be concerned of Gov. Geotina's antics, he felt more concerned with the plight of Surigao town mayors whose once formidable and harmonious relationships have now been thrown into uproar and confusion.

He said that because of the governor's

alleged manipulation and unwarranted intervention, the Surigao Mayors' League is now in a peculiar state with two conflicting league presidents lording it over the confused members.

"This situation is not only prejudicial to the party leadership, it also places the very townspeople themselves in disadvantaged position with their mayor representatives to the league immobilized somewhat depending on which faction he belongs," Navarro said.

San Benito Mayor Henry Amedo confirming the split up of the mayors league in the province charged that the unpleasant development confronting the mayors was all part of an alleged Geotina's divide and rule scheme.

Amedo said the governor knows he could not unite the majority of the mayors to his side because of their loyalty to Navarro he had to draw the line.

It was learned that Mayor Ramon Carlota of Bacuag was duly elected by league members as their president during last year's election.

Before his term expired however, another election with some members absent was allegedly hastily called at the instance of the governor to accommodate as president an alleged protege mayor.

CSO: 4200/935

PHILIPPINES

PROREGIME PAPER OPPOSES CHDF IN MANILA

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 6 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "No to CHDF"]

[Text]

THE proposal to establish Civilian Home Defense Forces in Metro Manila fails to consider that conditions in the National Capital Region are definitely not critical to warrant such a move.

Civilian Home Defense Forces are needed in dissident-infested areas where the peace and order conditions are not totally stable. In those areas, there is need to create a stronger deterrent force to protect the residents. The idea is effective there because members of the CHDF belong to the community. Everybody knows almost everybody so that a CHDF member can easily detect the presence of new faces.

The situation is entirely different in Metro Manila. In the first place, Metro Manila is much more orderly and peaceful than other places in the country. Secondly, how are they going to select the men who will compose the CHDF forces in Metro Manila? As it is, we are already having enough troubles from some *barangay tanods* who are more of bullies than peace officers. If CHDF forces are created in Metro Manila, there can be no guarantee that they will not perform like some scalawags in the police forces and

the *tanod* brigades. Problems of the residents will be compounded. The CHDF forces will be more of a problem than a protection. There will also be political insinuations as to why the CHDFs are being created in Metro Manila.

Furthermore, the presence of CHDF forces in Metro Manila will only create the impression that the peace and order situation in the region is critical. It will inject fear among the people and foreigners who would have second thoughts about coming to Metro Manila. Who would come to Manila once he is informed that there are already civilian guards in the metropolis?

Sometimes, some government officials, particularly military and police officers, are carried away by their desire to ensure peace and order. It may be true that there is increasing boldness in the activities of the dissidents and the criminals. But the officials should not lose sight of the fact that it is definitely wrong to unduly create fear and apprehensions among the people.

The proposal for the establishment of CHDFs in Metro Manila will do just that.

CSO: 4200/935

PHILIPPINES

CRISIS PROMPTS TOURISM TO PUSH CEBU OVER OTHER LOCALES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Apr 85 p 14

[Commentary by Rodolfo V. Romera: "'Secession' of Cebu"]

[Text]

During most of the postwar era the province of Cebu has been a thorn in the side of the Chief Executive of this country. Through all of the oppositionist activities of the Osmenas, the Cuencos and the Duranos, however, the possibility of the province seceding from the Republic was always considered exceedingly remote. But the exceedingly remote has now come to pass: Cebu has seceded *de facto* from this country.

How did it happen?

The answer is to be found in the brochures of the travel agencies offering package tours of the Philippines to Japanese and Australian tourists. These brochures, I understand, promote Cebu as "An Island in the Pacific." Not an island in the Philippines, but an island in the largest ocean in the world. If the travel industry were similarly minded, Canada's Prince Edward Island would be touted as an island in the Atlantic, the United Kingdom's Jersey would be billed as an island in the English Channel and Spain's Mallorca would be pushed as an island in the Mediterranean.

By promoting the island of Cebu as an island in the Pacific and leaving out of their brochures any reference to the island's relationship to the Philippine archipelago, Philippine and Japanese travel agencies are in effect saying that Cebu has ceased to be a part of this Republic. The legal term for this occurrence is secession.

Why the travel industry has caused the *de facto* secession from the Republic of the Philippines of one of the largest Visayan islands is neither hard to understand nor difficult to accept. The truth of the matter is that developments in this country in recent years — particularly, I understand, since August 21, 1983 — have made a Philippine vacation a risky proposition in the eyes of many foreigners. That this is so is evidenced by the decline since 1982 in the annual foreign-tourist total and the sharp rise in cancellations of meetings of international and foreign organizations that had been previously scheduled for the Philippine International Convention Center and other Philippine convention venues. My friends in the travel industry tell me that fear of getting hurt while in this country is strongest among the Japanese, who are regularly fed by their

newspapers and television stations a diet of bad Philippine news, particularly news of "salvagings" and other killings, political disturbances, human-rights violations and robberies. Faced with a situation of declining interest in travel to this country, foreign and Philippine travel agents had to come up with an answer that was both effective and imaginative. The "Cebu — An Island in the Pacific" scheme was it.

Under this scheme foreign tourist groups — particularly Japanese ones — are flown by special flights directly to Mactan International Airport, in the process bypassing wicked ole Manila, with its well-publicized crime, disorder and mayhem. In Cebu, a tight program of sun, sea, surf and sight-seeing is laid out for our friends from Japan, Australia and elsewhere, at the end of which they are flown out, again in direct special flights, back to Osaka, Tokyo, Sydney, etc. Everyone is happy with the entire arrangement — everyone, that is, except the hospitality industry of Metropolitan Manila, which is missing out on the action.

Is the "Cebu — An Island in the Pacific" promotion wrong, and should it therefore be stopped? I think that the more appropriate questions are, without the Cebu scheme would the same number of Japanese and Australians visit the Philippines and is it not a good thing that at least one part of our tourist industry is booming? My answers to these questions are no to the first one and yes to the second. We who live here know that non-economic conditions in this country are by no means as bad as they are pictured to be, but the false picture is unfortunately what people abroad get. The designation of Cebu as "An Island in the Pacific" neither constitutes misrepresentation — Cebu is an island in the Pacific — nor detracts from the legal status of this country, and if it is an effective antidote to the decline in interest in the Philippines as a tourist destination, the attitude that is realistic is the one that will let it be.

Our government could turn around this country's image among prospective foreign tourists, had it could do so quickly, but until such a turnaround takes place, Cebu's *de facto* secession will continue.

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL: UNIONIZATION 'MUST TAKE BACK SEAT'

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "The Labor Force"]

[Text]

A study made by the Bureau of Rural Workers shows that only 22.91 percent of the labor force is unionized. One conclusion that may be derived from the figure is that the great majority of the labor force can hardly assert its rights under the law, which is a valid conclusion, considering that in some instances unionized workers cannot obtain all that are due them under the statutes.

In this country, unionization of the vast numbers of people in the labor force must necessarily take the back seat.

The primary need is to provide decent employment to the unemployed and to the underemployed so that they can keep body and soul together. According to NEDA estimates, about

650,000 young men and women enter the labor force every year. The economy cannot provide employment to many of those people. Aside from the unemployed, there are hordes of underemployed — those who seek additional employment — everywhere. Logically, before one ever thinks of expanding unionization, one must first solve the problem of how to give jobs to those people.

The economic situation (disregarding the economic crisis for the moment) does not provide enough inducement for the establishment of many large firms. For that reason, a great many people have had to open small enterprises in order to earn a living. The self-employed members of the labor force as well as

the workers in small industries are not unionized and do not care to be. Even in the United States, the great majority of businesses are small ones and the people absorbed by such enterprises are not unionized.

Wherever there is a large pool of unemployed, workers have weak bargaining power and the law cannot dictate how much they should receive because of the tight competition for jobs.

The extent of the unionization of the labor force is an indication of the state of economic development.

CSO: 4200/935

PHILIPPINES

CEBU EDITOR REPORTS 'PEACE, QUIET' IN NEGROS

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 7 Apr 85 pp 1, 4

[Text]

The NPA-communist "bogey" said to be gripping a Negros province was observed to be a bugaboo by a travelling journalist.

Al Alinsug, editor-publisher of VISAYAN HERALD and chairman of PRESSURE (Press United Against Repression and Emasculation) discovered this fear of NPA infiltration in Negros Or. as untrue after his two-day trip to that province which ended yesterday.

The travelling journalist found San Carlos City, Guihulngan the eastern towns of Negros Or. and Dumaguete City enjoying peace and quiet, free of violence and killings, usually attributed to rebels of the military.

Alinsug also found two KBL mayors serving their constituencies satisfactorily, thus fulfilling the needs and answering the grievances of the people.

San Carlos City Mayor Valmayor and Guihulngan town mayor Ernesto Reyes were "outstanding mayors" in the service of the people, he said.

The San Carlos city executive

has made all city roads of cement, constructed a huge public market, library and health buildings and others — all from city funds.

He has declined to receive his salary and has been intimately known as incorruptible by independent observers.

The Guihulngan town head has carried out the model practices of his predecessor, now member of parliament Andres Bustamante, for genuinely "bringing the government closer to the people," Alinsug said.

Bustamante was mayor of Guihulngan for more than 20 years and has institutionalized weekly meetings with barrio folks and leaders, registering births in people's homes, disbursing funds and officiating wedding ceremonies, right in the barangays.

"All these acts of dedication of the town heads have stopped subversion," he said.

Alinsug said these are the type of government leaders — who take their obligation as full-time jobs and with dedication — that we need in this critical time.

PHILIPPINES

DAVAO MILITARY PONDERES ALTERNATIVES AFTER COUNTERINSURGENCY OUTCRY

Quezon City VERITAS in English 7 Apr 85 p 16

[Article by Carolyn O. Arguillas]

[Text]

IN THE wake of widespread outcries against harassment and arbitrary arrests during "dragnet operations" or "zonings" in Davao City, the military command here announced it is still looking for better alternatives in trying to flush out dissidents.

"Until we find an alternative, these dragnet operations will have to go on," Maj. Gen. Dionisio Tan-gatue, chief of Regional Command XI told *Veritas* in an interview.

Residents in areas reportedly harboring NPA elements expressed misgivings over the possible alternative that may be chosen. A resident of Agdao told *Veritas* that "if their zoning operations do not seem to work in their favor, we may well expect that the alternative they'd choose would be more repressive."

Since the start of the year, the PC/INP has been conducting "zoning" operations in suspected dissident-infiltrated areas and where the military lacks sufficient information because the residents are reportedly uncooperative. The military has repeatedly denied it conducts "zoning," adding that what it does is conduct "dragnet operations" or "raids" pursuant to General Order No. 66, an order which is currently being questioned by the Davao chapter of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines.

Veritas interviews with residents yielded common complaints:

the PC/INP men do not wear complete uniforms; some use *maong*, short pants and rubber slippers; they cannot identify abusive military agents because they do not wear name cloths; residents' homes are sometimes forcibly entered; their properties are sometimes stolen; and that they are not entirely against the military operation itself, "if only the military would not harass them, physically, mentally, and emotionally."

Col. Laudemer Kahulugan, PC Commander of the Davao City Metrodiscom told *Veritas* that his men wear their uniforms "but we can easily change our uniforms. We may wear *maong*, and military shirt, or civilian shirt and military pants, or wear *bahag* (G-string) but that's part of my technique, my counter-insurgency action."

The "technique," however useful to the military, is disastrous in reality, residents here insist. "They get mad that we do not complain to them directly. How can we? We cannot identify the military man concerned because he is not in uniform, and if he is in uniform he has no name cloth," another resident said. "Besides, if we do identify them and even complain against them, what assurances do we have that they'd be punished. Look at those accused in the Aquino case. That's a very big issue but where are the accused? The jails don't even

want to have them. They're given special treatment."

A 62-year old resident of a depressed area describes their plight thus: "A lot of people ask us, how is your peace and order situation there? We answer, we're fine. Economically speaking, we may be poor, but we try to eat three meals a day. My grandchildren can still play in the neighborhood, the neighbors are cooperative. Until the military enters our area. That is the only time when we cannot experience peace."

"Why don't the residents report to us the presence of these armed men in their community?" the military asks. The residents answer: "They immediately conclude we have armed men in our areas. All of us are deemed suspects. Many of us have been arbitrarily arrested. Some still languish in jail. Everyday we live in fear. Why are we afraid? Because the military instills fear in us."

THE fear experienced by residents is not without basis. There have been precedents which to date continue to haunt them: the terror that grips anyone when a rifle is pointed at a person. In fact, the mere presence of military men is enough to make them cringe in fear.

Veritas sources here say that there would have been no complaints from the residents if only the military follows its guidelines strictly. On July 27, 1983, the military command, the Fiscal's Office and the Integrated Bar of the Philippines entered into a "Ten-point Statement of Undertaking" which underscored among others, that orders by commanding officers/station commanders on deliberate dragnet and zoning operations shall be reduced in writing to prevent any abuse or violation of civil rights in the conduct thereof; civil authorities shall be informed whenever practicable on the dragnet or zoning operations; the head of operating elements conducting the dragnet and zoning operations shall carry with him a copy of the order to be pre-

sented when demanded, except in hot pursuit; and operating elements during the conduct of dragnet or zoning operations shall be in complete uniform with name cloth, to insure easy identification in case of complaint later on.

This statement of undertaking, had it been followed, would not have given rise to the numerous complaints now, sources here say.

On the other hand, Acting AFP Chief of Staff Fidel V. Ramos has repeatedly ordered that military men should wear complete uniforms and name cloths whenever they conduct operations.

Add to this what Maj. Gen. Delfin Castro, Chief of the Southern Command and the highest ranking military officer in Mindanao, told *Veritas*: "We have specific guidelines to follow when we conduct these operations. Aside from complete uniform and complete name cloth, searches must be conducted with the military men always accompanied by the barangay captain or any barangay official. The PC/INP must be accompanied by these officials so that the latter could certify if there were incidents of abuse perpetrated by the former." In cases where the target is big, even councilors and the other city officials must be there."

"What better alternatives are they looking for," asked another resident, "when the alternative is already within their grasp. They have good guidelines. Their only problem is the implementation. If these guidelines were transformed into action, do you think we would still complain? But for as long as they continue with their harassments, we will continue complaining."

In a recent dialogue with Agdao residents, Col. Kahulugan promised he would conduct the dragnet operations according to the guidelines set. Whether or not the promise will be effected, residents here say, is another question. "We've had enough of promises. All we want is their sincerity so we can feel a sense of security in the privacy of our own homes."

PHILIPPINES

BACOLOD BISHOP VOWS TO 'CONTINUE TO PREACH FOR JUSTICE'

Quezon City VERITAS in English 7 Apr 85 p 17

[Article by T. R. Lansner, correspondent: "Negros Occidental--After the Blaze at the Bishop's Palace"]

[Text]

BISHOP Antonio Fortich relit his cigar and stabbed at the air, leaving wreaths of smoke rising over the heads of visitors to his new temporary offices at a seminary in downtown Bacolod City.

"They may burn our house," he declared, "but we will continue to preach for justice."

The 100-year-old Bishop's Palace in Bacolod, Negros Occidental's capital, was gutted in a spectacular midnight blaze in mid-January. Investigators have offered no firm conclusions as to how the fire started. Churchmen say they have received many threats over the past months warning against their activism in promoting human rights and exposing military abuses, the latest from a group calling itself "the silent majority."

The sugar producing island of Negros in the central Philippines is fast becoming another critical area in the battle between guerrillas of the communist-led New People's Army (NPA) and security forces loyal to the regime of President Ferdinand Marcos. But as in other areas of the country, it is often impossible to say which of many armed groups is responsible for a particular action.

Sugar planters, for example, say they are forced to pay protection money to communist agents, but it is now believed

others are also involved in the extortion rackets.

"If they're rude, if they're crude, they're probably not the NPA, but some other para-military group," said Bacolod attorney and human rights campaigner Francisco Cruz. "It's hard to tell now, because there is so much anarchy. Even ordinary planters have their own armed groups now. Who can say who is extorting money?"

More confusion has been raised by the power cuts Negros has suffered over the past three months since transmission towers carrying electricity from geothermal plants in the south of the island were sabotaged. The military at first blamed the NPA for toppling the pylons, but now even they have backed away from that claim.

"In a highly militarized zone, how can people -- within sight of the main road -- saw the legs of a hundred foot high tower, then cut up over a kilometer of transmission cable and haul it away?" an angry local resident asked. "If the military is not involved, then they are very heavy sleepers."

With power outages expected to continue for months, the local electricity cooperative has turned to selling charcoal. A senior electricity official threw up his hands in frustration, commenting, "This is far too sophisticated to be the work of ordinary thieves. It must

go much deeper than that."

MANY residents complain that government forces meant to be searching for guerrillas in the hills take much time to engage in other activities: "Every fabric of the life of the people has been contaminated by the military," a human rights activist charged. "They are involved in gambling, log smuggling, extortion, besides what we would call their 'traditional abuses'."

These include looting, torture, rape, and murder. Over 60 people were "salvaged" (summarily executed) usually after torture — in Negros last year, church organizations report. The most celebrated case is of the "Langoni 9," nine young men seized in public by the military on May 14, 1984. After being paraded around in a southern Negros town, they were marched to military barracks. Their mutilated bodies were found dumped nearby a local church the next morning.

On the personal urging of outspoken Bishop Fortich, a number of witnesses to the men's arrest and one to their actual shooting described what they had seen.

"I brought these witnesses to Bacolod and they gave their affidavits in my own house," the Bishop recounted, "because they were still afraid of the military."

On the strength of these accounts, a court martial of 13 military men was ordered by senior defense officials. The case against them unravelled, though, after the principal witness, Melicio Villanueva, found himself the target of charges brought by the military.

"Melicio Villanueva was accused of an ambush murder which occurred in January, 1984," Attorney Francisco Cruz explained, "and then it was the usual thing — the other witnesses refuse to testify because they don't want the same thing to happen to them."

The massacre charges were finally dropped in mid-January, for lack of witnesses to testify against the soldiers.

FATHER Ireneo Gordoncillo, head of the Catholic Church's Social Action Center in Bacolod, fears there is no longer effective legal recourse for victims of military abuses.

"The number of military abuses is increasing with the number of troops deployed in the area," he said. "Now they are even picking up people in public, and even if we can bring them to court, they simply deny they have arrested them."

Guerrilla actions of the NPA are still concentrated in hilly areas of southern Negros, but local ob-

servers believe anger with the military, and severe hardships among sugar workers now unemployed in large numbers, may allow communist inroads into plantations on the plains. Sometimes blatant corruption may drive others to join the rebels.

"There comes a time when you can stomach no more of these abuses," a local government official warned. "Maybe you are just a sympathizer, but then you see, or hear of, a little too much."

Bishop Antonio Fortich has no intention of taking to the hills to battle the government — he merely ascends his pulpit to denounce military abuses and social injustice. It will be a long struggle, he feels, though there are some bright spots.

"The acquittal last year of Australian priest Brian Gore of subversion charges was a victory for human rights and our ability to stand up to the military," he said, "and it lessened the pressure on church activists."

If the burning of the Bishop's palace — from where a number of priests escaped only in their pajamas — was meant to convince Bishop Fortich and other churchmen to join the "silent majority," their answer is already loud and clear — fire, in this case, will be fought with fire and brimstone.

PHILIPPINES

DAVAO DAILY RECOUNTS NPA ENCOUNTERS

Amazon Killed

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 2 Apr 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] Davao City--An amazon who had gained notoriety in several barangays of Davao del Norte for her activities as an NPA Semi Legal Team leader was slain while two subversive terrorists and two revolvers were captured by an INP team led by P/Lt Herminigildo Marante, Jr., of the Panabo Police Station during an encounter with an armed group in Brgy. Casilao, that town, Saturday morning.

The report of Col. Geronimo Valderrama, Davao del Norte Provincial Commander to PC/INP RECOM 11 said the firefight lasted for more than 8 minutes. The armed group withdrew dragging their wounded companions after the amazon fell and two other terrorists were captured.

The amazon was identified as one Chembe, whose true name has yet to be determined while the captured subversive terrorists were identified as Timoteo Arcellas alias Adam and Antonio Danolco y Bolanio alias Tony.

Recovered from the slain amazon was a 32 caliber revolver. Another revolver of the same caliber was recovered from Arcellas.

Col. Valderrama said the slain amazon had been condemned for her harassments as Semi Legal Team leader by residents of Causwagan, Consolacion and nearby sitios and barangays which were the focus of the NPA SLT team activities.

The INP team also recovered two boxes with stacks of subversive documents, medicines and record of the subversive group's activities.

The two captured terrorists were brought to the Panabo Police Station for investigation. (Carlos M. Moran).

CHDF Trooper Killed

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 2 Apr 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] A CHDF element was pinned dead while a patrolman was seriously wounded yesterday morning during an encounter with armed men in barangay Cacao, South Panabo, Davao del Norte, the FORUM learned today.

Dead on the spot was Vicente Melencion, a member of the IC-HDF of Kauswagan, Panabo and seriously wounded and now under treatment is Patrolman Carmelito Pareja, both are members of the Panabo INP command under P/Lt. Hermenigildo Marante, Jr.

It was learned that as early as 9:00 o'clock in the morning a preventive patrol was called after the police captured two members of the New People's Army in the nearby barangay Kasilak and an amazon was killed during a brief exchange of fire the other day.

The same patrol group was bound for the mountainous area of south Panabo when at the junction of barangay Cacao the jeep they were riding were sprayed with bullets by unknown armed men believed to be members of the New People's Army operating in the area.

Pinned dead was Vicente Melencion who was at the hood's jeep while Pareja was seriously wounded under his armpit by still unidentified caliber. Melencion was brought to the station while Pareja was brought to the hospital for treatment.

P/Lt Marante Jr., Panabo police station commander led the patrol group and as of presstime is still on the pursuit of the armed men.

It was also learned the encounter was the first of its kind after P/Capt Celestino Donayre, Jr. vacated his Panabo INP post. It was believed that the armed terrorists who feared Donayre's movement during his incumbency as a station commander of the municipality have made entry in the area after the same group was dismantled by Donayre's military operations which resulted in the arrests of more than ten hard liners of the New People's Army some two years ago.--by Jun Atillo and Dennis Denora.

Digos Ambush Kills Three

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 2 Apr 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] Three civilians including a 3-year-old boy were killed while six others, two of whom were soldiers, were seriously wounded after the passenger jeep they were riding were sprayed with bullets in an ambush staged by 20 armed men of the New People's Army in Barangay Soong, Digos, Davao del Sur last Saturday at about 9:00 a.m.

Killed were identified as Jubanar Lumico, a 3-year-old and another fatality whose names were not readily available.

Wounded were Sgt. Marciano Alba, draftee Perlito Bogil and four other civilian-passengers identified as Myrna Lumico, Carmen Ruiz, Emma Pading and Alan Batumalaki.

The passengers including four soldiers of the 46th Infantry Battalion were on their way to Kapatagan valley when upon descending a dirt road in Barangay Soong, they were readily fired upon by armed men who posted themselves on a hill.

Four of the soldiers who were riding on top of the jeep immediately jumped into the ground tumbling down. They later returned fire at the hill where the NPA guerrillas were posted.

The three civilian passengers who were caught in the crossfire were killed on the spot. The 3-year-old boy who was being held by her mother in her thigh because the jeep was full of passengers, was hit directly at the abdomen. The bullet pierced through the body of the child and subsequently hit the mother.

The firefight which lasted for about 10 minutes has caused the NPAs to retreat for fear that troopers might come to the scene after hearing the gunfight.

The four soldiers who were going to report to their detachment at Binato were carrying a machinegun. This was believed to be the reason why the jeep was ambushed. However, the NPAs failed to get any firearms from the soldiers.

The NPAs used garand rifles in the ambush.

The objective of the NPAs was allegedly to get Jaunito Morales, barangay captain of Kapatagan, who has been fighting the NPAs in his place. But Morales, who is formerly a soldier, was riding in another jeep trailing the ill-fated jeep.

The ambush area is some 8 kilometers away from the poblacion of Digos.

The ambush occurred just a few meters away from the house of Soong Barangay Captain Domingo Martin.

Col Patrick Madayag, Davao del Sur PC commander deplored that the attack on the civilian jeep showed the indiscriminate and terroristic activities of the NPAs who do not choose anymore who will be their victims.

Most of the passengers in that jeep were reported to be farmers who were innocent victims.

It was learned that Kapatagan Barangay Captain Juanito Morales who was earlier reported (not the PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM) killed during the incident was not hit by bullets.

Morales is still alive and kicking. Morales is now readying charges against a local tabloid for reporting false and unfounded stories. He said that his relatives have suffered mental anguish and heavy hearts when it was reported that he was slain during the ambush.

Buhangin Ambush Reported

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 2 Apr 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] A vehicle loaded with elements of the 11th Civil Relations Group of the military and some civilians, were ambushed Sunday at about 8:30 p.m. at San Nicolas, Buhangin along the national highway while on their way to Camp Catitipan, Davao City.

In a report submitted by Lt Col Douglas O. Rosete CRG, CRSAFP chief of Region XI, to RUC-XI chief, Brig Gen Jaime C. Echeverria and CRSAFP chief Col Eduardo R Ermita at Camp Aguinaldo it was bared that the CRS team which is from South Cotabato was in Davao City on a mercy mission when waylaid by subversive terrorists. The civilians in the vehicles were indigent hitchhikers, Rosete said.

The CRS team from South Cot. included Lt Erwin Reyes of the PAF, SSgt. dela Pena of the Phil. Army SN2 Rodolfo Salin of the the Phil. Navy.

The ambushers who were believed to be subversive terrorists belonging to the NPA failed to inflict casualty on the troopers and the hitchhiking civilians. The vehicles, however, suffered a considerable damage, the report added. A short firefight ensued after which the enemy fled pursued by government security forces. It was also learned that government pursuers could not return fire on the fleeing enemy band for fear of hitting innocent civilians and houses in the vicinity.

According to Rosete, the enemy may have suffered several casualties as evidenced by traces of blood in the scene of the encounter.

Meanwhile, interviews with Buhangin residents disclosed that there was no incident of ambush in their place.

They heard only bursts of gunfires at about 8:23 p.m. which spawned fear and apprehension among the populace in Buhangin.

According to a resident, he saw a jeep with armed men going to and from San Nicolas and at the junction of Buhangin road and highway who fired their guns indiscriminately in the air.

NPA Apology for Buhangin Ambush

HK140951 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 23 Apr 85 p 6

[Text] Open Letter

The Editor
PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM
A. Pichon Street
Davao City

Dear Sirs:

We wish to commend you for publishing a letter from our comrades-in-arms in Misamis Oriental. Your newspaper truly deserves to be called "the warrior among the newspapers" because of its impartiality in news reporting.

You have maintained an independent newspaper despite the pressure from the present dictatorial regime especially for not giving emphasis to propaganda articles of the military.

We also take this opportunity to apologize to the Civil Relations Service who have been innocent victims of 31 March ambush in San Nicolas, Buhangin. Actually, we did not have the intention to harm them but it was intended to another group of abusive soldiers.

We would highly appreciate it very much if you could accommodate this letter in your publication.

More power to you and MABUHAY [long live].

Front 5
New People's Army.

Editorial Disputes Ambush

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 3 Apr 85 p 2

[Editorial: "The Buhangin Ambush: Fact or Fiction?"]

[Text] It was reported the other day that a vehicle loaded with elements of the 11th Civil Relations Group was "ambushed by subversive terrorists belonging to the New People's Army" in Buhangin.

A firefighter ensued between the military troopers and the dissidents causing fear and apprehensions among the residents in Buhangin, according to a news release from the military.

But interviews conducted with some Buhangin residents revealed otherwise. They said there was no incident of ambush but only indiscriminate firing by armed men who ran their vehicles to and from the junction of Buhangin road and the diversion highway.

Whether there was an ambush or not, the staccato of gunfire that broke the deafening silence of Buhangin vicinities had spawned terror among the residents.

Whatever was the purpose of the wanton firing of weapons in the air did not speak well of the ideals of "winning the hearts and minds of the people."

At this time when the military's credibility is greatly eroded especially with "the trial of the century," another blunder will not vindicate its tarnished image.

The mounting insurgency problem in Buhangin and in other places in this city should be handled with tact. Otherwise, by irresponsibility, government troopers may be terrorizing the civilians instead.

The military report of ambush remains a puzzle. The residents in Buhangin disputed the claims as untrue.

But whether it was true or not, the civilians suffer the most.

Must they suffer in terror and fear?

The question needs a soul-searching answer from the military troopers and subversives.

The heavy weight of responsibility is saddled to the military establishment. They can do better at the height of the insurgency problem.--(ERF)

March 1985 Sets Davao Record

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 3 Apr 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] Davao City (MMNS)--March has been recorded by mediamen here as the bloodiest month ever recorded with assassinations, summary executions (salvagings), ambush, encounters took place in Davao City without let-up as the residents smell the stench of death daily.

There were 113 victims of shooting incidents: 93 were gunned dead; and 20 were injured. Only on 4 March that there was no incident of violence.

March has the highest death toll. In January, there were 66 persons who died with bullets, and in February, 77, were shot to death. During the shooting incidents, 40 were wounded in January and only 10 were hit with bullets last month but who survived.

Most of the victims were civilians. Assassinations of militarymen and civilians alike were perpetrated by the dreaded unidentified armed men.

The bloody incidents were felt most in Agdao and Buhangin where occurrences of killings have taken place almost daily.

While the people have faced to accept Agdao as a "critical area" residents in Buhangin expressed fear and apprehension on the situation in their place as violence rises everyday.

[Word missing] in Buhangin were former policeman Carlos Bandayanon and PFC Ruben Canete. Both were shot dead by unidentified armed young men.

Ireneo de Jesus, manager of Filipinas Port Services, Inc. (FILPORT), was shot 28 March at the gate of his residence (behind J & P Gym) at around 11 p.m. while he was about to reach the door bell.

Last 3 March, Rolando S. Dizon, a stringer of DAVAO STAR (a local tabloid) was picked up by about six unidentified armed men in New Mahayag (near the Belisario

Heights in Lanang) and was shot with M16 armalite rifle in a secluded place. He was in charge of the circulation of the DAVAO STAR in Davao del Norte until his death.

Mamintal Casan, 18, and Reynaldo Dee were found dead one day in March at the diversion road in Buhangin. They were believed to have been summarily executed (salvaged).

A certain Sammy Sasan, a Muslim, was shot to death across Buhangin Central Elementary School in full view of several persons.

Few days ago, three youths were slain in an encounter with government troopers in San Isidro. The military said the youths were subversive elements operating in Buhangin.

The hair-raising incidents in Buhangin have virtually created fear and terror as phone-patch reporter Jerry Tan of DXRH's Operation Tulong continues to record the unprecedented incidents in the City of Davao.--By Bong S. Dizon-- (MMNS)

Five Killed in Separate Incidents

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 3 Apr 85 pp 1, 7

[Text] Four government troopers and civilians were shot to death in separate incidents while a CHDF member was killed in an ambush in Paquibato on 1 April, April Fools Day, as fear continues to grip the City of Davao with unabated violence perpetrated by unidentified armed men.

The fatalities were: PC Sgt Roberto Diero; Pfc. Reynaldo Chan; CHDF member Vicente Mencio; former Philippine Army Gerry Celestial and Roberto Pedroza.

All victims were killed with the use of guns.

Diero and Chan, both assigned at Camp Catitipan in Buhangin, were gunned dead by armed men along R. Castillo Street in Agdao at about 5:45 o'clock in the afternoon. Witnesses said the victims parked their vehicle in front of a vulcanizing shop (fronting Bolton Repair Shop and Trucking Services) to have a flat tire vulcanized when a swift assault by armed men came. The assassins divested their victims of a .45 caliber pistol and a .38 caliber revolver before they walked away from the shooting scene.

Brig Gen Dionisio Tan-Gatue, Jr., commander of the military regional command XI, has remained tight-lipped on the incident.

In Sitio Cacao, Paquibato, an ambush occurred at about 10 a.m. that killed a CMDF member, Mencio, and injured Patm Carmelito Barriga.

At 12 midnight, a former militaryman Celestia was shot to death while fast asleep at his residence in Calinan.

Still in Agdao, at Tancontian Subdivision, four armed men assassinated a plumber who dabbled as a driver of a cargo truck. Pedroza alias "Boy," 52 years old, married, was fixing the faucet of a neighbor in Tancontian Subdivision when the armed men pumped bullets in his head.

Those who were liquidated sustained gunshot wounds from .45 caliber pistols.

Like other gruesome incidents, military probers have not yet established leads to the crimes in the city.

In the month of March, the residents witnessed 93 killings with the death toll rising daily. Most of the victims were civilians. (By Bong S. Dizon with Rogie Zagado and Jerry Tan).

2,400 NPA in Region

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 3 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] Cebu City--There are at least 2,400 communist guerrillas in Reg. XI about double the number of last year, according to Brig Gen Jaime Echeverria, Eastern Mindanao Regional Unified Command (RUC) chief.

The Region XI military unified command head made the assessment to Cebu newsmen during a brief stopover Saturday night on his way to attend an eagles club induction rites in Dumaguete City.

While the number of armed insurgents had doubled, he said, the civilian population in the area has also shown increasing resistance to the communist insurgents, he said.

According to Echeverria, during the past three months 73 military men and 150 communist insurgents died in armed encounters.

Out of the armed clashes were in Surigao del Sur and Davao del Norte, the Eastern Mindanao RUC commander said. (PNA)

200 Assault Davao del Sur Army Camp

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 4 Apr 85 pp 1, 8

[Article by Mike Uy]

[Text] Four were killed and two were wounded when about 200 members of the New People's Army (NPA) attacked an army camp in Kapatagan, Davao del Sur (about 83 kilometers south of Davao City) Monday morning.

Killed in the 7-hour fierce gunbattle was Cpl Cacho of the Bravo Company of the 46th IB. Residents in Kapatagan said that the rebels brought with them 3 fallen comrades who were believed to have been slain when they withdrew. Cpl Colinao and draftee Vallesteros were wounded during the firefight.

The camp which was manned by about 25 government troopers was attacked at about 4 a.m. with the use of high-powered weapons such as M79 and M16.

Reinforcement of troops came at around 9 a.m. after a civilian informed Col Patrick Madayag, military provincial commander of the NPA assault. The civilian informer went to Digos by riding on a horse. It was learned that the camp's radio facilities were not functioning.

Madayag also dispatched Lt Jun Funtilon (military intelligence officer) and Lt Mata to lead the 4 teams of the 46th IB in the battle ground.

The camp's attack is a step-up of guerrilla warfare as the NPA commemorated its existence for 16 years, the military said.

Last Saturday morning, the NPAs ambushed a passenger's jeep at Barangay Soong in Digos, Davao del Sur in which 3 civilians including a 3-year-old boy were killed. Six others, two of whom were soldiers, were seriously wounded.

At exactly 8:00 o'clock in the morning of the same day another reinforcement composed of 60 CHDF men led by Brgy. Capt. Juanito Morales, the Barangay Captain of Kapatagan, Digos, Davao del Sur also engaged in the firefight to repulse the enemy attack.

It must be recalled that Barangay Captain Juanito Morales was reported by a local daily (not PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM) and the national paper as killed in an ambush.

The family of Barangay Captain Morales is preparing charges against these papers.

CSO: 4200/924

PHILIPPINES

ONE KILLED IN NEGROS ANTIMILITARY RALLY

Quezon City VERITAS in English 7 Apr 85 p 17

[Article by Xenia Tupas, correspondent: "Under Fire"]

[Text]

RALLYING could be hazardous to people's health in Isabela, Negros Occidental as one farm worker named Demetrio Gante found out too late.

Gante, together with some 3,000 farmers were demonstrating last March 20 in the Isabela town plaza south of Bacolod City when M-16 fire rent the air, sending the crowd surging in different directions.

The 32-year-old Gante, caught in the tumult, suddenly flung his arms when a bullet caught him in the chest. He was dead instantly. Witnesses said the gunman was wearing an Army Scout Ranger uniform. But in the hazy, often bewildering conflict between security forces loyal to President Marcos' government and Communist-led dissidents, the death of the farm worker from remote Barangay Guinpana-an, Moises Padilla in Isabela will just become another unsolved incident in a list that has grown too long over the years.

Reports reaching *Veritas* in Bacolod City said the rallyists were protesting alleged abuses being committed by Rangers sta-

tioned in the Isabela area. They were also asking for the pullout from Central Negros Occidental of the same unit.

Led by the Hugpong-Nationalist Alliance, the rally was the second to be held in two months in the troubled town where men's lives have become the cheapest commodities.

High-ranking Ranger officers have denied charges levelled against them by the rallyists and have said in a news report that appeared in the *Visayan Daily Star* that the March 20 shooting erupted when one of the protesters allegedly seized the camera of one Pvt. Pendon.

Independent sources claimed, however, that it was a Ranger who snatched a Task Force Detainees worker's camera. It was the same man who allegedly shot Gante, according to witnesses.

But as rallyists and Rangers throw accusations at each other, the family of Gante could only cry in anguish; he was the sole breadwinner and life in Barangay Guinpana-an could be very, very harsh."

PHILIPPINES

VIRATA ON INADEQUACY OF FORCE AGAINST INSURGENCY

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 Apr 85 p 3

[Text]

THE USE OF military force alone in quelling the insurgency problem is not enough.

Success in our economic reforms and in our political efforts will "contribute immensely" towards the solution of the growing threat of Communism in the Philippines, Prime Minister Cesar E.A. Virata said yesterday.

"I have always maintained that the peaceful solution to insurgency does not belong to the realm of the military," Virata said.

"It must be supported by broad-based efforts to improve the economic and social conditions of our people. To avert threats of foreign ideologies, we must compete with them and prove to our people that our present system is the more effective and humane means of upholding their aspirations and their idea of what constitutes a good life and a good society," he said.

VIRATA said the process of adjustment is not without cost. In this instance, he said, present economic growth had to be sacrificed in favor of future economic stability.

"We fully intend to bring out the needed reforms to address our economic problems and set our economy on a straight course of recovery and development."

He said overcoming the immediate financial problems will be difficult, but not impossible.

"Our country is rich in natural resources and human talent and we

have the distinct advantage of going through our adjustment program when much of the rest of the world, including our most important export markets, is expanding strongly," he said.

HE CITED as "crucial" in the current recovery efforts the:

- Provision of adequate assistance and incentives to the agriculture sector to create the environment for increased productivity. This is crucial not only to provide food security but also to provide security of employment for our people. 75 percent of whom are employed by the agriculture sector, he said.

- Continued drive to increase exports, particularly of the seven priority products.

- Elimination of weakness in public resource mobilization and greater efficiency in resource use, particularly for public corporations and government financial institutions.

- Reduction of the public sector deficit, including supervision of public investments.

- Continued adoption of measures to control inflation.

- Strengthening of the financial system by developing strong and well-managed domestic banking units.

BEYOND the economic realm is the sphere of politics, Virata said.

He said the successful election proceedings we had in May last year

for the Batasang Pambansa should give us the confidence that as a people, we have the ability to constitute a sound body politic."

The strength of our political system will be nurtured as much by the vigor of the opposition as by the openness and strength of the majority party, he said.

Virata said the performance of the Batasang Pambansa has been very encouraging.

With a responsible legislature operating in close cooperation with the executive and judicial branches of government, we can be assured of genuine stability in the process of national development.

CSO: 4200/935

PHILIPPINES

FARMER ORGANIZER BEATEN, ABDUCTED

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 5 Apr 85 pp 1, 6

[Article by Jun Lopez]

[Text]

An active farmer organizer was badly beaten up by five heavily armed men before his horrified wife and children, handcuffed and taken away from his home in Galas, Quezon City Wednesday afternoon.

Reports reaching Malaya showed that Florentino B. Arcilla, a farmer organizer from Capas, Tarlac was taken at gunpoint by five unidentified armed men in civilian clothes who swooped down on the Arcilla home at 24 Visayas Avenue, Galas, Quezon City.

Witnesses said that before the incident, a blue car with plate no. NFZ 449, followed by a Ford Fierro was observed cruising in front of

Arcilla's house several times.

According to the same witnesses, the group later barged into the house and forcibly dragged Arcilla to their waiting vehicle, but not before being handcuffed and beaten several times in different parts of the body for resisting his captors. All the while, Arcilla's wife Melinda, and his kid pleaded in vain to let him go, witnesses to the incident said.

Malaya sources in the area disclosed that several military-looking men have been seen roaming the neighborhood for the past few days before the alleged abduction incident.

CSO: 4200/935

PHILIPPINES

POWER CORPORATION SHELVES FOUR MINDANAO PLANTS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 Apr 85 p 9

[Text]

THE National Power Corporation (NPC) plan to build four coal-fired power plants in Mindanao remains shelved despite the obvious need for them, according to NPC president Gabriel Y. Itchon.

The plan has been postponed due to the power firms decision to cut capital expenditures. The NPC's projected deficit of P6.485 billion this year and its continuing cash shortage forced postponement of some projects, including the proposed plants in Mindanao which would back up the regions hydro-thermal plants, Itchon said.

Deforestation and the recurring drought in Mindanao continue to threaten then NPC's five hydro-powered plants which get their power from Lake Lanao.

The early onset of the dry season has reduced the water level of the dams that provide water to run the turbines of the 200-megawatt

Maria Cristina, Agus II (180-mw) and VII (54-mw), Agus IV (150-mw) and V (55-mw) plants.

Hydropower plants supply 93 percent of Mindanao's power requirements. Previous droughts forced the NPC to cut the plants capacity due to the reduced water level. Resulting in brownouts.

The water of the lake is now less than one meter off critical level, at which point the NPC will have to reduce the plants capacities.

Itchon says NPC hopes for early rains which would fill the lake before May. If the water level comes down further, brownouts will be common until the rains come.

Anticipating the brownouts, industries in the region have come up with a plan to ration electricity power hungry industries will shut down operations for one week so other plants can run at full capacity.

CSO: 4200/935

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION OFFERS NEW CONSTITUTION--Former Constitutional Convention Delegate Ramon Diaz (standing) submitted to the 101 Forum Club a draft of a new Philippine Constitution with major changes on provisions regarding human rights, limitations of Presidential powers, and accountability of government officials. Also in photo are LP Secretary-General Abe Sarmiento, Former President Diosdado Macapagal, Former Congressman Manuel Concordia, Prof. Jose D. Lapuz, and Rey Bagatsing. [Text] [Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 5 Apr 85 p 8]

CSO: 4200/935

THAILAND

COLUMNIST SUPPORTS USSR COSMONAUT ON SPACE WEAPONS

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 11 Feb 85 p 3

[Stop the World column by 'Free Man': "Don't Destroy the World From Space"]

[Text] Svetlana Svitsakaya is a woman who has twice flown in space. She walked in space and is a heroine of the soviet Union. Before she became a cosmonaut, she won awards in parachuting events. Altogether, she made more than 500 jumps. She stayed in space for 1,500 hours. She has flown more than 20 different types of aircraft.

She said that she had dreamed of being a cosmonaut ever since she was a student following the space flight of the Soviet cosmonaut Gherman Titov.

"Yuri Gagarin was the first to fly in space. Gherman Titov followed in his footsteps. I realized that this was the beginning of real space exploration. I told myself that 'this is work of real value.'"

A former pilot who helped defend Soviet air space against Nazi Germany in World War II (1941-1945) was not involved in training cosmonauts, but he was right on target when he said that whoever wants to fly in space must above all be an excellent pilot. From talking with people, Svetlana knew what had to be done to become a cosmonaut.

"Physically, I was not stronger than others at my school. I got a grade of 3 in sports (in Soviet schools, 5 is the top grade). I could not jump very high and so I engaged in other sports such as running and did various exercises."

Svetlana went to the Chakalov Flight Club but was told that she was not yet qualified to fly. Thus, she applied to become a member of the parachute club.

After she had made 500 parachute jumps, during the course of which she set 3 world records, Svetlana, who was only 17 years old at the time, was allowed to join the flight club and given flight training. Later on, she took flight training at the Art Chonikitse in Moscow. After

completing her studies, she was made a flight instructor. At the same time, she thought about becoming a cosmonaut. But that was difficult for her even though she had proven that women could fly aircraft and spacecraft just as well as men. She showed great diligence during flight training and during physical training so that she would be able to withstand the rigors of space flight. Cosmonauts must be in very good physical condition.

During her two flights in space, that is, in August 1983 and in July 1984, Svetlana did many things of benefit to medicine, geography, astronomy and biology.

She worked in empty space for 3 hours and 35 minutes. She said that most cosmonauts talk and write about the beauty of our planet as seen from space. However, the world is not beautiful only when in the sun's rays; it is also beautiful when it is in shadow. "When I walked in space in the half-shadow of the world, I saw a storm and flashes of lightning. There were various colors against the black background of the clouds. Those flashes enabled us to see the beauty of nature. At the same time, on the surface not obscured by the clouds, we could see the lights of different cities. From space, this looked very beautiful. I think that there must be peace. Our world must not be destroyed, particularly from space.

Svetlana's dream has become a reality. She achieved her goal through her own hard work and effort. Her parents did not know of her success and never thought that she would be a parachutist or pilot of supersonic aircraft or that she would risk her life by walking in space.

She said that she has many friends. But she has only three really close friends. Her husband is her closest friend. He, too, is a pilot. "We understand each other, both on personal matters and on flying.

"When we have time, we take walks together. We often sit along the banks of the Moscow River. We love the beauty of the Kremlin. After we finish our daily tasks, we go to a movie or a performance of some sort. I like to read books, too. That is an important part of my life.

"As for doing the cooking and housework, I do not view these as burdens. Just the opposite. I view them as a form of relaxation. I looked at these tasks this way when I was still living with my parents. We were like other families in which everyone in the family had to do everything for himself."

Svetlana is a woman who is well-known throughout the world. She was asked whether being famous bothered her when she went walking in Moscow. She laughed good-naturedly and said, "not at all. What I like about Moscow is that everyone is taken up with his or her own problems and

just rushes by. Sometimes a stranger greets me, but, fortunately, that does not happen very often."

This is the story of the world's foremost female cosmonaut in an age in which we are trying to prevent space from becoming a battlefield in a future war.

11943

CSO: 5200/4312

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 NAEON 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 Prachak 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, 2d Company, Royal Guard - established P. Ovarsil 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 Chitiksathien - 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, 2d 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, 2d 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, 2d 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 Nakhon Luang Cement Company
27. Lt Col Sanchai Boonsiksavat, staff training officer - established Interscope Group of Companies, leakproof materials, employment service
28. Lt Col Sompong Khathancharoen, 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, 2d Battalion, Royal Guard - unknown
32. Lt Col Varachet Vajaraboonchot, commander, 2d Company, 1st Battalion, Royal Guard - construction manager, Hongthong
33. Lt Col Praphat Phoonkham, commander, 2d Company, 2d 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 Phongsuvan, commander, 4th Cavalry Patrol Company - disappeared, speculated to live abroad

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THAILAND

ACADEMICS DEBATE CAMBODIA POLICY

Bangkok MATI MAHARAT in Thai 27 Mar-2 Apr 85 pp 31-35

[Text] A conference of university political scientists and people who are interested in the war situation in Cambodia was held at the Faculty of Political Science of Chulalongkorn University on 7 March. There was a discussion session, with the [following] discussion panels: Professor Charoon Suphab, dean of the Political Science Faculty of Chulalongkorn University, political scientist Likhit Thiravekhin, dean of the Political Science Faculty of Thanmasat University, and Dr Banphot Virasai, dean of the Political Science Faculty of Ramkhamhaeng University. The panels discussed the war in Cambodia and also sent a telegram to the UN secretary general and a letter to the secretary general of the Vietnamese Communist Party to confirm the stand of Thai intellectuals.

The essence of the discussion was that the war in Cambodia does not have any indications of ending easily, and that Vietnam's invasion is also perilous to peace in Southeast Asia. Therefore, it is appropriate that Vietnam be counter-attacked to end this invasion.

The telegram to the UN secretary general can be summarized as follows: Vietnam is the party that is violating international law and UN resolutions. The UN is urged to curtail Vietnam's actions by any means. As for the letter to the secretary general of the Vietnam Communist Party, it urged Vietnam to drop its policy of building imperialism or an Indochinese federation and to negotiate with the various armed Khmer liberation groups in order to withdraw its troops.

A few days after the conference, news about these actions [of the intellectuals] appeared in the pages of various newspapers and there was a letter to the media on 7 March 1985 about the actions concerning the Cambodian issue, written by MR Sukhumphanh Boriphat, Chulalongkorn University Political Science Faculty. The letter stated that there were disagreements about the actions of 7 March, arguing that all documents were lacking in fundamental considerations and objectives. In addition, the letter pointed out that the fact that different intellectuals blame Vietnam as the only troublemaker might cause much subsequent damage.

MATI MAHARAT feels that it is appropriate to bring out the opinions and standpoints on both sides of the argument for presentation to the interested public and also make us clearly see intellectual freedom of expression.

Dr Khien Thirawit

[Question] Controversy about the Cambodia issue among some professors is considered to show intellectual freedom of expression.

[Answer] Freedom to [express] conflicting opinions is a normal matter in Thailand. Now, concerning the controversy about the Cambodia issue at my university, there actually might be one or two individuals in the Political Science Faculty who have conflicting opinions. I see two or three individuals in other universities, so the matter is about one or two individuals who disagree [about the Cambodia issue] among a large number of people at the university. I think it is hard to find people who disagree on a case such like the Cambodia issue. Therefore, I firmly believe that the things that we have carried out are in line with what intellectuals and the masses want. Certainly, we do not just talk for the public; the people who agree with us also support us. A few people who do not agree with us have expressed their disagreements, as you have seen. It is normal; there are no hard feelings as long as the expression of opinions is a matter of principle or intellectual truth.

[Question] Certain professors opposed the actions of intellectuals on 7 [March], claiming that it might cause damage; I do not know how they view this issue.

[Answer] I see it the opposite way and I have maintained all along that intellectuals do not have a role of teaching only in the classroom. If there is an issue concerning the public, concerning the common interest, we must express our opinions, we must express our stands, even though our opinions or stands do not correspond with the government's. I think our attitude toward our relations with foreign countries is not right. If we just keep quiet and let the government manage it alone, it is not right. If we do not agree [with what the government is doing], we can express our points. If we agree with the government, normally we let it do it by itself and we kept quiet then; I did not agree that we keep quiet [we should express our opinions either way, we agree or we do not agree]. Sometimes, the people in the government thinks that the public does not support government policies. In the case of the Cambodia issue, the public and also intellectual circles support the government's policies. This is a matter of principle. Intellectuals should express [their opinions] clearly about which nations are violating international law. All right, some people might not be knowledgeable about international law; we might be able to forgive their criticisms. But based on international law, it is obvious that in the case of [Cambodia] there is physical proof that Vietnam used its troops to come in and topple its neighboring country's government and seized and has occupied this country since. It is against international law. It is a clear cut matter of invasion. If we allow the [situation] to remain this way and intellectuals keep quiet and do not express their principles, I think that ultimately the world will be in great confusion because it will enter an era of big fish eats little fish, an era of barbaric law, and when it reaches that state, we ourselves will be in trouble. Therefore, we must express our opinions in a way to protect the world peace and in another way for self defense. If we keep quiet, I think that we look as if we are not responsible to our profession.

[Question] How productive has this action been?

[Answer] We have to separate it into different points. We do not hope for too many results with the point that involves Vietnam because Vietnam has not done anything thinking of the results; whatever it does, it uses force. Therefore, it will surely be difficult to hope for Vietnam to consider the reasons that we propose to it. But, in one respect, it will be productive, namely, that the leaders of Vietnam--from the reports that we receive--get [information] from a single side, not from many sides as in democratic countries. They get the data that the party proposes in stages. Concerning Thailand, Vietnam usually perceives that whatever the Thai government does, does not receive support from the public, that many ASEAN countries do not agree with Thai government policies. This is Vietnam's image of Thailand, that [our] leaders stipulate policies [without public support]. When we openly express ourselves like that, they surely realize that political science circles--people who are knowledgeable about administration, about international relations--have this kind of opinion and that a large number of [Thai] people have opinions in line with the government. Therefore, this action might be a tool to warn Vietnam's leaders' conscience a little bit that those who oppose Vietnam's actions in Cambodia are not just the Thai government; they also include [Thailand's] people.

We hope that something will happen in the UN. We sent a telex to the UN secretary general who must have various problems around the world to worry about--he is giving a tiny bit of attention to the part concerning Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia. We can see clearly when he came to Thailand and then went to Vietnam that he has minimal knowledge, that he does not seem to know anything. This shows that his knowledge about this matter is minimal. Therefore, we have expressed our reaction to let [the world] know that: 1. This problem is an international problem, it is not an internal problem. It is the responsibility of the UN to come in to solve this problem; Thailand cannot take this problem by itself, it is not Thailand's responsibility. As a matter of fact, Vietnam's actions are in violation, Vietnam is committing crimes against the world population. We want [Vietnam] to know that the people and the intellectuals are against its invasion of Cambodia.

As for the general public, a lot of intellectuals in different institutions and news reporters are very interested in the Cambodia issue. If the intellectuals do not show any reaction, Vietnam would not know the stand of the Thai people and Thai intellectuals. Therefore, our open reaction also lets them see that we are holding to and have a firm belief in principles. This makes Vietnam aware of the feelings of the Thai people when they report various activities to audiences in Vietnam and foreign countries around the world.

One final point is the matter about countries that are still hesitant to assist Vietnam, such as Australia or France, for example. We want them to know that helping Vietnam is equivalent to fighting with Thai intellectuals because Thai intellectuals do not approve of certain countries helping Vietnam.

To put principles into practice, we are now holding meetings of intellectuals and reporters, which I do not think is outside the duties of professors.

[Question] Reasons for condemning Vietnam's action in invading and occupying Cambodia.

[Answer] We fell into Vietnam's trap when Vietnam claimed that it overthrew the Pol Pot government because it had killed a lot of people. This [killing], we, too, agreed with Vietnam was slander by some Americans. The truth is, that Vietnam did not go into Cambodia for that purpose. It is obvious that Vietnam actually went into Cambodia to occupy it economically as a colony; saying that the Pol Pot administration was one of ethnic extinction is just an excuse. Similarly, China threatened Vietnam because it invaded and occupied Cambodia. Those who investigate the facts would know that Vietnam was safe before it took its troops to topple the Cambodian government. At that time, Vietnam was very safe from Chinese attack. When it invaded Cambodia--then it was not safe any more from China's attack.

Solving a problem by force is never a good solution because it is a matter of principle; in practice, I think that we should distinguish that in some cases, there are justifications for using force.

There is no legal justification in the case of Vietnam, which used force to topple the government of Cambodia. Therefore, they justify or excuse it, saying that the Pol Pot government is cruel, that China is threatening them. And Vietnam claims that it went into that country because Ieng Samrin's government invited it to go in, which is not in line with international law and with valid reasons; it is just an excuse. Actually, Vietnam was cooperating with the Pol Pot government that it claimed was cruel and all sorts of things before it killed a lot of people. They split in 1971 because of a border issue. After that, Vietnam tried to interfere and topple [the Cambodian government] in various ways, which was the cause of the executions and the killing of a lot of people. It can be seen that the actions of Vietnam had a part in the killing, that their cooperation caused conflicts and killing.

About Vietnam saying that China is threatening them--China sided Vietnam with US\$2,000 million to fight the French and the Americans. There is no trace [of evidence] that China used force with Vietnam even though a large number of Chinese from Vietnam gushed into China. China apparently used force when Vietnam used force and invaded Cambodia. From this, it is obvious that China's actions were different from Vietnam's. Before China went in, people knew that China was attacking and fighting Vietnam to teach it a lesson, that China did not want to occupy Vietnam. We can see the difference, that Vietnam does not respect the sovereignty of neighboring countries. Vietnam considers that neighboring countries must be under its protection. Vietnam does not respect the ancient sovereignty of Laos and Cambodia. [China] attacked Vietnam and occupied Vietnamese territory temporarily and withdrew its troops. China's action is considered to be in line with UN General Assembly resolutions and also with the resolutions of the world's masses.

Justice depends on where our stand is. If you sympathize with Vietnam, you would say that it is not fair. But for me, I believe in the power of the principle of sovereignty. Every nation--Cambodia and Laos--has the right to be independent. Vietnam has used troops to occupy these countries up to the

present. I think for anyone to use any means--troops or economic embargos--against Vietnam is just, in my opinion. And from the perspective of academic principles, I think it is just.

Policy for Solving the Cambodia Problem

Let there be negotiations between Vietnam and other involved countries. I think there should be negotiations, which can be divided into two methods. One, let Vietnam negotiate with the different resistance groups of which there are presently four different ones. They should negotiate to solve the problem among themselves. Another method is for Vietnam, the different Khmer groups, the five superpowers--China, Russia, the United States, England and France--and also the ASEAN countries that are closely involved and have interests to come together and try to solve the problem. The problem that should be discussed is what to do to make Vietnam honorably withdraw its troops; in the same fashion, do not talk about other issues that would drag out the matter.

China and the War To Teach Vietnam a Lesson

I do not think that China will attack Vietnam in the former fashion. It is possible that China might think of attacking Vietnam by increasingly support guerrilla warfare and resistance groups, including operations that use Chinese territory to fight in Laos and Vietnam. This is possible; I surely do not think that China will let Vietnam get away with it.

Appropriateness of the Air Force's Purchase of F-16's

In my opinion: 1. Our economy is not good. National security depends on other factors beside arms. As it is now, we examine other factors too little concerning the use of resources for national security. 2. I want all military experts to think of the quality of their personnel more than the quality of arms; in the end, people are the ones who use arms. If we have good quality and expensive arms, but we do not know how to use them because of lack experience, I do not think they are useful; they are meaningless. Thirdly, I want the military to be interested more in the vocational studies of soldiers. If military leaders are interested in politics then military efficiency deteriorates by itself. We have limited time. Interest in planning, preparedness and coordination in various activities has decreased. In addition, [politics] has also cause internal splits in the armed forces.

MR Sukhumphan Boriphat

[Question] I would like to know your reasons for opposing the condemnation of Vietnam.

[Answer] I say only that it surely will not help to solve the problem if we condemn Vietnam alone because, in another way, it is a continuation of the prejudice about Vietnam to say that it is a cruel nation and aims only to expand its power and occupy Thailand's 16 northeastern provinces. I specifically mentioned only that we should look at the problem of Cambodia as one part of a historic competition and struggle for power between Thailand and Vietnam over

Laos and Cambodia. It is not that Vietnam is cruel and that we [ourselves] do not have any record of this sort at all. If we look at the actual circumstances, we will see that it is part of the competitive flow of history and then that no one is better nor worse if we are talking about good or evil. They might [attack] us more at this time and they seem evil--[although] I think that they are wrong to enter Thailand--but it is not right for intellectuals to condemn Vietnam alone. Intellectuals should look at the truth profoundly and objectively, at the actual circumstances, more than this.

I think that intellectuals should not attack Vietnam alone; that is the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the military and the Security Council, not the responsibility of intellectuals. And if intellectuals claim to be human beings, common people, I agree with them in blaming Vietnam because that is the feeling of normal people. But claiming to be representatives of intellectuals is not right. Intellectuals have the duty to analyze various things without the interference of emotion, prejudice, beliefs or deception. I will leave my comments at that. I did not say that Vietnam is good or evil.

I think that if they are [considered] evil, then it might be said that we are, too, because we approve the Khmer Rouge with a record many hundred times worse than Vietnam's. They are impossible to compare. During the time that the Khmer Rouge was in power, the number of people who died directly or indirectly because of their actions might amount to 2-3 million, which represents 20-30 percent of the population of Cambodia. Hitler killed 6 million Jews, not only Jews in Germany alone, but also Jews throughout Europe. We have condemned Hitler up to now [but the number of Jews killed by him] calculated as a percentage was much lower than the Cambodians killed by the Khmer Rouge. Do not forget that the Jewish population from every corner of Europe did not represent that much, percentage-wise, not even 1 percent of Europe's population. Anything similar to what the Khmer Rouge did has never occurred in history for ages. I do not know why we side with them. At the least, right now Vietnam is maintaining a certain level of security for the Khmer people. Even though both the Khmer Rouge and Vietnam are bad, we must realize who is worse, looking [at them] from the perspective of morality or virtue. And do not say that they are bad. If we support evil people, gangsters, then what are we? If we do not bring up the moral issue... If it is a matter of a power struggle or some other things, I agree with intellectuals in opposing Vietnam. We cannot allow Vietnam to stay in Cambodia forever. But if we bring up the moral issue, then conflicts will arise between stands, there will be stands that do not correspond.

I agree if we are talking about power, politics, but do not talk about morality, that Vietnam's deeds are evil, that China's deeds are good and that it has moral principles. What kind of moral principles are they? That China waged a war to teach Vietnam a lesson? Soon China will teach lessons to every country in this region, to Burma, Laos, and Thailand. Do not get involved with the moral principles, they are irrelevant. If we talk about power, I agree that we should oppose Vietnam and I agree to use China to maintain the balance of power as our defense. In general, I agree. But in details, I might disagree on certain points. Intellectuals must separate these points out--by this, I mean intellectuals, not diplomats. I disagree with intellectuals, but not with the government.

Namely, we usually believe that Vietnam aims only to expand its influence. We firmly believe that Vietnam will come in and seize Thailand's 16 northeastern provinces. Whether it is possible or not, I do not know what is the truth, because the most difficult things to sort out are the intentions of other countries or individuals. The question depends on whether there is sufficient proof for condemning Vietnam as a kind of country with unlimited ambitions. Are there sufficient facts that will make us as intellectuals able to objectively conclude that? I only disagree this much. It might be true, but do we have enough facts? It is not that I am siding with Vietnam.

[Question] Why you view the actions of intellectuals as being counterproductive?

[Answer] Because they will make intellectuals seen as being manipulated by the government. We are not manipulated by anyone; we only want to convey knowledge and ideas and we are analyzing the actual circumstances objectively and systematically for students and scholars, which are our duties. It is not our duty to condemn this or that person without any reason, without sufficient supporting facts. Although I support and agree that professors are showing that they have ideals, I disagree with their claim to be representatives of intellectuals. Talking about ideals, as a human being, I have never said anything about them because I also have the right to speak. Similarly, they have the right to speak about various matters, but when they claim to be the representatives of various educational institutions--then I disagree with them.

[Question] Do you agree with the Air Force's purchase of F-16s?

[Answer] Not too long ago I talked with a high level Air Force officer. He explained to me that the Air Force must buy F-16s. After our discussion, my understanding increased about the military's reasons. The duty of the military is to defend the country with the utmost efficiency. The military thinks that we should have the F-16 and if we do not have it, the military might not be able to perform its duties efficiently. That's how they see it. We should respect their reasoning. Economically, cutting the military budget does not appear to serve any purpose because concentrating resources in one particular area makes us unable to concentrate resources in a way that might be more useful, such as in economic and social development projects. I think we should examine more carefully what will be useful. Other expenditures might arise because there will be costs for parts, training and, in addition, maintenance, especially at the beginning when we do not have maintenance experts. That is one perspective. Another thing is the impact on international politics.

Vietnam will press the Soviets for MIG 23s. Another matter at this moment is that we are at a disadvantage if we look at the number of our aircraft. We are inferior to Vietnam by 1 to 4, but don't forget that Vietnam has threats in two areas. At the least, a number of aircraft must be stationed to defend their northern border permanently; they cannot concentrate their air forces. Therefore, the figure surely will not be 1 to 4; it might be only 1 to 2. Then don't forget that we are on the defensive. We should be a little bit more careful in using figures. The important factor is not to let China teach Vietnam the lesson it wishes to [so] Vietnam [would develop its air force and] would have an air force far superior to China's. They cannot use their air force on us too much; they have to keep it to defend against China.

Ways to solve the problem.

Thailand's stand is not to negotiate anything as long as there are Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. Vietnam's stand is to refuse to negotiate as long as we support the Khmer Rouge and it will not withdraw its troops until the Khmer Rouge problem is settled one way or the other. [You] can see that the stand of each side collides head-on. Vietnam refuses to negotiate until we ease off sympathizing with the Khmer Rouge. I think these stands will make the problem complex and a merry-go-round. There is one way out that we have to try, namely, to ease off our sympathizing with the Khmer Rouge. Let's see how the Vietnamese would react afterwards if we comply with their demands concerning the Khmer Rouge. Would they have mercy on us? If they refuse, we must continue to oppose them. Let's see who is stronger. I think we should try this method when we take into consideration that the Khmer Rouge is not too friendly with us. Do we remember that they came into our territory and killed 30 villagers, that they are the side without any conscience about human rights at all.

Another solution that should be considered is to start putting pressure on the Khmer Rouge by not sending weaponry supplies for a period while at the same time make Vietnam withdraw its troops from our border a distance of something like 30 km. If both sides agree that it is appropriate that they should further seriously start negotiation. We might continue on to solve the Khmer Rouge issue, namely, start to disarm them or eliminate the Pol Pot-Ieng Sari group in order to negotiate with Vietnam whether China agrees or not. Another problem is how to press and force the Khmer Rouge. My answer is that whatever China does, we will be very frightened. Or, if we think that the border problem is that grave, should we let China stipulate our policies? I think that we should make China see that, in the long run, the one single thing that will obstruct Soviet influence from spreading in this region an independent Vietnam. This means that we should sympathize with Vietnam to a certain level and not press it because, if we do that, it will make the Soviets come into play an increasingly larger role. The thing that scares China will happen, namely, the Soviets will come in at full strength into this region. We should make China see that the Cambodia problem should be solved, that this will result in decreasing Soviet influence in the long run. I think the United States should make China see this. The important thing is that we should use reason to make China accept our interests some; this we can do.

Another method is to expel the Khmer Rouge leadership group or the entire Khmer Rouge. This is difficult. Do not forget that our armed forces have said all along that we have the capability and sufficient efficiency to fight and defend our country. If we feel that we can fight Vietnam, why wouldn't we be able to fight the Khmer Rouge, if we need to suppress or disarm them? Why can't we do it? But I think that surely it will not reach the stage that we must use force on the Khmer Rouge.

The second reason is that we are sitting on their lifeline, namely, their arms supplies and all kinds of weaponry. Supplies must go through Thailand; if we only do not allow supplies go through, what will the Khmer Rouge do to us? In the end, they must surrender. All right, it might take some time because the Khmer Rouge have quite an amount of arms and equipment in reserve. It might last them a long time, but we are sitting on their lifeline.

I think we can do it. But whether to do it or not is another matter. I think we should try; there is nothing to lose. When the Khmer Rouge return to Phnom Penh and regain power, then we will be in trouble. People usually forget history. Earlier, if Vietnam had not gone into Phnom Penh, we might have had to go in because the Khmer Rouge are so cruel. The fact that the Khmer Rouge came in and appealed to the [foreign] minister, who at that time was Mr Phichai Rattanakoon, because the problem between them and Vietnam was so critical--the Khmer Rouge would not have appealed to anyone if it had not been necessary. They are worse than the Nazis or Mussolini group. We forget history so easily. I think we should consider a way out of the Khmer Rouge matter which would also thoroughly sound out whether Vietnam's intentions are sincere or not. If we try and Vietnam still continues to do the same thing, I agree with the actions of the Thai government on every point.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL URGES IMPROVED RECRUIT TRAINING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Apr 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Improve the Quality of Recruit Training"]

[Text] In recent years many units have paid attention to the training of recruits and have taken many steps to closely combine training with steeling and education with the maintenance of discipline, and to build a professional way of life, so the quality of training has improved. But there are still some units which do not correctly understand the importance of the mission of training new recruits and lack concentration on close guidance. The ability of some cadres training new recruits is still limited in many regards and they lack experience, so the quality of training is still low. After completing their training programs some new recruits do not immediately meet the requirements of the combat missions, which creates difficulties for the units.

Improving the quality of the training of new recruits is intended not only to create conditions for them to do a good job of fulfilling their military obligations over a period of 3 years, but also to enable them to fulfill their reserve military mission well and become new men. Therefore, the commanders at all levels must correctly understand and pay attention to the work of educating and training new recruits.

Although only fully qualified youths are selected to serve in the army, practically all of them have just reached adulthood and have not been steeled, and they have been assembled from many different environments and localities and have brought along different ways of life and habits. In order to effectively educate and train them, from the beginning, when the new recruits arrive at the units, they must immediately be brought into military-style activities so that they can quickly become soldiers in both their thought and acts. If that is to be accomplished, it is first of all necessary to educate them so that they can realize the honor and responsibility of soldiers, realize the fine nature and tradition of our army, realize the requirements of the revolutionary missions in the present phase, and on that basis enthusiastically work, study, and train in order to fulfill all missions assigned by the army. While carrying out political-ideological education it is necessary to carry out military training. Because the training time is not long, each training content and each lesson, as well as the other aspects of training, must be prepared and organized very meticulously. When guiding

actual practice, instructors must serve as truly precise models, while at the same time monitoring and uncovering deficiencies in order to promptly correct them. Nearly all of today's new recruits have good cultural levels and learn quickly, so when teaching theoretical matters it is necessary to be scientific and precise and avoid being superficial and general, and ensure that nothing happens to cause them to lose confidence in the instructors or to neglect their studies. On the drill field as well as in activities it is necessary to intensify actual practice and combine study and steeling with implementing the professional systems and practices in daily activity and work. Things that are studied must be applied immediately, the contents of the previous must be applied in the next lesson, and the carrying out of army orders must become a habit. If that is to be accomplished the cadres must strictly adhere to the daily routine. The cadres and experienced enlisted men must be truly exemplary in correctly carrying out orders and regulations at all times so that the new recruits can follow their example. Maintaining discipline is one of the important requirements in the process of educating and training new recruits, so the cadres must take positive steps to maintain discipline from the beginning and throughout the course of training. The maintenance of strict discipline first of all requires that everyone have correct understanding of the discipline of a revolutionary army and voluntarily observe it. At the same time it is necessary to do a good job of organizing the material and spiritual lives of the new recruits to create a happy, comfortable life in the unit and enable the recruits to become tied in with the collective way of life.

The training of new recruits is one of our army's permanent annual missions. In order to improve the quality of the education and training of new recruits the units must do a good job of organizing the ranks of management and training cadres who have good moral quality, ability, and work experience in order to create favorable conditions for the new recruits and ensure that they have places to live and eat, study well, and receive the full rationed amounts. Only thereby can the quality of new recruit training be certain to attain good quality even within a relatively short period of time.

5616

CSO: 4209/370

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM CONDEMNS THAI CONFRONTATION POLICY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Apr 85 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Bangkok Clings to Confrontation Policy"]

[Text] During the past few days, the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean and Thai-Lao borders has again become tense due to Thai actions. The Bangkok government has had its army direct thousands of rounds of heavy weapons fire into Laos and many locations in Kampuchea, causing many losses in life and property for the people in these two countries. Thai aircraft, boats and ships have hundreds of times violated the airspace and coastal areas of Kampuchea and Laos.

These are blatant and systematic actions by Thailand which violate the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. We harshly condemn and demand that the Thai authorities immediately cease these dangerous and criminal activities. They must also bear full responsibility for their erroneous actions.

While promoting provocations against and violating the territorial integrity of Kampuchea and Laos, the Bangkok authorities are again resorting to the familiar stratagem of falsely accusing others of threatening them. However, everyone knows that Bangkok is continuing to support the reactionary Khmer by supplying them with sanctuary and the means of war to resist and destroy the revival of the people of Kampuchea. Reactionary powers in the Thai ruling circles can never defend their complicity with the genocidal group now despised by genuine public opinion the world over. Nor can they conceal their expansionist designs against the Lao People's Democratic Republic. It must also be noted that they recently used hoodlums, gangsters and reactionaries to create in Thailand many incidents against Vietnam and the ethnic Vietnamese there.

Reality has proven that the Thai authorities have closely conspired with the Beijing hegemonic expansionists to create the tense situation against Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam in stubborn pursuit of a confrontation policy. They cling to the illusion of continuing the multifaceted war of sabotage against Kampuchea and Laos in an attempt to weaken the revolution of the three nations of Indochina.

Public opinion increasingly recognizes why the Thai authorities reject the sincere suggestions of the three nations of Indochina in the Declaration of the Tenth Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea recently

held in Ho Chi Minh City. They will never want to change their antagonistic policies against the three nations of Indochina which are contrary to the interests of the Thai people themselves. This route has and will push Thailand deep into serious difficulties filled with damaging consequences. Widespread public opinion among the Thai people increasingly voices opposition to the Bangkok authorities who are pursuing Beijing to bring disaster on their own house.

Wishing only confrontation, the Bangkok authorities are not only expressing the fact they are behind the times but are also isolating themselves from public opinion and from the people of their own country. The strong reality acknowledged by all people of reason is that the Kampuchean situation becomes increasingly better and irreversible, and that no force can block the revolution of the three nations of Indochina from advancing. The people of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos are extremely eager for peace and hope and desire to establish good neighbor relations with Thailand in order to build Southeast Asia into an area of peace, stability, cooperation and friendship. Covering their eyes in the face of the reality occurring in the area, resisting the developing dialogue trend and attaching themselves to the reactionary strategy of the Chinese hegemonic expansionists, the Thai authorities are only asking for increasingly heavier defeat.

7300

CSO: 4209/394

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VIETNAM-SOVIET RELATIONS CONTINUE TO DEVELOP

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Mar 85 pp 13, 14

[Text]

There are many memorable dates in the Vietnam -- Soviet special relationship. The 30th January 1950 is one of them. It was the day when the Soviet Union decided to establish diplomatic relations with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. At that time, the Vietnamese people were waging a hard war of resistance against the French colonialists. President Ho Chi Minh appealed to all countries in the world to recognize struggling Vietnam. The Soviet Union was one of the first countries to respond to this appeal. The establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries ushered in a new stage of the long-standing fraternal relations between the Vietnamese and the Soviet working peoples.

As a historical necessity, from the outset the Vietnamese revolution has been closely linked with the Soviet revolution, illuminated by the thoughts of V.I. Lenin and the Great October Socialist Revolution. The architect of the Vietnam -- Soviet friendship was President Ho Chi Minh, the international revolutionary fighter, the illustrious son of the Vietnamese people, and the first President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. In the very first years of his revolutionary activities Ho Chi Minh turned to Lenin, to the Soviet land. He warmly greeted, supported and learned from the October Revolution. More than 60 years ago, when referring to the struggle of the labouring people of the colonies and dependencies, he pointed out that the young Soviet State was their faithful friend, that it had reserved and would continue to reserve for them great moral support and material assistance.

The Soviet people, persevering in their internationalist line, have always stood by the side of the Vietnamese people all along their road to freedom and independence. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, they have given the Vietnamese people solid backing for the fulfilment of their great and complex tasks: overthrowing colonial oppression in the August 1945 Revolution, defeating the wars of aggression by the French colonialists, the US imperialists and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, restoring and

developing the national economy. President Ho Chi Minh said: "Our people know very well that the Vietnamese revolution owes a great deal to the glorious October Revolution and the great Soviet Union."

Facts over the last 35 years prove that the militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation in the Vietnam — Soviet relationship have been developing with every passing day, that they are very efficacious and have yielded concrete and lasting results. The unbreakable alliance between the Communist Party of Vietnam

and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union constitutes a great force which has organized and guided the development of those ties. This is a new-type relationship, which includes cooperation, solidarity, mutual support and assistance in the spirit of socialist internationalism, for the revolutionary cause of each country, for peace, national independence, democracy and progress all over the world.

An important manifestation of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation has been the coordination in the conduct of foreign affairs by the two countries in the international arena over the past years.

Vietnam has consistently supported the efforts of the Soviet Union aimed at consolidating the unity and strength of the world socialist system on the basis of Marxist — Leninist principles, creating a solid backing for the national liberation movement, and working toward peaceful co-existence between countries with different social systems.

For her part, the Soviet Union has, for many decades, firmly maintained her principled, resolute and consistent position. She has supported the legitimate demands of Vietnam in the latter's diplomatic struggles against imperialist and hegemonist forces, for national independence, national unity and territorial integrity. In the present conjuncture, when these forces continue to create tension in various areas in Asia, Vietnam, the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries have consistently stood for turning Asia into a continent of peace, mutual trust and cooperation. The Soviet Union fully supports the SRV's constructive and peaceful line in Southeast Asia; she highly values the efforts of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea to establish good neighbourly relations with ASEAN countries. The Soviet Union welcomes the consolidation of the friendship, fraternal solidarity and all-sided cooperation between the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, regarding it as a major factor of peace and stability in Asia and the world.

The ties between the SRV and the USSR have been increasingly strengthened thanks to the unanimity of views between the two countries regarding the urgent problems of the present world and their joint efforts for the consolidation of peace, against the policy of arms race and preparations for a nuclear war and war in outer space being pursued by the US imperialists, against the policy of aggression, intervention and expansion by imperialism and international reactionary forces.

The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed between the SRV and the USSR in November 1978 is a document of paramount importance; it has raised the many-sided relations between the two Parties, the two States and the two people to a new level, both in quality and in scope. This assumes the character of a law governing the development of Vietnam — Soviet relationship, a time-tested relationship that has been tempered in the fire of struggle and in peaceful labour. The long-term programme for the development of economic, technological and scientific cooperation signed in 1983 has contributed to the unceasing development of Vietnam — Soviet relations.

The volume of economic aid given by the Soviet Union to the SRV in the 1981 — 1985 five-year plan has increased by nearly 3 — 5 times compared with the years 1975 — 1980. At present, with the assistance of the Soviet Union, Vietnam is building and upgrading 23 large-scale projects, and has conducted designing and surveying for more than 50 others, not to mention the more than 100 projects built in Vietnam with Soviet aid in previous years.

Since 1984, many large-scale projects of great significance to the consolidation and development of the economic potentialities of the SRV have been put into operation: the Bim Son cement factory with a capacity of 1.2 million tons a year has been completed; the second turbine generator of the Pha Lai thermo-power station (total output: 440,000 kw) has been commissioned; the Hoa Binh hydropower station of 1.02 million kw capacity, the largest in Southeast Asia, is under construction. Initial results have been recorded in the largest project of cooperation between the two countries at present, the Vietnam — Soviet joint enterprise for oil and gas prospection and exploitation on the continental shelf in the southern part of Vietnam.

Trade between the two countries has continued to develop with the volume of goods exchanged in the last two years increasing by 71%. Scientific-technological cooperation has been extended. At present, at 150 universities and colleges in 33 cities of the Soviet Union there are nearly 5,000 students from Vietnam. Over the last 30 years the Soviet Union has helped Vietnam train more than 70,000 specialists of advanced and middle levels for the various branches of the national economy.

Commemorating the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the SRV and USSR, the Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the fine development of the militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between the two fraternal countries, regarding it as a guarantee for the victory of national defence and socialist construction in Vietnam, and for the consolidation of national independence and the position of socialism on the Indochinese peninsula. The people of all generations in Vietnam treasure and will always preserve and develop the precious fruits of this friendship. Comrade Le Duan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, has many a time stressed: "Close attachment to and all-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union is the principle, the strategy and the revolutionary feeling of our entire Party and people".

CSO: 4200/948

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

IMPROVED EXPORT GOODS QUALITY BADLY NEEDED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Apr 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Raising Quality of Export Goods"]

[Text] Exportation is a vital part of the economic structure and a mission of strategic significance. To import, exportation is necessary and to acquire many imports first requires many exports. Our export value during the past few years has increased but the increase is still slow. Exported goods in general are still piecemeal and their value is not yet high. The revolutionary situation and mission demand that we advance in changing this situation. Exports are the obligation of the entire people, of all sectors, local areas and production facilities and of each laborer.

In order to promote exports, attention must be given not only to the production of many export goods but also to their quality, allowing our products to be sold on the world market. Every nation in the world has firm standards on the quality of imported goods and our exports can be sold only when they meet those standards.

Moreover, our exports are encountering severe and decisive competition on the world market, not to mention the rejection and sabotage of enemy forces. About 2 billion people in the world are producing the same goods we are exporting. Every customer selects the high quality goods and refuses to buy or forces down the price of poor quality goods. Every market in the world has extremely frantic competition in export goods quality. With the trend of increasingly higher scientific and technical progress in the world, the standards of export goods quality also become increasingly higher. We participate in a world market with two market systems, socialist and capitalist, and raising the quality of export goods is an urgent requirement and a foremost condition for promoting exports. This is a problem of survival not only to the production facilities but also to the entire economy of our nation. It is an extremely difficult and arduous struggle for the laborers of our nation.

The task of foremost importance is to rapidly stipulate the standards of export goods quality consistent with the standards and requirements of world markets. Facilities responsible for production organization must assure that the quality of each product meets the standards. The quality of export goods must be improved and raised beginning with the most decisive step, that of production. Each export item has its own requirements in production conditions but the overall compulsory conditions are sufficient energy, raw materials, supplies,

good packaging, skilled craftsmanship, high esthetic value, contact with the foreign markets and timeliness in world consumer preferences.

The quality of export goods also depends on the circulation step. Export goods must meet quality standards before they leave our country and if they do not, they absolutely cannot be exported. Goods acceptance has an extremely important position and demands cadres and personnel with technical and vocational understanding, a high sense of responsibility, and uncorrupted morality. When this task is done well, no weight or volume deficiencies will occur in export goods and the goods received will properly meet the proposed quality standards.

The transportation and freight handling steps also have an extremely great influence on export goods quality. It is necessary to quickly provide the transportation and handling means specialized for each type of export goods to make deliveries from the production location to the goods delivery port without waste, loss or damage.

Good storage is necessary to prevent a decline in export goods quality. New construction and improvement of the various types of warehouses in production locations as well as at export ports, consisting also of cold storage facilities, is extremely necessary.

Emphasis must be given to the introduction of science and technology to raising as well as inspecting the quality of export goods.

An important aspect is the need to swiftly eliminate bureaucratic and subsidized mechanisms, shifting completely to socialist accounting and business in the export work with the purpose of encouraging elevation of export goods quality. Suitable and favorable policies in purchase prices, investment, capital loans, stable supply of good energy, raw materials and supplies, increased equipment and machinery, and care for the lives of the laborers producing export goods as well as strict reward and punishment all have an effect of raising the quality of export goods.

Our people are determined to immediately this year create a good change and achieve true progress in raising the quality of export goods to contribute toward industrializing the nation and stabilizing the living standards of the people.

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CSO: 4209/393

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BEN TRE ARMED FORCES HELP CAMBODIAN TROOPS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Tran Hoang: "Ben Tre Armed Forces Share Everything With the People"]

[Text] The armed forces of Ben Tre Province are making many new all-out efforts to help Cambodia build and defend itself. The units of group 06 have, along with the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces, mopped up the Pol Pot remnant troops while contributing more than 10,000 work days to help the people produce and build schools and sanitation facilities. Building on their tradition as hero units, units H and B continually moved around and, along with the Cambodian local troops, militia, and self-defense forces smashed more than 30 groups of Pol Pot remnant troops. Detachments 12 and 179, along with the Cambodian militia and self-defense forces, maintained absolute security in the areas in which they were stationed. Detachments 263 and 179 many times fought bravely to defend key segments of national route 18 in Cambodia. Wherever the units and detachments go they take the initiative in contacting the governmental administration, the mass organizations, and the people to organize cultural activities. All of the cadres and men share everything with the poor and headless families and with the enemy troops who surrender and return to earn an honest living.

In all areas in which the Ben Tre units are stationed the Cambodian forces have become increasingly strong and fulfill their combat missions well.

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CSO: 4209/370

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VIETNAMESE TROOPS HELP CAPTURE CAMBODIAN GANG

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Vu Ngoc Xiem: "Capturing a Gang of Bandits at Phum Khlooc"]

[Text] An urgent message was received that "there is a rather large robbery of money and gold taking place at market K." During the past several months a number of robberies had taken place but the local authorities had not found the culprits. Less than 10 minutes later a combined control team consisting of members of the 10th Battalion of Vietnamese volunteer troops and public security policemen of Stung District (Kompong Thom, Cambodia), which was present at an intersection which led to Chanlech hamlet and a road from the market to the athletic field, encountered three youths. The troops stopped the youths and asked them for their identification papers. The three youths, who appeared to be refined, calmly presented the identification papers that had just been issued to them by the revolutionary administration. After they inspected the papers the public security police returned them and pleasantly thanked them. But the public security police remembered the words "Chamnolo village, Khlooc hamlet."

At the same time, two very well dressed people were also going in the direction of Chanlech hamlet, as were the three youths. The two conversed continuously but listened attentively to what the three youths were saying. After they had passed through the check point the youths were elated because they thought they had slipped past the public security police and troops. One of them, named that the district public security police and the troops were stupid and could do nothing to such clever people. Today the youths would relax so that they could "continue the battle" the next day.

That night, at the hamlet of Khooc in the village of Chamnolo a sumptuous party was held at the house of Bieng Nieng. Among the party goers were the three youths who had been asked to present their identification papers at the check point that morning. They discussed a plan to break into a family's house to steal its possessions. Hoai Xet, who headed the gang, presented the plan: "At the house of Doan, chairman of the hamlet, there is a new Honda and a sewing machine, and he has a lot of gold. Tonight at about 0200 Kuay Khon, Duoc Nam and Bien Not must bring those things here. If not, don't come back here."

The party lasted until after 2300. The three who had been assigned the mission slipped away. They knew their duty so they dared not get drunk, but the others lay sprawled out snoring loudly on the piles of filth they had vomited.

The three did not wait until 0200 to carry out their assignment, as Hool Xet had ordered. Only an hour later, when it heard three shots a detachment made up of three Vietnamese soldiers, two public security policemen of Steong District, and two public security policemen of Chamnole hamlet surrounded the house of Bieng Nieng. The soldiers forced their way into the house and handcuffed the three thieves. The handcuffed Luay Khon, Duoc Nam, and Bien Mot stood before Hool Xet, who had not yet sobered up. When he sobered up he was startled when he realized that the two Vietnamese troops standing before him were the two well-dressed people who had traveled on the same road with him that morning. He bowed his head, arched his shoulders, and said in a terrified voice, "We are dumb, we are so stupid! Spare our lives!"

Three days later the thieves were interrogated. Two of them were Pol Pot remnant troops who returned to the hamlet to organize robberies, upset the lives of the people, cause the revolutionary administration to lose prestige, and create a lack of militant solidarity between the Vietnamese troops and the Cambodian people's administration. The others were youths who refused to work but pursued the decadent, debauched way of life and sabotaged the peaceful lives of the people. They were convicted by a people's court.

5616

CSO: 4209/370

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PHAM VAN DONG INTERVIEWED BY GERMAN DOCUMENTARY FILM MAKERS

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Mar 85 p 8

[Text]

Question 1

1975 witnessed the complete liberation of Vietnam and the reunification of the two parts of the country which, for over 20 years, had developed along two different paths. Now, together with the North, the South is advancing to socialism. Will you tell us what favourable conditions and what difficulties have you met with?

Answer

Spring 1975 marked a victory of the Vietnamese people that had historic significance and international dimensions. It paved the way for a quick national reunification and created conditions for building socialism in the whole country. It instilled enthusiasm into every Vietnamese and encouraged everyone to devote all his energies and talents to implementing the Communist Party of Vietnam's policy of socialist transformation and construction. For the first time in their history, the Vietnamese working people are masters of their own destiny and can devote their labour and intelligence to building a new socialist life with ever higher material and cultural standards, in both the cities and the countryside.

Our hard struggle over the past ten years has obtained concrete and evident results in developing agriculture, building the rural areas, developing light and consumer-goods industries and certain branches of heavy industry, and in pushing forward the development of culture, public health, education...

In order to secure these important successes, we have resolutely and perseveringly overcome the serious consequences of 30 years of destructive war and over a century of colonial and neo-colonial domination. At the same time, we have had to cope with the wars unleashed by the Chinese expansionists: direct attacks by their forces on our northern border, and another war on our southwestern border through the agency of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. In both wars, they have met with defeat. Besides, successive natural calamities have devastated many regions of our country.

Those tremendous difficulties demand that we make the most of our people's revolutionary heroism and develop their capabilities in all fields, particularly in the management of the national economy.

I have spoken about the favourable conditions and difficulties we have met with over recent years. I would like to stress that conditions are in the main favourable; we shall continue to make the most of them in order to overcome the difficulties and steadily march forward.

Question 2

Would you please give us your views on the prospects facing Vietnam in the coming ten years, as it advances to socialism?

Answer

The coming decade is highly important for us. We have to turn to account the favourable conditions and overcome the difficulties so as to fulfil our two strategic tasks, i.e. the construction and defence of our socialist homeland. I must emphasize that this is a difficult and hard revolutionary struggle, but we are inspired by strong resolve, fervent revolutionary zeal, and firm confidence in victory.

At the beginning, we stood up empty-handed to forces of aggression many times bigger than our own. Yet finally we won. Continuing the construction and defence of our country, we will fully develop the strength of our brave, hard-working, intelligent, and creative people and our great potentials in manpower and natural resources. In the coming period, we will consolidate the militant solidarity binding together the three Indochinese countries, our all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries; we will strive to win the sympathy and support of our friends the world over, at the same time, we are prepared to broaden our relations with all other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

I am happy to tell you that the situation in Kampuchea is developing favourably. The revival of this country has been making quick progress. The Kampuchean people will certainly be the masters of their own fate. This is the key to the Kampuchean question.

We will continue our policy of peace, friendship and cooperation with Southeast Asian nations and do our utmost to normalize relations with China so as to restore the long-standing friendship between the two peoples. At the same time, we will stand ready to cope with all eventualities. At the present juncture in the world, the Vietnamese people, together with the people of the socialist countries and the world, will oppose the arms race and struggle against the danger of war initiated by imperialism and US-led reactionary forces, for peace and friendship among peoples in all parts of the world.

On this occasion, I wish to send to the people in the Federal Republic of Germany the friendly greetings of the Vietnamese people.

Hanoi, 8 January 1985

CSO: 4200/948

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL ACTIVITIES INTENSIFIED

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese Dec 84 pp 28, 31

[Article by Tran Mieu: "Sponsorship, an Effective Form of Patriotic and Military Education"]

[Excerpt] In Vietnam, originating from high patriotism during the anti-French-and-U.S. resistance, social movements called "Jarfuls of Rice To Nourish Troops," "Send a Shirt to a Combatant," "For the Sake of the Brotherly South" and "Follow Tran Quoc Toan's Example" were launched to create a seething emulation atmosphere and to actively contribute labor and wealth to the common revolutionary cause of the nation.

Today, in the course of nationwide socialist construction coupled with the fight against the Chinese expansionist aggressors and other reactionary forces, the "For the Forefront Strong Point of the Fatherland" and "Vegetable Gardens in the Border Areas" movements and many positive mass activities and movements of a patriotic education and national defense significance have been created and developed intensively and extensively among the people, especially the youth.

The Youth Union and Women's Union have jointly broadened their activities through the movement to "express gratitude" by sponsoring children and families of fallen heroes.

These social activity movements have not only attracted the youth and induced them to actively participate and contribute their efforts but have also educated them by inculcating in them the precious national tradition of gratitude expressed in the "remember its source when drinking water" proverb and by arousing their patriotism, their hatred of the enemy and their readiness to take part in the fight and to follow in their predecessors' wake by defending the fatherland.

Moreover, these social activity movements have actively helped the party and state implement social systems and policies toward army men and families of wounded soldiers and fallen heroes.

According to the latest statistics, various organizations and installations have sponsored more than 70,000 fallen heroes' children throughout the

country; typically, 99, 98 and 93 percent of these children have been sponsored in Vinh Phu-Hai Hung, Quang Ninh and Haiphong respectively.

In Hanoi, sponsorship and care have been offered to 1,313 fallen heroes' children and 256 old persons who are either fathers or mothers of fallen heroes.

Ever since the liberation of south Vietnam, to overcome the aftermath of over 20 years of war which inflicted many hardships, sacrifices and losses on our people, the youth across the country, especially those in the southern provinces, have greatly contributed to and participated in the state endeavor to resolve social problems. After liberation day, in Quang Nam-Da Nang--a valiant province during the anti-U.S. resistance--the provincial union chapter organized "months of gratitude" to mobilize 25,750 working days to build 3 war memorials and 45 fallen heroes' cemeteries and to find and gather thousands of fallen heroes' graves.

At present, we are conducting brotherhood and sponsorship activities: Enterprises, factories and cooperatives are sponsoring schools by providing vocational education while union organizations and teenagers units, especially those in the border provinces, are pledging brotherhood with army units with the aim of positively contributing to the army rear service and, through this movement, inculcating patriotism and the national defense spirit in youths and teenagers.

However, these earnest social activities have not yet been carried out continuously and extensively. Nor have the union organizations and teenagers units researched and recapitulated these activities and incorporated them into a movement and a program of continuous action in order to educate young people.

If union organizations and teenagers units conduct special research and promptly invent and broadly develop social activities on the occasion of important yearly commemorations such as those on 22 December and 27 July, these efforts will surely prove valuable in inculcating patriotism and the national defense spirit in the young generation.

We need also to create and develop sponsorship and brotherhood activities with army forces and combatants and with veteran revolutionaries and major mass organizations in order to use this combined strength to reorganize, gather and educate young people.

It is certain that young people will eagerly participate in these activities and that, by doing so, they will become educated and able to choose and determine a correct orientation for their own development.

9332

CSO: 4209/384

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HA NAM NINH COMMERCIAL SECTOR CONTROLS MARKET

Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH in Vietnamese 15 Mar 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Commercial Sector Advances to Mastering the Market"]

[Text] The resolutions of the fourth and sixth plenums of the Party Central Committee pointed out current problems in the distribution-circulation work and clarified the responsibility of the commercial sector, including state retail stores and marketing cooperatives, to advance to mastering the market.

Fully understanding the spirit of the resolutions of the Party Central Committee and the Provincial Party Committee, during the past 2 years the provincial commercial sector has begun to undergo positive transformations in managing goods, developing local goods, expanding economic alliances, mastering buying and selling, expanding retail services, and gradually gaining control of the market. The sector made accomplishments above all in its efforts to supply the eight rationed goods and in contributing to stabilizing the lives of cadres, workers, civil servants, and members of the armed forces. In many localities in the province, state retail stores and marketing cooperatives are servants of the working people, especially on holidays and at Tet, and are applauded by the public. Many units have effectively implemented economic accounting and socialist commerce. The profits turned over to the treasury by the sector has surpassed the plan assigned it.

However, in comparison to the requirements of production and life and the goal of advancing to mastering the market, the commercial sector still reveals deficiencies which must be rapidly overcome. The commercial activities of the sector do not yet adhere closely to production and the market for local products has not been created and expanded. Although efforts have been made to obtain local goods, that ratio is still lower than the existing amount and in comparison to the goods brought in from other provinces. In places and at times the supplying of the eight rationed goods has not been uniform, correct, or sufficient and quality has not been ensured. The catering and service activities are still weak and in many places the market is left to profit-seeking private merchants. Coordination between state retail and marketing cooperatives is not smooth and they do not positively assist each other in endeavoring to gain control of the market. In places and at times there are still manifestations of partialism, confusion in buying and selling, and a lack of centralized, unified management. Civilized commerce is still a weakness and must be continually taught so that it can be improved.

Developing the results that have been attained and overcoming manifestations of weaknesses and deficiencies are positive ways by which the commercial sector can advance to mastering the market. Therefore, concentrating on creating progressive stores and socialist state retail personnel are key contents in transforming the situation. It is necessary to promptly learn from experiences regarding good working methods or advanced models. Profoundly understanding the basic spirit of the Party resolutions, drafting action plans that are appropriate to the actual situation, and acting positively and strongly along the lines of eliminating subsidies, conservatism, and tardiness, are urgent requirements of the commercial sector. To fulfill the requirements of developing the economy and improving the people's living conditions, the commercial sector must advance to mastering the market and become the responsible, devoted servant of society.

5616

CSO: 4209/371

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PISCICULTURE IMPROVEMENTS COULD ALLEVIATE HANOI FISH SHORTAGES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Apr 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Nguyen Ha: "Fish for Hanoi People's Meals; Why the Shortage of Fish? Hanoi Fish Many Times Cheaper Than Ocean Fish Delivered to Hanoi. Fish Raising Plan Obstructed at District Level. No Policy Yet for Fish. 'Draining the Water To Catch All the Fish' Is Destructive; An Inquiry"]

[Text] During the past few months in the city of Hanoi, fish have become scarce. This is a situation commonly occurring during the first few months of the year. At the food supply stands of municipal trade, the use of March fish coupons must be extended or used to buy dried herring. In the free market, the prices surge upward, causing the cadres, workers and public servants to consider fish an extravagant item. The responsibility for this falls on no one in particular.

In compliance with directives of the Council of Ministers, the marine products sector devotes an entire large enterprise to the catching of ocean fish to supply the people of Hanoi; the Haiphong Marine Products Joint Enterprise. There are also at times difficulties in the work. During this first quarter, the amount of fish supplied to Hanoi by the marine products sector was not equal to the amount supplied last year. However, with the present potential and capabilities of Hanoi, Thanh Thi District alone could provide 50 percent of the fish purchased to answer the requirements of the entire city. However, Hanoi still lacks fish to eat. Why does this situation still occur every year? Is it a phenomenon which cannot be overcome?

After study and a search for understanding, we concluded that present conditions allow us to overcome the fish shortage during the first few months of the year. First of all, we must reexamine the situation from the source of ocean fish. The characteristics of ocean fishing are such that "one day's work provides food for an entire month, and one month's work provides food for an entire year." These characteristics as regards the climate and weather of our coastal areas are a realization of a regulatory nature. Compare the fuel expenses and fish caught during each quarter by the Haiphong Marine Products Joint Enterprises as a basis: In 1984 during the first quarter, an average of 1.13 kilograms of fuel was used to catch 1 kilogram of fish; in the second quarter, it was 1.01 kilograms of fuel to 1 kilogram of fish; but by the third quarter and first month of the fourth quarter, fuel expenses dropped sharply and only .65 kilograms were used to catch 1 kilogram of fish. Migration in search of food and procreation is an ecologic characteristic of all fish

species. This characteristic gives the ocean fishing sector in our country a seasonal nature (the southern fish season and the northern fish season). Therefore, fishing has favorable periods and difficult periods. The primary unfavorable period is during the first few months of the year. This can be considered as the reason for the lack of ocean fish to supply the cities, concentrated industrial areas and the armed forces.

We also examined the source of fresh-water fish. According to custom, which we think is unscientific and uneconomical, the ponds and lakes at the end of the year are "drained dry to catch all" the fish in order to meet norms and complete the plan. This practice is uneconomical and shortsighted, leading to a shortage of fish supply sources.

Overcoming the two causes above is not difficult. First of all, the trade structure and production form of ocean fishing must be changed and cold storage of surplus ocean fish during the height of the season is necessary. Second, the raised fish production cycle must be changed. Third, it is possible to replace fresh fish with food products processed from fish. Fourth, the city's trade sector must dynamically seek and increase the sources of marine products. The one problem here is the supply of fresh fish to Hanoi.

To the people of Hanoi, fish have an important position in the city's source of food. Since 1975, in the sources of animal food, fish have accounted for 41 percent, pork 50 percent and other types of meat and eggs accounting for only 9 percent. The Council of Ministers considers the supply of fish to Hanoi as a problem of great political and social significance and a great responsibility in regards to the lives of the people in the capital. The Ministry of Marine Products has been assigned the responsibility for delivering more than 7,000 tons of fish annually to Hanoi (about two-thirds of consumer requirements); and Hanoi is responsible for self-supplying one-third with locally raised fish (about 3,000 tons annually). This is only the amount supplied in exchange for ration stamps and coupons. There are also other requirements such as the supply of additional fish for three shifts, conferences, receptions, etc. Calculating only the fixed portion, besides ocean fish, Hanoi during the past few years has only been concerned about self-supplying 2,000 tons annually or 1,000 tons short. When the other requirements are dragged in, it is clear that there can never be enough fish sold at the food stands. This is not yet mentioning the negative aspects of individuals attending to fish raising locations and fish distribution. How can this problem be resolved?

First of all, it is necessary to more properly realize the responsibility for supplying fish to Hanoi and to seek means of actively overcoming the obstacles. If we compare the economic effectiveness of producing 1 kilogram of raised fish, the finished product value and delivery of 1 kilogram of ocean fish to Hanoi is many times more difficult and expensive. The reason is that to catch 1 kilogram of ocean fish, one first of all needs fuel, a marine engine, steel cable, nylon line, an ice-maker, a refrigerated truck, cooling equipment, a long transportation route, etc. To produce 1 kilogram of raised fish requires only the expenditure of 10 percent in foreign exchange while the quality is surely more preferred than that of ocean fish by the Hanoi housewife.

Let us return to the local potential and capabilities of Hanoi. As we all know, Hanoi has about 12,000 hectares of water surface in which fish may be raised; including 6,000 hectares of lake and large pool water surface, 3,000 hectares of marshy fields, 2,000 hectares of ponds, pools, etc. The city has four state-operated fishing enterprises: Ho Tay, Suoi Hai, Dong Mo and Bach Tru, and dozens of fingerling farms and stations with a large contingent of technical cadres consisting of two with M.S. degrees, 110 engineers and hundreds of primary and middle-level cadres with experience and professional skill in raising fish. Hanoi also has an extremely large natural source of feed for raising fish which is available everywhere, the millions of cubic meters of waste water. Someone made the simple calculation that if only an average of 1 ton of fish were raised per hectare of water surface, the city would be able to self-produce tens of thousands of tons of fresh fish but the foremost aspect is a suitable investment policy. In reality, Bay Mau Lake during 1968 produced 6 tons per hectare while the 1978 yield declined but was still 4.8 tons, and Ho Tay in some years produces 3 tons.

Primary level production units have calculated that the cost per kilogram of fresh-water fish raised in Hanoi at the present time is fairly cheaper than ocean fish. Moreover, the money spent annually for expenses such as fuel, materials, machinery, etc. by the Haiphong Marine Products Joint Enterprise (the primary level production unit responsible for supplying Hanoi with ocean fish) presently amounts to about half a billion dong. Why can't we boldly transfer 50 percent of that money to Hanoi to invest in the development of fish raising? The recalculation of investment capital to catch ocean fish and raise fresh-water fish would both bring economic benefit and take the initiative in the distribution and circulation step with the people acquiring an abundance of fish to eat.

We must reexamine formulation of the fresh-water fish raising plan. According to the present method, the State Planning Commission assigns fish raising norms to the marine products sector; the ministry assigns the bureaus and services; and the bureaus and services assign the district marine products committees. Upon reaching the districts however, the process is obstructed because no one knows which recipient to assign. If a district assigns a plan to the cooperatives without methods of assuring plan achievement, whether the norms are increased or decreased, they cannot be achieved. Thus, because planning for fish raising does not exist, the state has no control of the product.

The chairman of a district people's committee in rural Hanoi brought up a perplexing problem, "Presently in the agricultural field, from bean, sesame and peanut seed, buffaloes, cattle, pigs, corn, rice, etc. even to vegetables, we have clear policies and prices. Only fish have no specific policy and therefore, we find this activity extremely difficult!" After a careful search for understanding, we find that the complaint of this district level leader is correct. It is because product contracting is being widely achieved in the agricultural cooperatives with only fish raising still "drifting" and production following the "fish incentive" style. The implementation of two-way economic contracts and material, grain and price convection are still inadequate.

Let's return to Thanh Tri District. This district has nearly 1,100 hectares of ponds, lakes and marshy fields able to raise one rice crop and one fish crop by

using waste water sources. The entire district produces 3,000 tons of fish without difficulty and even during years with no appreciable investment, nearly 2,000 tons are produced. Yen So Cooperative alone has during some years sold the state 700 tons. However, the fish output here is declining every year. Those with contract fields for raising fish are shifting to the raising of rice or vegetables. During 1984, Thanh Tri made great efforts to purchase 1,100 tons of fish! Naturally, we must also mention the effects of the great storm during November. The Marine Products Bureau of the Hanoi Agricultural Service presently has only a few cadres, is responsible for a fairly broad area and surely has insufficient strength to supervise and direct the state-operated enterprises, collectives and cooperative member families raising fish. An important problem is the control of fish output in order to actively distribute and circulate food goods in fixed quantities. Why do we deliver ocean fish from the midlands and the provinces of Nam Bo such as Kien Giang and Minh Hai for a distance of more than 2,000 kilometers to Hanoi in an extremely expensive and difficult fashion without ever thinking about exploiting the sources of marine products in nearby provinces such as Thac Ba, Cam Son and Nui Coc lakes where delivery to the city results in a reduction of expenses and losses by many times?

To resolve and alleviate the present obstacles, cold storage facilities must be constructed. However, equipment, materials and capital are limited. In the meantime, the already available ponds and lakes are the best natural storage facilities with only the extremely small expenditure of feed for the fish in order to maintain their weight through the winter. In the process of raising fish, "selective harvesting, compensation releasing" is a step with a scientific nature which both conserves the fingerlings and reduces and actively regulates consumption. This step is little respected in the fish raising facilities. The "drain all, catch all" practice each year allows the immature fingerlings to be "caught" while released fish require 2 years to reach effective weight and quality. Fingerling production in the meat fish raising trade still requires much discussion. Facilities producing fingerlings make a profit from their trade in fish fry. We had an occasion to question an ethnic minority cooperative member raising fish in an upland cooperative. This facility once bought fish fry from a trader in Mao Dien of Ha Bac Province. The cooperative member complained, "Goodness! They drain the water from the cooperative pond to make a few tens of thousands of dong while the cooperative at the end of the year only receives a multitude of fish equal in size to the dong dong [Puntius semifasciolatus] and can can!" To produce fingerlings from fish fry is an extremely difficult task. We suggest that specific methods be initiated to encourage facilities producing fingerlings to protect the parent fish and to therefore "catch selectively and release compensatively" during appropriate and necessary periods.

With great potential in water surface area, ranks of scientific and technical cadres with much experience in raising fish, a rich source of fish feed and advanced models of fish raising such as Yen So, how can we allow Hanoi to suffer from a shortage of fish? With rational management and use of the fish raising water surface, suitable investment policy and strengthening of coordination and joint-business between state-operated enterprises, collectives and families, we believe that Hanoi can dynamically control the source of products and the food stands can sell fresh fish at least a few times monthly and quarterly to assist in improving the diet of the people living in the inner and outer city.

AGRICULTURE

INITIAL STEPS IN SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURE IN NAM BO

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Mar 85 p 19

[Text]

In recent years, particularly in 1984, the socialist transformation of agriculture in the Southern provinces has made great strides. The readjustment of landholdings in various localities has involved more than 389,000 hectares, which have been distributed to 300,000 poor peasant families with little or no land.

Together with the readjustment of landholdings, more solidarity-for-production teams, production collectives, farming cooperatives, buying-and-selling and credit cooperatives have been set up. By the end of 1984, 23,644 production cooperatives and 365 farming cooperatives have been set up involving 52% of the peasant households and 45% of the cultivated area.

More and more good examples in production and in food-grain delivery to the State have been set. Besides, models of association and cooperation among cooperatives and production collectives, and between collective farming units, and buying-and-selling and credit cooperatives have appeared. This association is aimed at enlarging production, material supply, processing of farm products and marketing and contributing to the increase of incomes in the collective sector. Almost all these units have applied the product-based contract system down to the work group and the individual farmer. This has brought about greater economic efficiency, exerted a good influence on the farmers and created conditions for the collectivization movement to develop both in scope and in depth in the coming years.

More attention has been paid to the training of cadres. In three years (1982 — 1984), 400,000 cadres at the grassroots received training in economic management. This has also contributed to the building of local Party organizations and administrations. In many places, the transformation of agriculture and that of private industry and commerce have been closely linked together. Peasants are encouraged to join collective production organizations which advance gradually to a higher level in order to struggle with the bourgeoisie and the rich peasants, restrict and eventually eliminate every form of exploitation in the countryside, gradually build material and technical bases and welfare projects for the new countryside and form the new socialist man.

CSO: 4200/948

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

TECHNICAL ADVANCES IN HYDROELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese Feb 85 pp 15-17, 23

[Article by Phan Dinh Dai: "The Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Project and the Application of Technical Advances"]

[Text] The most outstanding results of the application of scientific and technical advances are the research on and use of domestic building materials such as the locally available fine sand which has been used instead of the golden one, the plastic additives which have been used with concrete, the superplastic additives which have been used with concrete to build tunnels, and the ashes derived from the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant which have been employed as waterproof screens. Research has been done on the acquisition of some technical equipment to improve construction planning and equipment. Information technique and cybernetics have been employed to regulate production. The author presents some valuable experiences to help continue the application of scientific and technical advances at this worksite and at other large-scale ones in our country. [TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC's note]

At present, the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant is a number one, a key national economic project the construction of which requires intensive investment by our party and state and receives Soviet aid under the form of planning, technical equipment and materials, and construction guidance.

This is one of the large underground hydroelectric projects in the world, and currently the largest one in Southeast Asia.

However, any hydroelectric project always has its own characteristics which must be associated with the peculiar features of both the corresponding river current and the locality in which the project is to be built. The on-the-spot natural conditions and the managerial standard at the worksite will greatly influence the construction speed, which will constantly require appropriate technical and managerial solutions and even a change in the design originally researched and issued by the planning institute.

For this reason, over the past years, a sound scientific and technical guideline has been formulated at the construction site of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant and consists in studying and implementing the plans drawn up by the Soviet Union, on the one hand, and in doing intensive research on the application of technical advances to speed up construction, on the other.

While studying ways to apply technical advances, the worksite has launched a movement for technical improvement and rationalized production, thereby creating a high spirit of labor performance and continuously increasing labor productivity.

The worksite authorities have realized that to introduce scientific and technical advances into production, it is necessary to clearly define the objectives of and tasks involved in scientific and technical activities, to proceed with the organizational task, to cooperate with state agencies and to concentrate forces in order to attain these goals uniformly and completely, and to apply these advances and practically develop their effect.

The long-term (5-year) and short-term (1-year) plans to apply scientific and technical advances have really become part of the production and technical-financial plan of the General Corporation for the Construction of the Da River Hydroelectric Plant.

The General Corporation's 5-year (1983-1987) plan to apply scientific and technical advances focuses on solving these basic problems: "Fully using local and domestic materials to build projects, conducting research on effective use of machine and equipment potentials, and gradually using computers and cybernetics in the process of managing and regulating production."

Nine subject matters on scientific and technical advances were applied in production in 1983 and 17 others were applied in 1984. To date, the General Corporation has finished drawing up a plan to apply the 1984 technical advances.

The following results have been obtained:

A. Use of Local and Domestic Materials To Promote Construction of Various Works

This can be one of the greatest achievements of the worksite. The subject matters which have proven fruitful are as follows:

1. Since 1978 and 1979, fine sand from the Da river has been used instead of the golden sand to be taken from the Lo river according to the USSR technical plan. This method has proven highly effective and is being applied in making 2 million m³ of concrete for the project.
2. Research has been done on using the KDT2 plastic additive with hydraulic concrete. This method has been promptly approved and applied thanks to a close cooperation between the Building Material Institute (at the research center), the Hoa Binh Paper Mill (at the production site) and the General

Corporation for the Construction of the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Plant (at the testing and application site).

The fact that the KDT2 plastic additive meets the hydraulic concrete requirements, that its quality corresponds to that of the CCS and CSD plastic additives of the Soviet Union and that it can be produced right beside the worksite is a typical result of coordination between research, production and application.

Research on the use of the KDT2 plastic additive has spared the worksite the trouble of importing USSR additives and has enabled the state to save a large amount of foreign currency and to take the initiative in construction.

3. Research on the use of the SD-83 plastic additive has been initiated by the Corporation for the Construction of the Da River Hydroelectric Plant in cooperation with the Building Material Institute; its production is being tested and is bringing about a fairly good result and will thus permit the worksite to accelerate the concrete construction of tunnels and to save a noteworthy amount of cement.

4. The use of the Pha Lai thermoelectric ashes in drilling, ejection [phun gia coos] and building waterproof screens for the central section of the Hoa Binh hydraulic project is being experimented with the assistance of the Mining and Geology College and the Testing Center and is offering good prospects of a saving of thousands of tons of cement through the use of these ashes in a compound for filling up "crankcase" caves and making waterproof screens.

The worksite has also successfully used wastes from the Co Dinh (Thanh Hoa) chromite mine earth and the source of domestic liquid glass instead of would-be imported lumpy bentonite and silicate to make drilling the alluvial dam foundation.

B. Procurement of Some Appropriate Technical Equipment To Improve Construction Planning and Equipment

The Soviet Union has provided rather perfect and homogeneous machines and equipment to build works in the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant. Nevertheless, the worksite has researched and applied some hydraulic and mechanical subject matters which have proven highly effective and resulted in increasing construction efficiency.

1. Interesting results have been obtained in applying advances in the technique of employing hydraulic models to serve construction purposes. A hydraulic model has been rapidly built for experimental purposes. Hydraulic characteristics have been determined for the first stage of blocking the Da river current (11 January 1983), a river current blocking technique has been devised and the volume of each type of material to be used to block it most economically has been calculated.

To successfully fight the 1983 floods, various measures were formulated including those aimed at protecting the left bank of the construction-water exhaust canal against damaged caused by strong erosion; a rational structure of the canal roof on the left bank was determined resulting in saving a noticeable volume of steel concrete to be used in construction; measures were also taken to build barrages designed to ensure optimum diversion of the water current so as to protect back-up dikes and downstream foundation pits and so on.

Drainage boats were successfully and safely moved through the construction canal during the great flood days without having to be dismantled and transported by land.

With its increasingly improved equipment, the hydraulic model making laboratory has worked out a long-term research program to resolve a series of problems such as those related to:

--The assessment of hydraulic peculiarities of the current soaking into the dam shoulders; this is necessary for seeking ways to ensure project stability;

--The research on drainage capacities of construction tunnels and on influence of the current on project structure after the second river barrage stage;

--The research on the flight against erosion in the downstream region in order to protect Hoa Binh City;

--The research on stability of the dam roof during the building period; and

--The research on the working system of the energy producing water pipeline network and the energy conveying line of the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Project.

2. Improvement in mechanized equipment and in its management.

--Technically maintaining the electric system of trucks is a subject matter which is being developed satisfactorily with the aid of the Military Technique Institute. At present, the worksite trucks have for the first time been equipped with a new type of regulator called TC-12 which has been designed and produced by us according to a uniform standard, which is easy to repair, inspect and replace and which has proven quite reliable when trucks operate under specific conditions at the worksite. The 500-Truck Enterprise has also put into use battery charging devices capable of modifying the electric current and automatically stabilizing voltage in order to lengthen the battery life. The task of equipping trucks with integrated control devices and electrical trouble diagnosing gadgets with the aim of simplifying the electric technical situation of trucks has also been carried on and one can be completed within the second quarter of 1985.

--Manufacturing tire mounting and dismounting sets as well as hubs for BelAZ trucks is a subject matter which was completed during the second

quarter of 1983. Owing to these sets, repairs have become less arduous and productivity increased by 200 percent.

--While resolving technical problems for its trucks, the worksite has cooperated with the Army Medical Institute in researching the BelAZ truck drivers' working characteristics, which has resulted in accurately assessing their psychological tension, the degree of their working hardship and their energy expenditure and which has led to the compilation of technical data used to formulate an appropriate diet and a rational rest and training system to maintain them in good health for a long period of time.

3. The transformation of paligon to produce large-sized prefabricated panels used in building multistory houses was basically completed in 1984 together with a structural part of an unusable precast concrete platform provided by the Ministry of Building. This platform has been transformed and redesigned by the General Corporation for the Building of the Da River Hydroelectric Plant into a prefabricated platform of high output and quality.

Paligon manufacture has been improved and turned into an enterprise capable of producing not only large panels to build multistory houses but also precast concrete used in building principal works.

In the remaining years of the 5-year plan (1983-1985), efforts will be continued to solve the problem of mechanizing, improving and perfecting the building of multistory houses with large-sized prefabricated panels in order to further accelerate construction, to save raw materials and to raise the precast concrete output to 1,700 m³ per month.

C. Application of Advances in Information Technique and Cybernetics in Managing and Regulating Production at Worksite

This trend involves various problems such as improving the automatic telephone network used to direct production and conducting research on the use of operational microelectronic systems to manage materials and equipment and to perform calculations for the project accounting.

1. Research on the use of a remote-control automatic detection and protection system (abbreviated as RAMY-4-SD) to protect the technical material storehouse of the worksite has been conducted with the aid of the Computers and Cybernetics Institute of the Vietnam Science Institute.

The RAMY-4-SD system can give information on the date, time and place of any trouble or breakdown in the storehouse, thus enabling the man on duty quickly to grasp the situation and cope with it; this system is highly reliable. Beginning with the proper use of this operational micro-electronic system, the worksite will manage materials and equipment by means of a larger system in the coming years if it is fitted with computers by the state.

2. A 500-number/automatic telephone switchboard has been restroed and put into operation with the assistance of the Army Signal Command.

This switchboard was designed and completely supplied by the Soviet Union but at the time its installation was begun, over 60 percent of its equipment was found defective because of transportation and preservation shortcomings. This caused a very great difficulty to the worksite at a time when it lacked replacement equipment. However, to date, over 80 percent of the defective equipment has been rehabilitated and the switchboard has ensured continuous operation of 400 hired telephones and maintained thorough information by coordinating with a magnetic system.

The general corporation has drawn up a plan to receive and develop a wireless talking network to ensure thorough information under whatever circumstance that may arise during the production process.

Generally speaking, over the past years, the Hoa Binh hydroelectric worksite has applied many technical advances with high effectiveness.

From these results, we have drawn the following experiences:

1. It is still very necessary and highly effective to apply scientific and technical advances during the production process at any worksite even though the latter has been fully equipped.
2. All technical advances that are applied to production must be selected and must absolutely bring about a practical result. Once their effectiveness has been assessed, efforts must be decidedly concentrated on them instead of uselessly investing in subject matters whose useful objectives cannot yet been determined.
3. To quickly apply the research results to production, it is necessary to combine science with production while the agencies engaged in research, production and implementation must closely cooperate, make their decisions known to each other and correct implementation shortcomings. This form of science-production cooperation will have the greatest effect.
4. Such a form of science-production alliance must be bound by responsibilities as defined in an economic contract with provisions on rewards, penalties and joint responsibility.
5. A sound organizational system must be established to create conditions for scientific research cadres to become attached to production, to perceive the urgent requirements of the production process and thus to do their job enthusiastically. Conversely, research agencies and individuals must passionately study realities.

To reduce commutation and daily life difficulties, the heads of both contracting agencies must attach the greatest importance to the above-mentioned problem.

6. In the near future, the organizational form of "production-science-technique federation" must be considered and applied vigorously, gradually, selectively and very effectively.
7. For projects enjoying foreign aid, the support of the foreign countries involved must be secured in order to ensure success for any research into the application of new technique.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

REGULATIONS ON PROTECTING COMMUNICATIONS LINES ISSUED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Apr 85 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Regulations on Protecting Communication Lines Promulgated"]

[Text] On 27 March the Council of Ministers issued a decree and promulgated regulations on protecting communication lines throughout the nation.

In addition to the decree there were regulations of three chapters which clearly stated the general regulations, the missions of the echelons and sectors, and regulations to ensure the safety of communication lines. The people's committees of the provinces, municipalities, and special zones directly under the central level have the mission of guiding and supervising the relevant sectors in the localities in educating all strata of people to clearly understand the significance and importance of communication lines, and the state laws on that topic, so that everyone can participate in protecting them. The districts, villages, and equivalent levels must be assigned responsibility for protecting the communication lines passing through the locality. The Posts and Telecommunications General Department and the Ministry of Interior will guide the governmental echelons in protecting the communication lines, guide the bases in the sector in perfecting the communication lines protection forces, and coordinate with the local administrations, public security police, army, and sectors in organizing patrolling and guarding to protect the communication lines. The Ministry of Interior will guide the governmental echelons in combining protection of communication lines with the movement to protect security, guide the local public security police in recommending plans to consolidate and organize forces to defend the communication lines in the locality, tightly manage and take steps to prevent and stop criminals and groups which illegally harbor, consume, or buy and sell the various kinds of communication lines, and promptly investigate and solve violations of communication lines so that such violators can be strictly dealt with according to law.

When surveying, designing, and constructing buildings, roads, water conservancy projects, electric power projects, broadcasting projects, or other works, the collective and private organs must obey the technical regulations regarding the safety of communication lines. When it is necessary to move communication lines to build new projects, the organ building the new project must discuss with the organ owning the communication lines the plan and time for moving the lines.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

EDITORIAL ADVOCATES IMPROVED TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Apr 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Rearranging Production and Renewing Management in Communications and Transportation Sector"]

[Text] Complying with the resolutions of the Party Central Committee and the decisions of the Council of Ministers, during more than the past 2 years, the communications and transportation sector has rearranged 18 production and trade federations and many independent enterprises directly subordinate to the ministry in accordance with area and specialized sector, more than 100 corporations directly subordinate to services, and more than 600 cooperatives under direct district subordination. In management, the agencies of the ministry, services and district bureaus were partially rearranged. With rearrangement of production and management organization, the communications and transportation sector has won its first victory in achieving order and raising the capabilities of communications and transportation while simultaneously creating a foundation for strongly shifting to economic accounting, socialist business, application of technical advances and promotion of specialized sector management.

The entire sector, from the central to the local area, has begun to develop a spirit of collective ownership, rising to complete the plan along a course of "productivity, quality and effectiveness" in all three aspects of transportation, capital construction and industrial production.

Results have been achieved in transportation thanks to the effective development of organizations rearranged along a course of current, goods, line and area specialization; with coordination, decentralization and labor division between the central and the local area, between inland waterway, ocean, motor vehicle and railroad routes, and between rudimentary and mechanized means to form moderation centers at the major communications bottlenecks in each area. Control of strategic goods in the state plan such as grain, cement, domestic trade goods, imported fertilizer, and coal for power plants, transportation for the border provinces, long distance sea transportation and transportation to Laos have all improved over 1983; passenger transportation exceeded planned levels.

The water transportation sector throughout the country received development priority, shouldering the responsibility for 36.1 percent in tonnage and 81.2 percent in ton-kilometers of the total transportation volume. Local provincial and district water transportation is developing a leading force role in moving freight from shallow to deep water locations and in transportation within the

province, between provinces and within the immediate area. In some provinces such as Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Hau Giang, An Giang, and Tien Giang, the volume of water transportation within the provinces has attained levels of more than 80 percent in tonnage and ton-kilometers. In a great many districts, the transportation volume is primarily conducted on inland waterways. The Red River line is beginning to achieve a synchronized program with an objective of nearly 100 self-propelled river craft of fair speed in order to gradually reduce the use of motor vehicles on the Haiphong, Hanoi and Viet Tri line. Sea transportation of the central and local areas has a developing momentum both in ship units and scope of operation, in 1984 achieving the highest economic effectiveness since 1976. Application of a synchronized program with an objective of mixed sea and river transportation is being initially achieved for ship units with carrying capacities of about 1,000 tons to operate directly from the Mekong River Delta to the Red River Delta, which although still in the testing stage, has opened fine expectations for a transportation formula with high economic effectiveness. Although rail transportation still has difficulties in material facilities and functional weaknesses, efforts have been made to increase the amount of north-south transportation by 2.12 times over 1978. Motor vehicle transportation, after rearrangement in accordance with line and double-headed freight specialization, has well-developed a mission of transportation to the border and highland provinces, transportation to Laos, and short-haul transportation within the central areas. For the first time, trucks from a number of border provinces basically do not have to make indiscriminate return trips. Transportation at the district level has been partially rearranged in organization and some progress has been made in the use of collective and privately owned transportation elements with mechanized and rudimentary water and land means in the transportation of grain, fertilizer and construction materials within the district area.

In capital construction, after rearranging area federations decentralized to the local area and achieving the precept of the "central-local-state-people working together in communications" in all areas but especially in the districts and provinces, appreciable progress has been made. The total output value achieved exceeded planned levels by 20 percent. In new construction, efforts have been concentrated on totally completing key projects in priority order. Many highway sections around Hanoi have and are receiving accelerated construction; opening a number of road lines with the active assistance of the people in the provinces. The construction plans have been achieved for many bridges demanding high technology and designed and constructed by us such as the Chuong Duong, An Duong, Pho Lu, Sa Dec, etc. bridges.

In industrial production, restoration repair has been primary with coordination between both mechanized and rudimentary means, and between transportation means and freight handling equipment. Thanks to arrangement of machine organization along a product specialization course coordinating federations of many enterprises within and outside the sector, not only did the total output value of the entire sector last year exceed planned levels by 26.2 percent, 20 percent more than the previous year, but many products of high economic effectiveness were placed in use such as self-propelled 100-ton barges specializing in hauling rice on the Haiphong-Hanoi line, 600-ton ocean-river ships, 1,000 and 2,000-ton barges, and 1,000-ton ocean-river ships which we self-designed and

built. An increase in repaired products over previous years partially overcame the situation of idle equipment waiting for repair and increased the equipment use coefficient.

The results above are first of all due to a thorough understanding of the recent resolutions of the Party Central Committee, constant concern for improving production and management organization, firm coordination within and outside the sector and in the central and local area, and exploitation of every local and available potential of forces, production, science and technology, supplies and materials. Maintenance, restoration and full use of the present material and technical base with in depth investment is primary while supplementing a new material and technical base at the same time with high productivity and quality to further increase capacity. In supervision ideology, productivity, quality and effectiveness are the objective. Regularly improve and gradually perfect organization and management along a course of in depth and area specialization and following a production line specializing in current, goods, means, projects and products coordinating production federations. Achieve rational work division and decentralization, strengthen the collective ownership of the primary level units, implement business accounting and resist subsidization. Strengthen planned operations and shift strongly from supervision to command.

The advances made are significant but compared with the requirements for being "prompt, safe and thoroughly understood," are still at a low level. Along with the objective difficulties of constant imbalances in fuel, equipment, scarce or unstable supply dumps, and transportation forces without reserves and constant unexpected situations, production and management aspects still have weaknesses requiring effort to overcome. Transportation does not yet promptly answer the requirements of supporting production, construction, daily living, and national defense and security. Productivity, equality and effectiveness are still not high. Labor division and decentralization in economic management and operations command still have unclear and unsynchronized elements, transformation of production relations is still incomplete, and the application of scientific and technical advances to transportation is still not widespread or firm. Efforts have not been concentrated on uniformly resolving material conditions for the better operation of transportation means; the freight handling step is still an especially weak link. Passenger service quality is still low.

Illuminated by resolutions six and seven of the Party Central Committee and the mission of the 1985 state plan, the entire communications and transportation sector from the central to the local area is striving to overcome difficulties, develop the advantages and composite strengths, fully exploit every potential, strengthen management and operations, well-organize the socialist emulation movement, and highly develop a spirit of collective ownership in well-achieving labor discipline, resisting negativism and resisting the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. Production arrangement is being made a stable procedure with specific and rational production lines for development in depth; coordinating effective achievement of programs applying synchronized scientific and technical advances with objectives; and promoting business and accounting aimed at making sector production develop uniformly and firmly in all three aspects of transportation, communications construction and industry to better serve the national economy and daily living, to strengthen national defense and security, and to fulfill international obligations.

10 June 1985

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

HOANG LIEN SON NEEDS BETTER INLAND WATERWAY TRANSPORTATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Anh Binh: "Hoang Lien Son Develops Inland Waterway Transportation Potential, a Proper Course"]

[Text] The inland waterway transportation means presently managed by the Hoang Lien Son communications and transportation service have a total carrying capacity of thousands of tons. In addition, there are nearly 6,000 tons with the ships, boats and barges of the construction sector, Song Thai Cooperative and Yen Binh District (the district in which Thac Ba Lake is located). In 1985, the Hoang Lien Son communications and transportation service is striving for an additional 400 tons in inland waterway transportation means and considers that a critically important requirement.

The province has the Red River line running parallel to the railroad, operating regularly from Yen Bai City to the piers in Viet Tri, Hanoi, Haiphong and Quang Ninh. Upriver to the north, due to river bed structure and the shallow water season, the line from Yen Bai to Pho Lu is only operated about 3 months out of the year. The Chay River current is strong with many dangerous rapids and the use of ships and boats on this line is virtually impossible but in the lower reaches of the river, Thac Ba Lake, a large hydroelectric reservoir has been formed, convenient for the two districts surrounding the lake and for cities in the province. The operation of these inland waterways has increased each year. During 1984, the planned transportation volume level was exceeded by 13 percent. More than 190,000 passengers were carried by inland waterways (primarily in the Thac Ba Lake area), exceeding planned levels by 17 percent. If compared with the total water, land and freight transportation volume, inland waterways carried 10 percent of the freight tons and achieved 30 percent of the ton-kilometers. The number of passengers using inland waterway transportation, although in only a few populated locations next to Thac Ba Lake, amounted to 30 percent of those using motor vehicles on the road network from the provincial capital to the districts. Of course, we cannot deny the role and effectiveness of land transportation due to its own unique advantages but if we know how to operate in answering the requirements of large volume, long distance transportation, the inland waterways in Hoang Lien Son will produce great effectiveness such as in the transportation of coal and cement from Quang Ninh, Haiphong and Yen Bai. In 1984, the provincial barge fleet hauled more than 10,000 tons of coal back from Quang Ninh. There are local coal mines in the upper reaches of the Thac Ba Lake area and provincial cement enterprises on the banks of the lower reaches. There are also coal mines on the Red River and the sugarcane

area of Van Yen and Tran Yen districts has a volume of raw materials for transportation to local sugar and liquor enterprises amounting to about 5,000 tons annually. The freight volumes above do not yet count the many kinds of commodity materials required by agricultural production, construction and export which are transported to and from the province in large amounts. If the inland waterway potential is not fully utilized with reliance placed only on motor vehicles and the railroad, transportation will be very expensive and passive. The director of the Hoang Lien Son land and water transportation corporation stated that the motor vehicle fuel consumption objective in the corporation per weight and route distance unit is double that of inland waterways; and the cost of inland waterway transportation is cheaper by 2.5 times. The Hoang Lien Son communications and transportation sector has had a boat and ship building enterprise. From a small unit building only ferries and wooden boats, it now can build 50 to 100-ton barges and ships seating 100 passengers. The ranks of workers and the facility here are able to assist in developing the means of inland waterway transportation. Besides the inland waterway forces managed by the communications and transportation service, districts along the rivers and Thac Ba Lake can organize transportation units on a small and suitable scale to conduct short-distance transportation within the local area in the spirit of fully utilizing the water surface and on the basis of calculating the most favorable and economical factors. Of the 17 districts and cities of Hoang Lien Son, according to minimum examination, the five that can regularly use inland waters are Yen Bai City and the districts of Tran Yen, Van Yen, Yen Binh and Luc Yen. Yen Binh has only recently organized a rudimentary 30-ton capacity boat unit. Transportation boat forces of the collective area and families in other locations are virtually nonexistent or exist in insignificant numbers at a time in which the province has the lumber available for boat building. The communications and transportation service observed that the practice of relying on mechanized land transportation is still fairly widespread. On the other hand, there is still no application of policy to encourage the development of inland waterway transportation such as: material supply, pricing and the failure to thoroughly organize water and land connecting terminals. Working with the long distance transportation boat group of the Hoang Lien Son water and land transportation corporation, we noticed that the ranks of boat captains, sailors and port freight handlers work actively and earn high incomes thanks to volume, trip, freight maintenance and operational means day contracts. They are able to self-maintain, remove rust and repaint the transportation equipment and place it back in service. However, it cannot be said that the piers at Yen Bai City have all the requirements of a river port. The passenger ship landings on Thac Ba Lake are also crude. The transportation means round trip use efficiency is fairly high but if the the water and land connecting terminals were well-organized and if the piers and offloading equipment were a little better organized, surely with these means and those to be added this year, the inland waterway sector of Hoang Lien Son will be more highly effective. In a highland province able to develop inland waterway transportation in a fairly favorable manner at a time in which energy conservation requirements are critical, it is the correct course. In conjunction with railroads and highways, if inland waterways are strengthened, surely transportation efforts in support of production, life and combat readiness in a border province will have increasingly higher effectiveness.

7300

CSO: 4209/394

LABOR

COLLEGE STUDENTS SPEND SUMMER VACATIONS WORKING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Apr 85 p 2

['Readers' Letters' column: "Promptly Sign Contracts for Use of Student Laborers"]

[Text] During the summer vacation months of the past few years, many colleges in Hanoi have arranged for thousands of students to participate in labor at the Pha Lai Power Plant, in signal communications system and housing construction, medical examination and treatment, and in art presentations in support of the soldiers on the northern border. In Ho Chi Minh City, 19,700 students contributed 300,000 man-days at the Tri An hydroelectric powerhouse work site, at work sites in new economic zones in Duyen Hai District, receiving elementary vocational and sector training at many enterprises, assisting to write the histories of a number of ward and district party organizations or surveying and classifying houses, designing new houses, and moving slum housing in a number of the wards.

These activities by college students return economic benefits to the nation, train the new socialist man and create additional income for the students.

It is suggested that we continue this year to organize beneficial summer days for the students. Enterprises, work sites and local areas must promptly set forth requirements on the number of students to work and join the schools in discussing methods of overcoming difficulties and obstacles in the use of student laborers. The college students are expecting that such contracts be signed soon in order to have memorable days of summer--summer days of labor for socialism.

Pham Quynh Hoa
Teacher

7300
CSO: 4209/393

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

MEDICAL EXPORT-IMPORT CORPORATION FORMED--(VNA News Release) With the approval of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Public Health has just set up a medical export-import corporation, called Vimedimex for short, under the Vietnamese Federation of Pharmaceutical Enterprises. Vimedimex is responsible for unifying the management of medicines and pharmaceuticals and for importing the raw materials and secondary materials to produce medicines and drugs, pharmaceutical chemicals for testing, eyeglasses, specialized technical materials used in the medical sector, etc. The Ministry of Public Health will promulgate and manage an export-import list for Vimedimex in order to both ensure exports and preserve the nation's natural resources, as well as serving the mission of preventing and treating illness and improving the people's health. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Mar 85 p 4] 5616

CSO: 4209/370

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

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

Đỗ An [DOOX AN]

Member of the CPV Committee and Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Nam Ninh; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Nguyễn Văn An [NGUYEENX VAWN AN]

Alternate Member of the CPV Central Committee; Secretary of the CPV Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Trần Văn At [TRAANF VAWN AATS]

Member of the CPV Committee and Chairman of the Handicrafts Cooperative Federation Board, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Phan Văn Bảy [PHAN VAWN BAAYR]

Director of the Public Health Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Bùi Thế Bình [BUIF THEES BINHF]

Standing Member of the CPV Committee and Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Group, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Dương Văn Bình [ZUWOWNG VAWN BINHS]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Nam City, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Lê Thị Canh [LEE THIJ CANH]

Member of the CPV Committee and Deputy Director of the State Bank, Ha Nam Ninh Province; her name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Trình Xuân Duyệt [TRINHJ XUAAN ZUYEEN]

Standing Member of the CPV Committee and Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Thanh Liem District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Bùi Xuân Dương [BUIF XUAAN ZUWOWNG]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoa Lu District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Hoàng Thọ Đan [HOANGF THOJ DAN], Colonel

Standing Member of the CPV Committee and Director of the Public Security Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Nguyễn Cao Dien [NGUYEENX CAO DIEENF]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghĩa Hưng District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Thạch Văn Điều [THACHJ VAWN DIEEUS]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Duy Tiên District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

²
Lê Hai [LEE HAIR]

Member of the CPV Committee and Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

[~]
Vu Hanh [VUX HANHF]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Ly Nhan District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

[^]
Trần Xuân Huân [TRAANF XUAAN HUAAN]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Nam Dinh City; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

[^]
Đinh Gia Huân [DINH GIA HUAANS]

Standing Member of the CPV Committee and Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

[~]
Nguyễn Hữu Khai [NGUYEENX HUWUX KHAIR]

Member of the CPV Committee and Head of the Organization Department of the CPV Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

[^]
Nguyễn Đức Khiêm [NGUYEENX DUWCS KHIEEM]

Member of the CPV Committee and Deputy Director of the Communications and Transportation Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

[^]
Đặng Khôi [DAWNGJ KHOOI]

Member of the CPV Committee and Director of the Engineering Factory, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Xinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Đỗ Khắc Khoan [DOOX KHAWCS KHOAN]

Secretary of the CPV Committee; Ninh Binh City, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Lê Quang Khuê [LEE QUANG KHUEE]

Director of the Electric Power Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Phan Thanh Ky [PHAN THANH KYF]

Member of the CPV Committee and Director of the Water Conservancy Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Hoàng Lanh [HOANGF LANH]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Gia Vien District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Nguyễn Quốc Mậu [NGUYEENX QUOCCS MAAUJ]

Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; Secretary of the Executive Committee of the CPV Committee, Nam Dinh City; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Đinh Hữu Nam [DINH HUWUX NAM]

Member of the CPV Committee and Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Lê Thị Ngân [LEE THIJ NGAAN]

Member of the CPV Committee and Secretary of the Trade Union Federation, Ha Nam Ninh Province; her name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Trần Thị Nghiên [TRAANF THIJ NGHIEEN]

Member of the CPV Committee and President of the Women's Union, Ha Nam Ninh Province; her name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Trinh Văn Nhi [TRINHJ VAWN NHI]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Xuan Thuy District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Phạm Quang Nhung [PHAMJ QUANG NHUWOWNGJ]

Director of the Grain Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Bùi Văn Phường [BUIF VAWN PHUWOWNG]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Tam Diep District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Trần Quang [TRAANF QUANG]

Acting Head of the Inspection Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Nguyễn Văn San [NGUYEENX VAWN SAN]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Y Yen District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Bùi Xuân Sơn [BUIF XUAAN SOWN]

Member of the CPV Committee and Director of the Agriculture Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Nguyễn Công Sơn [NGUYEENX COONG SOWN]

Director of the Education Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

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Vu Gia Tham [VUX GIA THAM]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Vu Ban District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Trần Đăng Thành [TRAANF DAWNG THANH], Colonel

Standing Member of the CPV Committee and Commander of the Military Command, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Lai Xuân Thế [LAIJ XUAAN THEES]

Member of the CPV Committee and Director of the Building Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Phạm Văn Thế [PHAMJ VAWN THEES]

Director of the Marine Products Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Trần Minh Thoa [TRAANF MINH THOA]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Tam Diep City, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Phạm Văn Thoe [PHAMJ VAWN THOCS]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Kim Son District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Đỗ Văn Thuận [DOOX VAWN THUAAN]

Member of the CPV Committee and Director of the Commerce Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Bùi Văn Thuận [BUIF VAWN THUAANJ]

Deputy Director of the Legal Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

2
Pham Thuy [PHAMJ THUYR]

Director of the War Invalids and Social Welfare Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Ha Tri Thuc [HAF TRIS THUWCS]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoang Long District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Tran Tich [TRAANF TICHHS]

Member of the CPV Committee and Acting Director of the Finance Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Nguyen Trong Tiep [NGUYEENX TRONGJ TIEEPS]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Nam Ninh District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Vu Tinh [VUX TINHS]

Member of the CPV Committee and Director of the Industry Department, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Le Duc Toan [LEE DUWCS TOANF]

Director of the Labor Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

To Xuan Toan [TOO XUAAN TOANF]

Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; Secretary of the CPV Committee, Xuan Thuy District; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Nguyễn Đức Triều [NGUYEENX DUWCS TRIEUF]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Đỗ Mạnh Tru [DOOX MANHJ TRUJ]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Binh Luc District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Trần Văn Truyền [TRAANF VAWN TRUYEENF]

Standing Member of the CPV Committee and Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

Trình Quốc Ý [TRINHJ QUOOC S YS]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Kim Bang District, Ha Nam Minh Province; his name was included in the list of candidates for the election to the Ha Nam Ninh Province People's Council for the 1985-1989 term. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 5 Apr 85 pp 2, 3)

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