

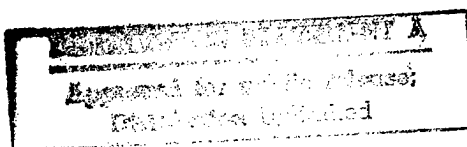
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1 June 1985

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INDONESIA

NU INVOLVEMENT IN PPP INFIGHTING DESCRIBED

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 30 Mar 85 p 13

[Text] Conflict in the PPP [Development Union Party] has reached the final round. A new challenger has entered the arena: the Nahdatul Ulama [NU]. In a statement in Bandung last week, Mahbub Djunaidi, a member of the NU PB [Executive Board], declared that the NU is urging the DPP [Central Executive Council] of the PPP to call a special congress immediately to deal with the current crisis.

NU's insistence will apparently expedite the "final battle" in the PPP crisis. Although since the Situbondo congress last year the NU has returned to the policy of 1926 and has left practical politics, most of the PPP membership is from the NU. In the DPR [parliament], for example, about half the members of the F-PP [Development Union Faction] are NU members. The NU's change of position will therefore greatly affect the conflict in the PPP.

The NU is not only urging a special congress. Mahbub told PIKIRAN RAKYAT last week that Zamroni, as chairman of the PPP DPP, has been tasked with forming a special congress committee to be headed by Syah Manaf. Syah Manaf has also been okayed as candidate for chairman of the PPP DPP, to replace Naro at the special congress.

NU's entrance into the PPP conflict began with the ringing of a telephone. On 18 March, at his office at the NU PB, Syah Manaf received a telephone call: He and Mahbub Djunaidi were being asked by NU elder Kiai [Islamic scholar] As'ad Syamsul Arifin to meet Rais Am Kiai Achmad Siddiq in Jember, and from there to go to Situbondo to see Kiai As'ad. Two days later, Syah and Mahbub left for Jember and Situbondo.

The meeting at Kiai As'ad's house at the Salafiyah Syafiiyah Islamic boarding school was held in the evening of 20 March. Five people attended: Kiai As'ad and his assistant, Zahrawi Musa, Kiai Achmad Siddiq, Syah Manaf, and Mahbub. "We talked as individuals, not as the NU PB. The NU PB was not actually involved," said Syah Manaf.

According to Mahbub, Kiai As'ad urged that Zamroni, in accordance with PPP organizational procedures, should form a PPP emergency congress committee.

"The Kiai wanted Syah Manaf to be chairman of the committee, since we know he had attended the meeting in Cipayung, and, in fact, he was the leader of the meeting. He was considered knowledgeable on the latest PPP developments. The Kiai also wanted Syah, through the emergency congress, to become the new general chairman of the PPP DPP. It's all right to 'want,' isn't it?"

Mahbub rejected the idea that through its involvement in the PPP crisis the NU is finding fault with congress decisions. "We continue to hold firmly to congress decisions. In fact, NU no longer has political connections with any political organization. But as individuals we support NU people in the political organizations. It's only fitting, then, isn't it, that we should want NU people to be PPP leaders and not just voters?" he asked.

Abdurrahman Wahid confirmed that the NU is not organizationally involved in the conflict in the PPP. The ones involved are NU members who are active in the PPP in such bodies as the MPP [Party Deliberative Council], the DPW's [Regional Executive Councils] and the DPC's [Branch Executive Councils]. "Take me, for instance. I am not involved in what is going on in the PPP. That shows it is a matter of individuals," he said.

Abdurrahman and Mahbub reportedly have been prohibited by Kiai As'ad from getting mixed up in the PPP crisis now since he wants them to see to the NU only. It is said that actually the one originally championed by the NU to succeed Naro was Zamroni, because of his position as chairman of the PPP DPP. Since Zamroni appeared uncertain about it, Syah Manaf, who is a member of the PPP MPP, was proposed.

Zamroni himself declined to comment. He merely admitted that about 2 weeks ago he was contacted to "clean out members of the F-PP PANSUS [Special Committee] who do not approve of the Pancasila [five basic principles of the Indonesian republic] principle." The ones who contacted him were people who want the group hesitant about Pancasila as sole principle to be replaced. "I agree, as long as the change is made constitutionally," said Zamroni with caution. By "constitutionally" he meant by decision of the DPP, and the DPP he referred to would be the new DPP to be selected by the special congress.

There has been much discussion recently about the report that a change is to take place soon in F-PP leadership. Word has it that the Sudardji group is planning to replace people in the Naro group of the F-PP.

The Naro group apparently continues convinced that Naro's position is still strong and that there will not be a special congress. "What would a special congress be for?" asked SEKJEN [Secretary General] Mardinsyah. If there is to be a special congress, it will be after the 1987 general election, since, he said, President Soeharto has approved use of the Kaaba symbol for these 5 years.

Deputy SEKJEN Husni Thamrin also is certain that the government will not approve of the methods of the Syariffudin Harahap-Syah Manaf group, which

are causing unrest. "Even if these are tolerated now, how can we think that the government will keep on tolerating such things in the future? The government respects constitutions, and, moreover, the government is promoting an era of development of law," he said.

The government appears always to want constitutional procedures. Constitutionally, special congresses are provided for in the constitution and bylaws of the PPP. If most of the 284 branches of the PPP in Indonesia should demand a special congress, the government probably would approve. That is evidently the channel that will be used.

The NU controls enough PPP branches in several regions, especially in Java, for initiation of "grass-roots demand" for a special congress. In several other regions, a number of people who are disturbed or offended by Naro will probably add to the "chorus" demanding a special congress. That being the case, a special congress would be called immediately.

The likelihood of Syah Manaf's replacing Naro may not be very great because of the role of the government, which appears to lean toward Sulastomo. The NU evidently is aware of this. "If Sulastomo become general chairman, the NU must get the positions of deputy general chairman and secretary general," said a prominent NU person.

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CSO: 4213/207

INDONESIA

DAILIES COMMENT ON BANDUNG DECLARATION, SPIRIT

BK290728 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Press review]

[Text] BERITA YUDHA considers that the Bandung declaration is the (?maximal) achievement of Asian and African nations in the effort to protect the integrity of their spirit of unity. Should there be any difference here or there, BERITA YUDHA says that it is still within the framework of the spirit engraved 30 years ago at the same place. According to BERITA YUDHA, briefly speaking, the Bandung declaration is a brilliant achievement for the Asian and African nations, while for Indonesia itself, the several compliments and good luck wishes received for being the host of the 30th anniversary commemoration of the Asian-African conference can be claimed with valuable pride.

SUARA KARYA is of the opinion that the dimension of the success of the Bandung meeting is not unlimited. It is not the forum that is expected to patch up all aspirations and problems that arise in various countries in Asian and African regions. SUARA KARYA says that what is important in the Bandung declaration is the promotion of cooperation through more appropriate regional and international forums that adhere firmly to the Bandung spirit. This fact was stressed as well by President Suharto when he addressed the commemoration of the Asian-African conference. Therefore, the Bandung declaration should be used as a tool to bring about deeper awareness of the nations in this region for the benefit of their long-term struggle.

According to ANGKATAN BERSEJATA, the most significant outcome of the Bandung meeting is the understanding of all parties to distinguish problems that should be given particular attention so as not to destroy the existing spirit of unity. On the other hand, ANGKATAN BERSEJATA adds, it should be realized that the objective of the struggle is not limited to political issues alone, but also includes social, economic, and cultural aspects. The 10 principles of Bandung remain the spirit of the struggle of the Asian and African peoples against apartheid.

KOMPAS specially comments on the presence of the former foreign minister of the Philippines, Carlos Romulo, in Bandung. KOMPAS says that the presence of Romulo, who is 86 years old now, reminds us of his role and the situation in Bandung 30 years ago, whereby he took part in formulating the 10 principles

of Bandung. However, the presence of Romulo without other Asian-African conference initiators who are deceased now has led to various interpretations. According to KOMPAS, a person can be physically old but his spirit and the product of his career will remain eternal. KOMPAS adds that if the April 1985 Bandung declaration sounds rather moderate when compared to the principles adopted 30 years ago, it should be objectively related to the complexity of problems in the present era. This daily firmly reports that the Bandung spirit has never cooled down so that the present leaders dutifully fan the spirit in facing current challenges.

CSO: 4213/217

INDONESIA

NEW FARM CREDIT SYSTEM DESCRIBED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 28 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]. Jakarta, KOMPAS--President Soeharto stated that credit still needed by farmers for the 1985 planting season will not be provided in any type of package and that only the credit needed will be supplied. The purpose of this policy is to teach farmers and credit managers the meaning of credit, so that they will have healthy operations and be able to expand.

The chief of state made this statement when Engr Wardoyo, junior minister for food production, called on him at the Bina Graha on Wednesday [27 March]. The junior minister reported on preparations for the 1985 planting season, including further action on the termination of BIMAS [Mass Guidance agricultural program] credits for rice as well as nonrice crops beginning this season.

He explained that, although BIMAS credits are being stopped, farmers still needing credit will be helped through village unit cooperatives [KUD's] that meet requirements. For that purpose, an inventory has been made, which revealed that 1,426 KUD's fulfill requirements for serving as credit channels. These requirements include good organization and healthy business operations, plus classification as "B" by the Department of Cooperatives, which indicates experience in handling credit through savings, loans, advances, etc. Furthermore, participating KUD's must declare their willingness to serve as credit channels, and, if they have channeled credit in the past, at least 60 percent must have been repaid.

Since new credits will no longer consist of packages, Wardoyo said, if a farmer only needs fertilizer, for example, he will be given credit only for fertilizer. Furthermore, a farmer who requests credit must meet requirements, which include full repayment of 1984 planting season credits and at least 60 percent repayment of credits for the 1984-85 season.

Credit interest has been set at 12 percent per annum, which consists of a PKK [expansion unknown] premium of 1.5 percent, 2 percent for the KUD involved, 7 percent for the Indonesian People's Bank [BRI], and 1.5 percent for BRI risk. In order to assist a KUD in channeling credit, the BRI will make an advance payment of half of the KUD's 2 percent at the time credit is provided. The remaining 1 percent will be paid when the credit has been repaid.

1 June 1985

INDONESIA

INVESTMENT PRIORITY RATING LIST TO BE REVISED

Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 29 Mar 85 pp 1, 11

[Text] Jakarta, SUARA KARYA--The current Priority Rating List (DSP) is to be reviewed fully, since many items are inappropriate and irrelevant. Because of the rapid pace of development, the DSP issued by the Capital Investment Coordination Board (BKPM) has become inaccurate and unrealistic, causing the DSP to give a false appearance of being fully allocated.

Ginandjar Kartasasmita, acting chairman of the BKPM and MENMUD UP3-DN [junior minister for domestic product production], told the Jakarta press on Thursday [28 March] that checks made in several regions revealed irregularities in projects. Some projects approved for development did not actually fulfill requirements, such as, for example, preparation of raw materials.

A comprehensive review of the DSP is also prompted by the fact that many projects have not been developed. "There are many of them, but the exact number is still being investigated," said Ginandjar.

Ginandjar's statement was in response to indications from some quarters that there have been manipulations of investment permits by parties seeking to protect their businesses. In order to prevent the entrance of new investors in certain sectors, those parties have tried to get as many investment permits as possible in their sectors in order to give the false impression of full allocation. The permits were never used, but in the DSP issued by the BKPM those sectors were declared closed to new investment. (SUARA KARYA, 27 March 1985)

Ginandjar said that the many imports of certain items afford strong evidence of such falsity in the appearance of full allocation, since investment for the production of these goods is declared in the DSP to be closed. "It's strange that these imports continue in spite of the fact that investments have been made in that sector," he said.

He declared that permits for projects will be cancelled if the projects have not be realized in 3 years.

Up to now, 4 to 7 years have been given for realization of projects approved by permanent permit (SPT) from the BKPM, but realization is now limited to 3 years, except for certain types of investment requiring long periods of preparation, such as for agrobusiness and certain types of manufacturing.

In answer to a question, Ginandjar said that the BKPM has cancelled four or five projects for which permits had been granted but which had never been developed.

Exports Always Open

The government will always issue permits for projects producing items for export even though their respective sectors in the DSP are fully allocated. This is for the purpose of accumulating foreign exchange to support development activities, he said.

In the past, the BKPM compiled the DSP based on input or proposals from the departments technically involved. In the future, the acting BKPM chairman stated, compilation of the DSP will involve two-way communication, meaning that the DSP will be drafted based on dialogue between the BKPM and the technical departments. In this way, optimal data will be obtained on realistic development potential.

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CSO: 4213/207

INDONESIA

NEW AIR FORCE STRUCTURE OUTLINED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 29 Mar 85 p 12

[Text] Pekanbaru, KOMPAS--Under the reorganization to begin on 1 April, the Air Force [AU] headquarters organization will have three deputies, namely, deputy for operations, deputy for personnel and deputy for logistics. There will also be an assistant KSAU [Air Force chief of staff] for financial planning. The current Inspectorate General will be retained.

In addition to the staff deputies, there will be two Air Force Operations Commands (KOOPSAU): one for the western region (KOOPSAU I), based in Jakarta, and one for the eastern region (KOOPSAU II), based in Ujungpandang. Each will be commanded by a KOOPSAU commander. The current five-region KODAU [Air Force Command] system will thereby be abolished.

A KOOPSAU commander will directly command all air bases in his region. Each base will be commanded by a squadron air base commander. A base commander will have full control of squadrons at his base. These will consist of air, technical, radar, guided missile, AU Special Forces (formerly KOPASGAT [Rapid Deployment Force Command]) squadrons, plus base and hospital squadrons.

Training bases will not be under KOOPSAU commanders.

Under the new organizational structure, the six agencies currently under the headquarters staff will be retained. They are the Air Survey and Photography Agency, the Information Agency, the Research and Development Agency, the Data Acquisition and Processing Agency, the Procurement Agency and the Finance Agency.

According to KSAU Chief Air Marshal Sukardi, the new structure will shorten lines of command, thus making direction quicker. There will be more efficiency and effectiveness, and there will be only one commander and authority.

Squadron 12

KSAU Sukardi yesterday inaugurated the Squadron 12 home base and second echelon air support operations at the Pekanbaru Air Base (LANUD). The

ceremony, in which the Riau governor, H. Imam Munandar, participated, included signing of an inscription and ceremonial decoration of the fuselage of an A-4 "Skyhawk."

In connection with the Air Force restructuring to take place on 1 April, Chief Air Marshal Sukardi said that Squadron 12 will be under the command and control of the local air base. The squadron commander should therefore coordinate the necessary preparation of systems and procedures with the base commander.

The selection of Pekanbaru as home base for Squadron 12 was made in consideration of geographic aspects of the Riau area, effect on expansion of regional development, and the extent of the Riau area that borders on neighboring countries.

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CSO: 4213/207

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

PARTY'S CONSTITUTION REVISION URGED--Jakarta, PELITA--Minister of Home Affairs [MENDAGRI] Soepardjo Roestam asked that political parties [PARPOL] and the Organization of Functional Groups [GOLKAR] immediately conform their constitutions and bylaws to Law Number 3 of 1985 on PARPOL and GOLKAR. He made this statement after holding a meeting with PARPOL and GOLKAR leaders at the Department of Home Affairs on Wednesday [27 March]. The purpose of the meeting was to repeat the call made by the government to PARPOL and GOLKAR leaders some time ago that they conform their constitutions and bylaws to Law Number 3. The MENDAGRI said, "I ask that the spirit and letter of that law be truly implemented and that the implementation be performed according to the procedures that have already been formulated by PARPOL and GOLKAR." Sarwono Kusumaatmadja, SENJEN DPP [secretary general of the Central Executive Council] of GOLKAR, stated that GOLKAR feels a comparison of its constitution and bylaws with Law Number 3 of 1985 shows that they are already in conformity and that no revision is necessary. "We are convinced that the constitution and bylaws do not need any further changes," he said. [Text] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 28 Mar 85 p 1] 6942

AIRCRAFT DELIVERED--Bandung, KOMPAS--The transport armada of the TNI-AU [Indonesian Air Force] has now been strengthened by the addition of two NSA-330 "Puma" helicopters and three CASA [Construcciones Aeronauticas SA] C-221 fixed wing aircraft made by PT [limited company] Nurtanio, Bandung. Engr Yuwono, director of planning, development and facilities maintenance, handed over the five aircraft to MARSMA [Air Commander] Mochamad Besar, commandant general of KOMAT-AU [Air Force Materiel Command], at PT Nurtanio on Tuesday, 26 March. The NSA-330 helicopters will augment VIP transport capability, and the C-221 aircraft will strengthen the transport fleet of Squadron IV, which is to be inaugurated soon. In his remarks, Mochamad Besar explained the significance of the delivery to the capabilities of the TNI-AU. He further stated that the Indonesian Armed Forces have demonstrated themselves to be a promoter of national development by using domestic technology and production. This time, PT Nurtanio aircraft are only for augmenting transport capability, but in the future there will be trainers and even fighters. "Expanding Nurtanio capability means reducing dependency on foreign countries," he said. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 29 Mar 85 p 12] 6942

CSO: 4213/207

MALAYSIA

DISEASE, RATS SAID TO DESTROY 20 TO 80 PERCENT OF RICE CROP

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 7 Apr 85 p 1

[Article: "Between 20 and 80 Percent of the Crops Are Destroyed; Caused by Disease, Rats"]

[Text] Bukit Merah (facing Perai), Saturday [6 April]--Destruction of crops by disease and pests is still a problem, and the Agriculture Ministry is giving great attention to solving this problem.

Mr Anwar Ibrahim, minister of agriculture, said between 20 and 80 percent of the rice crop was destroyed by disease and rats. In Pulau Pinang, 68 percent was destroyed by rats.

The government, he said, is spending between M\$7 and M\$8 million to control plant diseases and pests, especially rats, all over Malaysia.

This, he explained, does not include funds that have been allocated to purchase equipment for researching the eradication of rats. Mr Anwar spoke at the inauguration of a national-level rat control campaign held in the agricultural center here.

According to the minister, the country is capable of producing 1.5 million tons of rice or 70 percent of national requirements annually.

Unregulated Agricultural Practices

Supplies would be greater, Mr Anwar said, if paddy were not menaced by various diseases and pests. He estimated that losses caused by rats were as high as M\$700,000 a year.

Increased destruction by rats, the minister said, is due to unregulated agricultural practices as well as by farmers who allow their land to lie fallow and ultimately turn into a breeding ground for rats.

Earlier, Mr Anwar accompanied some 1,000 farmers and departmental officials as well as officials of agencies under his ministry to hunt and kill rats in several agricultural areas known to be rat breeding grounds.

These rat "storming party members" cut underbrush in the wet rice fields of Sama Gajah Village, Permatang Pasir, Petani Village, Bukit Indera Muda, and Kepala Bukit near here and killed hundreds of rats.

Villages located in this Parlimen Permatang Pau region are known to be the heaviest rat breeding grounds in this country.

Earlier this area was famous as the state's rice barn but it has now become a breeding ground for rats because broad expanses of land were allowed to lie fallow.

Meanwhile, farmers who are still working their wet rice fields do not plant paddy as scheduled by the Department of Agriculture. They also do not do any collective rat control.

The rat control campaign will be carried out all over the country especially in areas where there is heavy rat infestation.

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CSO: 4213/221

MALAYSIA

END OF SUPPORT FOR NONCOMPETITIVE INDUSTRIES URGED

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 6 Apr 85 p 10

[Editorial: "Weak Industries Must Not Be Given Further Support"]

[Text] The people again have been asked to make sacrifices. This time the goal is the advancement of domestic industry. The people are asked to buy goods produced domestically and to take pride in them although they initially may have to pay higher prices for them. This appeal is appropriate. If Malaysians do not buy domestically-produced goods, who will buy them? So, this appeal is not only appropriate but it makes sense. Without the support of domestic consumers, our industries could not advance. Without advancement, there definitely is slim chance that they will be able to export the commodities they produce.

However, before the people make this sacrifice, they have a right to know something about the climate in which they must do this. Since it was launched some 2 decades ago, the Malaysian industrial program has had a great affect on the national economy. Beginning with import-substitute industries, we progressed to modern industries based on producing goods for export. A number of these import-substitute industries developed into export industries. They include textile, clothing, shoe and household appliance industries. Foreign investors also took advantage of this program to build factories here that produced items especially for export such as electronic components and appliances. We are now entering a second stage of growth for these substitute industries by launching projects that produce commodities like steel, tin plate and Malaysian vehicles.

The contribution of the manufacturing sector to the national economy can no longer be denied. Last year this sector contributed 18.4 percent to the gross domestic product (GDP) and gave work to some 833,300 persons. Manufactured goods exports are included among sectors that have experienced the most active growth. In 1983 the value of manufactured goods exports rose 28.8 percent to M\$9.55 billion. The value of manufactured goods exports for 1984 was estimated at more than M\$10 billion, based on achievements in the first 6 months of last year.

However, this advancement did not occur all by itself. The government had to implement certain policies to accelerate growth in this sector. The most important of these policies were the protection offered to new industries by restricting the entry of similar commodities from overseas and the offer of a

15-year tax exemption to pioneering companies. Some industries took advantage of these incentives to be able to compete at the international level by producing high-quality goods at low prices. However, more industries failed to take advantage of these opportunities. They continued to produce poor-quality goods which placed a burden on domestic consumers and which were rejected by overseas consumers. Many of these industries would have failed if market protection had been withdrawn.

The question is, should people be encouraged to make sacrifices for these "tired of living but feared of dying" industries? Of course, it is unjust to force domestic consumers to pay high prices for poor-quality goods if they can buy high-quality imported items at lower prices. For the short term, we perhaps are providing full employment to some workers and are economizing on foreign exchange by protecting these weak industries. However, if we really want to create a manufacturing sector that is advanced, efficient and capable of competing at the international level, weak and burdensome industries must be eliminated.

Government incentives and sacrifices by domestic consumers are of no use if domestic industries remain weak and incapable of competing at the international level. There is increasing pressure to discourage them so that they have to prove they are capable of competing. Expropriation of foreign companies that produce goods such as tires discourages domestic entrepreneurs from proving they are competitive. If they were held back earlier by a parent company policy that did not encourage them to produce goods for export from this country, they are now free of that hindrance. If they fail, they can blame no one but themselves.

6804

CSO: 4213/221

MALAYSIA

RESOLUTION OF MCA CRISIS DEMANDED

Ex-Leader Urges Early Resolution

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 21 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] Kota Bharu, Wednesday [20 March]--Mr Tan Koon Swan, former MCA [Malayan Chinese Association] vice president, feels it is too soon to organize the proposed committee for negotiating between MCA and Gerakan [People's Action Party of Malaysia] since MCA's internal problems have not yet been resolved.

Mr Tan explained that the party leadership should reconcile the list of ghost members with that of true party members this month before the election meeting is held.

In any case, he supported the concept of cooperation between the MCA and Gerakan as had been proposed.

"I support a concept that is closely tied to cooperation and communication not only between the MCA and Gerakan but with any party in this country," he told newsmen here.

According to Mr Tan, whether the desired cooperation goal can be achieved must be determined before a negotiating committee is established.

"We must also establish guidelines for ways in which we might cooperate and which fields would be appropriate for such cooperation.

"If this cannot be done, I would prefer that the committee not be organized," he said.

Last Monday [18 March] it was reported that Datuk Neo Yee Pan, MCA acting president, was planning to appoint Mr Tan as a member of the proposed negotiating committee because he has been a member of MCA for a long time.

Prime Minister Calls for Compromise

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 25 Mar 85 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] Kuala Lumpur, 24 March--This evening Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamad asked MCA leaders to honor the spirit of the joint agreement signed last January to settle their differences.

The prime minister also appealed to MCA members to do nothing that would reopen old wounds that were being healed.

He would like the party leaders and their followers to work toward settling the their problems in a friendly way so that the MCA could remain intact.

Speaking at a combined MCA dinner meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also explained that:

- The leaders courageously must decide on the direction they want their members to take and must convince them of following their leadership;
- MCA leaders must explain what compromise means to those in the party who do not want to see one group gain an unequivocal victory;
- The MCA is a special party and the UMNO's [United Malays National Organization] closest colleague. It is a very important party not only to the National Front but also in the context of the whole country.

In his speech, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir explained that he believed the MCA legally was preparing a way to settle the problems between the two groups.

"But before you (the MCA leaders) arrive at that stage, I hope you all will attempt to find the compromise genuinely being sought by many.

"I am also convinced that both groups (that of Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan and that of Mr Tan Koon Swan) are sincere, but they, of course, face pressures from those who do not want to see the other side gain an unequivocal victory (in settling the party's crisis)," he added.

The prime minister said party leaders should explain to their members that compromise involves making concessions and offering something.

"Those aligned with one group in the MCA should not be concerned with pressing for an unequivocal victory over the other.

"We should not think about destroying the other side because it is also part of us. It is important that we negotiate, take a little and give a little.

"We must also understand that a victory for one side means that we divide the party, one side would have more and one side would have fewer members," he added.

The prime minister said the National Front was very happy and, of course, the UMNO was also happy with the settlement of the MCA crisis (last January), "Because we feel the MCA is a colleague and the one most devoted to us."

He also explained that the UMNO did not want to see the MCA so divided that it lost influence and felt the MCA also did not want to see the UMNO divided.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir explained to the Chinese that the MCA was their party of hope because it represented them in the government.

"Their voices can be heard and be given the consideration due them in the government. The party that puts their voices forward in the government is the MCA," he added to thunderous applause from the audience.

6804

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1 June 1985

MALAYSIA

NARROW VIEWS OF ISLAM CRITICIZED

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 21 Mar 85 p 10

[Editorial: "Narrow Views Could Harm Islam and Its Followers"]

[Text] When the government proposed adopting Islamic values in its administration and in the life-style of the Muslim community in this country, it basically sought to extend the implementation of Islamic teachings. Slowly and in stages, the government introduced and implemented Islamic values in various spheres--administrative, social and economic. Many of these values were accepted immediately and totally because they contained features common to all mankind that were acceptable to Malaysians who were not Muslims. These values did not conflict with their religions or beliefs.

In a society made up of numerous nationalities and religions such as that in Malaysia, acceptance of these values by all groups is important. On this basis, there is growing understanding of Islam on the part of non-Muslims of Malaysia and an increasing number fully accept Islam as their life guide. The establishment of Islamic institutions such as the International Islamic University and the Islamic Bank were not opposed by non-Muslims, rather many non-Muslim Malaysians took advantage of what these institutions had to offer. However, ready acceptance of this policy did not last long. Critics rapidly came to the fore to disparage these efforts. They were followed by a small group of Muslims who consciously ignored any explanations of them and took a narrow view of these religious teachings.

The voluntary performance of certain duties in their religion was treated as obligatory, actions that could be criticized but were not forbidden in Islam were treated as forbidden acts, and minor sins were treated as major sins. As a result, orthodox Muslims were defined as those who wore a jallabah, a haji's turban, a beard, and also some who rode horses. The practice of totally covering up the bodies of Muslim women meant they were in purdah. A man's devotion to Islam became suspect if he did not wear a jallabah or a woman's devotion to Islam became suspect if she was not in purdah. They made an issue of clothing or using physical pressure as a symbol of a person's devotion to Islam. Surprisingly enough, those who became exponents of these narrow Islamic views were not those who were learned on religious matters.

In this connection, the view of Prof Dr Yousuf Al-Qardhawi, an ulema from Qatar University, must become food for thought. Speaking to newsmen after lecturing in a special meeting of the Islamic Discussion Society in Kuala Lumpur early last week, he presented his views on a number of matters crucially being debated now in Malaysia. On the need for Muslim women to be totally covered up, Prof Dr Yousuf said the practice of purdah was not obligatory. What was intended by having women covered up was to protect their bodies, except for the face and hands, from prying eyes. Rather, he said, purdah is forbidden when praying or when fulfilling the haj obligation. Purdah is obligatory only when women not in purdah might be targets for male harassment, for instance, because their faces are lovely and bewitching.

Prof Dr Yousuf criticized those Muslims who attempted to embrace Islamic teachings so strictly and made practicing religion more difficult. He warned that a narrow view of religion would harm Islam because Islam propagated simplicity and ready understanding. It would be wiser for Muslims in Malaysia to heed the advice of an expert such as Prof Dr Yousuf than that of those who have a shallow knowledge of Islam.

With Prof Dr Yousuf's excellent advice we could become guides for avoiding trivialities in religious matters rather than being sources of disunity and disagreement among Muslims. If we are divisive and quarrelsome on matters that could easily be resolved, our efforts to expand the Islamic base in this country will fail. The power and intelligence of the Islamic community properly should be a rallying point for building Islamic institutions in all fields so that Muslims in Malaysia can carry out an Islamic life-style as demanded by the Koran. In carrying out this task, we do not need the contribution of critics who are only beginning to dig a foundation when the house is almost built because we know what will happen to the crops when we hand them over to the rats.

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CSO: 4213/208

MALAYSIA

JOHOR CHIEF MINISTER CALLS FOR VIGILANCE AGAINST TERRORISTS

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 2 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Mus Chairil: "Chief Minister Says Johor Youths Aid the Communists; A Few Are in the Sixth Storm Troop Unit"]

[Text] Johor Baharu, 1 April--Chief Minister Datuk Abdul Ajib Ahmad today revealed that scores of Johor youths are taking up arms in various communist terrorist units to overthrow the government violently.

A few of these youths, he said, are in the communist Sixth Storm Troop Unit which is in Pahang now and is trying to open a way south to Johor State.

Speaking at a meeting inaugurating the Johor State security briefing at the PULADA [Army Training Center] some 27 km from here, he informed his listeners that from time to time these storm troops had penetrated into states north of Johor.

He added that the activities of security troops during the year had paralyzed the underground organization, and nine communist terrorists were killed in the Malaysian Peninsula in the past year alone.

Since these terrorists were able to penetrate into several states north of Johor, he added that everyone should be on the lookout for these enemies of the state to ensure national security.

According to Datuk Ajib, the Indigenous Affairs Department, the Forestry Department, the PERHILITAN [expansion unknown] Department and individuals such as lumberjacks, rattan seekers and so on who are in contact with the people in the Segamat, Muar, Keluang and Mersing interiors should be on the lookout for these terrorists.

"They should be vigilant because the terrorists today are more dependent on support from those who live on the edge of the jungle as well as on indigenous people," he remarked.

Nevertheless, he explained, the people should not be afraid to go about their daily chores, especially those that serve the public, because development is one of the weapons for wiping out these communist terrorist activities.

The chief minister also reminded government officials and civil servants to be cautious because there is a great possibility that the enemy will use any of their vulnerabilities to obtain government confidential and secret information.

Therefore, he directed department heads to be vigilant continually and to take any measures necessary against officials or civil servants who might be agents of these state enemies.

6804

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NEW CALEDONIA

DEMONSTRATION, COUNTERDEMONSTRATION WITHOUT INCIDENTS

Paris LE MONDE in French 21-22 Apr 85 p 9

[Article by local correspondent Frederic Filloux: "Demonstration and Counterdemonstration Without Incidents in Noumea"]

[Text] Noumea--"I am not a racist, but we should put the Melanesians in the front, so everybody can see them well." And Mr Francois Neoere is gathering his flock as he shouts himself hoarse in his megaphone, to make sure that his demonstration will look like something. In spite of the active support of the mayor of Noumea, Mr Roger Laroque, and the RPR [Rally for the Republic] deputy, Mr Jacques Lafleur, the Peace Hut Rally (RCP) did not manage to rally more than 2,500 people on Saturday 20 April, along the Moselle Bay, now renamed Place Yves Tual after the young European who was killed on 11 January. A poor performance that was all the more regrettable for the anti-independentists as, a few hundred meters away, the FLNKS [Socialist Kanaka National Liberation Front] was organizing its own rally on Place des Cocotiers, opposite city hall.

An insult for Mr Laroque. Friday, the old mayor of Noumea had indeed tried to prohibit the independentist rally, arguing that they had not asked for his mayoral permission to deploy themselves right in the center of "his" town. "The RCP people did come to see me," Mr Laroque said Friday evening, "and I decided in favor of their rally."

"What if the FLNKS had come to ask your opinion," he was asked.

"It goes without saying that I would have forbidden them to demonstrate," the RPCR [Rally for Caledonia in the Republic] elected official then answered, "for I believe that the FLNKS is an organization that has no right to exist." Mr Laroque therefore belatedly called on Noumea citizens to take to the streets, through the only private local radio, which is controlled by the RPCR. The deputy, Mr Lafleur, did the same, but for once their appeal was not much heard. For this rally was in no way comparable to the high masses organized by the RPCR, which mobilized up to 30,000 people.

The RCP, whose motto is "Truth, Charity, Justice, Liberty," wants to be a predominantly Melanesian rally, in favor of keeping New Caledonia in the French community. Actually, it consists essentially of Kanaka from the

Isle of Pines, headed by Mr Neoere, general secretary of the National Front, "installed by Jean-Marie Le Pen himself," his associates point out.

Standing on the rear of a pick-up truck, RCP speakers are taking turns to denounce the policy of the French government, and Mr Neoere is calling God to witness, to fustigate Marx, Lenin and the "marxist crocodiles" they have bred on the territory. The crowd, mostly European, is applauding. Once again, Noumea citizens here today have taken out their tricolor ribbons. Around 10, under an oppressively hot sun, the procession of demonstrators starts on its way to the high-commissioner's office where they intend to leave a motion.

Coca-Cola For the Struggle

Two blocks away, the atmosphere is different. The large Place des Cocotiers has been divided into two. In the lower part, the independentists have set up their fair. As expected, there are far fewer banderoles than booths selling drinks--"Buy and drink Coca-Cola, it is for the struggle," a militant is saying, while a banderole proclaims: "Alcohol kills the Kanaka and fattens capitalists"--T-shirts with the portrait of Eloi Machoro, badges and also "bournats" (a traditional Melanesian dish).

On the lawn around the municipal fountain, women have spread large mast on which children are playing. The leaders of the Caledonian Union are wearing pareus and sandals. "Noumea the white city, but Kanaka land all the same," one of them shouts. As a matter of form, they make a few speeches, recalling the object of the "world day of support to the struggling Kanaka people," before their audience sees its attention divided among the exhalations of sausages and brochettes.

About 100 meters higher up, the accepted attire is dungarees, ranger boots and a motorcycle helmet at the belt. Members of the Caledonian Gront and small related groups, Europeans, Wallisians, approximately 200 "tough guys," those of the restless demonstrations of Noumea, are watching the 3,500 Kanaka gathered under the coral trees. With the German shepherds that some hold on a leash, they are eager to fight.

Both sides are ready to insult each other. For a moment, the no-man's land between the two groups shrinks somewhat too much, and the CRS [State Mobile Police] promptly intervene. In a few seconds, two companies, i.e. 250 men, are taking position. Grenade launchers are loaded and pointed at the "caldoches" [New Caledonians of French origin] who are trying to get near the Kanaka fair. The maneuver has the expected effect. The anti-independentists stop their advance while the FNLKS youths are called back to order by their elders.

Among the anti-independentists, two serious disputes take place between those in favor of an attack and others, more moderate. Later that morning, all scatter after the RCP demonstrators have returned to their starting point. At noon, the center of Noumea is empty and the only agitation that will continue until 3 pm will be that of the Melanesian fair that will end up with a giant "pilou," a traditional war dance that on this occasion takes the form of a huge farandole. Meanwhile, in their overheated houses, the frustrated anti-independentist commandos are taking off their ranger boots and sitting in front of their video sets.

NEW CALEDONIA

VOTE ON SELF-DETERMINATION MAY BE POSTPONED AGAIN

Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Apr 85 pp 1, 9

[Article by Alain Rollat]

[Text] The preparation of the government's decisions concerning New Caledonia is the cause of renewed activity among the independentists and their opponents. Two demonstrations will take place on Saturday morning, 20 April, in the center of Noumea. The first one is organized by the FLNKS [Socialist Kanaka National Liberation Front]. (In Paris, Mr Jean-Marie Tjibaou will take part in a march early in the afternoon, from Place Denfert-Rochereau to Place de la Republique.) The second is organized by the Peace Hut Rally (RCP) created by Mr Francois Neoere, head of the tribe of the Isle of Pines and Member of the National Front.

Pending the government's decision on the future of New Caledonia, the time has now come for a power struggle at highest state level and considerable maneuvering in each camp. Mr Edgard Pisani is putting a lot of pressure on Mr Francois Mitterrand, through the latter's associates, to obtain that, if the poll on self-determination is not organized this fall, as he initially proposed, the government at least appoint him to administer the territory directly until the situation makes it possible to rally a majority of "caldoches" [New Caledonians of French origin] and Kanaka to support the plan for independence-association. According to a rumor, the government delegate even asked that, in that case, his powers be increased so as to increase the State's authority on location.

Mr Laurent Fabius, whose advisors suggested he should proceed cautiously in this respect, and who was otherwise not inclined to rush, has still not made a decision. A decision will probably be made early next week, during the weekly tete-a-tete of the chief of state and the head of the government. For the time being, the Hotel Matignon still feels that the difficulty in making a choice lies essentially in the fact that the government has no guarantee of political success since, no matter what plan is adopted, neither the independentist leaders nor their opponents are giving the government any assurance that they will accept the rules of the game. The most reluctant of the prime

minister's advisors explain their reservations by pointing out that a return to a long period of direct administration would run counter to the government's declarations of principle in favor of decentralization without for all that eliminating the obstacle of the territorial institutions on which Mr Pisani is stumbling. Either way, the government's bill will have to be submitted to the Territorial Assembly, which is controlled by the anti-independentists, and even if this local executive is dissolved, the president of the territorial government, Mr Dick Ukeiwe and his friends from the RPR [Rally for the Republic] will still carry a lot of weight in local political life, as they will have to manage day-to-day business.

As for the secretary of state to overseas departments and territories, Mr Georges Lemoine, who had been put back in the race, he now seems to be again on the sidelines. In other words, confusion prevails.

These hesitations of the executive as to what means should be used to impose the wiser solution which, in the eyes of Mr Mitterrand, is independence-association, make it appear more surprising that he should keep his distance from both Mr Dick Ukeiwe and the head of the independentist movement, Mr Jean-Marie Tjibaou. Both being in Paris at the same time, they could have been encouraged to start discreet negotiations. However, neither of them has been approached in this respect until now; and Mr Dick Ukeiwe is due to go back to Noumea Sunday, while Mr Tjibaou was received on Thursday by the Algerian ambassador, to prepare his forthcoming trip to that country at the invitation of the Algerian FLN. In passing, we should mention that this project is a cause of irritation for the National Union of North Africa Veterans.

Faithful to his personal method, Mr Fabius seems to be favoring until now the opinions of neutral personalities, whereas the Elysee is apparently still considering with definite interest a memorandum sent to Mr Mitterrand by Mr Jacques Chaban-Delmas a few weeks ago and whose content, part of which was included in Mr Ukeiwe's counter-project, is said to offer interesting bases for a compromise in working out a solution that could perhaps compete with the plan for independence-association.

The two opposed camps, too, are increasing their pressures. Mr Tjibaou, who maneuvered poorly during his previous stay in Paris, making remarks that were far from conciliatory the moment he arrived, is now showing a very open attitude. "We cannot afford to make war to win independence," the president of the Socialist Kanaka National Liberation Front (FNLKS) stated on Thursday 18 April. "As a result, we shall consider any proposal that could lead the country to independence according to a schedule to be negotiated." Mr Tjibaou also wishes that Mr Pisani should retain his post: "It has become so usual in New Caledonia to change negotiation partners all the time that we are sick and tired of it." At the same time, however, new tensions are emerging in Noumea, among the independentists. Mr Nidoish Naisseline's Socialist Kanaka Liberation movement (LKS), which had decided in favor of legalism when the FNLKS chose the road of revolt, is hardening its position. It indicated this Friday--we were told by our local correspondent Frederic Filloux--that it is planning to take part in the forthcoming poll on self-determination only if the result--independence--is agreed on beforehand. The LKS points out that there can be no question of its taking part in the poll

unless the composition of the electorate is altered. It asks that only residents "already in New Caledonia prior to 1985" be authorized to vote: "If the mere restriction of a three years' residence (as proposed by Mr Pisani) is maintained, then we shall call for a boycott of the referendum."

The government finds itself in an awkward position and Mr Ukeiwe takes advantage of it to harass it some more. This does not improve things, but it is sound political tactics. "The majority of the Caledonian population will never accept to have independence imposed upon it against its will," the president of the territorial government stated Thursday in the Senate. "We must put an end to maneuvers and tricks once and for all and organize as soon as possible, under the required conditions of impartiality and clarity, a poll of the Caledonian people on self-determination."

As for Mr Jacques Toubon, he "warned" the government against a possible decision to administer New Caledonia directly. According to him, the State would then "assume the full responsibility of a confrontation." The general secretary of the RPR concluded that the government is counting that the situation will "deteriorate" and get "bogged down." This judgment is superficial, to say the least, for if the government has one problem right now, it is precisely that of knowing how to get out of its bogged down position to prevent the situation from deteriorating. Only one thing is certain at the end of this week: at any rate, the "acceleration of the process of self-determination"--the government's goal--has already been slowed down. Indeed, considering the government's circumspection, it is now impossible, for merely technical reasons, to consider that the poll initially scheduled for mid-July and then postponed to mid-September could be organized before the end of next fall, and it could even be postponed again in a few days, until after the legislative elections...

Military Reinforcement in New Caledonia

Thursday evening, 18 April, on Europe-1, the minister of defense, Mr Charles Hernu, confirmed that he was studying plans to reinforce French military facilities in New Caledonia (LE MONDE dated 18 April). The army chief-of-staff, Gen Jeannou Lacaze, "will go over there soon to see how this could materialize." "Because there is a regional framework that must be preserved," New Caledonia "like the Mururoa Testing Center in the Pacific and the Kourou Space Launching Center," belongs to a strategic whole that must "be reinforced in any case."

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NEW CALEDONIA

UKEIWE'S POLICY POINTS UP IMBALANCES

Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Apr 85 p 10

[Article by local correspondent Frederic Filloux: "Mr Ukeiwe's Policy Increases Imbalances"]

[Text] Noumea--Since the local executive was installed under difficult conditions five months ago, its efforts have resulted in considerable tax changes in favor of the highest incomes and in some development of the territory in the context of the equipment budget.

One of the first measures taken by the new territorial majority consisted in adjusting the direct-tax schedule established in 1982 by the previous government council, which was controlled by the independentists. The maximum rate of taxation was decreased from 60 to 40 percent. This will affect only 150 big taxpayers in New Caledonia, but they constitute the ruling class and represent the mining, import and trading sectors. To this should be added an outright tax allowance of 30 percent, not to exceed CFP F 450,000 (FF 24,750)* and a 20 percent reduction of the land tax. To make up for a loss of revenues of some CFP F 750 million for the income tax and CFP F 80 million for the land tax, the government proposed to raise the general import tax (TGI) by 20.40 percent which, it is hoped, will bring in an additional 250 million in revenues (for a 1985 operating budget of CFP F 29.7 billion).

In the resource schedule of the budget bill prepared by the territorial Ministry of Finance, this set of measures will have the following result: overall, direct taxes will decrease by 2.20 percent while indirect taxes will increase by 15.50 percent on imported and consumer goods, and 41.60 percent on exports; the revenues of the Administration of Public Property will decrease by 13.50 percent, while tobacco and certain services will increase by 20 percent.

The disapproval of the local opposition turned to hostility on 30 January, when measures were announced that are aimed at improving the pay of government members, the very people who used to proclaim that the independentists had ruined the Caledonian economy and that the time had come for restrictions. After a speedy deliberation of the Territorial Assembly, the minis-

* 1 franc CFP = 0.055 French franc

ters saw their monthly indemnities increased by CFP F 150,000 (FF 8,250) to which will be added F 130,000 per month as an entertainment allowance (F 7,150), while the president of the government will be given an additional F 230,000 per month (F 12,650); none of this is taxable.

The large expenditures of the Caledonian government will be for 1986: plans are being made for the construction of a government building next year (at an estimated cost of CFP F 250 million) to house the 500 people working along Mr Ukeiwe, and an administrative building (cost: CFP F 600 million) for the other civil servants.

Selective Prodigality

Simultaneously, the government decided to restrict expenditures which it finds unjustified. Therefore, job-training credits and study grants will be reduced pell mell... The Kanaka culture is also one of the designated victims. The subsidies provided for the Arts Festival were immediately cancelled--the festival was cancelled last November because of the disturbances--as well as subsidies for the operation of the Council of Great Tribal Chiefs and funds included in the 1985 budget for the development of the local heritage, which were eventually not voted. As for the buildings of the Cultural Office near Noumea, whose president is Mr Tjibaou, the government informed the interested parties that it had every intention of recovering them as early as next August. You could not do better to turn the Kanaka against the government. All the more so as in February the government decided to continue its efforts in the field of taxation. At its meeting on 17 April, the Cabinet approved "a series of incentive fiscal measures" whose goal it is to "encourage Caledonians to build and invest in 1985." A nice program to revive the building trade: a 5-percent reduction in the tax on building costs, independently of the use that is to be made of the buildings, plus a 20-year land-tax exemption in the case of buildings designed to be rented, and taxpayers can even receive a 10-year exemption from the tax on rents. These new measures are also intended to encourage the creation of businesses: anyone buying shares of a company in the productive sector will benefit from a tax reduction of 50 to 100 percent, depending on the type of interest acquired.

However, we should note that, facing such prodigality in favor of the local bourgeoisie which holds economic power, the minister of finance, Mr Pierre Frogier, decided to introduce a family quota in 1986 tax computations, so as to reflect more fairly the expenditures of each household, and to replace an obsolete fixed-allowance system. In the rest of the economy, one of the latest regulations proposed by the Cabinet involves the deregulation of prices in certain sectors which are estimated to be stimulated by competition. This measure, plus the increase of import taxes, hardly seems compatible with the government's objective with respect to inflation, which, according to the Ministry of Finance, should be reduced from 7.2 to 6 percent in 1985.

"They Prove You Right"

The desire of the RPCR [Rally for Caledonia in the Republic] for partition does not date back to Mr Ukeiwe's proposals on the logistic division of New Caledonia, but to the preparation of the equipment budget. For the most revealing trait of the policy carried out by the RPCR anti-independentists has to do with land development. The overall equipment budget amounts to CFP F 3.7 billion. Now, the Noumea area and the South of the territory-- which is sparsely populated--the West and the North will absorb 2.3 billion, while the East coast where the Kanaka are predominant will be getting only 220 million, and the Loyalty Islands, controlled by the FLNKS [Socialist Kanaka National Liberation Front] only CFP F 161 million. Yet, the latter two regions contain 30 percent of the population of the territory and are 86 percent Melanesian.

The territorial majority intends to break the isolation of the bush, that is true, but starting with the RPCR fiefs. Thus, when renewing the agreement on subsidized airlines signed by the territory and Air Caledonia, a request was made to the airline management to reopen the Houailou line on which there are hardly two passengers per month. On the other hand, service to the Belep Islands (at the extreme north of New Caledonia), an archipelago that is nearly independent even before independence, was reduced to one flight per week instead of two. In addition, the Air Caledonia management was denied some tax exemptions to buy new planes under the pretext that "air traffic cannot be assimilated to tourist traffic."

Far sharper criticism against the local government was heard when it decided to postpone construction of the Poindimi (East coast) hospital. According to Mr Pierre Maresca, minister of health, the project is oversized compared with the actual needs of the region, and its operating costs too high. "This is why," the report of the Territorial Assembly indicates, "it was proposed to reduce this project to the creation of an emergency surgical unit." This decision had a disastrous impact on the Melanesian community. The inhabitants of the East coast, whether independentists or not, felt that they were forsaken when this project was abandoned, although, as Mr Maresca indicated, the project would be justified if the government's regionalization plan was adopted.

Besides, public health problems are a major subject of dispute between the government and the administration. To the argument that the East coast is being abandoned as far as health services are concerned, the Ministry of Health opposes the insecurity that prevails in this region and which resulted, among other things, in the expulsion of the Hienghene doctors. "Mr Pisani never did anything at all to ensure the safety of medical personnel," Mr Maresca said; "not one doctor, not one nurse were allowed to board an helicopter, which cannot be said of independentist leaders..." In the 1985 development budget, the only East-coast investment that does not directly concern tribes affiliated to the RPCR consisted first and last in repairs made to the Ponerihouen social worker's apartment.

The territorial government also uses the argument of insecurity to justify the budget imbalance at the expense of the East coast. "In the case of public works," one minister said, "we are bound to shift planned investments to quieter regions in order to fulfill the contracts we signed with companies."

All this supplied new political arguments to the independentists. "They prove you right," Mr Henri Wetta, RPCR territorial councillor, even admitted to his brother-in-law, Mr Jean-Marie Tjibaou. For the head of the FLNKS, this experience has its positive sides: "The economic boycott with which the territorial government is presenting us is beneficial to our people. (...) Today, we are storing strength, energy." Speaking of the perennality of Mr Ukeiwe's government, the mayor of Hienghene likes to conclude: "You cannot call that a government that encourages the development of the country. So, the sooner it is dissolved, the better for all of us."

9294

CSO: 4219/219

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE ON USSR-KIRIBATI FISHING DEAL

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 29 Mar 85 p 20

[Text]

Plans by the tiny South Pacific nation of Kiribati to conclude a \$1.5 million fishing deal with the Soviet Union have received the support of the New Zealand Government.

The Prime Minister, Mr Lange, said yesterday that revenue from the sale of fishing rights would largely replace British aid to the country, enabling it to become "aid independent."

Before a meeting with the President of Kiribati, Mr Jeremia Tobai, on Wednesday, Mr Lange had publicly expressed concern at the proposed Soviet deal.

While Russian vessels fished in New Zealand waters under joint venture arrangements, he said: "It is not my view that smaller island states have the means that we have to preserve their interests."

"There is evidence of considerable diplomacy on the part of the Russians to

establish a preserve quite unrelated to their economic interests."

'Different'

But, yesterday, in his first public comment on the issue since Wednesday's meeting, Mr Lange said his concern had centred on proposals for the Soviet Union to establish a base on the island as part of the fishing deal.

"The proposal is different from that as first understood," he said. "There is not going to be a base there."

A base had been definitely part of the deal at one stage, he said. But President Tobai had assured him it was not now.

Although President Tobai had told reporters within hours of meeting Mr Lange that a base was under consideration, Mr Lange yesterday emphatically denied the proposal had changed at Wednesday's talks.

The change had occurred, he said, "because of the good sense of the President of Kiribati."

Limited

"The fact is, there was a proposal to have a base. That was a matter of concern to New Zealand. In discussions with the President of Kiribati, it became quite clear that there is no current proposal to establish a base."

The deal would be limited to fishing rights which would provide Kiribati — a country with a budget of \$16.5 million —

with no further reliance on aid.

"I think that is admirable," Mr Lange said. "The President of Kiribati is a real Pacific leader in having economic as well as political independence and I am thoroughly glad that he has been able to bring his country to that point."

Revenue

"I have no doubt from knowing the President that there was not a serious proposition in the end to establish a base at Kiribati. He is a person of very considerable judgment."

Kiribati was not well treated by international aid agencies and President Tobai was trying for his country to get some revenue.

Mr Lange added, however, that New Zealand proposed to provide a greater degree of maritime surveillance in the South Pacific using Royal New Zealand Air Force Orions.

CS0: 4200/919

NEW ZEALAND

GOVERNMENT SNUBS FRETILIN VISITOR, EXTENDS TIMOR AID

Officials Refuse To Meet Movement's Spokesman

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 27 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Cold Shoulder for Fretilin"]

[Text]

NZPA Wellington O'Flynn.
The leader of Fretilin, Mr Jose Ramos-Horta, has refused to talk about problems in East Timor with a middle-ranked Foreign Affairs official.

Mr Horta arrived in Wellington yesterday and learned that he will not be able to meet the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Lange, or the Deputy Minister, Mr

Both said they did not have time to meet Mr Horta this week.

As well, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr Merwyn Norrish, has refused to speak to Mr Horta because it would not be "appropriate."

Instead, Mr Horta was offered a meeting with the head of the Asian affairs

desk at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"It was my turn to refuse," Mr Horta said last night.

"I declined to waste my time seeing a faceless bureaucrat. I would listen with cynicism and contempt and I would also talk to him with contempt.

"They are the same bureaucrats who advised the Muldoon Government

what policy New Zealand should have towards East Timor and Indonesia — a shameful, degrading policy."

He could understand, because of their ministerial schedules, the refusals of Mr Lange and Mr O'Flynn.

"But when the secretary of the department also refuses, then I cannot bend backwards too much," Mr Horta said.

Development Aid Promised

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 29 Mar 85 p 4

[Text]

NZPA Wellington
New Zealand will extend development aid to East Timor early in the next financial year.

Commenting on criticism of New Zealand's stand on East Timor, made this week by Mr Jose Ramos Horta, leader of Fretilin (the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor), the Prime Minister, Mr Lange, said his Government's main concern was to help the people of East Timor.

"We want to see their living conditions improved as quickly as possible," he said.

"To be quite frank, I do not believe that keeping alive the issue of independence for East Timor

will do anything to help the East Timorese.

"The international community appears to have come to the same conclusion: for the past two years, the members of the United Nations have agreed to defer consideration of the issue in the General Assembly. They have put the matter in the hands of the Secretary-General. We, of course, support his efforts to find a solution."

Mr Lange said the Government did not condone the methods used by the Indonesians to incorporate East Timor into Indonesia, but he said there was no point in pretending that the process could be reversed.

"Of course, we are concerned

when we hear about reports of human rights abuses from the territory, and we let the Indonesian authorities know this. We do this privately rather than through the news media. We think this kind of approach is more likely to produce results," he said.

"During a recent visit to East Timor, our ambassador in Jakarta saw clear evidence, in the form of new schools and hospitals, and improved roads and increased agricultural production, that the Indonesians are making substantial efforts to develop East Timor.

"A lot more needs to be done," Mr Lange said, "and New Zealand is taking practical steps to help."

NEW ZEALAND

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD FORESEEN

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 25 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Simon Collins]

[Text]

Faced with mounting criticism of its "free market" economic policies, the Government is preparing to establish an Industrial Development Board.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Douglas, confirmed in Auckland yesterday that a paper on the new board was now before the cabinet, with a decision "not far off."

It will put into effect a promise in the Labour Party's 1984 election policy to establish a board to select industries for help with marketing, research and development and other costs.

"We will probably do something along the lines of the new Market Development Board, with some people from the private sector and some Government officials," he said.

Mr Douglas said the board might well invest money itself but it would also consider broader issues.

Defuse

"It may involve overseas investment. It may involve more participation by New Zealand business.

"Obviously, funding will be a part of it, but it is not

the whole thing. It is not determined that the board will lend the money. It could be done by the Development Finance Corporation or someone else."

Mr Douglas did not say so, but the Government is clearly hoping that the new board will help to defuse the storm of left-wing and protectionist criticism which has broken over its economic policy.

In the past week:

- The first regional Labour Party conference of the year, at Ruatoria, rejected proposals to tax food and other essential services under the goods and services tax, and called for a programme of state-led investment.

- The Federation of Labour and Combined State Unions issued a pamphlet saying the Government's strategy of export-led growth and deficit reduction was not acceptable. It also calls for a state investment strategy, as well as more planning, public participation, a capital gains

tax, and protection of the real value of wages.

- Clothing and textile unions and industry leaders vowed to fight a report by the Industries Development Commission which said import liberalisation in the industry should be speeded up.

- Business leaders criticised the fringe benefit tax, which takes effect next Monday, as unfair and unworkable.

The sudden surge of criticism is by no means unexpected. In view of the uncompromising deregulatory spirit of almost all the Government's economic moves so far, the wonder is that it has been so long in coming.

Unthinkable

But that it was predictable does not diminish the seriousness of the shift.

Unless he can quickly convince his critics that he is ready in some way to protect the jobs and living standards of the lower paid, Mr Douglas will face from

now on what is for a Labour Government almost unthinkable — total opposition to its economic programme from the union movement.

By all accounts, that opposition will only intensify after the publication tomorrow of the long-awaited white paper on the goods and services tax.

Although the Government will seek written submissions on the details of the new tax, sources said any submissions opposed to the principle of the tax itself would simply not be considered.

Concessions

The Government's long political "honeymoon" will also be strained if, as is assumed in the Treasury's forecasts of the budget for the next three years, economic growth slows to zero in the 1985-86 and 1986-87 financial years.

Somewhere, somehow, if the unions are to allow it to be effective, the Government is going to have to be

seen to make concessions.

It has already shown that it is prepared to do that, with its agreement last month to pay Family Care to beneficiaries as well as low-paid families, and to raise the allowable income limits before imposing the new surtax on national superannuitants.

Mr Douglas revealed another major concession last week when he said the Treasury budget forecasts for the next three years assumed that the whole revenue of perhaps \$2.5 billion a year from the goods and services tax would be used to cut income and sales taxes, rather than to reduce the budget deficit.

Licensing

In contrast, in his 1984 budget, he said the new tax would "assist in reducing the fiscal deficit and, in turn, inflationary and interest rate pressures."

The Treasury assumes that the income tax cuts will help the unions to accept wage increases which will not compensate them entirely for the rise in prices caused by the goods and services tax.

The Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr Caygill, also hinted last week that the Government would honour its manifesto statement that import licensing "may need to be maintained indefinitely" for clothing, textiles, footwear and car industries.

The Government may well view the Industrial Development Board as the major remaining concession it will need to make to mollify its critics.

But, at the same time, it is clear that it will not abandon its attempts to move the left wing and industry further along the "learning curve" towards acceptance of a free market policy.

CSO: 4200/919

NEW ZEALAND

COLUMNIST ANALYZES LANGE POLITICAL SUCCESS

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 26 Mar 85 p 6

[Article by Tony Garnier in "Tony Garnier's Weekwatch" column: "Lange Key Reason for Unity"]

[Text]

NOW THAT the Anzus dispute appears to be cooling, the economic debate is looming to catch the headlines and test Labour's unity.

From the cabinet's "more market" side of the economic debate, the Anzus-nuclear issue has served a useful purpose.

The Labour Party is more unified than it has been in a long time, possibly since the 1930s.

A key reason for Labour's unity has to do with the Prime Minister's spirited leadership in advancing (and defending) the anti-nuclear stand.

As well, however, he has directed a basic change in the economy by ending subsidies, floating the exchange rate, and proposing a historic overhaul of the benefit and tax systems.

In short, New Zealand has found itself, it seems, being led by someone with a far more competitive will and determination to make radical changes than was suspected when he took office last July.

This assessment of Mr Lange's unsuspected toughness applies to the National Party as well as would-be opponents within the Labour ranks.

National, relative to Labour, looks in complete disarray. But more on that subject another time.

Polls

Elements of Labour's Left wing and trade union movement look to be spoiling for a fight over the Government's economic programme, but have little mass support. Recent polls prove that.

The latest Heylen-"Eyewitness" poll showed that Labour has made gains against National since the election.

If the result had been translated into

seats, Labour's 49 percent (against the 42 percent support it actually had on election night last July) would have produced wins in National-held electorates like Invercargill, New Plymouth, Manawatu and Marlborough.

The poll results on the economy are perhaps even more revealing.

The test for political leadership today is how well they cope with the erosion of authority which is the natural product of longevity in office.

Heylen's March poll shows that 66 percent of 1984 Labour voters still approve of the Government's handling of the economy. This compares with a 75 percent rating in a poll shortly after the election.

Further, 31 percent of non-Labour voters approved of the Government's handling of the economy, as did 44 percent of all eligible voters. Both figures compare favourably with the 32 percent and 49 percent respectively measured just after the election.

Economy

That is, popular support for Labour's handling of the economy is holding up.

Confirmation of this interpretation has been provided by, paradoxically, a recent economic survey within the Public Service Association's Wellington section.

Of 1800 Wellington PSA members who bothered to complete a budget questionnaire, 48 percent supported government moves to charge out its services at "market rates," 45 percent supported lowering personal tax rates in exchange for a goods and services tax, and 52 percent agreed with the intention to shift the economy in a "more market" direction.

Challenge

It is paradoxical because it is from within the public sector's trade union leadership that possibly the greatest challenge to the Government's "more market" approach is coming.

Economists Rob Campbell and Peter Harris have become key figures. With the recent departure of economist Alf Kirk from the Federation of Labour ranks, the pair, through the association with the Combined State Unions, have enjoyed a rapid rise within the FoL-CSU arena.

This image of a "new broom" sweeping through the trade union movement has partly come about by accident and partly by deliberate decision.

The CSU and the FoL have recently agreed to join forces in a joint council of labour. It was these two major trade union pressure groups which last week combined to release an eight-page document criticising the Government's economic management.

However, in the absence of positive grass roots union membership support for the CSU-FoL alternatives, it is questionable how far the Government will be persuaded to modify, if at all, its economic programme.

There is little doubt that the anti-nuclear stand has provided Labour with an overall unity — an umbrella — within which there is scope for a healthy economic debate; one in which factionalism need not tear the party apart.

If this is accepted, Labour's acid test will not be the outcome of the economic debate in the coming weeks.

Rather, it will be what happens to the economy over the next 18 months. The first test for measuring how successful Labour is going to be, will be in September, when the Minister of Finance, Mr Douglas, has predicted inflation ought to be coming down. If it isn't, credibility questions will begin to be asked. Until then, such questions are premature.

Tax

The second, and more critical test, will come in April-May next year, when the tax reform package will be starting its impact on the hip pocket.

The mix of reforms includes personal tax cuts, trimmed marginal tax rates, reduced wholesale taxes, a new goods and services tax regime and possibly a tougher company tax system.

If, when these measures are introduced, voters believe that overall they are gaining from the package, Labour's erosion of authority could well be minimal.

Indeed, on Labour's present performance, and as reflected in the polls, Labour conceivably could increase its majority at the next election.

Such a result would parallel what happened between 1935 and 1938, when the first Labour Government's popular support rose nearly 10 percent in retaining a 26-seat majority.

The first Labour Government came to power in 1935 committed to restore a shattered economy and to take a more active role internationally.

Under the redoubtable and spirited leadership of Michael Joseph Savage, Labour embarked on a radical and reformist economic programme, and launched New Zealand internationally in a number of spheres.

Different

While the detail this time is somewhat different, in general scope and aim, the programme of the fourth Labour Government is comparable to the first.

Yet the demands of modern politics are unremitting, and in another few weeks the mood may have changed again. . . . But, the temptation to draw a long bow exists: Langeism is looking increasingly as if it could lead to longevity in office for Labour.

1 June 1985

NEW ZEALAND

MP LANGE FACES DISTRICT CONSTITUENTS ON ISSUES

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 30 Mar 85 Sec 2 p 1

[Article by David McLoughlin: "Constituents Bring PM Back Down To Earth"]

[Text]

LAST Monday night David Lange MP came to the community hall at Nga Tapuwai College in Mangere to invite questions from his constituents.

The dark autumn night was the eve of his eighth anniversary as member of Parliament for Mangere. Although he had often held such question-and-answer meetings while in Opposition, this was his first since becoming Prime Minister last July 14.

He quickly discovered that the 120 or so people who came along were not much concerned with the heady issues of state which occupy the attention of David Lange, Prime Minister.

True, Anzus was touched on. One man very sincerely told him he had heard United States nuclear ships were not allowed in all American ports, and perhaps the current impasse could be solved by banning the vessels from Auckland and Wellington but allowing them to provision in Timaru.

And South Africa arose when pro-tour activist

Yvonne Willcox, making a special trip from her home at the back of Howick, demanded long and loudly to know why the All Blacks were so bad for wanting to go to South Africa when there was no fuss over a South African yacht coming to Auckland during the Whitbread race.

But for the most part, the many people who quite clearly were the ordinary people of Mangere wanted to know why they were suffering harder under a Government they had voted into office than they did under the Administration they helped to throw out.

Politely but firmly, sometimes with eloquence and sometimes with the hesitation which comes from English not being a first language, they questioned their MP for 90 minutes.

IT soon became clear that the burning issue of Mangere is not the fine print on some yellowing document or who floated what to whom at a Federated Farmers section meeting, but why, under Labour, must a man who takes home \$170 a week pay \$140 a week

rent when he used to pay \$80?

Some of the questions were unsettling, and Mr Lange would nervously button and unbutton his jacket. While he answered them all, sometimes at length, he seemed more his usual self when someone gave him the opportunity to break the seriousness with a light-hearted one-liner.

"I hope you don't damn this Government without asking what the alternatives are," said Mr Lange, his powerful voice muted by the acoustics of the concrete-walled hall with its sharply pitched high roof.

"If you are asking for Tamaki to come back, I'm sure he will listen."

That cryptic reference to Sir Robert Muldoon was not meant as any threat. Rather, it highlighted the dilemma faced by a Labour politician trying to defend very un-Labour actions to an audience pleading for relief from rising prices, restrained wages, rocketing rents and soaring company profits.

"We are going through a period of recovery. I don't say it is nice," he said.

"You are going to see more inflation, more one-off price increases. That's absolutely inevitable, but what will distinguish this Government from its predecessor is that we will move money to the people who need assistance. I give you the pledge that you will get compensation from these price increases."

WITH a Lange-ism, he explained that the goods and service tax would affect the people of Remuera more than those of Mangere because Mangere people ate more at McDonalds rather than at posh restaurants and 10 per cent tax on a Big Mac would come to a lot less than 10 per cent on a \$15 entree.

Family Care was an example of the Government's duty to move money where it was needed. But he reinforced his belief that there was no need for someone on his wage to get state hand-outs.

Action was needed to end the situation where some people were worse off working than living on benefits.

A woman called out: "A lot of younger ones don't want to work."

Mr Lange: "It is idle to think there is a surplus of jobs over people wanting them."

It was an exchange that fractured the meeting for a time into something like a family gathering as the MP and his Pakeha, Maori, Samoan, Tongan and Indian constituents broke into talk of how much they earned and whether one was better off on a benefit.

Someone asked were there too many lawyers in

Parliament? Lawyer Lange agreed. If there were too many lawyers and he was chucked out, what would he do? "Become a jockey."

THE everyday problems "ordinary people" must battle with brought the meeting back to the reality of Mangere 1985.

The renewal forms for Family Care were going out, and, despite promises, they were as impossible to understand as the first ones. "Please remove the gobbledegook."

A woman superannuitant said Inland Revenue had told her that she and her husband could not split his \$150 a week income to avoid the new surcharge, yet it was allowing people getting \$150 a week interest to split that to avoid the impost.

Mr Lange assured her the department was wrong. Her husband's wage could be split, and he would check her case personally.

There were Labour Party people at the meeting but it was no party rally.

"I'm a strong Labour person but I'm sick of people talking about how things have gone up. Why did you allow interest to go up?" asked one man.

"The very people who supported Labour expect some help from the Government against landlords and record profits," said another.

By the time the questions ended as the tea was brewed at 9 pm, it was probably a somewhat relieved, but more back-on-earth David Lange, MP, who prepared to go out into the night to resume the role of Prime Minister again.

NEW ZEALAND

APPOINTMENT OF CLERIC AS GOVERNOR GENERAL STIRS CONTROVERSY

Opposition Party Warning

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 30 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Leave Issues To Others Archbishop Is Advised"]

[Text]

The Governor-General designate, Archbishop Paul Reeves, was cautioned by the National Party leader, Mr McLay, yesterday to cease his forthright comments on political issues.

But the Prime Minister, Mr Lange, declared the hope that the archbishop would not regard the vice-regal office as "an impediment to saying something distinctive about New Zealand."

Within minutes of the public announcement of the appointment yesterday, Mr McLay congratulated the archbishop but declared two reservations about the choice.

The first centred on possible constitutional conflict between Archbishop Reeves' vice-regal responsibilities and his commitments as an Anglican priest.

The second, Mr McLay said, "is that Archbishop Reeves has recently expressed strong personal views on controversial political issues such as the nuclear issue, the Treaty of Waitangi and sporting contacts with South Africa."

"It is the wish and the expectation of the Opposition," Mr McLay said, "that the archbishop now leaves such issues for others to debate."

Mr McLay said he made

those concerns known to the Government when he was advised, in accordance with constitutional requirements, some time before the announcement by Buckingham Palace yesterday. Mr McLay declined to say whether he had asked that someone else be appointed.

The Prime Minister yesterday said the degree to which Archbishop Reeves continued to speak out on controversial issues would be "for the new Governor-General himself to decide."

Measured

"He will be conscious of his role as Her Majesty's representative in New Zealand," Mr Lange told a press conference at Parliament.

"I hope that he does not regard that office as any impediment to saying something distinctive about New Zealand. I do not think he will."

"It will mean, however, that he, as any other person who has held that office, will be cautious and measured."

Archbishop Reeves' association with the politically partisan "Citizens for Rowling" campaign in the 1975 general election drew no objection from the Opposition yesterday. Speaking

from Sydney last night, Mr McLay said: "I don't preclude a person from this office because of his past political loyalties." (Mr McLay was a member of a Government which appointed the former National Party Prime Minister, Sir Keith Holyoake, to the post.)

But Archbishop Reeves' strong views on controversial issues could create a constitutional problem, Mr McLay said. "It could create a difficulty if he received advice from his ministers which is contrary to those views."

Sir James Henare, of Tai Tokerau, said last night that the appointment of a Maori as Governor-General, showed that Maoridom had come of age.

"It must be a fruit of the Treaty of Waitangi to see a person from our people," Sir James said.

"It is a great honour."

Sir James, who had been tipped as a likely choice for the position, said: "I would be less than honest if I said I wasn't disappointed."

Bishop Peter Sutton will act as Primate and Archbishop of the Anglican Church after Archbishop Reeves' resignation on September 30.

Church, State Questions

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 30 Mar 85 p 5

[Article: "Many Questions Raised in Appointment of Archbishop"]

[Text]

The appointment of the Anglican Primate of New Zealand as the country's next Governor-General is without exact precedent in the Commonwealth.

It has raised constitutional and ecclesiastical questions which have been discussed between the Government, the Church and Buckingham Palace.

The Prime Minister, Mr Lange, indicated yesterday that the major concern was that the appointment might imply a recognition of the Church of England as the established church of New Zealand.

The agreed solution was for Archbishop Reeves to resign as primate in September, about six weeks before he will succeed Sir David Beattie as Governor-General.

Archbishop Reeves will also refrain from exercising the office of Bishop of Auckland during his term in Government House, though he will remain a bishop.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr McLay, however, says questions remain about a possible conflict of loyalties between the tasks of Governor-General and duties to conscience owed by an ordained priest.

Furthermore, there was potential conflict between the roles of priest and that of Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand and its armed forces, Mr McLay said from Sydney last night.

"It is not part of the traditional role of an ordained priest," he said, though he agreed that any question of conflict there was for Archbishop Reeves to define.

Eucharist

"The other conflict is more fundamental," he

said. "What happens if he, as an ordained priest with all the ongoing obligations of that calling, receives advice from his ministers contrary to what he sees as being his duty as a priest?"

The Prime Minister said yesterday that once installed as Governor-General, the archbishop would not officiate or preach in public, "but he intends to celebrate the Eucharist regularly on a weekday."

"There will be no confusion between his role as Governor-General and the fact that he is a priest and a bishop," Mr Lange said.

Clergymen

Mr Lange described the selection of such a high ecclesiastical officer for the vice-regal office as "a combination quite unique."

On two previous occasions in recent years clergymen have been appointed state Governors of South Australia. One, Aborigine Sir Douglas Nicholls, was a pastor of the Church of Christ. The other, Sir Keith Douglas Seaman, was a Methodist minister.

The Prime Minister's constitutional advisers do not consider them to be direct precedents. They were said to be of little assistance in making the arrangement for Archbishop Reeves' appointment.

The resignation of the archbishop from the end of September, Mr Lange said, would mean "there is no possibility of implicit recognition of the Church of England as the established church of New Zealand. There is an established church in the United Kingdom. Not so here."

The question of a priest in a military role did not arise, Mr Lange argued, be-

cause the letters patent which establish the vice-regal post declare the Governor-General to be Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand, not of the armed forces.

(Mr McLay does not believe there is a significant distinction in those terms.)

Civilian Clothes

Mr Lange said: "The Governor-General has no military role in the normal meaning nor does he command the military forces. He holds no commission but he signs all commissions as Governor-General."

"There is therefore no constitutional bar to a clergyman holding office as a commander-in-chief."

Archbishop Reeves intends to wear civilian clothes on military occasions, as did a predecessor, the Rt Hon Sir Keith Holyoake.

Official advice yesterday also was that the archbishop will not normally wear clerical dress in public during his term.

Address

He will retain the title "the most reverend" as a former Primate of New Zealand and when he receives the customary knighthood for Governors-General he will be formally titled, "His Excellency the Most Reverend Sir Paul Reeves."

In general reference, according to the official advice, he will be addressed as "Your Excellency" or "Sir Paul," rather than the ~~ecclesiastical~~ "Your Grace."

Critical Auckland Editorial

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 30 Mar 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Not the Right Choice"]

[Text]

The Government should think again about choosing Archbishop Reeves as Governor-General. However high the standing of the individual, the office should be non-controversial and unifying. A person in the archbishop's position is no more acceptable than was a man chosen straight from the National Government's cabinet.

With the exception of Sir Keith Holyoake in 1977, the choices of governors-general have avoided controversy and should go on doing so. That cannot be the case when someone is appointed direct from any factional leadership to the highest seat in the land.

In the case of Archbishop Reeves, he has taken stands on a number of matters (one of them, in 1975, blatantly political), most of which may be appropriate for a religious leader seeking to guide his flock but which seem

bound to alienate substantial numbers of people who look for unity in the office and person of the Queen's representative.

There is a further and even stronger consideration in the appointment of a churchman. New Zealand enjoys a separation of church and state which has mercifully spared us the kind of embroilments common when religion and governance go hand in hand.

There is no suggestion that an archbishop as Governor-General would turn New Zealand into a theocracy. The point, rather, is that in an office which is highly symbolic, the symbolism of a churchman as head of state is wrong. Our traditional separation should be reinforced, not compromised.

By all means let us have a godly man or woman as Governor-General. But a man of the cloth is the wrong choice.

CS0: 4200/919

SINGAPORE

STRAITS TIMES COMMENTS ON BANDUNG SPIRIT

BK261249 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 26 Apr 85 p 18

[Editorial: "Whither the Spirit of Bandung?"]

[Text] It was an illustrious gathering, both in terms of sheer numbers and the broad spectrum of representation. Indeed, a reunion 30 years on evokes memories of what it was that brought 29 nations to Bandung in 1955. Those were heady days when newly-emerging states found common purpose in preserving their hard-won independence and staying clear of the vortex of big-power rivalry. The idealistic spurt eventually led to the birth of the non-aligned movement. This was the Bandung spirit which delegates from some 80 Asian and African countries have gathered to revive this week. To some, it may seem all too nostalgic to hark back to days past. After all, it has to be acknowledged that the world today is not quite the same as that envisaged by the leaders at Bandung in 1955. There was no doubt their intentions were sincere. And there was a genuine desire to establish friendship and goodwill. But alas, the results have at best been patchy. What has happened?

Much of the Third World has succeeded in throwing off the colonial yoke. But this has not led to independence in the true sense of the word. Few of the original 29 can be considered to be genuinely non-aligned. The majority has fallen clearly into the sphere of influence of one or the other superpower. Although all were pledged not to interfere in the affairs of others, we now find that many are engaged in open confrontation. Vietnam has occupied Cambodia. Iran and Iraq are fighting a prolonged and destructive war, and Syria is in the thick of the Lebanese conflict. The call for a more balanced world economic order and South-South cooperation has not had much success either. In more ways than one, the Third World has become dependent on the industrialised countries and the two superpowers.

This is not to say that the Bandung spirit was no more than a transient dream. It was a bold move for the newly-emerging states to opt for an independent course. However, poverty and an anti-colonial stand are no longer a sufficient binding force to hold together a group of nations which has expanded in numbers in the 30 years since Bandung. Third World solidarity can hardly be expected to hold fast against the rising concerns generated by national self-interest. To set unrealistic goals can only mean one thing: Unachievable results. Still, it is hard to believe that there is no commonality of

interests among those attending the commemoration meeting. The need for developing nations to stay out of the orbit of the big powers is no less than what it was in 1955. In an increasingly polarised world, the fate of small nations is fast slipping from their hands. If ever there was a need to revive the Bandung spirit, now is the time. The 30th anniversary meeting should provide an impetus for members of the non-aligned movement to take a hard look at the way ahead, in the light of the changed conditions of today.

CSO: 4200/856

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HO CHI MINH CITY ARMED FORCES ACHIEVEMENTS CITED

BK290648 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Statement by (Tran Thanh Dat), deputy commander of Ho Chi Minh City military command, on achievements scored by the city's armed forces over the past 10 years--recorded; date not given)

[Text] The 1975 spring general offensive and uprising, climaxed by the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign, smashed the enemy's long-standing ruling machinery, plus bringing the entire country, including Ho Chi Minh City, to total national independence and unification and to the initial stage of transition to socialism. This has set new requirements and tasks before the city's armed forces.

Over the past 10 years since liberation, the enemy--both old and new--has continued to see Ho Chi Minh City as a key sabotage target. Linking themselves with the "Who will defeat whom?" class struggle between the two paths of capitalism and socialism which is developing fiercely every day in the city and remaining constantly vigilant and combat ready, over the past 10 years the city's armed forces have also maintained their presence along various ground, river and rail routes and sea areas of the city. In coordination with the security forces and the masses, the city's armed forces have taken the initiative in launching crackdowns on the existing reactionary and sabotage schemes.

In addition to the task of fighting the enemy, the armed forces have also launched a campaign under which it succeeded in removing 128,000 bombs and mines and 450 metric tons of explosives left behind by the enemy, thus clearing more than 2,268 hectares of land to insure safety for the movements and production activities of the local compatriots.

Cadres and combatants of the city's armed forces have also concentrated on persistently struggling against social vices and have worked shoulder to shoulder with the local security forces and people toward experiencing a change for the better in the locality. Many bright examples have been noted. For instance, (Nguyen Van Hung), a ward unit leader, though wounded while chasing armed robbers, was still determined to join with his men in capturing these thugs. The militiamen of An Phu village in Thu Duc painstakingly lay in wait for 3 days in an ambush which resulted in the nabbing of an entire gang of robbers. (Nguyen Phong Phu), a self-defense member in Ward 24 of the 3d Precinct, died heroically after he had traced and arrested a robber who broke into a civilian house for criminal actions. All these heroic actions on the part of

the cadres and combatants have made the city's political security and social order and safety more stable.

Fully aware of the conception about the force of the revolution, the city's armed forces have demonstrated their efforts to link national defense with political security and social order and safety and have associated their activities with the requirement that transformation and construction must go together with the protection of revolutionary gains.

From the moment the Beijing ruling clique drove its Pol Pot henchmen to massacre our compatriots along the southwestern border, the city's armed forces promptly went into action to cope with the enemy. With a high sense of responsibility and with determination to fight and win--which originated from the city's combined strength of "The army and people share the same will"--the city's armed forces, in coordination with the forces of higher echelons and of nearby provinces, duly punished the aggressors.

[BK290649] Many regiments and Quyet Thang battalions and self-defense forces--the volunteer units of the city--promptly went to the border with a strong determination to defeat the enemy. The (Vad Sa), (Cat Mdy), and Takeo battles added more beautiful laurels to the records of the Ho Chi Minh City's armed forces: 36 units and individual cadres and combatants were awarded the Military Exploits Order, and 2 cadres received the VPA Hero title while carrying out their international obligations.

Over the past 10 years, the all-people national defense's tool--the people's armed forces--has achieved steady growth and has constantly reinforced the combat dispositions in the locality. The self-defense militia force has exceeded the 1985 target for unit building and has been strong enough to protect the fruits of productive labor in the city.

Various units such as the self-defense force regiment of the public health middle school No 3; The Dong Nam, Thang Loi, Phong Phu, Binh Minh-8, Phuoc Long, and Nha Be Pol depot self-defense force battalions; and scores of self-defense force units of various rural and urban areas, public organs, and enterprises have over the past 10 years stood out as leading banners in outstandingly fulfilling the unit-building and combat readiness duties as stationary strategic forces in various sensitive areas of the city. The self-defense force of the city's state-run fishing enterprise has been credited with sinking an enemy's boat for intrusion into and provocations inside the fatherland's sea areas.

For 9 consecutive years since the introduction of the military obligations in September 1976, youths in the city have enthusiastically insured the troop recruitment quotas and have, one after another, reported military induction in order to defend the fatherland. The impetuous movement--"For the Fatherland's Frontline"--has rallied the compatriots of various strata who are carrying out their duty as people in the rear toward the frontline.

The past 10 years have seen the "determined to win" banner of the city's armed forces fluttering over the vast, swampy ricefields in the An Ha bridge area noted for being affected by alkali around the year and have witnessed the

presence of many cadres and combatants, who are the sons and brothers of the laboring people in Ho Chi Minh City, at various difficult tasks of the many construction projects such as the Nha Be-Duyen Hai road, the Tri An hydropower plant, the Dau Tieng and Cu Chi farmland irrigation works, and so forth.

Although 10 years is a short period as compared with the historic duration of the nation's glorious struggle, it is enough for the cadres and combatants of Ho Chi Minh City to evaluate their own capabilities and to adopt their course of action to continue to move forward in order to build themselves into increasingly steadfast ones.

CSO: 4209/372

SISTERLY RELATIONS BETWEEN LAO, VIETNAMESE PROVINCES LAUDED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Dang Minh Phuong: "In the Two Sister Provinces of Quang Nam-Danang and Saravane"]

[Text] In Danang, we often heard the words, "Lao comrades." The Danang people used these friendly and affectionate words whenever they met with cadres and personnel of the Lao delegation and with other children of that "nation of a million elephants" staying here on official duty.

In recent years, Lao comrades have nicknamed Danang the "gate of Laos." The reason is that each year this port city receives and delivers tens of thousands of tons of products, supplies and goods from Laos. Here, each day hundreds of trucks carrying goods come from and to Laos. Here, also on Tien Sa, Song Han and Le Dinh Duong piers, Vietnamese and Lao cadres and workers have pledged to strive in unison to create favorable conditions for both sides to fulfill the task of loading, unloading and hauling goods, promptly and safely. Thus, the Lao comrades have become very familiar to the Danang people. In addition to their daily chores, on the occasion of our great anniversaries, such as Independence Day on 2 September, the party anniversary on 3 February, Chairman Ho's birthday on 19 May, and soon, the Lao comrades in Danang along with our cadres and workers would take part in socialist labor, contributing to building cultural projects in support of the people's livelihood, such as the Trung Vuong Theater and the Danang Children's Center. Cadres and workers on Tien Sa pier always remember the image of Lao and Soviet comrades working there during the torrid summer days of 1983 and donating their earnings to the people of Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien Provinces heavily damaged by typhoons and floods. War invalids at the Cam Ha Center, in Hoi An Municipality, were deeply touched when they received on 27 July a wheelchair especially designed for the seriously disabled, a gift from Lao youths who had worked alongside our youths to get the necessary money. As Quang Nam-Danang big building projects, such as the Phu Ninh water conservancy project and the Danang commercial center project, fell critically short of supplies, the Lao comrades helped us meet these worksite needs in time, lending us hundreds of tons of cement and plywood.

Since the establishment of sisterhood, relations between Quang Nam-Danang and Saravane Provinces have grown closer and closer. Quang Nam-Danang has

sent many groups of cadres and workers from the building, communications and transportation, education, cultural and health sectors to aid Saravane and the newly-created Sekong(?) Province. In the past 7 or 8 years, many projects have been built in Saravane with Quang Nam-Danang assistance, such as the 54 m-long Beung Kham bridge spanning the Set River, the 13B road from Khong Se Don to Saravane, and the 100 m-long Samia drawbridge... Quang Nam-Danang has also helped Saravane build a vehicle repair station with necessary equipment to make small and medium repairs. From war-damaged Saravane Municipality have emerged a 200 kw-power station, a wired-radio station complete with power lines and loudspeaker cables measuring more than 8 kms, a water tower for use by municipal organs, and a brick kiln capable of producing 200,000 bricks per year. This year, a veterinary station and a hospital will be built. To help Saravane and Sekong develop economically and culturally, Quang Nam-Danang has agreed to train middle- and primary-level agricultural, communications and public health cadres, technical workers and actors. Furthermore, the two sister provinces have regularly sent groups of cadres and people's representatives to visit and exchange work experiences with each other. A number of Lao comrades who had worked or trained in Quang Nam-Danang and collected many experiences, have expressed their enthusiasm, praising Danang as a "land that develop talents."

In Quang Nam-Danang, Saravane, Sekong, and anywhere in Vietnam and Laos, Vietnamese-Lao friendship has become more and more warmhearted with passage of time. As the people in southern Laos told cadres and combatants of Vietnam's volunteer army in the past, Laos and Vietnam are "Luom thoong and diu." and "Ai noong khing khing," that is "brothers from same fetus," and "blood brothers."

9213

CSO: 4209/346

1 June 1985

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CZECHOSLOVAK ENVOY HOLDS HANOI PRESS CONFERENCE

OW251714 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 25--Czechoslovak Ambassador Bohuslav Handl called a press conference here today on the occasion of his country's 40th National Day (May 9).

It was attended by Tran Lam and Dao Tung, vice-presidents of the Vietnam Journalists' Association, and representatives of the mass media, the Foreign Ministry, the party Central Committee's International Department, the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Friendship Association and the Ministry of Culture.

Ambassador Bohuslav Handl said among other things that the coincidence of Czechoslovakia's 40th National Day and the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, reminded the Czechoslovak people of the great contributions and extremely courageous sacrifices made by the Soviet people and Red-army to saving mankind from the danger of fascism.

He reiterated his country's policy of continuing to develop its friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and resolutely supporting the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries aimed at opposing the nuclear arms race intensified by the United States against peace and international security.

CSO: 4200/861

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

DENMARK-SRV FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ISSUES STATEMENT

OW261806 Hanoi VNA in English 1627 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 26--Clearly, the pre-condition for achieving a political solution to the Kampuchean issue is to exclude the Pol Pot clique, said a statement released on April 22 by the Denmark-Vietnam Friendship Society on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of South Vietnam's liberation.

The statement continued: "The Danish people could contribute to such a solution in order to quickly terminate the Indochinese people's suffering and create conditions for Vietnam to continue the withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea and concentrate its efforts on national reconstruction."

After recalling the Vietnamese people's heroic fights against foreign aggressors--the Japanese fascists, the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, it condemned the Chinese expansionists for having pressured Vietnam and waged border wars against Vietnam from its northern and southwestern borders.

"The Danish people should continue to support the Indochinese people who sacrificed much in their struggle for independence and freedom," the statement said adding: "More than anyone else, the Vietnamese people are worthy to enjoy peace."

CSO: 4200/861

SRV LEADERS SEND GREETING TO AFGHAN LEADERS

OW261745 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 26--Vietnamese leaders yesterday extended their warmest greetings to Afghan leaders on the 7th anniversary of the Saur (April) Revolution of Afghanistan (April 27).

The message of greetings, signed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; was addressed to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Council; and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, president of the Council of Ministers of Afghanistan.

It says:

"Since the success of the Saur Revolution, under the leadership of the P.D.P.A., of the Revolutionary Council and of the Council of Ministers of Afghanistan, the Afghan people, with the great and effective assistance of the Soviet party, government and people, the other fraternal socialist countries and all progressive forces in the world, and with their heroic and combative spirit and industrious labour, have recorded great achievements in national construction and defence, step by step foiling the undeclared war conducted by the imperialists, the expansionists and reactionary forces inside and outside the country against the Afghan revolution.":

"We are glad to note that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two peoples have constantly and fruitfully developed and sincerely thank the Afghan government and people for their heartfelt and effective support to the Vietnamese people's national construction and defence," the message adds. It reiterates the militant solidarity and resolute support of the Vietnamese party, government and people to the Afghan people's just cause.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has on this occasion sent a message of greetings to his Afghan counterpart, Shah Mohammad Dost.

CSO: 4200/861

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1 June 1985

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

PHAM VAN DONG, BERKELEY MAYOR CORRESPOND

OW261755 Hanoi VNA in English 1635 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 26--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has sent a letter to Mr. Eugene "Gus" Newport, mayor of the city of Berkeley, California, U.S.A., thanking him for his greetings on the 10th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam and the reunification of Vietnam.

Following is Mr. Newport's letter of greetings dated February 15, 1985:

Premier Pham Van Dong

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Dear Premier Van Dong:

I greet with heartfelt sincerity and joy the tenth anniversary of the independence and reunification of your homeland. Few peoples in the world have suffered more or fought more tirelessly and courageously for the most cherished of all freedoms, independence and self-determination.

As mayor of the city of Berkeley, often mentioned as the birthplace of the U.S. movement to end the U.S. war in Indochina, I personally, and the people of Berkeley generally, share a very special kinship with the people of Vietnam. Let me formally lend my voice to the growing number of people in the U.S. who support the normalization of relations between our two governments and formal redress for the wrongs done in our name but without our acquiescence to the people of Vietnam. That war had too many victims in your country and mine.

In the interest of peace and understanding between our two peoples.

Yours respectfully,

Eugene "Gus" Newport

Mayor, Berkeley, California

Here is Chairman Pham Van Dong's reply:

Dear Mayor Eugene "Gus" Newport,

I have received your letter dated February 15th, 1985. I am deeply moved by the sentiments you expressed to our country and people. I also highly appreciate your activities as well as those of the Berkeley and the American people all over the United States who, in the past, launched the movement of ending the war in Vietnam and at present, are supporting the normalization of relations between the two countries.

The war did not divide our two nations. The Vietnamese and American peoples have striven and will together strive for peace, friendship and for the multifaceted cooperation between our two countries.

I am sincerely grateful to you and to the growing number of Americans who are working for a fine relationship between Vietnam and the United States.

I wish to cordially convey to you, Mr. Mayor, my warm regards.

CSO: 4200/861

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HANOI MEETING MARKS AFGHAN APRIL REVOLUTION

OW261725 Hanoi VNA in English 1658 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 26--A meeting was held here this evening by the Vietnam-Afghanistan Friendship Association (V.A.F.A.) to commemorate the 7th anniversary of the Afghan Saur Revolution (April 27).

Addressing the meeting, Nguyen Canh Dinh, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Minister of Water Conservancy and President of the V.A.F.A., warmly welcomed this historic anniversary of the Afghan people. He said that the Saur Revolution opened a new era in the history of Afghanistan, abolished the centuries-old feudal and militarist regime. He condemned the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists for banding together and helping the Afghan reactionaries to oppose the Afghan revolution.

He noted that Afghanistan's international prestige and position have continued to rise thanks to its policy of peace, and non-alignment and its unabated effort to settle disputes through negotiations with a view to reducing tension in South Asia and South West Asia in the interests of peace and stability in Asia.

He pointed out that Vietnam and Afghanistan were facing a common enemy, the U.S. imperialists, which is why the solidarity and friendship between the two countries have become closer than ever.

Afghan Ambassador 'Abdol Wakil also spoke at the meeting.

CSO: 4200/861

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

GDR AMBASSADOR'S PRESS CONFERENCE--Hanoi, VNA, 25 Apr--Dr. Hermann Schwiesau, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic, gave a press conference here this morning on the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. The ambassador outlined the process of formation of fascism and a number of main events of the war against fascism, then pointed to the decisive role of the Soviet Red Army in defeating German and Japanese fascism and liberating many nations in Europe. He said that in these days the G.D.R. people are joyfully celebrating the 40th victory day as the anniversary of the liberation of the German and many other nations. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 25 Apr 85]

DEPARTING EGYPTIAN ENVOY--Hanoi, VNA, 25 Apr--Vice-President of the State Council Le Thanh Nghi received here today the departing ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Vietnam Mustafa H. Al-'Urabi. Vice-President Le Thanh Nghi had a cordial talk with the Egyptian ambassador. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 25 Apr 85]

GREETINGS TO TANZANIA--Hanoi, VNA, 25 Apr--President of the State Council Truong Chinh has sent a message expressing warm greetings to President Julius Nyerere on the 21st national day of the United Republic of Tanzania (April 26). In his message, the Vietnamese president wished the Tanzanian people many new and still greater achievements, and the militant solidarity and friendly relations between the two peoples constant consolidation and development. Also on this occasion, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has extended his greetings to his Tanzanian counterpart, Benjamin Mkapa. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT 25 Apr 85]

AFGHAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY--Vietnamese party and state leaders have sent a message of greetings to the Afghan leaders on the 7th anniversary of the April Revolution of Afghanistan. The message expresses the belief that the Afghan people, under the leadership of the Afghan People's Democratic Party and the Revolutionary Council headed by Mr Babrak Karmal, will certainly gain greater victories in national construction and defense. The message also affirms the militant solidarity and resolute support of the party, government, and people of Vietnam to the just cause of the fraternal Afghan people. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Apr 85]

HU YAOBANG CONCLUDES TOUR--General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Hu Yaobang concluded a 12-day visit to the southern Pacific region on Wednesday [24 April]. In his visit to Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, and Western Samoa, Hu Yaobang repeated China's unconditional support for the political corpse the CGDK. He also affirmed China's determination to continue to fight against the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples. During his trip, Hu incited the host countries to oppose the Indochinese countries, caused confrontation, and sabotaged peace and stability in Southeast Asia. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Apr 85]

DELEGATION CONCLUDES MONGOLIAN VISIT--Hanoi, VNA, 26 Apr--A delegation of the International Department of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by its deputy head Phan Dinh Vinh today concluded a four-day visit to Mongolia as guest of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee. While in Mongolia, the delegation had working sessions with a delegation of the Foreign Relations Board of the M.P.R.P. C.C. and was received by Damingivn Gombojav, Political Bureau member and secretary of the M.P.R.P. C.C. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 26 Apr 85]

AMITY GROUPS SUPPORT DPRK STRUGGLE--Hanoi, VNA, 27 Apr--The Vietnam-D.P.R.K. Friendship Association and the Vietnam Committee for Support of Korea has sent a joint letter to the D.P.R.K.-Vietnam Friendship Society, expressing solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle. The letter voiced full support for the April 9, 1985, proposal made at the recent meeting of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea aimed at relaxing tension in the Korean peninsula, and peacefully reunifying the country. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 26 Apr 85]

CUBAN NATIONAL BANK DELEGATION--Hanoi, VNA, 27 Apr--A delegation of the Cuban National Bank led by its President Minister Raul Leon Torras, who is also member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, paid a visit to Vietnam from April 22-24 at the invitation of the director general of the Vietnamese State Bank. During its stay, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited several production establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. It held talks with a delegation of the Vietnamese State Bank headed by Nguyen Duy Gia, director general. The two sides highly appreciated the cooperation between the two banks' and discussed measures to promote their cooperation. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 27 Apr 85]

JAPAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION--Hanoi, VNA, 27 Apr--Japanese Ambassador to Vietnam Koichi Tsutsumi gave a reception here this evening in honour of Japan's National Day (April 29). It was attended by Public Health Minister Dang Hoi Xuan; assistant to the foreign minister Vo Van Sung; and others. Also present were members of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 27 Apr 85]

GREETINGS TO JAPAN'S HIROHITO--Hanoi, VNA, 28 Apr--President of the State Council Truong Chinh today sent a message of greetings to Emperor Hirohito of Japan on the occasion of his birthday. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 28 Apr 85]

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS RECEIVED--Hanoi, VNA, 28 Apr--Mai Chi Tho, chairman of the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City, today received more than one hundred foreign journalists who are visiting Vietnam and attending commemorative activities on the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Ho Chi Minh City and the whole of South Vietnam. Mai Chi Tho warmly welcomed the foreign journalists on this great festive occasion of the Vietnamese people. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1610 GMT 28 Apr 85]

CULTURAL DELEGATION VISITS POLAND--A delegation of the CPV Central Committee Culture and Arts Department led by Comrade Ha Xuan Truong, director of the department, visited Poland from 12-20 April at the invitation of the Cultural Department of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee. [From review of NHAN DAN for 29 April] [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2220 GMT 28 Apr 85]

CSO: 4209/372

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

MEASURES TO DEVELOP SECURITY ASSAULT YOUTH UNITS SUGGESTED

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese Jan 85 pp 16-18

[Article by Nguyen Van Ho: "Some Thoughts About the Organization and Activities of the Security Assault Youth at the Grassroots Level"]

[Text] Security assault youth units have been set up during the implementation of the joint resolution of the HCMCYU Central Committee and the Ministry of Interior on the task about the youth with regard to the maintenance of the fatherland's security. The creation of these units is a new organizational form which inherits and develops certain aspects of the red banner and control youth units whose organization and activities were once guided by our union.

This problem has been raised to cope with the revolutionary situation in the present stage and to respond to the desire of broad sections of the youth to participate in and contribute to the construction and defense of the fatherland and to mature while carrying out this task. Therefore, even though the joint resolution was issued only 2 years ago, the security assault youth force--a concrete form of youth organization designed to achieve the goals and perform the missions indicated in the joint resolution--has been set up and has carried out activities in almost all regions in the country. Youths in all localities have participated in it very enthusiastically and passionately and have definitely contributed to defending national security, to protecting socialist property, to maintaining social order and security and to building the socialist new lifestyle, especially among the youths.

Security assault youth units have been formed and have carried out activities everywhere--from the border provinces of Ha Tuyen and Lang Son where every day and moment our troops and people are directly resisting the manifold war of destruction waged by the Chinese hegemonist expansionists acting in collusion with U.S. imperialism to the midland and delta provinces, to cities and to the provinces in central Vietnam and at the far end of national territory such as Minh Hai. According to data submitted by all localities, by August 1984, over 20,893 security assault youth units with 440,209 members have been set up, followed by 7,081 red banner and control youth units with 179,160 members and 4,361 and red-star and blue-bird children's units with 42,708 members.

In many localities, this movement has developed vigorously and made outstanding achievements in maintaining order and security. For example, the union Central Committee and the Ministry of Interior have awarded banners to the youths of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City--two localities considered to have conducted the youth movement for the fatherland's security most satisfactorily. The Ministry of Interior has awarded banners to the provinces of Ha Tuyen, Ha Bac, Nghe Tinh, Quang Nam-Da Nang and Long An because of the outstanding result of their youth movement for the fatherland's security; the ministry has also awarded complimentary certificates to more than 20 provinces, cities and special zones following their many achievements in the youth movement to participate in defending the fatherland's security.

Speaking of the common achievements of the youth in the above-mentioned localities, we must mention the activist role of the security assault youth and red star children's units organized and managed by union organizations at various echelons and specially trained and guided by people's public security units at various levels.

In general, the activities of security assault youth units are inspiring and attracting the young generation. These activities have won the people's sympathy and support since they have contributed to the various operational sectors' struggle to reestablish social rule and order in many spheres and areas where sometimes and in some cases this rule and order have not been strictly maintained through the managerial task and where negative manifestations have consequently taken place and developed--a situation which has been taken advantage of by bad elements to carry out illegal activities.

To effectively develop the role of the security assault youth force and to unify its organization and activities according to its function and mission and to state law, the Ministry of Interior and the union Central Committee recently issued an official document to guide the formulation of provisional statutes (or regulations) on the organization, mission and activities of security assault youth units at the grassroots level and to enable public security organs and union standing committees at the provincial and municipal levels and in special zones subordinate to the central level to use this document according to the local situation and characteristics in drafting temporary regulations (or statutes) and submitting them to people's committees in provinces, cities and special zones subordinate to the central level for examination, enactment and uniform execution in these localities.

This problem is raised in this manner because defending the fatherland's security is a common duty as well as one of each locality; since security assault youth units are mass organizations performing activities at the grassroots level in each province and city and with the participation of tens of thousands of people, the necessary systems and means of action must be promulgated and provided by the local administration and must rely on the masses and, notwithstanding the responsibility assumed by the grassroots level, conform to the situation and characteristics of each locality.

The guiding document clearly states: "The security assault youth unit is a mass organization whose duty is to maintain security and order at the grassroots level and whose public activities are carried out in subwards, villages, towns, public agencies, enterprises, state farms, work sites, schools and hospitals. The unit must be directly led by the party committee and administration at the grassroots level and organized and managed by the union organization at the grassroots level (union chapter or joint chapter at the grassroots level) which must at the same time coordinate with other echelons and people's public security units at the same level to exercise guidance and provide special training and directives. While preparing to set up such a unit, the union organization at that echelon and the public security organ must report to the grassroots party committee and administration and ask for their guidance and approval of the decision to create this unit.

For numerical strength, each unit must have from 10 to 20 members including union members and enthusiastic youths at the grassroots level who voluntarily join this organization with the objective of performing tasks, production and study and also participating in other tasks of the unit. The direct responsibility for each unit must be assumed by the unit head and one or two deputy unit heads who are union cadres or cadres and combatants of the public security organ at the grassroots level. The working method of each unit is collective debate between the unit head and deputy head. In executing tasks, the one-commander system must be applied. The unit head, deputy head and members will be issued badges or arm bands (bearing the letters T.N.X.K.A.N. and the name of the grassroots installation) and also certificates bearing the seals of the public security organ and union executive committee at the grassroots level.

Before beginning its activities, the unit must hold a solemn debut ceremony and request the presence of representatives of party committees at various echelons, of the administration, of boards and mass organizations at the local and grassroots levels and of many youths and teenagers so that the whole audience may bear witness and give encouragement and that this event may become an opportunity to make the masses understand the unit and to win their support for and aid to the performance of the unit's activities.

The guiding documents points out that the mission and activities of the security assault youth units at the grassroots level are as follows:

1. Organize propaganda among the grassroots people and motivate and guide them to fulfill their citizen's obligations satisfactorily, to live and work according to the constitution and law and to lead a civilized, orderly and safe lifestyle.
2. Coordinate with the people's public security force and others at the grassroots level to launch, build and consolidate the mass movement to defend the fatherland's security and develop the new cultural lifestyle.

3. At the request of the local public security organ and under the direct leadership of public security cadres, security assault youth units must organize activities to support the public security force's struggle to guard against and repress counterrevolutionaries, hooligans, thieves and elements who carry out illegal activities, violate socialist property, endanger the citizens' life and violate their property.

4. Carry out other tasks assigned by the high level to maintain order and security such as by fighting against natural calamities and protecting socialist property and the life and property of the local people.

Beside directing the formulation of the units' mission, the document also guides the formulation of the unit members' mission, deals with the power of and treatment system for units and members and defines the relationships between the HCMCYU grassroots executive committee and the head of the grassroots public security organ as well as their responsibility for organizing, managing and carrying out the task of issuing compliments, giving rewards, enforcing discipline and applying the system and policy on the organization of security assault youth units and their members.

The youth need to carry out social activities; they have great dreams and aspirations and a progressive spirit and want to study, make contributions and grow up. The birth of the grassroots security assault youth units is a meaningful event in that it illustrates an action formula designed to unite, educate, motivate, organize and lead the youth to carry out revolutionary acts, thereby partly fulfilling their dreams and aspirations. In organizing security assault youth units, our union has had real models participate in defending national security, protecting socialist property, maintaining social order and security and building the socialist lifestyle.

Through the practical activities aimed at maintaining order and security which have resulted in increasing the working ability of the union organization and improving the qualities of union grassroots organizations and their members, our union has contributed to actively building an ever more wholesome, stable and powerful people's public security force as a really sharp instrument of the proletarian state and to educating the masses, especially the youth, to enable them to understand and properly fulfill their citizen's obligations, to live and work according to the constitution and law, to adopt a civilized and progressive lifestyle and to clearly realize the nature and sabotage tricks of the enemy in order to help defeat his manifold war of destruction.

To promptly motivate members to make achievements and gradually to improve the theme and method of action in each period of time, each unit must hold a year-end conference to review task implementation, to extol collectives, cadres and unit members having registered outstanding achievements and to request the high level to congratulate and reward them and examine the proposal for reinforcing and improving the unit's strength to enable it to continue its activities. Units which carry out activities in schools must review their task implementation before the end of the academic year;

in addition to drawing experiences in task execution and to deciding on the congratulation and reward problem, these units must resolve the problem of strengthening their organization and obtaining reinforcements by replacing unit members having graduated from schools so as to have always a sufficient force to participate in activities during the summer vacation and to continue to carry out tasks at the beginning of the next schoolyear without confusion and hesitation.

To ensure that security assault youth units are created and organized according to the right pattern and that they carry out activities effectively, a matter of concern for us at the time being (in areas still lacking a statute) is to draft regulations (or a statute) on the organization and activities of security assault youth units and to submit these documents to the people's committees at the provincial, municipal or special zone level for examination, ratification, promulgation and uniform implementation in each locality. Every union organization echelon and everyone of us must continue research and pondering in order to help build and improve this new and attractive form of activity of the security assault youth and to join all youths throughout the country in strongly developing the right to socialist collective ownership and in continuously making positive and brilliant contributions to the defense of the fatherland's security.

9332

CSO: 4209/316

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CONFERENCE ON ROLE OF FEMALE CADRES, MOBILIZATION OF WORKERS, HANOI

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 17 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Conference To Study Party's Directive About Female Cadres; Municipal CPV Committee's Resolution in Mobilizing Workers and Officers"]

[Text] Comrade Le Van Luong speaks to the audience.

The Standing Committee of the Municipal CPV Committee recently held a conference to study the contents of Directive No 44 of the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee concerning the role of female cadres and Resolution No 13 of the Municipal CPV Committee on mobilizing workers and officers. The audience was composed of key cadres from the city's departments, branches and organizations.

On 14 March, comrade Tran Hoan, a member of the Standing Committee of the Municipal CPV Committee presented the contents of Directive No 44 and the guiding plan of the Standing Committee of the Municipal CPV Committee to implement that Directive. The plan pointed out several improvements in various aspects but also shortcomings in developing the role of female cadres. The Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee decided that to be able to implement Directive No 44 effectively, centralized leadership should be applied to the implementation of certain tasks. Everyone should arm himself with a profound knowledge of the Party's position with regard to the role of female cadres in this revolutionary stage. All branches and echelons should reassess the force of their female cadres so as to be able to make the necessary readjustment to meet membership requirements and to increase the number of female cadres in leadership and management positions. The formation and consolidation of female cadres should be envisaged according to the needs in female cadres in leadership and management at each branch and echelon.

It is important to increase the number of the Party female members, especially in regions where there are more women but fewer Party female members. The women's associations in all branches and echelons should be improved and consolidated.

Comrade Nghiem Chuong Chau, vice-chairman of the People's Municipal Committee, presented to the audience the resolution issued by the Council of Ministers regarding the role and ability of female cadres in the building and defense of the socialist fatherland; the audience was thus convinced of the importance to mobilize women in this present revolutionary stage.

Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh, a member of the CPV Central Committee and chairwoman of the Vietnam Federation of Women, talked about the formation and consolidation of female cadres and the responsibility of all branches and echelons in developing the spirit of collective ownership in women and in encouraging them to increase production, improve their living standards, and be ready to fight to defend the fatherland.

On 15 March, Comrade Pham Loi, a member of the Standing Committee of the Municipal CPV Committee, introduced to the audience Resolution No 13 of the Municipal CPV Committee on the building and consolidating of the capital's work force and the need to enhance the Party's leadership over the mobilization of workers (full text was printed in HANOI MOI of 12 March 1985).

Discussion groups, set up to study the implementation of Resolution No 13, have unanimously decided that certain urgent tasks should be implemented this year.

The socialist emulation movement should be widely encouraged so as to produce more than prescribed by the state plan, and to use the results to mark our national anniversaries and serve as a leading model.

Efforts should be taken to enhance the living standards of workers and officers and to reduce the burden of cadres and administrative officers. Plans to develop the Party's activities among the workers and to train workers to become cadres should be envisaged. Vocational and secondary specialized schools, etc. must be reorganized.

Comrade Le Van Luong underlined the Party's position contained in the documents mentioned above, the important role of female workers and the need to mobilize workers and officers in today's situation. He urged all departments, branches, organizations, wards, districts and units to be more responsible and faithfully implement Directive No 44 and Resolution No 13, and actively perform their political obligations so as to enhance socialism and defend the capital and the fatherland.

The audience was also informed of the decision of the Standing Committee of the Municipal CPV regarding the ideological, propaganda and training tasks for 1985, to be implemented by all departments, branches, organizations, wards and districts.

12238

CSO: 4209/369

1 June 1985

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 29 APR HANOI COMMEMORATIVE MEETING

OW301111 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Report on meeting held in Hanoi on 29 April to mark the "total" victory of the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation and the International Labor Day-- with portions recorded]

[Excerpts] Friends: These days our army and people throughout the country have been living in a buoyant atmosphere while waiting to celebrate the great festive day, 30 April, the day when 10 years ago we defeated the U.S. imperialists and totally liberated South Vietnam, bringing our people's revolution to total victory.

Amid that elation, a grand meeting was held this morning at Hanoi's Ba Dinh Conference Hall to mark the victory day, 30 April, and 1 May, International Labor Day. The Ba Dinh Conference Hall, where momentous events of the country have taken place, looked gorgeous with red flags, fresh flowers, and banners.

Attending this grand meeting were comrades from the party Central Committee; the National Assembly; the Council of State; the Council of Ministers; the VFF Central Committee; political parties and mass organizations at the central level and in Hanoi; army heroes and heroes of the Vietnamese People's Public Security Force; labor heroes; outstanding emulators; representatives of the armed forces and paramilitary forces; and representatives of the people from all walks of life in the capital and the diplomatic corps.

The meeting began at 1000 sharp. The members of the presidium of the meeting advanced to the ceremonial platform. [applause]

Among the members of the presidium of the meeting were Comrades Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPV Central Committee; To Huu, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau and national defense minister; Senior General Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of State; Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister; Senior General Vo

Nguyen Giap, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary chairman of the VFF Central Committee; Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of State; Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee; and many other comrades.

CSO: 4209/372

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VINH PHU OFFICIAL ATTENDS FOUNDERS DAY CEREMONY

OW281810 Hanoi VNA in English 1601 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 28--A solemn ceremony was held this morning at the temples for the Hung Kings in Vinh Phu Province, 80 km north of Hanoi to commemorate the anniversary of the founders of the Vietnamese nation. Large crowds of the local population, pilgrims and foreign visitors converged on the Hy Cuong Mount in Phong Chau District where the temples dedicated to the national founders are located.

The anniversary, as is the tradition, falls on the 10th day of the third month of the lunar year which is believed to be the day when the first king of Vietnam, then called Van Lang, died four thousand years ago.

Among those present at this morning's function were Le Huy Ngo, chairman of the People's Committee of Vinh Phu Province [title, spelling of name as received]; Ding Quang, vice-minister of culture; Professor Doctor Pham Huy Thong, deputy head of the Social Sciences Commission, and Prof. Dr. A. Gusev, deputy editor-in-chief of the Soviet encyclopedia.

The ceremony was followed by traditional games and sporting events many of which take their origins in the millenary history of the nation.

CSO: 4200/861

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEMBERS MEET--Hanoi, VNA, 26 Apr--The Vietnam Democratic Party Central Committee and its Hanoi committee held here this afternoon a meeting to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the complete victory of the anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation (April 30). Present at the meeting were Nghiem Xuan Yem, secretary general of the party; Tran Dang Khoa, vice secretary general and a number of the party members. Addressing the meeting, Nghiem Xuan Yem underlined the significance of the great victory of the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam. He appealed to all members of the Vietnam Democratic Party to strive further for the common cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 26 Apr 85]

PROJECT INAUGURATION--Hanoi, VNA, 28 Apr--Workers at the Tri An hydro-electric power plant northeast of Ho Chi Minh City yesterday started concrete-laying at the spillway and inaugurated the 380-m Tri An bridge across Dong Nai River which joins the two main sectors of the project: the energy sector and the dam. Both projects are named "April 30" in honour of the liberation of South Vietnam. Present at the inauguration were Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of transport and communication, and representatives of the Soviet Consulate General in Ho Chi Minh City. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0749 GMT 28 Apr 85]

CHILDREN'S CELEBRATION--Hanoi, VNA, 28 Apr--More than 2,000 Hanoi children this morning took part in a parade around the Hoan Kiem Lake in the centre of the capital in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the complete liberation of South Vietnam and the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. The children then danced and sang songs of peace and friendship at the Children Cultural House together with children from the embassies of the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Libya, and other countries. Le Van Luong, secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee of the Communist Party, also joined the party. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 28 Apr 85]

NAMES OF INSPECTION ORGANS CHANGED--By Decree No 26-HDBT issued by the Council of Ministers on 15 February 1985, the names of all inspection organs are changed as follows: At the central level: State Inspection Committee. At the provinces, municipalities and special zones directly subordinate to the central government: Inspection Committee. At the wards, districts, cities and municipalities subordinate to a province: Inspection Section. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 15 Mar 85 p 1] 12238

TRUONG CHINH ATTENDS CELEBRATION--Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee's Political Bureau and State Council chairman, arrived in Ho Chi Minh City on 27 April to attend the 10th anniversary of the liberation of the city and South Vietnam, 30 April 1975-85. Comrades Nguyen Van Linh, the city party committee secretary; Mai Chi Tho, chairman of the city people's committee; and representatives of the city's VFF committee, mass organizations, armed forces, and people of all strata were present at Tan Son Nhut Airport to welcome Chairman Truong Chinh. Over the past few days, Comrades Pham Hung, Le Duc Tho, Vo Van Kiet, and many party and state leaders have arrived in Ho Chi Minh City to attend the ceremony commemorating the great victory of 30 April. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Apr 85]

OFFICIALS ATTEND AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE--On the morning of 23 April, the Ministry of Agriculture held a conference in Ho Chi Minh City to discuss achievement of the basic completion of agricultural cooperativization in the Nam Bo provinces and cities in 1985. Attending the conference were Comrades Vu Dinh Lieu, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Ngoc Triu, minister of agriculture; Nguyen Van Hon, vice minister of agriculture; and more than 200 delegates in charge of agricultural work in various central departments and sectors and in the Nam Bo provinces and cities. The conference discussed orientation and measures aimed at basically completing the agricultural cooperativization movement in 1985. Specifically, this calls for consolidating and improving the quality of production collectives and cooperatives; transforming agriculture in conjunction with population redistribution in remote areas; broadening various branches and trades to improve the living standards of production collective members; and training a contingent of cadres for agricultural transformation work. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Apr 85]

CSO: 4209/372

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HANOI REVIEWS ITS LABOR FORCES

Hanoi HANOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Mar 85 p 3

[Article: "The Capital's Labor Forces"]

[Text] After years of revolutionary struggle, today Hanoi has a strong and constantly improved work force. The city now has 494,309 workers and cadres, of which 237,524 are women.

Of the total number of workers and cadres, 142,365 are technological workers and 129,412 are cadres in technological science and trade. Workers directly subordinate to the city alone amount to 163,290, of which 90,889 are technological laborers, 55,690 are technological workers and 53,191 are cadres in technological science and trade.

Most of the young workers have a general school level; only 6 percent have a lesser education. Technicians amount to 2.9 percent of the total work forces, but only 5 or 6 percent of which are high-level technicians. Fifty-one percent of the technological workers are under 30.

Female cadres and workers amount to 47.6 percent of the total work force, but of the total number of the city's technological workers, 50 percent are women. As for technicians, women account for 51.67 percent of level-4 technicians and 4.38 [sic] percent of level-5 technicians.

The number of the city's cadres in technological science who has a college level or higher is 63,114, or 24.83 percent nationwide.

Despite innumerable difficulties, the city's workers have pushed the industrial growth rate 21.70 higher than that of 1980; the average annual growth rate from 1981 to 1983 is 6.75 percent. The state-operated trade averages an annual increase of 9.5 percent.

Making use of its strength, the city's machinery department has supplied the private trade sector of all localities nationwide with medium and small-scale technical equipment and machine, hydroelectric equipment, refrigeration equipment, sugar production equipment, paper production equipment, diesel and electric motors, and equipment to manufacture spare parts. At the same time, technological advances have been broadly used to enhance the quality of some appliances produced for export, such as electric fans, bicycles, gas burners, professional tools, etc.

HANOI TO PRODUCE 13600 HANDICRAFT WORKERS IN 1985

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 19 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "City To Enhance Training of Handicraft Workers: 13,600 To Be Trained in 1985"]

[Text] On 15 March, the People's Committee of the city held a conference to assess its achievements in training handicraft workers in 1984, and to discuss guidelines for implementing this same task in 1985.

In 1984, the Association of Interbranch Handicraft Cooperatives was instructed to train 11,100 handicraft workers in Venetian lace, handkerchief weaving, rattan products, wool tapestry, jute tapestry and art objects. Assisted by all branches, echelons, enterprises and the foreign trade, the Hanoi handicraft sector has trained, from September to December 1984, 5,035 new workers, of which 972 were non-farmers and 4,060 were farm laborers. Moreover, schools have vocational preparatory courses for 350 students. Some types of handicrafts, such as Venetian lace, weaving and wool tapestry have satisfactorily developed. The handicraft sector was also able to bring together more than 229 young and experienced instructors with excellent training skills.

In general, the training of handicraft workers has proved successful, right from the beginning, thus creating favorable conditions for the bases to open more training courses. Many suburban districts have been particularly successful in this task, such as Hoai Duc, Tu Liem, Thanh Tri, Gia Lam and Thach That. The quality of the handicrafts produced was good and the monetary returns satisfactory; the living standards of the handicrafts workers were, therefore, assured.

However, the handicraft sector attained only 45.3 percent of the required norm. The districts of Hoan Kiem and Dong Da were unable to open training courses. The training was loosely planned, organized and supervised. Training principles and policies were not clearly specified, thus failing to attract many would-be students. In addition, negative attitudes discouraged many others.

In 1985, the handicraft sector planned to produce 13,600 workers in Venetian lace, weaving, tapestry, rattan products, and a number of longtime family crafts, such as art objects, pottery, feather dusters, etc. The city's Association of Interbranch Handicraft Cooperatives has specifically set a norm for the wards and districts and issued guidelines to help them attain it. It has also enlisted the assistance of all branches and echelons to help improve the training of the workers and attract more workers into the trade so as to increase the production of handicrafts.

12238

CSO: 4209/369

DIFFICULTIES IN HANOI SUBWARD

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Tu Ha, Hanoi: "Difficulties In Subwards"]

[Text] After working in Tan Mai Subward, Hai Ba Trung Ward (Hanoi), we know that work at the subward level now is extremely important. This is a grassroots administration, in charge of numerous tasks--developing and managing the economy, caring for the people's livelihood, burying the elderly upon their death, and looking after children, to ensure that they have enough milk and diapers when they are born, and later to admit them to kindergartens and general schools. This involves multitude of tasks--big and small --touching on all economic, political, cultural, social, security, and national defense areas. What has taken place in Tan Mai Subward shows that progress can be achieved only when the ranks of cadres have been strengthened, with the training and promotion of young cadres, and with everyone's determination to serve the people wholeheartedly.

In a previous year, Tan Mai Subward made a remarkable accomplishment--carrying out properly two military obligation drives, and guiding marketing cooperatives to work in the right direction, even opening new markets to serve the people's livelihood in a realistic manner.

Handicrafts have developed, while order and security have been ensured. The subward has basically suppressed places of superstition and gambling. Subward public security has come from behind to rank second on the list of municipal public security forces. Nevertheless, the subward still encounters difficulties. Although Hanoi has implemented the policy of division of administrative responsibilities, it has allotted too little money to Tan Mai Subward--just 10,000 dong per month, of which more than 50 percent was already reserved for wages. Even making a billboard or building a trash receptacle requires higher echelon approval. Production installations have been set up, but they are impeded by obstacles. Three months after sending personnel to attend training, a Venetian lace-making group registered for production; however, it subsequently had to return the license because of very high taxes--17,000 dong per month. A blind-producing group, founded by retired officials, was forced to close its doors because purchase prices set by the Ministry of Foreign Trade were too low, leaving cooperative members with a paltry income--merely 10 dong a day's work. As soon as Tan Mai market was

completed, the ward collected nearly all the tax money, leaving the subward without sufficient funds to pay the market management committee.

The subwards are raising quite a few questions to which an urgent and uniform response is needed. To enable subwards to operate better, it is suggested that ward and city banking, financial, and commercial sectors do their utmost to help them. Whenever necessary, ward banks should create conditions for extending loans to subwards for business and production purposes. It may be advisable to allow subwards to directly manage production groups--now the ward's responsibility--and to collect taxes from production units, marketing cooperatives and subward-built small markets. Of course, subwards should submit part of that tax money to higher echelons according to regulations.

9213

CSO: 4209/346

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NGHIA BINH'S 10-YEAR ACHIEVEMENTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Apr 85 p 2

[Article: "Ten Year Achievements"]

[Text] Agriculture

--Grain production in 1984, converted to paddy equivalent, attained the highest yield on record--596 tons, an increase of 40 percent over 1976.

--The herd of bovines increased from 250,000 head in 1976 to 565,000 head in 1984. The ratio of hogs raised to grain is .9/1 ton of grain.

--More than 4 million coconut trees were planted in 1984, a 600 percent increase over 1975.

--The area of industrial plants, such as sugarcane, increased 3.5 times; peanuts, 2 times; soybeans, 5 times; tobacco, 5 times over 1976.

Fishery

In 1984, 32,000 tons of fish were harvested, an increase of 25 percent over 1980. The purchase of fish in 1984 increased 1,000 tons over 1975.

Forestry

--There are 18 state forest farms. The administration of 155,000 hectares of forest and forest land was transferred to 209 cooperatives and units.

--Collective cultivation was applied to 30,000 hectares, and 65 million plants were widely planted.

Industry and Handicrafts

The local industry produced more than 1.5 million dong in 1984, an increase of 360 percent over 1976.

Capital Construction

--Construction in 1984 quadrupled the volume of 1976.

Distribution, Communications

--The purchase of local goods in 1984 amounted to more than 1.8 billion dong, an increase of 1.8 times over 1980.

--The retail sale attained 6.6 billion dong in 1984, an 8-time increase over 1980 (32 percent of which came from socialist trade).

Education

--The number of general school students increased from 400,000 in 1976 to 500,000 in 1984.

Health Care

--There were 25 hospital beds for every 10,000 people.

Cultural Affairs and Information

--Radio emission stations were installed in villages of nine districts. The province had 360 wired-radio stations in the districts and bases. Sixty-eight cultural clusters were established in 1984 and integrated into the economic and technical clusters.

12238

CSO: 4209/354

NGHIA BINH PRAISES ITS ACHIEVEMENTS OF LAST 10 YEARS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by Dinh Tan, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPV Committee:
"Nghia Binh Today: A Steady Step Forward"]

[Text] To Nghia Binh, the last 10 years was a period of challenges and glorious victories. Braving increasing obstacles it inherited from the war, and despite recurring and cruel natural disasters, after the total victory of our war of resistance against the Americans and for the liberation of the nation, the people of Nghia Binh, guided by the resolutions of the party Central Committee, have gradually regained its stability, rehabilitated and eventually enhanced production; consequently, was able to maintain political and social security.

The province's most striking achievements were its efforts to increase production, thanks to which agriculture in general (industrial planting, fishery and forestry) was enhanced, and its endeavor to boost local industry. Thanks to good water conservancy, proper administration of the new contracting mechanism, and proper application of technical and scientific advances, the yield of crops, grain output and area of cultivated land have increased tremendously. Despite severe damages caused by Typhoon No 9, the grain productivity in 1984 was the highest on record--more than 590,000 tons, an increase of 40 percent over 1976. Four districts and cities attained an average yield from 8 to 10 tons per hectare, and more than 100 cooperatives attained an average between 8 and 13 tons per hectare. Since 1976, the province has maintained a well-balanced grain production, fulfilled its obligations to the state each year better than the previous one, yet was able to start some reserve. Natural disasters have not disturbed the people's living, and famine never happened. Cattle and poultry raisings have progressed satisfactorily. The herd of bovines has increased 66 percent and hogs, 70 percent, over 1976. The area of cultivated land and yield of industrial plants, such as sugarcane, tobacco, soybeans, peanuts, coconuts, cinnamon and cashew have increased swiftly. Fishery was continually improving. In 1983 and 1984, the volume of maritime products harvested and purchased by the state exceeded the quota requirements, for which the province was awarded the rotating banner by the Council of Ministers. Significant improvements in forestry have also been registered; the most appreciable was the transfer of the management of forest land to the cooperatives and production collectives. To date, nine districts and two-thirds of the cooperatives that benefited from the measure have acquired

excellent results. Intensive and specialized cultivation methods have been gradually applied to forestry production. Within the framework of production development, the purchase of grain control over its source were the province's major concern because it helped meet the needs of factory workers, civil servants, members of the armed forces and laborers, yet the province still had enough grain to boost local industry and handicrafts. In 1984, the value of goods produced by local industry amounted to 1.5 billion dong, (based on 1982 fixed rate), a five-time increase over 1976. Braving enormous obstacles, the communications and transportation sector has brought about the construction of new roads, bridges and seaports, and increased the means of transportation, thus has satisfied the basic needs of the production and public. The fixed assets of the material production sector for 1984 increased 1.3 billion dong over 1976.

Linking construction to transformation, Nghia Binh has completed since 1981 the installation of agriculture in the delta and production collectives in the mountain region. As for fishery, 30 percent of households of fishermen, 27 percent of fishing boats and 30 percent of equipment were involved in collective production within either a cooperative or a work cooperation team. The private trade sector has been transformed and reorganized to conform to the policy of a socialist economy. The socialist economy is being expanded. There exists in each village and ward a trade cooperative, acting as an authorized agent of the state-operated trade. In recent years, thanks to the equitable application of purchasing methods and price policy, the integration of the trade cooperatives into the state-operated trade and agriculture cooperatives to form an efficient mechanism to control goods and the market from its source, Nghia Binh always met or exceeded the quota requirements for grain, food, volume of agricultural and maritime products. This was one of the reasons there were no fluctuations in prices in Nghia Binh.

The reform and development of the material and technical bases of the economic and cultural sectors are the province's primary concerns. At the time of the Americans and their lackeys, there were but two industrial installations in Nghia Binh--the sugar refinery in Quang Ngai and the gravel mill in Van My. There was no significant water conservancy work. For the past 10 years, although the province had to concentrate its efforts to solve the grain problem, it has appropriated 1.5 million dong for the capital construction. In 1984, investment in capital construction was 130 million dong, a four times increase over 1976. To date, hundreds of enterprises and dozens of medium and large-scale water conservancy projects and a large number of public welfare programs were put in place, many of which had developed or are developing good economic results. In recent years, faithful to the motto, "The state and people work together; the people work, the state supports," basic units in many localities, especially the agriculture cooperatives, buoyed by their spirit of self-determination, creativity, self-support and self-aggrandizement, have spurred ahead in the establishing of material and technical bases, the most important being the water conservancy movement, fishery development, construction of rural roads and bridges, building of schools and the improvement of people's cultural life.

On the scientific and technical front, the most remarkable achievement was the intensive application of scientific and technical advances to increase the

productivity of labor, crops and livestock; improve the methods of irrigation and drainage; rotate crops effectively; apply new high-yield seedlings; cross-breed livestock; coordinate the work of forestry and agriculture in production; improve fishing nets; rotate fishing areas in the sea yearround; breed shrimp artificially, produce feed for shrimp larvae; and to produce frozen whole shrimps effectively. On the cultural and ideological front, many significant achievements have been registered. The education sector has constantly developed; in 1976, two-tenths of the population went to school, the ratio is now three-tenths. Health care has extended from the province to the districts and villages; in general, there is a physician for every 2,500 people and 25 hospital beds, including those managed by the people, for every 10,000 people. Malaria was eradicated in 1978. The media and arts have been enriched and become more versatile. The reactionary and decadent culture we inherited from the past was completely wiped out. Superstition and witchcraft practices have noticeably decreased. There is a swift increase in people who benefit from the socialist culture. More than 75 percent, 90 percent in some localities, of the dwellings now have brick walls and tiled roofs. Particularly striking is the assimilation of the cultural clusters to the economic and technical clusters (there were 68 of such clusters in 1984) to form the socioeconomic clusters that will help build new towns and places. These clusters are often found in regions where there are many villages and cooperatives. The media and information network was completely reinforced. Cultural emissions have improved day by day. In 1984, public radio listening stations have been installed in each village and ward of 11 districts and cities.

The results obtained in the past 10 years were the consequences of an appropriate application of the party's just policy and position to the particular situation of each locality, especially the reform in the management of the economy; and the consequence of the enhancement of the right of collective ownership of the working class, and the concerted strength of all branches and echelons.

However, our province also suffers from shortcomings: shortcomings in implementing the economic structure and socialist reform, especially reform in the private sector; shortcomings in management, organization, in ideological and cultural fields, and in the control of cadres. Worst of all is our inability to fully develop the emulation movement on people's revolutionary action; our failure to boost the people's spirit of creativity, self-determination, self-support and self-aggrandizement; our failure to radically exploit the potential ability of the existing land, labor force, industry and of the material and technical bases to improve distribution, communications and people's welfare; and our slow reaction in getting rid of passive attitudes in economic and social life activities.

The year 1985, the last year of the 5-year plan (1981-1985) and the starting year of a new one (1986-1990) is the year when crucial tasks are assigned to the party organization and people of Nghia Binh: the task of developing the right of collective ownership of the working class; the task of enhancing the mass revolutionary movements; the task of heightening the revolutionary spirit, the self-supported and self-aggrandizing spirit of the masses; the task of exhausting the potential power of the labor force, land, forest, seashores and existing material and technical bases; and the task of solving the basic problem of

grain and food. In addition to agricultural development in general, it is essential to push the livestock raising, expansion of cultivated land for industrial plants, development of the fishing industry, forestry industry; it also essential to push the processing of agricultural, forestry and maritime products, consumer goods and export products. The reform of the socialist system with regard to private trade and the expansion of socialist trade, the reform and control of the market, the establishment of the socialist order with regard to distribution and communications, must be completed without delay. A problem of primary importance is to maintain and gradually improve the people's welfare by suppressing the difficulties that may disturb the well-being of factory workers, civil servants, members of the armed forces and tribesmen, and the difficulties that may result from implementing party policy. Reducing spending, increasing exports and imports and accumulating reserves are equally indispensable to build the socialist material and technical bases, thus contribute to the industrialization of the nation consolidate military defense and security for the safeguard of the socialist Vietnam. The measure of primary importance is to change economic management by eliminating bureaucratic and cumbersome models, implement economic cost accounting and socialist business practices, change the method of preparing self-adjusting plans employing the four available sources and using as the primary resources those of coordinated economic cooperation and export/import capabilities in parallel with the delegation and assignment of responsibility to districts for the development of the initiative of basic level units.

Proud of the traditionally and strongly revolutionary spirit of a province whose war of resistance against the Americans and for the liberation of the nation, and whose efforts to develop its performances and experiences for the last 10 years have earned them the title of hero-unit, the party and people of Nghia Binh vow to move strongly forward in production, distribution, communications and welfare, and to move the province into a new phase of development. They also vow to equip the province with a strong structure of economic, industrial and forestry development, and military defense, and to secure the people a civilized and happy life, thus intensively contribute to the building of socialism and the effective defense of socialist Vietnam.

12238

CSO: 4209/354

PROGRESS IN COOPERATIVIZATION IN NAM BO REPORTED

BK290444 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] In the first quarter of this year, the Nam Bo provinces have established more than 2,000 additional production collectives of high quality, bringing the total number of collectives to 30,587. These collectives, together with the 492 agricultural cooperatives already set up, have attracted more than 70 percent of peasant households and arable land to collective production operations.

Tien Giang Province and Ho Chi Minh City have basically completed agricultural cooperativization. Ben Tre, Tay Ninh, Cuu Long, and Long An Provinces are striving to accomplish this task in the second quarter of this year. The remaining provinces will try to complete cooperativization by the year's end at the latest.

Since 1984, the pace of cooperativization development in the Nam Bo provinces has improved in both quantity and quality. Thanks to the cooperativization movement, favorable conditions have been created for various localities to apply scientific and technological progress to farm work and to unify crop planting schedules in order to promote intensive cultivation and increase rice yields and output. Many agricultural cooperatives and production collective associations have begun to achieve economic integration, broaden branches and trades, and combine industrial, agricultural, commercial, and credit operations within a production unit so as to effectively support production and contribute to stabilizing and raising the peasantry's standard of living.

However, there still are some shortcomings in managerial work. For example, product contract plans have not yet been satisfactorily implemented and most of the production collectives in floating-rice areas and brackish-water areas along the coast have not yet been consolidated.

CSO: 4209/372

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL NEWS FROM SOUTHERN PROVINCES, HA SON BINH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Apr 85 p 1

[Article: "Southern Provinces: 34.4 Percent of Laborers, 24.5 Percent of Fishing Boats Joined Cooperatives and Production Collectives; Ha Son Binh: Increase in Peanuts and Soybeans in Support of Exportation"]

[Text] The Southern provinces have 645 fishing cooperatives, of which 361 are small-scale ones, and 692 production collectives, which employ 34.4 percent of Binh Tri Thien's work force and 53 percent of its boats belong to production collectives and cooperatives; 42.6 percent of the labor force and 28.9 percent of boats in provinces in the former Zone 5 belong to the production collectives; fifty-nine percent of Thuan Hai's work force and 58 percent of its boats belong to cooperatives and high-level production cooperation teams. Seventy-nine percent of Vung Tau-Con Don's work force and 87 percent of its boats belong to the fishing production collectives. More than 30 percent of the fishing cooperatives practice the end-product contracting method for each fishing unit and for each catch. Cooperative members always contribute their shares to the cooperatives as required. In general, cooperatives and production collectives meet their objective for the current year. They sell goods to the state as required, pay taxes to the state and debt to the banks in full, increase their reserves, expand production, stabilize and improve the life of fishermen. Localities that have the means assist the cooperatives and production collectives with loans of material, tools and grain, reorganize the production labor forces at the coastal areas and develop the trade profession in order to provide employment for the fishermen.

For this spring season, Ha Son Binh emphasizes planting peanuts and soybeans to increase the exportation of agricultural products. It plans to plant 5,500 hectares of peanuts and 1,800 hectares of soybeans.

Up to the middle of March, more than 3,000 hectares of spring peanuts, 55 percent of the required quota, have been planted, an increase of 166.8 percent compared to the same period last year. More than 250 hectares of soybeans, or 14.2 percent of the required norm, have been planted, an increase of 58.9 percent compared to the same period last year.

The planting of agricultural plants for exportation has expanded thanks to the full assistance provided by authorities of all echelons. The grain sector

loaned nearly 1,000 tons of rice to the producers of soybeans; the agricultural supply sector, in cooperation with the foreign trade sector, provided more than 800 tons of nonorganic fertilizer of different types and several other agricultural supplies for the regions that planted for exportation; the agricultural sector provided technical advice on planting, maintaining and harvesting. The districts urged the cooperatives to plant at scheduled times and on the entire area assigned.

The plant of peanuts and soybeans in Ha Son Binh aims at two objectives: expanding the planting area in all 18 districts and cities of the province and planting in centralized, exclusive and specialized areas whenever favorable conditions permit it. The exclusive peanut planting areas in Chuong My and Yen Thuy districts have planted 1,100 hectares of spring peanuts. The Ky Son, Quoc Oai and Chuong My districts have planted 150 hectares of soybeans. The garlic planting for exportation, which has just recovered from last winter's natural disaster, was meticulously maintained on 251 hectares in different localities of the province.

12238

CSO: 4209/354

1 June 1985

AGRICULTURE

COCONUT CROP IN NGHIA BINH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by Thanh Dat: "The Coconut Tree Stands Up"]

[Text] Coconut trees have existed in Nghia Binh since a hundred years ago. The province used to have 1 million of them. Destroyed by war, only half a million remained after the liberation.

Until the end of 1983, lack of a proper mechanism has slowed down the planting of coconut trees--only 2 million have been planted. A model of 3-benefits coconut plantation, started in Phu Cat, quickly spread to other localities of the province.

In 1984, Nghia Binh only planted 1 million coconut trees; now it had more than 3 million, 6 times over 1975. In many localities, 3-benefits plantations are built parallel with the planting of grain crops, short-term industrial plants and the breeding of domestic animals, bees and freshwater fish. The planting of coconut trees is planned in function with the population distribution.

In recent years, the province has exhausted its resources to build specialized coconut-planting zones of large-scale production from Duc Pho to Phu Cat, so as to be able to plant a typical 10 million coconut trees on 66,000 hectares by 1990. The districts of Phu Cat, Phu My, Hoai Nhan, Duc Pho and Hoai An each will try to plant 1 million coconut trees. In 1985, the province will plant 4 million coconut trees on 27,000 hectares of land. The province provides seedlings, fertilizer and encourages interested individuals and cooperatives to expand quickly the building of 3-benefits coconut plantations and, at the same time, start and maintain intensive cultivation. "Use coconut to produce coconut" is a motto the province faithfully follows in maintaining and exploiting the current 3 million coconut trees and in planting new hybrid varieties. The province pledges to produce 30 million coconuts in 1985 and rapidly improve the production of coconut oil and coconut fiber mats for export.

12238

CSO: 4209/354

1 June 1985

AGRICULTURE

RUBBER TREE CULTIVATION EXPANDS IN DONG NAI

OW261759 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 26--Since the liberation of South Vietnam, the Dong Nai state-owned rubber company under the Vietnam General Rubber Department has put another 30,000 hectares under rubber trees, half as much again as the total grown in fifty years before.

Located in the eastern part of southern Vietnam, Dong Nai Province has propitious conditions for developing rubber plantations. At the end of the war in 1975, there remained fewer than 20,000 hectares of rubber trees left by foreign planters. Today, the Dong Nai company has set up seven new rubber plantations and replanted all the old ones.

Thanks to new techniques and strains the survival rate of the trees in the new plantations has risen to 95-98 percent.

In 1985 alone, the Dong Nai company collected more than 20,000 tons of latex, double the 1975 figure.

Besides, the company has built or broadened five processing factories.

CSO: 4200/861

10 DAYS' AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION REVIEWED

BK300737 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Summary] The main points in the situation of agricultural production over the last 10 days of April are as follows:

In the north, it was sunny last week and favorable for weeding and insect control, allowing the winter-spring rice to develop well. "In the former fourth region, the rice has grown and the insect-affected area has decreased. However, rice leaf beetles are developing in Ha Bac, Haiphong and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces."

"The rice blast in Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien has decreased." Of greater concern is that the fifth-month spring rice in Binh Tri Thien was affected by a cold spell last week, greatly affecting its yield.

In general, the fifth-month spring rice has developed well in the Bac Bo plains over some 100,000 hectares. "Thus far, the northern provinces have planted more than 487,000 hectares of secondary food crops including 127,000 hectares of corn, 162,000 hectares of sweet potato, and 152,000 hectares of manioc. According to a report of the general statistics department, the season for growing industrial crops has ended but the area of fifth-month spring crops was lower than the plan norm. The areas for tobacco and peanuts were higher than those of last year. The areas for jute, sugar cane, soybean, and rush were below the plan norms."

Last week was favorable for harvesting the winter-spring rice and plowing for the summer-fall crop planting in the southern provinces. "The Mekong Delta provinces have basically completed the harvest whereas the eastern Nam Bo provinces have completed only about 30-40 percent of the crop." Now, the southern provinces are concentrating on growing the summer-fall crops with some 400,000 hectares plowed, of which some 100,000 hectares already are planted to the crops. "The direct sowing of the summer-fall rice was the fastest in Tien Giang Province with 55 percent, Cuu Long Province with 32 percent, and An Giang and Hau Giang Provinces with 12 percent each of the total area. Particularly, some 84 percent of the spring-summer rice in Quang-Nam-Danang Province has been planted."

As for the 10th-month crop season planting, the northern provinces are positively preparing seeds to insure sufficient quantity and quality for the crop

season. According to a report of the hydrometeorological department, the weather next week will be favorable for agricultural production. Along with protecting the 5th-month rice, all localities must now urgently prepare and procure sufficient seeds for the 10th-month season with a view to expanding the winter crop area.

"The southern provinces must strive to harvest all the winter-spring rice, urgently sow the summer-fall rice, prepare all the conditions for growing the 10th-month crop, and grow all the types of secondary food industrial crops."

Due to feed shortages, the herds of pigs in some localities have decreased. All localities should strive to give some of the rice earmarked for animal raising to families raising sows so as to obtain enough breedings. Care should also be given to draft cattle in order to have an adequate draft force for plowing land for the 10th-month crop planting.

CSO: 4209/372

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

RAISING SHRIMP FOR EXPORT--Nghia Binh has 262 km of seashore, 7 waterways, 8 beaches and many lakes, marshes and ponds with more than 5,000 hectares of brackish and fresh water suitable for planting and breeding rare maritime products. Tuy Phuoc and Phu My districts have actively developed the breeding of shrimp. In 1984, Tuy Phuoc purchased and delivered 23 tons; Phu My exported 17.5 tons of shrimp and was the province's top producer. Up to 1985, the province had 30 state-operated economic bases and collectives that bred shrimp for export in 1,800 hectares of brackish water. The production of shrimp for breeding and the processing of shrimp for export attained high economic results. The province built an experimental station in Quy Nhon to produce shrimp for breeding. In 1984, Nghia Binh purchased 39.4 tons of No 1 shrimp for export, an increase of 11 tons over 1981. Thus the monetary value for the export of shrimp earned nearly 681,900 roubles-dollars [roubles in dollar equivalents?] (an increase of 315,500 over 1981). The production of shrimp for export supplied raw materials of high quality to two factories of frozen shrimps in Quy Nhon and Quang Ngai. Shrimp produced by the Quy Nhon enterprise was stamped superior by the state. [Text] [Article by Thu Tra] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Apr 85 p 2] 12238

AGRICULTURAL WORK EXPANDED--Hanoi, VNA, 26 Apr--Ho Chi Minh City has basically completed agricultural collectivisation in its suburban districts with the setting up of 125 cooperatives and 789 production collectives involving nearly 84 percent of cultivated land and the same percentage of peasant families. The farmers, after taking the collective path, have applied advanced techniques to increase output and diversify their crops. Collective work has also made it possible to dig more irrigation canals. As a result, the rice acreage expanded from 45,000 hectares in 1975 to 127,000 hectares in 1984. In comparison with pre-liberation days, the city's food output has increased by 2.5 times, industrial crops by 12 times and vegetables by 40 times. The farmers are also devoting thousands of hectares for shrimp farming planted more than 25,000 hectares of new forests. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1611 GMT 26 Apr 85]

CSO: 4200/861

LIGHT INDUSTRY

INCREASED CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Consumer Goods Production in 16 Provinces and Cities Achieves Value of Production Ranging from 1 to 14.758 Billion Dong; 200 Districts Exceed 10 Million Dong Each"]

[Text] In recent years, local industry has made an effort to accelerate consumer goods production. As of now, 16 provinces and cities nationwide, including Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi and Haiphong and Quang Nam-Da Nang, Thanh Hoa, Phu Khanh and Hau Giang provinces, have achieved a value of production of consumer goods ranging from 1 billion to 14.758 billion dong, while 200 districts have exceeded 10 million dong each. Last year, state-run industry has increased 9.6 percent--nearly 2 percent higher than small and handicraft industry. Manufactured products were aimed mainly at serving agricultural, forestry and fishery production and the people's livelihood. The entire sector has turned out 11.5 million implements of various kinds, 28,000 tons of fertilizer, 113,000 tons of cement, 143 million meters of cloth, 19,000 tons of paper, and 142 million porcelain items, including 128.4 million for civilian consumption.

The localities have actively made use of homegrown agricultural, forestry and marine raw materials, achieving joint production and economic cooperation; gradually creating agricultural raw materials and concentrated food production areas; and speeding up exports and imports in order to overcome difficulties in production. Quang Nam-Da Nang, Thanh Hoa and Dong Nai provinces and Haiphong and Hanoi have developed local industry rather well, and have accumulated many good experiences. The Light Industry Ministry just held a conference to discuss how to develop local industry and further accelerate consumer goods production in order to have a larger number of categories of high-quality and low-cost goods. Representatives from 40 provinces and cities, and from 11 sectors from the central echelon, and chairmen of product groups, spoke about huge capabilities, as well as immediate and future tasks. The most important concern is to promptly arrange, organize and make plans once again for production of various categories of goods, with a view to solving properly the relationships between central industry and local industry, including district and provincial industry, and between state-run industry and the collective economy.

Striving for new achievements to mark big holidays in 1985, during this year's 1st quarter, local industry has attained a value of production 10-15 percent higher than last year's corresponding period. Important products such as cloth, paper, porcelain, fertilizer and processed foods have increased from 10 to 90 percent, opening up new possibilities for localities to fulfill this year's plan at the rate of 10.1 percent higher than last year.

9213

CSO: 4209/346

PLANS FOR DISTRICT INDUSTRIALIZATION DRAWN UP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Veitnamese 24 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Three Hundred Districts Make Plans for Industrial Development"]

[Text] Under the guidance and leadership of various sectors and local administrations, 300 districts have made plans for industrial development. Eighty-five leading districts previously selected by the central echelon and provinces as pilot centers for district building, including Tho Xuan (Than Hoa), Tan Yen (Ha Bac), Nam Ninh (Ha Nam Ninh), Cam Ranh (Phu Khanh), and Van Chan (Hoang Lien Son), have taken the first step of putting an agricultural-industrial structure into shape in their own areas. Relying on their land and labor potential and on existing sectors and trades, all districts have succeeded in turning out promising goods to serve production and the people's livelihood in a realistic way. Division of management responsibilities at a number of localities has come off rather well. Ha Bac Province has transferred the Thuan Thanh paper mill and the Luc Ngan mechanical factory to districts; Ha Nam Ninh Province has achieved rather good results with the transfer of agricultural products and food processing installation. An Giang Province has supplied capital and equipment to districts to help them build a number of production installations for efficient use of local resources. Nearly all provinces have assigned the industry service deputy director to manage district industry. Localities in the process of industrial planning have been guided by the Light Industry Ministry to keep abreast of sector development forecasts, and of technical documents on building paper mills capable of turning out from 100 to 150 tons per year. They have also been guided to build porcelain and pottery kilns capable of turning out from 20,000 to 50,000 products per year. In Ha Son Binh, the weaving sector (Light Industry Ministry) has also organized and guided districts to make plans for a handicraft pilot center in Lac Son district to fluff and press cotton, spin yarn and weave fabric, opening up a new vista for developing the local textile industry.

9213

CSO: 4209/346

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

NEW AIRLINE SERVICE TO PRAGUE--Hanoi, VNA, 27 Apr--The Prague-Ho Chi Minh City Airline has been established with Czechoslovak Airliner IL 62 landed at the Tan Son Nhat Airport, Ho Chi Minh City, yesterday. A press conference was held on this occasion at the airport in the presence of Le Quang Chanh, vice chairman of the city people's committee; Phan Tuong, manager of Tan Son Nhat Airport, Czechoslovak and Soviet consuls general in Ho Chi Minh City, Jan Gonzor and O.A. Volkov, and many newsmen. As scheduled, a flight will be conducted monthly from Prague to Ho Chi Minh City on the last Friday of each month. This is the Czechoslovakia airline's second route to Vietnam. Its first one connecting Prague with Hanoi was established in 1981. [Text]
[Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 27 Apr 85]

CSO: 4200/861

HANOI REVIEWS BIRTH CONTROL PLAN, SETS GOAL FOR 1985

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 7 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Hanoi Health Service Reviews Achievements in Maternity Care and Birth Control"]

[Text] The Health Service recently held a conference to assess its performance in 1984, to set guidelines for 1985, and to draw up the 1986-1990 5-year plan.

In 1984, in its capacity as vice-chairman of the Standing Committee on Population, the health sector provided its expertise to the Party and administrations of the city, wards, districts and municipalities to help them boost the birth control movement and reduce population growth.

The health sector took the initiative of coordinating its efforts with those in other branches to promote the birth control movement by various attractive methods of propaganda, mobilization and education, such as exhibitions, posters, leaflets, slide projection, etc.

Methods of pregnancy prevention were technically expanded to every health unit. Mobile birth control promotion teams were dispatched to villages, wards, offices and industrial, agricultural and forestry enterprises to help insert IUDs to female workers. To date, 30 percent of suburban villages had specialists in loop insertion. Abortion cases increased from 27 to 32 points and tubal and vas ligation practice was extended to 11 of 12 districts and cities. As a result, the number of ligations increased five times over pervious years. Use of birth control such as IUD, abortion and pregnancy prevention has dramatically increased from 4.9 to 43.8 percent. The city's four wards, the district of Dong Anh and the city of Son Tay have successfully carried out the above task.

On the scientific front, six aspects of pregnancy and birth prevention have been constantly studied.

However, the conference also pointed out some remaining shortcomings. For example, to reduce the weight of their equipment, the mobile teams often did not carry with them proper equipment or enough medicine; the aseptic methods used were often unsafe; the working behavior of the teams often inconvenienced the patients--they still have to wait 3 or 4 days to get an appointment.

In 1985, more specialized and technical units will be set up to accommodate the needs of the public. Efforts will be taken to supply IUD's to the medical facilities at 50 percent of the villages and 50 percent of the enterprises that have 500 or more women. In June 1985, all regional consultation offices, and factories and enterprises that have 1000 or more women will be equipped to perform menstruation regulation by suction methods. The conference pledged to bring the population growth rate in the entire city in 1990 to 1 percent.

Dr Luong Thi Bich, head of Hanoi Maternity Hospital, reported on the gyneco-obstetric tasks and the prevention of five most dangerous complications: hemorrhage, childbed fever, infection, rupture of the uterus and umbilical tetanus.

In 1984, the Hanoi health sector was awarded a flag by the Ministry of Health for outstanding performance in promoting birth control movement.

12238

CSO: 4209/369

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

REPORT ON INTENSIVE CONSTRUCTION OF YOUTH'S NEW LIFESTYLE

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese Jan 85 pp 1-5, 11

[Report by Tran Phuong Thac, Central Committee Secretary of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, at conference on youth's socialist new lifestyle held by the Union Central Committee and the Ministry of Culture on 5-7 January 1985 in Ho Chi Minh City: "In the New Year, Continuously Step Up the Movement To Build the Socialist New Lifestyle Among the Youths"]

[Text] In pursuance of Directive No 51-CT/TW of 25 October 1984 of the party Central Committee on "intensively guiding the movement to build a new lifestyle, to abolish corrupt customs and superstitions, to eliminate social evils and to wipe out the reactionary and depraved culture," of Resolution No 159/HDBT of 10 December 1983 of the Council of Ministers on "the cultural and information task in the immediate future" and of Circular No 07 of 20 November 1984 of the Central Committee for Guiding the Building of a New lifestyle on "stepping up the building of a new lifestyle," the HCMCYU Central Committee and the Ministry of Culture have cooperated in convening a joint conference of both sectors with the objective of accelerating the movement to build the socialist new lifestyle among the youths throughout the country.

In conformity with the present actual situation, the conference is being held at two places: the capital city of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

On behalf of leaders of the Ministry of Culture and the HCMCYU Central Committee, I am going to present to the conference an account of the implementation of the movement to build a new lifestyle among the youths in the southern provinces in 10 years after liberation day and I will discuss measures to step up the movement to build the socialist new lifestyle among the youths during the 2-year period of 1984-86.

I. Implementation of the Movement To Build a New Lifestyle Among the Youths from 1975 to Date

Ever since the complete liberation of south Vietnam, under the leadership of the party Central Committee and party committees at various echelons and along with economic, political, cultural and social achievements and those made in the domain of national security and defense--, in the southern

provinces, the building of the socialist culture and new socialist man, in general, and the struggle to transform the U.S. imperialist neocolonialist lifestyle and to build the socialist one, in particular, have brought about obvious changes.

Owing to the conditions created by state organs and to the organization, education and motivation exercised by the HCMCYU, the Vietnam Youth Federation and the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit, the youths have not only clearly played a revolutionary assault role in restoring and developing economy, in struggling to transform the old production relationships and build the new ones, in performing labor and study, in building and defending the socialist fatherland and in fulfilling their noble international obligations but have also proven to be really an enthusiastic leading force which has, together with the people, struggled to obliterate social evils bequeathed by the former regime, to wipe out vestiges of the reactionary and decadent culture and positively and gradually to develop the socialist new lifestyle and which has thus obtained cheerful initial results.

1. Development of a New Working Style

Struggling to thoroughly transform vestiges of the hired laborer's style in the former society and simultaneously, positively and energetically developing a new working style for young laborers have been an important mission of the youth movement in the southern provinces for the last 10 years.

While waging the aforesaid fierce struggle and by taking advantage of various mass movements aimed at transforming private capitalist industry and trade, reforming agriculture, building cooperatives, production collectives, state farms and new economic zones, opening new lands, reclaiming fallow ones, performing intensive and specialized cultivation, increasing cultivation and animal husbandry productivity, strongly developing small industry and handicrafts, carrying out social activities regularly and continuously and so forth--, a young generation of laborers with new qualifications such as socialist collective ownership, a sense of organization and discipline, an increasingly high standard of scientific and technical knowledge and a spirit of thrift in striving for high productivity and good quality has taken and is taking shape among the ranks of the working class, the collectivized peasantry and the socialist intelligentsia.

These results have contributed to changing the lifestyle of youths in the southern provinces in the 10 years following liberation day.

During the revolutionary mass movements, many new elements representing the progressive trend toward the new working style have emerged from different types of production installations. These elements include advanced ones such as the group of young workers who, like young female union member Nguyen Thi Bay, have won the "skillful worker" and "person with golden hands" titles; the young collective workers who have achieved

high productivity and good quality at the Dau Tieng water conservancy, the Tri An hydroelectric and Vung Tau oil and natural gas work sites and the Dong Nai rubber plantation; the Ho Chi Minh assault youth force working at state farms and new economic zones from Dac Nong to the coastal areas; the collective youths from Dien Ban District, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province; and the collective youths enthusiastically engaged in study and research at the Ho Chi Minh City Polytechnic College, the Can Tho Agricultural College and so forth; all these youths have provided valuable lessons.

Beside the aforesaid positive progressive trend, certain restrictive shortcomings have been seen among youths in the southern provinces; they are as follows:

--A number of young manual and office workers are still influenced by the former hired employee's working style; their spirit of socialist collective labor and labor discipline is not yet high; they have not yet displayed great creativeness at work and, in general, their social labor productivity is still low.

--Certain young farmers have neither clearly distinguished between labor and exploitation and between collectivism and individualism nor self-conscientiously participated in building production collectives and cooperatives.

--Some young intellectuals are still reluctant to perform manual labor, steering clear of production and daily life realities, excessively worshipping foreign technology and working ineffectively.

These limitative shortcomings are hampering the formation of the new laborer during the reformatory process and socialist construction in our country.

2. Development of a Civilized and Courteous Lifestyle at Public Places

Over the past 10 years, social exchange and circulation throughout the country, in general, and in the southern provinces, in particular, have developed in comparison with the past from both the points of view of scope and speed.

Simultaneously with the ever broader expansion of public activity centers--such as commercial and service shops, bus stations, markets, stadiums, movie houses and drive-in theaters, cultural houses, clubs and concentrated work sites together with such occasions as popular and revolutionary tradition holidays and festivals--, many localities have taken the initiative to build these centers and managed their activities with the aim of really turning them into cultural milieus (with a modicum of sanitation, order, civilization and courtesy). In this respect, the Youth Cultural Club in Ho Chi Minh City has offered many precious and praiseworthy lessons.

In recent years, the formation of a security assault youth force at the grassroots level and the intensification of its activities have especially

contributed to the educational, supervisory and corrective task and have had the effect of adjusting social exchange and relations and increasing the youths' respect for and adherence to regulations on activities at public places.

The aforementioned efforts have demonstrated that while maturing politically, socially, culturally, scientifically and technically over the past 10 years, the youths have moved forward and asserted themselves in social exchange and relations, in general, and in activities at public places, in particular, according to the principle of democracy, equality and mutual respect, love and assistance. Clear-cut changes have been effected for the first time regarding vestiges of the former society such as lack of democracy and inequality in relationships between men and women, between young and old people and between people of different social positions.

Despite these inceptive changes, it is necessary, however, to continuously guide the youths to make them understand, practice and ceaselessly strengthen the new type of relationships based on the following ethical principle of the new society: Each for the happiness of all, all for the happiness of each. This principle must be illustrated by all concrete acts, especially by relations and communications at public places, from everyday speech (such as the manner of thanking, apologizing and asking permission when necessary) to civilized and courteous behavior (such as respect for women and old people, love for children and aid to the crippled) as well as a hair style and overall individual comportment consistent with national cultural characteristics and the present national economic situation.

3. Building of the New-Culture Family

Broad sections of the people and youth have responded to the movement to build the new-culture family. A new type of family is being shaped up among many youth households. The propensity to act as masters in deciding on marriage and to display a sense of responsibility to society for family life is now becoming a positive and prevalent tendency among the youths.

The implementation of the Law on Marriage and Family is a new issue for youths in the southern provinces. Most youths have become aware of their responsibilities, obligations and rights in implementing this law. Organizational forms such as the "Club of New-Culture Families" (in Tan An Ward, Can Tho City), the movement to build "Houses Full of Love and Loyalty" (in Ho Chi Minh City) and so forth are good experiences worthy of recapitulation and dissemination in many other localities.

In pursuance of Directive No 214 of the party Central Committee Secretariat and Decision No 56/CP of the Council of Ministers, many localities have attentively guided and taken care of the youths' marriage. The village of Hoa Thang (Tuy Hoa District, Phu Khanh Province) has drawn up a movement on wedding rites suitable to the new lifestyle. In the village of My Yen (Ben Luc District, Long An Province), weddings have been organized thriftily, solemnly, joyfully and progressively. Generally speaking, however,

the new lifestyle has not yet prevailed in wedding rites so that many bad practices--old and new--(such as substantial gifts demanded by the girl's family from the future bridegroom's side, sumptuous banquets and elaborate and troublesome formalities) still exist in many places. The ratio of men and women marrying without having their marriage registered is still high (100 percent in many localities in the Hoa Hao Buddhist sect region). In some localities in former Nam Bo, parents and go-between men and women are still playing a decisive role in the marriage of youths of both sexes. Compulsive and early marriage and the keeping of concubines are still practiced in many areas.

4. Development of Individual Lifestyle

Together with ever more visible changes in social and familial lifestyles, the mode of life of each youth has also undergone noteworthy changes over the past 10 years. In many areas, the lofty and superb value of the lifestyle during the resistance wars have been disseminated and inculcated into the youths. Trained and maturing through many revolutionary movements conducted since the liberation, most youths have realized that individual development is linked to the interest of the collective, state and nation. In matters of food, clothing, dwelling, activities and fashion, the propensity to beauty through thriftiness and simplicity has replaced the habit of wearing indiscreet, fanciful and expensive clothes incompatible with national cultural traditions. The concept that the goal of life is to consume goods and to aspire to a way of living "fitted with all conveniences" has been and is being opposed and eliminated in the youths' minds.

Cadres and many youths have paid attention to using spare time for wholesome recreation and restoration as a way to improve knowledge, the esthetic sense and physical strength. Many youths and teenagers have been attracted to and have participated in activities created by cultural houses and other clubs, in literary, artistic, physical education and sport activities, in useful plays and entertainments, in the movement to study foreign languages and to eradicate illiteracy and in "Red Cross" activities, etc.

Beside the aforesaid positive effects, there still are many youths who have not yet completely overcome the deleterious vestiges of the former lifestyle. Indulging in a way of living based on pragmatism and ordinary instinct, they live without a sense of responsibility to society. They squander time in useless, harmful activities. They contract bad habits such as smoking, intemperate drinking, gambling and frequenting prostitutes. Some of them have broken the law and committed serious crimes.

5. Intensified Struggle Against the Enemy's Manifold War of Destruction and Abolition of Reactionary and Depraved Cultural Products, Social Evils and Superstitions

Since the complete liberation of south Vietnam, along with efforts in other domains, we have had to struggle to completely obliterate the poisonous, noxious heritage transmitted by neocolonialism in the ideological and cultural

fields and in the way of living. Eliminating these baneful vestiges from the moral life of the people, especially the youths and teenagers, has been a complex long-term task. Thanks to the continuous and attentive guidance exercised by local authorities and through the launching of many campaigns to wipe out reactionary and depraved cultural products to transform evils left behind by the former society and to eliminate superstitions, many cunning schemes of the enemy have been foiled, many fortune tellers, physiognomists and astrologers rounded up and subjected to reeducation and many bad, deceitful tricks of persons taking advantage of religion denounced and unmasked before public opinion. These results have positively contributed to effectively protecting the youths from schemes and tricks designed to ruin them ideologically and ethically in their lifestyle and to promote the long-term plots of the enemy.

Despite the aforesaid positive features, it is necessary to severely note that in many places the remaining vestiges of reactionary and depraved culture are still secretly affecting the youths. The infiltration of nonsocialist cultural products through the commercial and noncommercial and cultural and noncultural channels has not yet been energetically stopped. Bad customs and habits--both old and new--have reemerged in many areas. Superstitions are still a rather serious evil. The tendency to believe in fortune telling and horoscopes seems to develop among a number of youths (including those with a high standard of knowledge).

II. Causes of the Aforementioned Situation

1. First and foremost, it is necessary to affirm that at a time when the whole country has been reunified and is advancing to socialism, the process of transformation and socialist construction has little by little created political, economic and social prerequisites having a decisive effect on the gradual shaping up and development of the socialist new lifestyle for the youths and entire society. These prerequisites constitute the favorable conditions and, at the same time, the most important reasons for eradicating the old lifestyle and gradually building a new one together with new customs and habits consistent with the new production method and the new regime.

Imbued with the aforementioned concept, many localities and especially basic units have linked the new lifestyle movement to the transformation of old production relationships, to the development of new ones, to the movements to emulate in performing productive labor and maintaining political security and social order and security and to the process of building a cultural life at the grassroots level and so on. The formation of the new lifestyle has thus been crowned with noticeable success and progress: Some new customs have been created, many old, backward habits repelled and newly emerging negative practices checked and eliminated. On the contrary, in many areas where there has been a failure to hold fast to the party viewpoint and state policy on this subject, especially with regard to the transformation of old production relationships and the building of new socialist ones, and where socioeconomic management has been slackened and a rightist tendency

shown in the ideological and cultural front-- , negative practices in the way of living have developed to a serious extent, old and bad customs have made a comeback and "new corrupt habits" have appeared and badly reflected on many facets of social life.

2. The fact that the constant and concrete leadership of party committees at various echelons and the managerial and organizational role of the administration at various levels have been strengthened and that the right to collective ownership of the laboring people, especially of the youths, has been developed has provided important factors for steering the movement to build the socialist new lifestyle among the youths in the right direction and for developing it with good result.

Aware of the importance of the mechanism made up of the party leadership, state management and laboring people's right to collective ownership, localities have continuously reinforced the guidance for this movement and improved its quality. Many party committees at various echelons have issued resolutions and directives on the building of the new lifestyle among the people or among the youths, in particular. Many people's councils (such as those in Ha Bac, Hai Hung and Dac Lac) have passed regulations and covenants on new lifestyle for use as criteria in motivating all citizens to implement them; at the same time, many installations have launched a youth movement to emulate in building the new lifestyle and to pledge to implement these covenants in each aspect of the new lifestyle.

3. In recent years, many sectors, especially the Youth Union and the cultural sector, have coordinated their activities in matters of lifestyle, thus creating an aggregate strength to promote the movement development from the grassroots level on up.

At the central level, these two sectors have jointly organized scientific-practical teach-ins on "building a cultural lifestyle among the youths" (in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City). Numerous important views and proposals have been expressed and made by leading comrades, scientists and research cadres and have been applied in guiding task execution. These two sectors have focused guidance on Ha Bac Province and sent many cadre delegations to survey the southern localities to draw experiences useful for overall guidance.

In particular, the propaganda aimed at arousing social opinion has been carried out more effectively than in the past. Newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations and publishing houses at the central and local levels have reserved special columns and articles on the new lifestyle. In addition to a thorough understanding of the party viewpoint and state policy on new lifestyle development, propaganda organs have taken care to extoll exemplary persons and deeds, to publicize progressive models and to criticize negative practices, thus contributing to directing social opinion, adjusting the youths' acts and inducing them to move toward the good and the progressive and to condemn bad, backward and unscientific things.

New developments have taken place in the coordinated activities of the two sectors in provinces, cities, districts, precincts and production installations. Many localities have set up a coordinating mechanism and drawn up a uniform quarterly and yearly program and plan of specific guidance and action. An outstanding feature is the fact that in many areas the two sectors at the grassroots level have launched an emulation movement to formulate and implement a covenant on building the new lifestyle, in general, and the cultural life at the grassroots level, in particular. Through this movement, many appropriate models of wedding rites, behavior in public places and so forth have been reviewed, increased in number and expanded to other areas. Many cultural houses and clubs have been built with the contributions of the people and youths and the state assistance. Localities have considered it important to transform the old mode of life. The youths are really the activists and leading force in the local movement for a new lifestyle.

4. Having inherited and developed the lofty values of the revolutionary *raison d'être* and lifestyle of their forefathers and owing to the party guidance, to the conditions created by state organs and to the education, exhortation and organization provided by mass organizations, over the past 10 years, the youths of all nationalities, social classes and creeds have enthusiastically participated in revolutionary action programs aimed at transforming the former society and building the new one.

It is precisely during the process of training and contribution through concrete revolutionary mass movements right at the grassroots level to simultaneously carry out three revolutions and to perform the two strategic missions of building and defending the socialist fatherland that the youths have rapidly matured politically, ideologically and ethically and in their lifestyle while working, living within their own families and in society and attending to their individual activities and that they have gradually uplifted their consciousness and abilities as masters of their daily life.

Above are the reasons for and lessons about the success of the struggle to transform the old lifestyle and positively and actively to build a new one among our youths.

Apart from the aforesaid results, the movement to build the socialist new lifestyle among the youths and throughout the society has suffered many limitations which must be removed quickly.

Following are the causes of these limitations:

--From an objective point of view:

1. The process of socialistically transforming national economic components and other spheres of social life has not yet taken shape. At present, there still remain different economic components in the southern provinces. Social production is still carried out mostly on a small scale while socialist industrialization is going on. This situation directly affects the lifestyle development trend among the youths and throughout the society.

The issue is thoroughly to transform the old production relationships, to build, strengthen and perfect the socialist new ones and to carry out socialist industrialization with a view to creating the most decisive socioeconomic prerequisites for the inception, development and perfection of a new lifestyle--the socialist one--and for turning the latter into a daily mode of life for every member of the new society.

Therefore, in guiding task implementation, it is necessary to associate the new lifestyle movement with the production relationship revolution and vice versa. The new lifestyle movement must be linked to the simultaneous conduct of three revolutions and performance of two strategic missions and also to the pursuit of socioeconomic targets and national security and defense goals right in each village and subward installation and in each enterprise, school, organ, hospital, army and people's public security unit, etc.

2. U.S. imperialist neocolonialism has left behind serious consequences in many aspects of social life. In the ideological, cultural and ethical domain and in the mode of life, these vestiges cannot yet be completely overcome in a short period of time. Therefore, the struggle between two roads in matters of lifestyle is still going on fiercely, lengthily and intricately. Every day and moment, this situation will act on both the positive and negative development trends in the lifestyle of youths, especially those in cities. Wherever the struggle between two roads is slackened, the old vestiges will spring up again and attack youths and teenagers. Conversely, wherever one actively and eagerly educates, organizes and motivates large numbers of youths and teenagers to participate actually and effectively in the struggle to transform the old lifestyle and build the new one, the young generation in such localities will have a merry and wholesome life.

3. The manifold war of destruction waged by the enemy involves extremely wicked and cunning plots and tricks aimed at undermining the revolutionary *raison d'être* and lifestyle of our youths. The enemy tries by all means--mostly by taking advantage of loopholes in our socioeconomic management and of our youths' weaknesses--to revive all noxious vestiges of the former society and to instill and disseminate the bourgeois reactionary lifestyle in order to erode the ideology and degrade the ethics and lifestyle of our youths in the hope of attracting them and making them work for his long-term scheme.

The problem raised is resolutely to protect the youths from the enemy counterattack on the ideological and cultural front and in matters of lifestyle. It is necessary to educate broad sections of the youth to induce them to elevate their revolutionary vigilance to continuously defeat the enemy's manifold war of destruction. The new lifestyle movement must be linked to the struggle against the enemy's manifold war of destruction and vice versa.

--From the subjective point of view:

1. The movement to build the socialist new lifestyle is closely related to the process of building the cultural life at the grassroots level and vice versa. The result of the new lifestyle development is an aggregate one stemming from building the cultural life in each installation and each district and precinct area.

However, to date, union organizations and the cultural sector at various echelons, especially at the grassroots in many localities, have failed to take the initiative and to display eagerness and creativeness in organizing and developing the cultural life at the basic level. The new lifestyle movement is still conducted in an isolated manner without being synchronized with the building of the cultural life at the grass roots level; consequently, it has had little realistic effect.

2. Many union organizations at various echelons and the cultural sector have failed to fully realize the complexity and decisiveness of the "who will vanquish whom" struggle between the socialist and capitalist lifestyles which involves the cunning plots and tricks used by the enemy to undermine the lifestyle as well as the important role and position of the movement to build the socialist new lifestyle; these organizations and sector have thus slackened and even neglected the management of social life and the guidance and implementation of the new lifestyle movement; because of their lack of vigilance against the enemy, they have allowed the old vestiges to reappear to a serious extent and the nonsocialist factors to be introduced and disseminated, which has caused a segment of the youth to lose their life bearings or adopt a negativistic way of life.

3. The state of task guidance, organization and implementation is exactly depicted in Directive No 51 of the party Central Committee Secretariat in these terms: "Party organizations, the administration and mass organizations in many areas have neither closely led nor attentively organized the new lifestyle and formed new customs and habits; they have not been sufficiently vigilant against enemy sabotage tricks on the ideological, cultural and social front; the activities of various sectors and localities have not yet been coordinated to properly carry out this task at the grassroots level."

After reviewing the activities of our own Youth Union and cultural sector, we have found that many localities have merely issued appeals with a general theme without paying attention to building models, recapitulating the experiences of advanced ones and guiding the application of the new lifestyle etiquette by all installations. Some localities have even worked perfunctorily, superficially and irresponsibly. On the other hand, some areas have focused merely on opposing bad practices while neglecting the constructive aspect and have failed to soundly coordinate construction with transformation and to consider construction to be the principal task. Others have not attached importance to mass propaganda, education and persuasion and have only concentrated on administrative measures. Placing too great an emphasis on the effect of concentrated activities proper to short-term decisive

campaigns, other localities have not paid attention to creating a regular, continuous implementation emulation movement of a mass nature in each unit and installation; nor has due attention been paid to providing guidance for important areas such as municipalities and cities. The coordination between the cultural sector and the union organizations at various echelons in many localities is still bent on formalism and has proven unrealistic and ineffective.

The aforementioned weaknesses have limited the result of the movement and are one of the causes of the presence of a group of backward youths. Though these youths are few in number, the harm done by them constitutes an urgent social problem. (To be continued in Section II, THANKH NIEN No 2, 1985).

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

RESULT OF YOUTH'S NEW LIFESTYLE DEVELOPMENT ANALYZED

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese Jan 85 pp 6-9

[Article by Vo Thanh Phong, deputy secretary of the HCMCYU and the Assault Youth Force in Ho Chi Minh City: "Labor to Construct Assault Youth's Socialist New Lifestyle"]

[Text] In view of the requirements of construction and socialist transformation in Ho Chi Minh City after liberation day and in the enthusiastic atmosphere emanating from the [1975] great spring victory, 28 March 1976 has become a historic traditional day for the city youth. Full of zeal in their blue uniforms, over 25,000 youths have voluntarily joined the assault youth organization and acted as a spearhead to open a breach into new lands and rebuild their native country. "The deployment of this group of assault youths has broken up the fetters of the old way of thinking which was burdened with neocolonialist vestiges, and has launched a vigorous offensive against the hedonistic psychology and parasitic and selfish habits..."

Building the socialist lifestyle is a fundamental theme of the formation of a new generation of laborers within the assault youth organization. With a clear realization of this responsibility in guiding and performing the mission of the assault youth organization, it is necessary to effectively organize production and, at the same time, gradually to formulate principled themes aimed at constructing a cultural lifestyle within the community of young laborers.

It is first necessary to consider it important to organize laborers to build the economy effectively and to associate building with study and practical training so as to shape a wholesome and simple new way of life, thinking and action. To resolve any current problem, instead of taking the past into consideration, it is necessary to believe in the youth's progressive strength; as trifling as it may seem, every act must be taken into account, developed and elevated to the point of becoming prevalent and self-conscientious in the activities of each individual so that he will try to fulfill his duties and positively contribute to building the collective life.

Since economic construction and human formation are an objective having a decisive effect on the existence and development of the assault youth organization, these tasks must be performed simultaneously right at the outset when the labor organization has just been created; it is also necessary to build up units and to consider responsibility and love to be a way of life, a foundation on which to formulate principles for daily life behavior and treatment, a motive power for persuasion and a criterion for internal unity.

Starting from the above-mentioned principled themes, we have materialized the youth's lifestyle and turned it into simple, pressing relationships in daily life for the purpose of gradual advancement.

/Concerning labor/ [in italics], we have had over 50,000 youths work on new and fallow lands stretching from the city outskirts to the provinces in this region. The advance from unfamiliarity with labor--which was performed reluctantly and carelessly by some of them who could not thus live on the fruit of their labor--to self-conscientious, disciplined work done according to technical regulations and including production and processing, and the advance from one-crop production to overall business undertaking leading to the complete emergence of new socioeconomic centers including seven state farms, one forest site and three enterprises with appropriate economic structures--agricultural-forestry-industrial, forestry-agricultural-industrial and forestry-agricultural-fishing--have been a process of closely associating the exploitation and stirring up of land-forest potential with the development of the youth's intellect and talents, thus creating an industrial production style in the community of future owners of the new society. This is also a process of simultaneously working, learning and drawing experiences without copying any readymade model. With its practical vitality, the assault labor organization in the city has grown into a network extending from the city to precincts and districts and has formed a spearhead to launch a powerful offensive against poverty and backwardness and to lay the foundation of social order on a new region; such a power has originated from labor and land.

In view of the characteristics proper to the youth and of the advisability of beginning with labor performance and using its result for persuasive purposes, we believe that it is first necessary to lead the youth to perform labor with good result but labor must be performed to create not only material wealth though this is an important requirement of and a matter of sentiment for the youth. Wealth alone is not enough because what is more important is to arouse some feeling and consciousness about labor--one which must be organized, disciplined and subjected to technical regulations and which must result in high productivity and income. Labor creates wealth for man's subsistence but more lofty is /a new lifestyle which has, through labor, taken shape gradually among the assault youths/ [in italics].

Rejecting the advice of her family who was looking forward to going abroad to make a living 2 years ago, a schoolgirl called Vu Thi Kim Oanh joined the assault youth's great family and has been living in this collective, become

attached to it and won its sympathy and love. Today she is deputy head of a production team in General Unit 1.

A former schoolboy native of Hoc Mon who depended on his family, Tong Hong Giau has been working in a new land opening and water conservancy project. At the outset, he reached only a daily norm of 3 cubic meters [presumably of dug-out earth]--an output which was insufficient for him to earn a living so that he had to endure hardships while receiving a special allowance. Owing to the collective assistance and to his own effort to move forward, he raised his average daily output to 25 cubic meters and once to 42 cubic meters in 8 hours during a championship festival. Today Giau is head of a machine operating team in a forest product exploitation and processing enterprise of the assault youth force and is also an emulation combatant at the municipal level.

Those are a few examples set by the 50,000 youths trained by us. Working in the assault youth's collective and receiving the love and aid of comrades and fellow-workers has helped them gradually form new working habits which have in turn become the youth's lifestyle. This is a kind of collective labor performed in self-enlightenment with high productivity and effectiveness which has little by little replaced the labor performed in a free and individualistic manner for selfish purposes. This is an initial achievement in building a working lifestyle for the assault youth.

Culture, science and technique are a key to open the door to develop the sentiments and ability to organize life of each individual and of the whole collective. A certain number of assault youths are still illiterate or lack the necessary knowledge to shape their own life; therefore, cultural and scientific study is considered a compulsory task. We have already set up a system of level-II and -III on-the-job supplementary education schools including 4 departments and 250 teachers who are all assault youths. To date, the teaching and learning movement for supplementary education has been carried out self-conscientiously and has set many examples of assiduity, intelligence and great and vivid result from study. One of these examples has been set by Thai Van Tri who had only completed Grade 4 on joining the assault youth force. Through the supplementary education channel, he has graduated from a level-III general school with distinction and directly passed the entrance examination to the Polytechnic College. Starting as an assault youth unit member, Nguyen Thieu Binh has become an on-the-job level-II and -III teacher with great pedagogic skill and good qualifications. Through the supplementary education movement, 2,000 youth unit members are no longer illiterate and are continuing further study, 860 have graduated from level-II and -III general education schools, 300 have passed entrance examinations to colleges, 700 are receiving supplementary education in industry and agriculture, 2,000 have become specialized, technical and managerial cadres and 24,000 cadres and youth unit members have been assigned to reinforce various units and state agencies.

As pioneers, we have assumed the additional organizational, educational and managerial task aimed at "completely rebuilding so many lives" with the result

that 6,500 backward youths have been turned into assault youth unit members. A former girl whose life was wrecked by blunders, Phan Kim Phying is now a female cadre at the Do Hoa coconut plantation of the assault youth force and is using her experience to educate other sisters and brothers. This is one of hundreds of typical examples of change in human destiny.

Merry entertainments and recreation are a source of joy and vitality for the youth. In the assault youth units, there are diverse activities such as learning the art of self-defense fighting, painting and foreign languages, book reading, swimming and opening refreshment, tailor, barber and hairdressing shops; all these activities combine to make a joyous and wholesome cultural life for the youth living in remote areas.

The development of aptitudes and talents has proceeded from individuals to small collectives and has grown into a seething movement in the assault youth force. The campfires organized at the outset have been gradually followed by the formation of choruses, theatrical troupes who can write and present plays by themselves, sports teams and newspaper publishing groups, etc. These types of activities have been kept on so far with adequate equipment including radio and television sets and a wired radio network; there are also a cultural club, an arts and letters troupe and a mobile movie projection team. An internal magazine title TUYEN DAU [Forefront] has been published. All that fulfills the youth's need for intellectual activities.

Forming a style proper to the assault youth from eating and clothing to daily activities has been a common and constant matter of concern for the whole party organization and each of us in the assault youth force.

Under the present difficult conditions, we have tried to provide sufficient meals to each assault youth unit member and have organized ways to increase production to continuously improve his living standard and the quality of his meals.

The assault youth's uniform has become a tradition and a matter of pride for many youths inside and outside the youth force. The sight of the assault youths' caps with ear flaps and their sandals made of rubber tires and the color of their uniforms have become symbols of the assault young combatants.

Before living in the comfortable houses now at our disposal, we had, at the beginning, to go through a period of hard work when we had to dwell in thatched and bamboo houses and even to sleep on hammocks and in pitched tents. Despite such a shortage, we had to lead a cultural life and this was considered a militarized criterion for the assault youth.

Daily relationships within the collective has been based on equality in labor performance and daily life organization. Associating the sense of responsibility with love and respect for the dignity of other comrades has served as a theme and basis for forming a beautiful lifestyle.

We have also paid attention to building a happy private life for every individual and family living in the collective, for taking care of each family's happiness is tantamount to preserving and increasing happiness for the whole society. This task is considered to be a sentimental duty of the assault youth organization because the latter has won the full confidence of these young men and women. Therefore, our collective has had to assume most responsibilities for taking care of them and, in many cases, has played the additional role of parents and elder brothers and sisters by sympathizing with these youths, keeping close contact with them and guiding them when they are preparing to start a new episode of their life and to build their future happiness. Begun when a couple shows their mutual affection, such a course of action is taken to lead this sentiment to maturity and to make all the preparations necessary for a happy family and its future life.

Here are some examples of what has been done for the happiness of young couples in the assault youth force:

Cao Van T. and Hoang Thi T. are now cadres of Industrial-Agricultural Labor Training School No 1 of the assault youth force. T. was formerly a backward young man whose life has been completely reformed by the assault youth organization. Hoang Thi T. has been wearing the assault youth uniform ever since this organization was created. While trained in the assault youth environment, these two young persons fell in love--one comparable to the youth's sentiments toward the potential of land and forests--and being orphans was their common lot. Preparing a happy life for them would thus depend entirely on the collective so that we had to assume this responsibility. Based on the sentiments expressed by these two comrades, the assault youth organization gave its approval and created all conditions for them to have their marriage registered in the Fifth Precinct (by using the collective household registration of the assault youth force). Afterward, the couple did not have to worry about anything because all wedding rites (that is, all the necessary preparations for married life) were assumed by the youth organization. Mrs Hoang Thi T. later confided to one of her comrades: "We did not expect to have today's happiness."

Among our ranks, there are young couples who parents are living right in the city while others neither have parents nor hold city household registration certificates. Nevertheless, all of them have to live their private life. Since the personal happiness of each individual is conducive to that of the entire society, we have, for love and out of a sense of responsibility, done our utmost to make it complete. This is because in cases similar to that of brother T. and sister T. or when a couple scarcely has any close relative, only the collective can display concern and solicitude. What would have happened to the happy life of these young couples had the collective not assumed responsibility for it? Clearly aware of our responsibility, we have done and are doing our utmost to fulfill it with the greatest love.

We have also sought and carefully chosen suitable wedding rites under the present living conditions. Speaking of current wedding formalities, much remains to be discussed. In practice, however, we the assault youths have had to proceed as follows: Organizing the wedding of two friends in a unit is a joyous day for all other comrades; therefore, we must neither disregard the essential rites nor lay too much emphasis on formalities in general. To begin with, a representative of the organization recalls how the young man and woman have come to know each other and confirms their legitimate intention to build a happy married life. Representatives of both family sides then affirm that the couple will make "a good daughter-in-law and a loyal son-in-law" and express gratitude to the organization. The couple's representative in turn thanks the organization for replacing their families and friends in taking care of the couple's happiness. A reception follows (whether food is copious or meager depends on the collective's and comrades' contributions but tea, cigarettes and cakes are indispensable) and includes a literary and artistic program presented by the collective to celebrate the couple's happiness.

In addition to such a common concern and solicitude, there are gifts from the collective and comrades to wish the couple happiness. It can be said that the collective care and concern are visible from the initial development of sentiments between the two young friends to the organization of the wedding ceremony and to the subsequent episode. Each young man and woman are offered a suit of clothes on their wedding day; these clothes may not be a lounge suit with jacket and a woman's long dress but they fully symbolize the collective's warm sympathy. At the same time, the administration coordinates with two youth union chapters to organize and motivate all comrades to give initial assistance [to the new couple] in building a plot of household economic land and to create a source of capital to carry out animal husbandry and crop cultivation to earn a living.

We have used the above-mentioned form to organize many collective weddings (each involving five to seven young couples). The only organizational difference during the wedding ceremony is that the speech of the youth organization representative is followed by those of the representatives of the young couple and of their families and relatives and possibly by an exhortation by a representative of their friends and comrades. Beside the known gift of the collective to each couple, those offered by friends and relatives are also clearly mentioned, carefully received by a responsible person and directly handed over to each couple.

By proceeding in the above-mentioned manner, we have won an initial success which is the approval of the youths and the support of their families. At present, among the ranks of our assault and pioneer troops, there are 239 assault youth couples who are living on and becoming attached to the plots of land they have revived, together with hundreds of newly born babies who make them fully happy and also together with 165 urban families who have come to settle in this region and have enjoyed the solicitous care, love and assistance of the assault youth collective. This is one of the factors

that have harmoniously combined common and individual happiness in the life of the assault youths on their new homeland; these youths will become the principal owners of the new society.

After building and developing the assault youth force for 9 years, we have become aware of the values of culture, ethics and lifestyle which are being shaped by pairs of hands working on the land potential and which are the goals and aspirations already reached and to be reached by each cadre and assault youth unit member. Based on practical action, we would like to present some initial thoughts:

1. Building the socialist lifestyle among the assault youth is a factor in forming the new laborer and is a task embracing all activities of the assault youth and focusing on bringing out new elements and hence repelling and eliminating manifestations of the selfish and pragmatic old lifestyle. The responsibility to and love for comrades, relatives, people and fatherland must be considered to be the most decisive attitude [the new] lifestyle.

2. It is necessary to select and develop the civilized manners, esthetic requirements and cultural habits which are developing every day and moment in each individual and in the collective and which must be considered as a precious asset and lively nucleus to be multiplied into a seething and fresh movement not only for the youth but also to contribute to completely changing the lifestyle of people in localities where the assault youths have come for constructive purposes. In spite of numerous difficulties and of the incomplete materialization of many ideas, an industry-oriented lifestyle and behavior are being shaped and developed today among our ranks at the same rate as the development of our present industrial production. This constitutes an environment for developing a higher-level and more beautiful lifestyle in each assault youth unit member.

3. Building a lifestyle and rehabilitating a life will not be a simple task if the whole society and especially parents do not yet believe that it must stem from love and a full sense of responsibility. To ensure a common lifestyle in such a collective, it is necessary to consider and cultivate the small and good deeds of each individual as well as the valiant acts and good manners of the whole collective. This is a process of caring for the private life, career and happy family of each individual in order to form noble sentiments and responsibilities for the whole society. Organizing and caring for the life of hundreds of happy families living on a new land from the beginning to the budding, blossoming and fruitful moment is not a simple task but what is more grandiose in this regard is to lay a foundation for society and create a nucleus for future life on this new homeland.

4. Labor, love, reason and *raison d'être* are the assault youth's virtues and the most important secret formula which has enabled us to exist and progress.

Living in an atmosphere of comradeship and naturally sharing the same sentiments which are amplified and soundly brought into play has resulted in deepening this comradeship through greater attachment and affection and in making it as steadfast as the new lifestyle being shaped and firmly developed among our ranks. (Statement made at the Conference on "Building a New Lifestyle Among the Youth" held by the Youth Union Central Committee and the Ministry of Culture in Ho Chi Minh City in January 1985)

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POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

WHIRLWIND HITS DISTRICTS--Hanoi, VNA, 29 Apr--At 1 p.m. on April 26, a strong whirlwind struck the districts of Ky Anh, Quynh Luu, Nghia Dan, Nghi Loc, Can Loc and Vinh, capital, of the central Vietnam province of Nghe Tinh, causing serious material losses. According to initial reports, 670 houses were destroyed in Nghi Loc, 1,800 hectares of earing rice were damaged in Can Loc, 15 infirmaries, 27 classrooms and 250 houses were destroyed or damaged in villages north of the Nghen River. Many houses in Vinh City including eight buildings of the medical secondary school and three buildings of the hospital No. 1, were seriously damaged. The local party committee and administration are taking urgent measures to overcome consequences of the disaster. [Text]
[Hanoi VNA in English 0745 GMT 29 Apr 85]

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