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28 March 1985

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INDONESIA

DAILY VIEWS OUTCOME OF SEMINAR WITH SRV

BK041619 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 22 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "The Second Indonesian-Vietnamese Seminar"]

[Text] The outcome of the second Indonesian-Vietnamese seminar, organized by the CSIS [Center for Strategic and International Studies] in Jakarta, was summarized by newspapers yesterday as: "No concrete results, other than a deepening of mutual understanding." In other words, there is no change in the opinions held by the two parties. Vietnam remains firm in its political attitude toward Cambodia, and the same goes for Indonesia. The only significant thing is that both parties have made efforts to explain the background and the reasons on which their political outlook is based, so that each party can better understand why the other party adopts such an attitude.

Unlike China, Indonesia, whether it is CSIS or the government, can at least still meet with Vietnam at the "conference table" with good manners and all the formalities. China and Vietnam both project hard-line policies toward each other, especially following the February 1979 armed clash between the two countries.

The armed clashes along the 800-km border have so far failed to bring about any settlement. Instead, both parties continue to accuse each other of provoking the clashes. The accusations are at times strongly worded, and at other times more vague.

To quote an example, Chinese President Li Xiannian said last Wednesday that about half a million Chinese soldiers have been deployed along the Sino-Vietnamese border and are ready for combat because Hanoi does not heed Beijing's repeated warnings not to attack China.

However, Hanoi reiterated that Vietnam poses no threat to China. We can accept Vietnam's explanation as it would not waste its energy for nothing. It is possible that skirmishes launched by Vietnam are aimed at changing the common borderline on a small scale, but Hanoi would not launch heavy attacks to invade China.

On the other hand, China will not mobilize its forces to control Vietnam in the near future, because firstly, China is now focusing its attention, funds, and

all its abilities on modernization programs to catch up with the developed countries. Secondly, a war with Vietnam would awaken the Soviet Union to join in and the result would be a loss to China because Moscow would not allow China to overpower its ally, Vietnam.

In view of that, observers could be right in suggesting that China's statement about a war with Vietnam, as mentioned by Li Xiannian, is not meaningful. It appears to be a "war of words" rather than a "war of weapons." According to Javanese puppet show terminology, their war is just "mock war."

We also doubt if China will fulfill Sihanouk's wish to give Hanoi "a lesson" so that Hanoi will stop its offensives against the Democratic Kampuchean component forces. This means the Cambodian coalition government under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk cannot depend on China to impose military pressure on Vietnam. China has done its best to help the Cambodian resistance forces by supplying limited military aid to the Khmer Rouge in particular.

It will be a great surprise if China does more than it has done already to help the Cambodian resistance struggle against Vietnam. Its fierce attitude and strongly worded statements against Vietnam have not been immediately followed by harsh actions as well.

Vietnam knows this fact, which is why it continues to occupy Cambodia as it likes. Vietnam also knows that even ASEAN will not be able to do anything about its invasion of Cambodia if ASEAN's stance remains as it is now.

CSO: 4213/166

INDONESIA

DAILY VIEWS HAYDEN, MOKHTAR TRIPS TO HANOI

Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 9 Mar 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Considerable Advance in Vietnam's Stance"]

[Text] The AFP news of the 7th of March from Hanoi reported that Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said that Vietnam's stance on the Kampuchean question had shown "considerable advance." Hayden said the position of Hanoi and of the pro-Hanoi Phnom Penh government was that the leaders of the Khmer Rouge were guilty of "war crimes" and would not be allowed back to Kampuchea. But the Vietnamese would allow Khmer Rouge guerrillas who laid down their arms to join in the process "as the citizens of the (Kampuchean) community." According to Bill Hayden, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach affirmed to him that Vietnam objected to the participation "as a military force" of the pro-Beijing Khmer Rouge guerrilla faction in any possible settlement.

Unluckily, further detail of the latest position of Vietnam is not available.

It may be recalled that previous to this, at the end of the tenth conference of the Indochinese Foreign Ministers conference on the 18th of January, the conference issued a communique which reiterated their readiness to reach a political settlement for the Kampuchean question based on: the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea, respect for the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination by holding free general elections with the presence of foreign observers, and the exclusion of the Khmer Rouge from the process.

Now Vietnam according to the above AFP report, has elucidated that it is only the leaders of the Khmer Rouge who are banned from returning to Kampuchea, while the Khmer Rouge guerrillas who have laid down arms will be allowed to come back to Kampuchea and join in the process as citizens of Kampuchea.

It can be deduced from the report that the process will be decided in an international conference, obviously as previously suggested by Vietnam. That is the one to be attended by the Indochinese states, ASEAN states, the five permanent members of the United Nations and a few other countries. Perhaps more details will be revealed by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach when he meets Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila in Bangkok on Sunday.

Indonesia is interested to know further details of the Vietnamese latest stance so that it can judge how much advancement has taken place in the Vietnamese position vis-a-vis that of ASEAN.

Special ASEAN Foreign Ministers conference in Bangkok on the 11th of February underlined ASEAN's initiative to engage in meaningful dialogue with Vietnam through its interlocutor, Indonesia.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja on Friday that he is paying a return visit to his Vietnamese counterpart, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach who visited Indonesia three times already. (sentence as published) Foreign Minister Mokhtar expects the visit to take place between March 9 and 12. Though he stressed that this visit would be bilateral and a return visit, yet we are sure that he will take this opportunity to discuss regional and international problems, especially the Kampuchean question, in his capacity of the ASEAN interlocutor. We still maintain that the Vietnamese stance and the ASEAN stance are bridgeable. We hope that Minister Mokhtar will succeed in bridging them during his visit.

CSO: 4200/661

28 March 1985

LAOS

KOREAN REUNIFICATION GETS COMMITTEE SUPPORT

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 1 Feb 85 pp 1, 4

[Announcement of the Lao Committee Supporting Korean Reunification by Peaceful Means Assailing the United States and South Korea's Preparation for Military Maneuvers on 31 January 1985 in Vientiane]

[Text] In order to carry out their bellicose policy and to oppose the policy of the reunification of the Korean people by peaceful means the American imperialists and the South Korean reactionaries have committed a new crime in the neutral zone in Panmunjon on 23 November 1984. They killed three security guards of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and seriously injured another.

Now the American imperialists and South Korean reactionaries have ignored the opposition and condemnation of the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples throughout the world, and are feverishly preparing for maneuvers bigger than anything before with up to 200,000 U.S. and South Korean troops. The preparations are against the wish for peace and reunification of the Korean people and are also against the conference on economic cooperation and the council for Red Cross cooperation of both sides in Korea.

The Lao Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification by Peaceful Means solemnly condemns the cruel, insane, and bellicose acts of the American imperialists and South Korean reactionaries, and resolutely demands that they stop the military maneuvers and all destructive acts which are against the will of the Korean people of both regimes who wish to quickly unite their nation by peaceful means.

Vientiane, 31 January 1985, by the Lao Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification by Peaceful Means.

9884

CSO: 4206/99

LAOS

VIENTIANE CHAIRMAN URGES CHINESE TO PAY TAXES, OBEY LAWS

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 5 Feb 85 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Mr Khambou Sounisai Talks with Chinese Aliens"]

[Text] On the evening of 1 February 1985 Mr Khambou Sounisai of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Vientiane Capital Administrative Committee visited and spoke with Chinese aliens who are living and working in the Vientiane Capital area.

A ceremony was held at the (Chinese school) in Ban Dong Miang Ward, Chanthabouli District, Vientiane Capital, which was attended by over 200. In addition to the fraternal Chinese aliens there was Mr Chanpheng Sinouvong, chairman of Chanthabouli District Administrative Committee, the Chinese Association Committee, and a number of honored guests.

In the talk the chairman of the Administrative Committee for Vientiane Capital first of all praised the past and present good participation and cooperation with the local administrative committee in defending and constructing our Vientiane Capital. The chairman also pointed out several tense world situations because of the arms race, e.g., nuclear weapons led by the American imperialists. He also pointed out the irritating and confusing situations in Southeast Asia because of the Beijing leaders' expansionism and hegemonism. In the past as well as now the Beijing power clique has increased tension in this area and become more dangerous, hoping to destroy the revolutions in the three nations in Indochina and especially in Laos.

The chairman also pointed out the policy of the party and government, especially the duty and direction of the party and the administrative committee in Vientiane Capital, in improving and constructing Vientiane Capital so it will be strong in every way. This is aimed at steadily improving the standard of living of the Lao people of ethnic groups and for aliens who are living in Vientiane Capital.

At the end Mr Khambou Sounisai again appealed to the Chinese aliens who are living and working in Vientiane Capital to attentively adhere to the laws and the plenums of the party and our government better than before, especially in the matter of raising the standard of living, trade which is the primary occupation of the Chinese so it will be honest, and for them to sincerely carry out their obligation in paying taxes.

In his talk Mr Khambou Sounisai made the Chinese aliens absorb and understand the policies of the party and government well. Meanwhile, the representative of the Chinese Association gave a speech to thank Mr Khambou who had sacrificed his time to speak and help the Chinese to absorb the policy of the party and government and the resolutions and orders of the higher echelons. They all swore that they would carry out the laws and would respect them. The ceremony ended with a cordial atmosphere.

9884

CSO: 4206/99

LAOS

CENSUS PREPARATION, PROCEDURES DISCUSSED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 5 Feb 85 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Everyone Must Participate in Order To Successfully Carry Out the Population Census"]

[Text] On the morning of 4 February in the office of the State Planning Committee a news conference was held focusing on the goal and significance of the historic nationwide population census. It was attended by representatives of domestic and foreign mass media organizations.

On this occasion Mr Khamphet Phengmeuang, first assistant chairman of the State Planning Committee and chief of the population census center, said that in order to serve national construction and development we must first of all understand the strengths and capabilities, for example, the source of labor is the most important thing because labor is a base of society. To collect, use, and control labor we must first of all know how many people there are, generally speaking, and in particular the population [structure]. This must be clearly collected nationwide and in each locality. On the other hand, population is a target of production because material, cultural, and ideological products created by society are to raise the standard of living of the people of ethnic groups so they will steadily become prosperous. All constructions and policies of the party and government are aimed at boosting the economy and socioculture, and increasing national defense and security, solidarity, and equality among ethnic groups. This must begin with collecting [information] about the population situation starting with the allocation and use of labor in the national economic sector. This was the reason for the resolution of the third party congress which ruled that there must be a nationwide population census.

In order to implement this resolution the Council of Ministers issued announcement No 073/COM on 27 July 1984 concerning the nationwide population census (at 10 o'clock on 1 March 1985). This is a most important task and it is the most important basis and the first ever to be carried out in our country so it will become a strong support for setting the second 5-year plan of the government (1986 to 1990) [as received] as a foundation for the government's economic and social management. The large-scale survey on the population will be carried out in a modern scientific way in order to ensure that there is no omission and no repetition. Everyone must carry out their own obligation in sincerely and thoroughly answering the questions in the registration form.

Wishing to fulfill this goal, propaganda for the population survey is most important in order to encourage recognition and support by the masses within the country and in foreign countries. This will result in a glorious success for this historic population census.

We have divided the population census into three main steps:

- preparation;
- implementation;
- summary and evaluation.

Now that the first step has been basically completed, which included for example mapping out population locations, and making a family and collective family inventory. This is the basic preparation in the population census. At the end of the interview the assistant chairman appealed to the mass media to strongly participate in the propaganda so that everyone in all production units, factories, settlements, and also different organizations will clearly understand the purpose and significance of the census, the benefits they will obtain from it, and their obligation toward the census and to carry out the slogan saying that the population census is a duty of the entire party, army, and people.

9884

CSO: 4206/99

LAOS

MEUANG MAI FORESTRY PROJECT PRODUCTION NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 10 Jan 85 p 2

[Excerpts] State Forestry Enterprise 1, under the Ministry of Industry, Handicrafts and Forestry, is located between Nam Xan and Nam Ngiep of Meuang Mai Canton, Borikhan District, Bolikhamsai Province. The area is rectangular with zigzag sides. It lies along the curvy mountain chain between Nam Xan and Nam Kading, north of Paksane District. It is a very densely forested area that covers the mountains and is inaccessible. The total volume of wood is 1,211,000 cubic meters. If it is lumbered at 30,000 cubic meters per year, this forest will last 40 years. It is the only dense and mountainous forest in the areas under the forestry project. The majority of the wood in this area is for construction. There are hard and soft woods.

Based on the capacity of the forest and the objectives laid out, the next step that State Forestry Enterprise 1 must perform are the lumbering tasks of digging, restoration, maintenance and building roads through the forest for getting logs. All these are indispensable links in the lumbering task and involve technology, science, transportation, equipment, machinery and also skilled labor.

Talking with and observing each group of workers made me realize that each group and each unit has its own important duties--the forest survey group, the lumberjack group, the supply group, the hauling group, and the road construction group is there, too. They sleep in the midst of the forest for months and years without thinking of obstacles and difficulties.

The workers understand clearly that, "The forest is a heritage and national treasure for capital for constructing and developing socialism. Therefore, workers do not just dig out trees; they also restore and protect this forest and make it more beautiful and more fertile.

The committee of State Forestry Enterprise 1 gave these figures to us: in 1984, 13,564.294 cubic meters of logs were cut and 3,687,655 cubic meters of lumber was produced; 746 ha of forest area was surveyed, 382 kg of core wood was collected, including tekha, pterocarpus macrocarpus, teak, logs, tinpet, ngiw ha, khan and others. Forty-one varieties of saplings were planted. Workers also grew saplings in with the dry land rice cultivated by villagers because it is the most appropriate method. The total area planted in saplings was 46 ha. In addition to guaranteed top quality lumbering, the cadres

and workers who work at State Forestry Enterprise 1, went out and worked for free to improve their residential area and to maintain peace in the area, study the culture, increase their productivity and gardening. All this to improve the standard of living of the workers in their division, step by step.

12597

CSO: 4206/91

LAOS

FOODSTUFFS CORPORATION ON 1985 TARGET, 1984 RESULTS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 31 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] The Foodstuffs Corporation of Vientiane Province totals 253 cadres and workers, 83 of whom are permanently stationed at the corporation. There are 6 offices, 8 divisions, 47 units and 9 branches in different districts, 11 barter stores in downtown areas.

The recent year of 1984 was one in which the cadres and workers of the entire corporation gained outstanding results in performing their principal duties. For example, the estimated amount of goods purchased during the year was 8,100 tons, but the actual figure reached 12,428 tons, which is 53 percent more than the estimated figure in the yearly plan; 390 tons of kernel corn and 510 tons of corn on the cob were purchased. In addition, animals were purchased, such as 469 water buffalo, 584 oxen, 162 hogs, and 500 chickens.

This corporation sold 1,365 tons of obligated rice alone to the central government.

What has enabled this corporation to grab such victorious results? To this question, Comrade Bounkhouang Sisomphon, chief of the corporation, pointed out reasonably that:

"We have been able to purchase and barter more than estimated like this because of our cadres' hard working and enthusiastic spirit toward their duties and also because of their awareness of the people in our province. The outstanding districts are Kasi, Phon Hong, Sanakham, Vang Vieng, and Meuang Pheuang, which are the rice basket of the Vientiane Province area. Next after that are Xaisomboun and Hom Districts, where rice was formerly scarce. Now they have become districts self-sufficient in rice and have been performing their coordinating tasks for the province fairly well..."

On the occasion of scoring these achievements and to commemorate the upcoming 2 historic days of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR, Comrade Bouakhai Simmalavong, deputy chief of the corporation, in unanimous agreement with the chief of the corporation, explained to us that, "We also know that our workers will struggle to make 1985's estimated figures of 18,700 tons of rice and 200 tons of animals purchased and bartered materialize successfully."

In carrying out the plan during the first quarter of the year, 3,500 tons of rice have been purchased and bartered and around 20 tons of animals bought.

Before leaving the Foodstuffs Corporation of Vientiane Province, we still remember the deputy chief's firm statement that, "I am determined to guide and lead every task within the corporation to step along following the guidance of the party and state. We will adhere to the ingenious ideology of the party and state in conducting our tasks in order to make the policy of the party and state fruitful and materialize and develop a socialist economy inside the corporation. We are competing in scoring achievements to commemorate and welcome the 2 upcoming historic days so that they will be filled with grandiose and majestic victories."

12597

CSO: 4206/91

LAOS

VIENTIANE CAPITAL IS SELF-SUFFICIENT IN FOODSTUFFS

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 2 Feb 85 pp 2, 4

["Conversation with the Editor" Column: "Is It True That Vientiane Capital Is Self-Sufficient in Foodstuffs?"]

[Text] [Question] Dear Editor: I read VIENTIANE MAI regularly. Recently I read in your newspaper that in 1984 Vientiane Capital was self-sufficient in foodstuffs. Is this true, or is it only a rumor? How about 1985? Will Vientiane Capital be able to be self-sufficient in foodstuffs in 1985? I hope you can clear this up for me. Thank you. (Signed) Viang.

[Answer] Dear Viang. Concerning the problem you are interested in we would like to say once more, "It is true." Ever since I understood the words I knew that Vientiane Capital in the old regime was never self-sufficient in foodstuffs. After only the ninth year of complete liberation Vientiane was able to become self-sufficient in food supply, e.g., rice, vegetables, meat and fish, etc. After the liberation Vientiane has never had to buy vegetables, meat or fish from foreign countries. Under the old regime they had to depend on foreign countries even for vegetables. This is enough for us to see the decay of the old regime.

The year 1984 was when Vientiane Capital was extremely proud of its own self-sufficiency and independence in terms of food supply, especially for rice. We would like to tell you that the 1984 rice will still be enough through May 1985. This includes rice that is already in storage.

For 1985 not only is there sufficient rice for cadres, workers, and the people within Vientiane Capital itself but they will also try to feed the cadres in the center nearby. Thus, this year the party and administrative committees in Vientiane Capital have strongly converted to base production. The 1985 dry season rice production for Vientiane Capital is expected to be high in all 8,000 hectares of cultivation area and the [lowest] 6,000 hectares. By now over 6,700 hectares have been prepared. In 1984 there were only 4,000 to 5,000 hectares for dry season rice-growing. As for wet-rice growing, the cultivation area for 1985 is expected to be over 36,000 hectares. If everything turns out as planned it is believed that Vientiane Capital will definitely be able to feed the cadres in the center.

Viang, this is not a dream but reality. It is a truth that puzzles the capitalist reactionaries very much because they were not able to do it like we did. Besides the issue of foodstuffs, the improving and constructing of Vientiane Capital is an urgent matter which the party committee and the administrative committee have feverishly been focusing on as you have seen. Thank you.

9884

CSO: 4206/99

LAOS

FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL LIBRARY REPORTED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 7 Feb 85 p 2

["Article Feature" by S Lamsekong: "The Library Then and Now"]

[Excerpts] At the beginning the National Library was under the Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs. At that time it was called the Library, Museum, and Antiquities Department. Its work has expanded and its role is significant. Library work is always beneficial to the public and to national development and construction in all work areas, and it also helps to improve the machinery and to convert the work direction in a manner suitable for the actual situation today. Thus, in early 1983 the Library, Museum, and Antiquities Department formerly under the Ministry of Education, Sports, and Religious Affairs separated itself to be under the Ministry of Culture. Now the National Library is only 2 years old.

When it was newly assigned to be under the Ministry of Culture it can be said that it had only two bare hands. It had to confront many problems. For example, library work is the work of the Ministry of Culture, and there was a lack of cadres who have technical expertise, and a lack of equipment for the task. Also, the location was unsuitable. Although it faced the difficult problems mentioned above, decisive judgement in enduring all difficulties, resisting negative and discouraging ideology and the idea of leaning on the higher echelons, the persistence of all cadres in terms of both mental and physical power, direct guidance from the Ministry of Culture, and close relations between the Library Department and clubs and cultural masses have all gradually and completely eliminated the problems, and gradually enlivened library work in both the organizing and specialized tasks and service for the masses.

In terms of organization, generally speaking, within the National Library there is a total of 21 cadres of which 10 are women. There are three members of the board of directors and four sections: 1) the office of the board of directors; 2) [acquisitions]; 3) [cataloging]; 4) reader service. The National Library also consists of three mass organizations: the trade union, the youth union, and the Lao women's organization.

In specialized tasks the cadres were able to put books on the shelves correctly faster than was expected according to their classification. They were able to

[acquire] a total of 43,362 books for the library including 1,724 books in Lao; 6,330 books were [catalogued]; circulation envelopes were attached to 2,358 books and 4,619 were [bound]. They served the masses 1,047 times, and arranged 36,404 books in storage. Besides carrying out their specialized task our cadres in the library also held courses on library principles in order to upgrade technical knowledge on the library.

In general, many books in the National Library were obtained in different ways, for example, free assistance, exchange with foreign countries (between the Lao National Library and libraries abroad), and by purchasing with a budget. The National Library is also supported by different departments and different international organizations, e.g., the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture, publishing houses, bookstores, and our fraternal socialist embassies in Laos, especially the free and sincere assistance from the SRV and the USSR.

Along with carrying out its task each year the National Library also sends a number of cadres to continue their study at home and abroad. For example, in 1983 it sent two cadres to continue studies in the vocational school in Pasak. In 1984 one cadre was sent to study in the USSR. In mid-1984 two cadres were sent for library training for 2 months in the USSR.

9884

CSO: 4206/99

LAOS

BRIEFS

BO KEO POPULATION, GEMS--Bo Keo is the last province where illiteracy has been eliminated, as announced officially on 24 December 1984. Before Bo Keo was liberated, it was called "Houang Khong Province." After the complete liberation of the entire country, Houang Khong and Louang Namtha Provinces were combined into a single province, which was called Louang Namtha Province. Until 12 May 1983, the party and the state divided Louang Namtha Province into two provinces, namely, Louang Namtha and Bo Keo Provinces. Bo Keo Province is mostly mountainous and borders Thailand and Burma. The total area is 3,610 square kilometers with three districts, namely, Houay Xaim MOUNG and Ton Pheung, 20 cantons, 268 villages, 7,650 houses and a population of 51,051. There are three major groups: lowland Lao with eight ethnic groups--Lao, Youane, Kalom, Thai Dam, Leu, Thai Neua, Ngiew, and Kheuan--representing 50 percent of the population of the province; mid-land Lao with six ethnic groups--Ou, Lamet, Kaen, Samtao, Kabit, and Hot--representing 35 percent of the population; and highland Lao with nine groups--Hmong, Yao, Lao Houay, Ko, Kuy, Lahu, Ho, Pama, and Moucerdam--representing 15 percent of the population. The student movement in seizing power on 24 December 1974 symbolizes the perfect patriotism, brave combative spirit and refusal to surrender of the people of all ethnic groups of Bo Keo Province. The people of Bo Keo are involved in free labor and working hard to build their new lives with perseverance. They are rice farmers by profession and also grow corn, tobacco and beans and gather wild fruits and sap. These people have been famous for their gem mining since long ago, and the gems of Bo Keo are well known worldwide. Along with building new lives in every aspect, the people of all ethnic groups of Bo Keo have a heavy burden in protecting and maintaining peace in their province. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 11 Jan 85 p 2] 12597

BOLIKHAMSAI POPULATION, SECURITY--Bolikhamsai is one of the important provinces located in the central part of Laos. Its total population is 115,519, with 6 districts, 40 cantons, 450 villages and 19,705 households; there are 3 ethnic groups. This province has become a target for development in all areas (in the political, economic, cultural and social areas...), and receives the close interest of every level of administration. For example, there was an order to improve the province starting 4 March 1984 and on 6 April 1984 there was an order from the central government to announce the giving of a new name to this province, "Bolikhamsai Province." Comrade Xieng Kong, a member of the party committee and of the construction consulting committee of Bolikhamsai Province, told us that, "In 9 years, the local security network has improved in each village and canton. We have also seen that a large number of young people are outstanding guerrilla militia. In addition, a large number of young people are participating in serving the armed forces with awareness. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 28 Jan 85 p 2] 12597

MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES POSSIBILITY OF MCA-GERAKAN COOPERATION

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 3 Jan 85 p 2

[Commentary: "MCA and GERAKAN Seek Cooperation"]

[Text] While leaders of the two factions of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] are reportedly conferring in Hong Kong on how to resolve the MCA infighting, it has been learned that Dr Lim Keng Yaik, boss of the Malaysian People's Movement [GERAKAN], and Datuk Neo Yee Pan, leader of the MCA, are also holding secret talks seeking MCA-GERAKAN cooperation in certain aspects.

The matter of MCA-GERAKAN cooperation is not a new issue. Strictly speaking, this is only a revival of an old thing. However, this time around there is a difference in the form of the secret talks, which makes people think of the possibility of such cooperation.

Although the factional fight in the MCA is not fully resolved yet, it has evoked an understanding of the Chinese people toward politics, even a clearer comprehension of the current disarray of the Chinese political strength. They realize that to have a formidable political force, not only must the MCA be united in the first place, other political parties related to the Chinese interests must also strive for cooperation. Only in this way can the Chinese give full play to their power.

Both in time and in form, the conference between MCA and GERAKAN leaders in Hong Kong to strive for mutual cooperation is quite possible. However, another report has pointed out that their meeting in Hong Kong may have something to do with the possible return of Datuk Michael Chen Wing Sum to MCA's fold, because his status in the confusion within the GERAKAN has not been clarified.

No matter whether this story is true or not, it is essential and worthwhile to bring up the matter of cooperation between the two political parties.

Both the MCA and GERAKAN are National Front members. The MCA is a purely Chinese political party, and the GERAKAN, while claiming to be a multiracial party, is in fact mainly made up of Chinese members and its organization is only slightly different from MCA's.

Ever since Datuk Michael Chen jumped over to the side of GERAKAN, bringing along the support of certain elements of the Federation of Chinese School Teachers and Trustees, it is obvious to all that the GERAKAN's membership and strength have been increasing day by day.

However, the addition of members mainly comprises Chinese who "jumped ship" from the MCA. In other words, as the number of Chinese who take an active part in politics is limited, the membership increase of the GERAKAN naturally depletes MCA's strength.

This is a good thing if we stand on the side of GERAKAN, but not necessarily so if we view the problem from the interests of the Chinese people as a whole. If MCA and GERAKAN can cooperate with one another, these disadvantageous problems may not exist anymore. If both parties can cooperate, many unnecessary problems can be averted, such as fence-jumping, grabbing of electoral seats, etc. On the other hand, their respective strengths can be welded to fight for the rights and interests of the Chinese people.

In the past, many Chinese civic organizations played a major role in aiding cooperation between the MCA and GERAKAN, although their efforts were of no avail eventually. Even so, they should continue striving along this line, and we believe that they will succeed one day.

As the MCA is a purely Chinese party, while the GERAKAN is a multiracial party--add to this their differing party constitutions--the merger of these political organizations is relatively difficult. Nevertheless, we believe that as long as their leaders put the political interests and rights of the Chinese people at heart, and sacrifice their personal profit, the goal of striving for cooperation should be attainable.

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CSO: 4205/17

MALAYSIA

LIM KENG YAIK TELLS VACILLATING MEMBERS TO LEAVE GERAKAN

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 13 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Dr Lim Keng Yaik, national chairman of the Malaysian People's Movement [GERAKAN], sternly warned all vacillating members to leave the party forthwith.

This warning is apparently directed against Datuk Michael Chen Wing Sum and his supporters within the GERAKAN party.

Datuk Michael Chen was defeated when he challenged Dr Lim at the party's election last year and subsequently muscled out by the Lim faction. Although Chen's supporters appealed to the Lim-led Central Committee that both Michael Chen and Goh Cheng Teik be appointed vice chairmen for the sake of party unity, Dr Lim explained that such appointments would be inopportune for the moment.

At a banquet celebrating the party's Youth Wing's 17th anniversary organized by its Alor Belat, Kedah Division yesterday, Dr Lim Keng Yaik said: "Now that our party's Central Committee assembly is over, the incident is over and the circumstances are different. All of us should abide by the party constitution and democratic spirit to solve the leadership problem. Yet some members are fomenting trouble in an attempt to launch a 'quit the party' movement. This is an unpardonable behavior.

"Any party member, who is loyal and willing to give full pay to his talents, is welcome to play his role and contribute his expertise to the party anytime.

"On the other hand, if he stays in the party and wavers whether to remain or to get out, I can tell him in no uncertain terms: get out quick!"

Dr Lim added: "After the Central Committee election, we expect one and all to be united, obey the leadership and solve the leadership-level problem in a democratic way. Yet, certain elements still maintain their personal attitude and are reluctant to accept majority decisions of the party, which led to their inability to cooperate and their intention of quitting the party.

"If this erroneous attitude is allowed to persist, the entire organization of the party will be paralyzed. Therefore, this problem must be quickly nipped in the bud."

Dr Lim confirmed that the party headquarters have received about 100 applications to leave the party from the members, not 2,000 to 3,000 applications as grossly reported by a newspaper in Kedah. "I'm not sure whether the reporter was trying to deceive us or whether he was cheated by others," Dr Lim remarked.

"As GERAKAN members, we wish to remain within this party and accept its ideals and constitution. We believe that the Central Committee members we have chosen are capable of solving our internal problems, and their decisions are well-founded and fully reasoned out. We hope that the public would not make absurd predictions."

He indicated that certain people are only utilizing the party for personal politics, as is the case in Kedah. He reaffirmed that those who wish to remain disloyal to the party had better get out.

With regard to cooperation between the GERAKAN and MCA, Dr Lim expressed hope that outsiders, especially members of the press, refrain from making premature predictions or fabricating too many viewpoints, for such action not only serve no purpose to both parties concerned, but also can spoil the progress of the issue under discussion.

"Before a plan can bear fruit, newspaper reports and forecasts can affect the situation and even lead to the failure of the plan," Dr Lim concluded.

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CSO: 4205/17

MALAYSIA

POSSIBLE BREAKTHROUGH IN ETHNIC CHINESE POLITICAL THINKING SEEN

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 12 Jan 85 p 2

[Commentary: "Breakthrough in Chinese Political Thinking"]

[Text] While reviewing the effect of MCA's infighting in Chinese political status in this country, some people believe that the political confusion caused by this partisan war is sorrowful for the majority of the Chinese people. Others maintain that the outbreak of the infighting in the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] has exposed the numerous shortcomings of the Chinese people themselves; they earnestly hope that in the wake of this incident, a breakthrough will emerge in ethnic Chinese political thinking, which will make them more concerned about politics and about closer cooperation among Chinese political parties, as well as common efforts to strive for all kinds of rights and interests.

Probably everyone will agree that in the Chinese traditional thinking, their main objective was to make money in commerce, while leaving politics alone. However, as times change, such outdated traditional thinking should be discarded, because in the present environment, we must show our concern not only over economic problems, but political, educational and cultural problems as well.

It is an undeniable fact that since our country's independence, the ethnic Chinese rights and interests in politics, the economy, education and culture have steadily weakened; if this situation is allowed to go on, the consequences will be difficult to imagine.

However, it is gratifying to note that there has been a minor breakthrough in the Chinese economic position. Many Chinese firms have relinquished their old way of doing business and are raising capital and heading toward big enterprises. As regards their rights in the fields of politics, education and culture, the Chinese are still lagging behind without any display of vigor. It is essential that we rethink these problems seriously.

Although the MCA partisan war is unsettling to all Chinese, it has enabled us to understand our present predicament and future prospects. At the same time, it is necessary to seek a breakthrough in our political thinking.

While there is some differences in organization and background between the MCA and the Malaysian People's Movement [GERAKAN], most of their members are Chinese. If these two political parties cannot merge, at least they can cooperate in certain respects. For example, they should adopt a united thinking and action in their efforts to wrest economic and educational rights, thereby making their force more powerful.

Although the Democratic Action Party [DAP] is an opposition party, yet it plays a major role in its struggle for Chinese rights and interests. The MCA and GERAKAN are both members of the ruling [National Front] party, while the DAP is a party that speaks for the government and the people. In the past, their methods and actions for obtaining Chinese rights and interests were different from one another, of course. Yet the ultimate goal of these three political parties is the same: to fight for Chinese rights and interests.

Therefore, from now on there should be a tacit agreement among them when striving for Chinese rights and interests, although they may not agree on their actions. In dealing with a certain problem, we no longer wish to see these three parties blaming, insulting and challenging one another. Such behavior not only serves as a laughing stock for others, but is also a disgrace to themselves.

Chinese civic organizations throughout the country are pessimistic about the political status of the Chinese as a whole, and particularly distressed over the MCA infighting. But pessimism and distress cannot solve problems.

Henceforth, in dealing with a common problem, Chinese civic organizations and Chinese political parties should adopt identical views. Civic leaders should all the more vigorously take part in this country's political and economic activities. Chinese political parties and civic organizations are one and inseparable body. Only through mutual tolerance, understanding and cooperation can they give full play to their strength in jointly fighting for our legitimate rights and interests.

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CSO: 4205/17

MALAYSIA

LIM KIT SIANG ON YONG WEE YOOK'S WITHDRAWAL FROM DAP

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 12 Jan 85 p 3

[Text] Lim Kit Siang, leader of the opposition party, said today that human rebellious behavior has disgusted him to the point that he is contemplating of quitting politics next year, after 20 years of active participation.

He was commenting of the resignation of Yong Wee Yook from the Democratic Action Party [DAP].

Lim Kit Siang said that among Tan Teck Chuan, Bernard and Yong Wee Yook who quit the party, the last named's announcement hurt and infuriated Mr Lim the most. As a consequence, Mr Lim closeted himself for 5 days ignoring political matters and avoiding the public as a token of his vehement protest against out country's odious political system.

He described that Yong Wee Yook's departure from the DAP was attributed to economic and financial problems.

He urged Chinese society to regard Yong Wee Yook's incident as a humiliation, adding that if our friendly races keep bringing up similar political horse tradings, what's the use of the Chinese still talking about a political breakthrough?

"Rumors are rife about what Yong Wee Yook has been doing in Singapore after all. Why is it that he is staying more days in Singapore than in Malacca each week? Asked by the DAP about what he is up to in Singapore, Yong invariably refuses to give a direct answer," Mr Lim said.

Lim believes that Yong decided to quit the DAP after his return from Singapore last Wednesday. "I didn't notice that Yong had deserted the party or the Kubu constituency. In fact, if it were not for the DAP, there would not be Yong Wee Yook today as a three-term member of the Malacca state assembly. I have compiled Mr Yong's movements for the past 6 months and learned that he goes to Singapore every Friday and returns home the following Wednesday.

"That is why Yong has not taken part in our party's activities, including our trip to San Poh Hill on 19 August last year, our bicycle ride to rescue San Poh Jill on 2 September, and the "Rescue San Poh Hill" memorandum of 3 November which was signed by 300,000 people and submitted to the Green Cloud Pavillion.

"Regarding the San Poh Hill affair, the public should still remember that Yong Wee Yook publicly censured the chief minister. Surely he knew of what he was talking about?

"What caused him to create contradictions for himself through his subsequent conduct?

"There must be a reason for it. The National Front has discovered his weakness and capitalized on it. That's why Yong Wee Yook had no choice but to commit things against his conscience.

"At the chief minister's office yesterday, Yong read his early-prepared Malay statement, but he didn't even understand the meaning of several difficult Malay words when he read them," Lim Kit Siang said.

Lim pointed out that the Yong Wee Yook's affair is a consistent trick of the National Front to sabotage the DAP, especially by manipulating or threatening the party's members sitting in national and state assemblies to commit rebellious deeds against the party.

"I feel sad because my party never thought that Yong would do such a thing against the party and the people. But who is more to blame for this, Yong Wee Yook or the National Front's political system?

"As human rebellious behavior has reached the point of unreliability, I'm getting fed up of the whole thing. The year of 1986 will be my 20th year of active participation in politics. As a consequence of the Yong Wee Yook incident, it is quite possible that I'll quit the political arena and detach myself from immoral conduct, rebellious behavior and the odium of politics. I would rather do something else."

Lim Kit Siang warned that [Malacca] chief minister that he [the minister] would be making a big mistake if he should think that he had successfully influenced the hearts of the people and had rescued the San Poh Hill affair by manipulating the Yong Wee Yook incident.

"Neither Tan Teck Chuan nor Yong Wee Yook can successfully confront the will of the Chinese people, especially with regard to the San Poh Hill problem.

"The chief minister seems happy over Yong's announcement to quit the DAP and even predicts that the party will meet with another blow," Mr Lim said.

As a matter of fact, according to him, many National Front leaders in the past had predicted that DAP would be destroyed, but this party is getting powerful day by day.

"Whether the DAP will be destroyed or otherwise is not decided upon by the chief minister, Tan Teck Chuan or Yong Wee Yook. The fate of DAP is determined entirely by the people," Mr Lim concluded.

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CSO: 4205/17

MALAYSIA

GOVERNMENT PLAN TO RELAX NEP RESTRICTIONS LAUDED

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 15 Jan 85 p 24

[Editorial: "Ease New Economic Policy Restrictions"]

[Text] Fourteen years have passed since the implementation of the New Economic Policy in 1971 in coordination with the Second Malaysia Plan. During this period, the government aided the bumiputras to take an active part in commerce and industry, and completed much constructive work, including government provision of abundant funds and perennial massive loans, as well as legal patent protection and administrative preferential treatment.

Judging by their majority ownership rights in banking, tin, rubber and palm oil industries in the country, the bumiputras have gained prideful achievements under the New Economic Policy [NEP].

The mid-term report of the Fourth Malaysia Plan indicated that under the NEP, the bumiputras' participation in commerce and industry has increased from 12.5 percent in 1981 to 18.7 percent in 1983.

Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir remarked the other day that "in light of our present financial condition, our country needs more foreign investment. To attract foreign capital and promote our economic growth rate, the government will consider the easing of NEP restrictions."

In the last few years, our economic growth rate fell short of expectations. While this was partly attributed to world economic recession, a more important reason is that industrial investment has been stifled by the NEP laws and regulations, foreign investors have been vacillating and domestic entrepreneurial circles have been passive, too.

It must be pointed out that all investors are most concerned with the main problem of equity and holding rights. May we ask how many capitalists are there in this world who are altruistic enough to put up huge capital to help the economic development of a foreign country?

Ours is a developing nation. To improve our economic growth rate and seek development in heavy industries and high technology, we must widen our outlook

and promote foreign investment in order to make up for our inadequacies in capitalization, techniques and international marketing.

Last year the prime minister indicated that as long as we can draw on huge capital and local labor, adopt new technologies and market our products abroad, foreign investors may form a corporation in our country with a 70 percent equity, and Malaysia is willing to accept a 30 percent share ownership. This is a vigorous measure to attract foreign capital. A relaxation of our NEP restrictions is bound to evoke good reactions among domestic and foreign investment circles.

At present, many countries, including our neighboring Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand and South Korea, Japan, China, Hong Kong, Australia and even the white-ruled South Africa, adopt an open door policy and attract foreign capital under most favorable conditions.

Consequently, amid unprecedentedly keen competition for absorbing foreign capital of today, it is most timely and correct for our government to make appropriate adjustments. However, we must from now on learn from our past experience by drawing up concrete procedures for our collaboration with foreign investors and getting rid of their worries in the matter of establishing foreign-capitalized factories.

It is wise to relax the restrictions of the NEP, because only in an environment which is conducive to rapid economic growth can all kinds of racial uneven conditions be gradually rectified, and the NEP's lofty goals of the restructuring of society and the overall eradication of poverty be attained.

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CSO: 4205/18

MALAYSIA

OVERALL EXAMINATION OF NEW ECONOMIC POLICY ADVOCATED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 16 Jan 85 p 2

[Commentary: "New Economic Policy Needs Thorough, Overall Review"]

[Text] When the New Economic Policy [NEP] was first put into practice, doubts already arose whether this policy would become a stumbling block to foreign investment or to the growth of our national economy. However, as the implementation of NEP at that time was mainly directed at the unfair measures against non-bumiputran traders, the focus of public attention was shifted elsewhere.

After being put into effect for many years, this policy not only has caused a great difference in impact on bumiputras and non-bumiputras, but also slowed down the forward movement of foreign investment, which is affecting our economic growth.

The NEP has 5 years to go before it is concluded. Previously, many Malay organizations and a number of prestigious scholars and statemen have proposed one after another that the duration of this policy, which grants bumiputras preferential treatment, be extended, on the grounds that the NEP's set goals will not be completely attained by 1990. The authorities have also indicated that whether it will be extended or not will depend on the degree of accomplishment it will have made by then. This implies that on the strength of objective factors, the NEP will be extended beyond 1990.

In drawing up the NEP, perhaps the authorities at the time did not anticipate that the world economy could weaken to the present state and affect the development of all countries. This is indeed what is called "unforeseen circumstances."

In all fairness, the implementation of the NEP actually carries more defects and advantages. Only the very few of the rich have benefited from it. In the eradication of poverty and narrowing of the gap between the rich and the poor, this policy has essentially not achieved any result. On the contrary, it has caused the emergence of "the rich become richer, the poor become poorer" phenomenon.

The implementation of this unrealistic policy has indirectly affected the vacillation of foreign capitalists to invest in our country. With the world economy

covered under the shroud of recession, these businessmen would rather go about things steadily and strike sure blows in the market than making investments with no certainty of success. This is a problem that any business will consider.

At present, the authorities are aware of the shortcomings in the NEP execution and they directly feel the ill effects the malpractices have brought to the national economy. Consequently, in a meeting with newspaper reporters, Prime Minister Dr Mahathir indicated that the government will consider relaxing the restrictive conditions of the NEP to encourage more foreign businessmen to invest in our country.

This is like mending the fold after a sheep is lost. It is worth doubting whether this fold-mending is still not too late.

We believe that we must make a thorough examination of the NEP, and make an overall study of the whole thing. If and when we have reached a correct conclusion, we may find it necessary to disavow this policy and discard it. For the implementation of the NEP has adversely affected the balanced growth and development of our national economy. The authorities should be courageous enough to make a firm decision. It is not a shame to admit that a policy has failed. The most dreadful thing is stubbornly refusing to admit failure, which would engender harm to national cause or bring disaster to the people. Such precedents are legion in democratic or communist countries.

Therefore, the prime minister's idea of relaxing the restrictions of the NEP is an impractical solution, "like cutting the feet to fit the shoes," which does not change much the implementation of the whole policy.

Relaxing the restrictive conditions for the purpose of attracting foreign investors and accelerating our economic growth is an expedient measure which would not help bring long-term benefits to our economy. We must admit the fact that the main consideration of a foreigner to invest in our country is firstly to make money, secondly to promote the trade of his own country and thirdly to consider the welfare of the country of his investment. Sometimes foreign investors don't even consider the welfare of the host country, especially the Japanese businessmen.

Therefore, in relaxing the restrictions of the NEP, have the authorities considered the difficulties being faced by domestic investors, particularly non-Malay business enterprises? If the authorities welcome foreign investors and ignore domestic firms, aren't they favoring one and being prejudiced against the other? They may be suspected of fawning on foreign powers.

Although attracting or encouraging foreign businessmen to invest here is a measure adopted by a developing country to promote its economic prosperity and national progress, it is possible that our wealth will flow out of the country, as the foreigners will carry back their locally-made profits. This indirectly would mean a loss to our country. Therefore, while relaxing the NEP restrictions as an encouragement to foreign investors, the authorities should also look after local firms, because they have the capabilities to invest in various

government enterprises, and furthermore their funds circulate within our own territory and will absolutely not flow out overseas.

Consequently, we have often stressed that while encouraging foreign investment, we should also take care of the interests of domestic firms, instead of letting them gnaw the bones only.

As corrupt practices have cropped up in the implementation of the NEP, the authorities should halt them at once and make an overall, thorough review of the policy, so that all nationalities, under a just and reasonable system, can complete with one another in various fields. This way, our national economy can steadily grow under a stable and peaceful environment.

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CSO: 4205/17

MALAYSIA

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES POLICY TO INCREASE POPULATION

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 19 Jan 85 p 20

[Editorial]

[Text] In the wake of Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir's announcement early last year that the government has determined that our country must eventually have a population of 70 million people in order to create more consumers and promote industrial development, our population policy has become a favorite topic for study and debate among various circles. Judging by the current situation, this problem will continue to be controversial for a long time to come.

Recently this paper joined hands with the Klang Chung Hua Independent Middle School to make a survey on "Public Reactions to 70 Million Population."

This investigation showed that 80 percent of then Chinese polled believe that racial proportion can affect political rights and interests. However, responding to the policy of 70 million population, only 18 percent among the Chinese are prepared to produce more children, while more than 80 percent of the Malays enthusiastically rally around the prime minister's call, followed by 34 percent among the Indians. This not only shows the great difference in the reactions between the Chinese and Malays to the government policy, but also reflects the contradictory feelings among the ethnic Chinese people.

The poll also shows that at present a Malay family has four children on the average, more than double of a Chinese household.

According to a survey conducted in 1980, a Malay family was prepared to raise an averaged 5.1 children at the time. If the reactions of the Chinese and the Malays polled on the "70 million population" issue represent their general sentiments, it can be ascertained that the ratio of Chinese population will steadily decline as time passes on, while the natural growth rate of the Malay population will increase from the current 2.7 percent to 3 percent. This implies that the Malay population's growth rate is higher than that of the Chinese.

Dr Tan Geap Hong, lecturer in the University of Malaya's Department of Chemistry, in summing up and analyzing our joint survey on the public reactions

to the "70 million population" issue, pointed out: Although 80 percent of the ethnic Chinese believe that a change in racial proportion can affect political rights and interests, the realities and pressure of urban living will never permit them to "try hard and catch up by raising big families" to rally around the slogan of "raising children has a bearing on our great cause for 1,000 years."

Dr Tan stressed: "We need not panic over the steady decline of the Chinese population ratio. The change in population proportion will come about only gradually. A united, organized people can coordinate themselves with opportunities to create favorable conditions for their national survival and development by mustering their entire political force."

Dr Tan's summing-up and analysis is most inspiring and conducive to the Chinese correct understanding of and attitude toward the relationship between the 70 million population policy on the one hand and "population and national interests" on the other.

The government has relentlessly stressed that the aim of the 70 million population policy is to regard the masses of people as potential productive wealth, but not as a burden. The problem is that if our country's population growth cannot be synchronized with our economic growth and the supply and demand of our labor, how can the increased population become potential productive wealth? It is worth of us to pay attention to the experiences of various foreign countries, particularly the conditions in China and India, which amply explain that a population explosion does not necessarily promote economic development.

At a time when we are still vigorously working toward the restructuring of the society and the eradication of poverty, and as our industrial development has not reached a relatively high level, the problem of increasing our population in large numbers deserves the pondering of our government and all nationalities over and over again.

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CSO: 4205/18

NEW ZEALAND

REPORTAGE ON REACTION, OPPOSITION TO SHIP BAN

Opinion Growing Against Stand

HK051150 Hong Kong AFP in English 1055 GMT 5 Mar 85

[By Ray Lilley]

[Text] Wellington, 5 March (AFP)--Pressure is building here against New Zealand's anti-nuclear warship stand, with one group today calling it worrying and joining others seeking a referendum on the issue which has rocked the ANZUS Defense Alliance.

The country's war veterans today began to falter in their support for the Labor government's anti-nuclear policies, calling for an urgent meeting with Prime Minister David Lange.

Returned Servicemen's Association (RSA) President Sir William Leuchars said the latest developments in the ANZUS row were "worrying" and the country "must now decide on the issue."

"We are most disappointed in the postponement of the ANZUS Council meeting because I think a lot could be discussed at that particular meeting," Sir William said. "Everybody says ANZUS still exists, then why aren't we talking within it?"

(In a statement made available in Canberra today, New Zealand Acting Prime Minister Geoffry Palmer announced that Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke and Mr Lange were to meet in Canberra next month to discuss bilateral defence arrangements following the breakdown of ANZUS.)

The 34-year-old ANZUS pact links Australia, New Zealand and the United States and is a cornerstone of New Zealand defense policy.

The Labor government elected last July carried out its anti-nuclear stand last month by refusing a visit by a U.S. warship capable of being nuclear-powered or carrying nuclear weapons, prompting its biggest row with its biggest ally since World War II.

Since then, ANZUS military exercises have been cancelled and yesterday Australia announced postponement of an annual council of top representatives from ANZUS countries.

Jim McLay, head of the opposition National Party, which accepts nuclear warship visits as one of its main policy planks, described the postponement as "a low point of the relationship between New Zealand and the U.S."

Sir William today called for a public referendum on the policy. His statements were among the first indications that the situation was causing growing concern within the country.

While anti-nuclear groups flourish and continually congratulate the government for its resolve, others opposing the policy have increased their demands for a referendum. A recent public opinion poll showed that four out of five New Zealanders would welcome such a public test.

Yet three recent polls have confirmed that the Labor government's support was holding firm despite the row, with the latest putting support at 44 percent, unchanged from that of the July election.

At the same time, the National Party has picked up 6 percent in the past 7 months to lag only two points behind Labor.

Defense chiefs and senior officers have maintained a wall of silence on the issue, but retired heads of defense have warned of the policy's potential for damaging the U.S. connection in New Zealand's cornerstone of defense.

Newspapers without exception have condemned the policy as dangerous, even wrecking the country's defense system.

U.S. Ambassador to New Zealand Monroe Browne added to the opposition's hopes today in a speech to a church group where he said that the United States "has not closed the door on New Zealand."

He emphasized that the measures taken were "all reversible and we want to reverse them" but that the nuclear warship ban must be cancelled first.

Political analysts say the New Zealand Government was most vulnerable on the ANZUS issue. They point out that polls have shown consistently that nearly four out of every five voters wants the country to remain within ANZUS.

Lang Reaffirms Southeast Asia Commitment

HK081432 Hong Kong AFP in English 1408 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Singapore, 8 March (AFP)--New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange today restated his country's commitment to the defence of Malaysia and Singapore, and pledged to maintain a military presence here for "a very long time."

He said he gave the assurance to Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad today during a brief meeting in Kuala Lumpur, and to Singapore Premier Lee Kuan Yew and Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan in separate meetings yesterday.

Mr Lange was addressing a news conference at the end of a 3-day visit here, the last stop of a hectic fortnight of travel covering Washington, London and Geneva to reassure allies about New Zealand's defence policy.

The hardline anti-nuclear stand of Mr Lange's Labour Party government has led to the ban of nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ships from New Zealand ports.

This has shaken Wellington's place in the ANZUS alliance between New Zealand, Australia and the United States. U.S. ships were the first to be affected.

The rift in the ANZUS pact has caused concern in Singapore and Malaysia, analysts said.

The two countries depend on Australia and New Zealand for military cover against what they perceive as the growing Soviet threat to anti-communist Southeast Asia.

New Zealand has stationed ground troops here, and Australia combat and surveillance planes in Malaysia, under a 1971 military arrangement with Britain which pulled out troops from these former colonies.

Mr Lange said if New Zealand were to withdraw its infantry regiment, which he today reviewed in action in the jungles of southern Malaysia, it would be only by mutual consultation.

The cancellation of New Zealand's military exercises with U.S. forces would be compensated for with its continued training manouvres with Australian, Singaporean and Malaysian units, he added.

He said 120 Singapore troops had flown out to New Zealand yesterday for a series of exercises and later this month, New Zealand will hold air, sea and land exercises with Australia in New South Wales.

Before leaving for Auckland Mr Lange had a brief meeting with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja at Singapore airport, official sources said. But no details of the talks were available.

Envoy Defends Policy

BK060951 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] The New Zealand high commissioner to Australia, Mr (Graham Ansel), has defended the New Zealand Government's ban on the entry of nuclear-capable warships to its ports. During a speech to the Canberra branch of the Institute of International Affairs, Mr (Ansel) stressed that the government in New Zealand had not become anti-American. He said his country had always pulled

its weight as a member of the Western alliance and intended to continue doing so. Mr (Ansel) spoke about the ANZUS defense alliance, which links Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

He said the New Zealand Government insisted that the treaty was a conventional one not a nuclear alliance. Mr (Ansel) pointed out that, while the New Zealand Government's policy antinuclear, it was not anti-American or anti-ANZUS alliance. He said New Zealand was not making some sharp turn in its foreign policy toward neutralism or nonalignment.

Lange Steadfastness on Oxford Debate

HK280110 Wellington Overseas Service in English 2300 GMT 27 Feb 85

[From the "Midday Report" program]

[Text] The prime minister, it seems, will now be speaking to the Oxford Union on Friday night. It had been said earlier that the debate would not proceed. Details from our reporter Mark Scott:

[Begin Scott recording] The confusion arose from suggestions that the other prime participant, U.S. Moral Majority leader Reverend Jerry Falwell, was not happy with the topic of the debate, that all nuclear weapons are immoral. It was reported Mr Falwell wants to include some discussion in the Western alliance, and that the so-far-unknown owner of the U.S. television rights also wanted the Western alliance involved.

However, Mr Lange stuck firm to what he regarded as a firm agreement. After discussions between the organizers of the debate and the two main participants, it is apparently agreed that the debate will go ahead under the title that nuclear weapons are morally indefensible. Mr Lange does not regard that as a climbdown from his previous position, saying that the two propositions mean the same thing and will allow him to discuss in front of a huge audience this vital part of the government's policy.

However, despite that apparent agreement, there is still some unease here in London that the whole issue is still not finally and totally settled.
[End recording]

CSO: 4200/608

PHILIPPINES

RECENT MNLF ACTIVITIES IN SULU PROMPT CONCERN

Return of Foreign-Trained Leaders

HK100033 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] The military says foreign-trained commanders of the Moro National Liberation Front have reportedly slipped back into the country, raising the possibility of another confrontation with government forces. This report from correspondent Jun Francisco:

[Begin recording] The rebel commanders have reportedly landed in Jolo Island, where lately three foreigners have been kidnapped by rebels. One of the identified rebel commanders who slipped back to Jolo was (Hosman Sali), alias Commander (Shake). He was responsible for the treacherous massacre of (25th) island division Commander Brigadier General Batista and 36 of his men. This was disclosed by Brigadier General Mariano Miranda to Acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos during Gen Ramos' flying visit to Jolo yesterday.

In the command briefing, Gen Miranda told Gen Ramos of the preemptive police action being contemplated by the military to prevent other MNLF groups from disrupting the negotiations for the safe release of the three kidnapped foreigners. Although no details of the rescue operation were revealed to newsmen who accompanied Ramos, Southern Command Chief Major General Delfin Castro expressed optimism that the hostages will be freed by Wednesday or earlier.

On the other hand, Nur Khan, former commander of the MNLF in Davao, who surrendered unconditionally, recently expressed doubt on the capability of the present MNLF group in launching an all-out offensive against government forces. He said they are no longer receiving arms and logistics from countries once sympathetic to their cause. [End recording]

Planning Major Offensive

HK081340 Hong Kong AFP in English 1139 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Manila, 8 March (AFP)--Muslim separatist guerrillas are massing again in the deep southern Philippine province of Sulu and are feared to be planning a new major offensive, the regional military chief has said.

The official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) today quoted Major General Delfin Castro as saying that he had launched police actions against Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) men harassing government project workers in the area.

Gen Castro told reporters yesterday of unconfirmed reports that an MNLF group planned to "march into town" using two foreign hostages--U.S. citizen John Ravinow and West German Helmut Herbst--as protective shields, PNA said.

The two were kidnapped last November.

The PNA report did not indicate which town would be entered but said Gen Castro had just visited Jolo, the capital of Sulu Province in the Mindanao Island Group, where the MNLF has been campaigning for Muslim self-rule since the early 1970's.

Gen Castro said there was no official confirmation yet of reports that a Japanese cameraman, Shigehiro Ishikawa, and two Filipino companions were kidnapped by the MNLF last January. Some reports said they had been killed.

The MNLF has been kidnapping people for ransom. Last month, a Roman Catholic bishop and eight companions were abducted and held for 4 days by An MNLF band near Zamboanga City until army troops freed them on 25 February.

'Pitched Battle' Reported

HK090031 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] In Sulu, government troops and a big band of Muslim rebels were reported locked in a pitched battle in the hinterlands of the island province. The Muslim band of the Moro National Liberation Front was reported headed by Mindanao's most notorious rebels, who are holding three foreigners hostage. Unconfirmed reports said casualties are running high on both sides, and one of the hostages, the Japanese Sigehiro Ishikawa, was wounded in crossfire. The Japanese and the other hostages, an American and a West German, have been held captive by the rebels for the past 109 days. Southern Command Chief Major General Delfin Castro said there had been six encounters with the rebels since the military operation was launched last Monday.

CSO: 4200/606

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

MINDANAO TOWN HALL BURNED--In Surigao del Norte, more than 200 armed men, believed to be New People's Army rebels, yesterday [8 March] attacked and burned the town hall of Mainit town, southeast of Surigao City. The attackers killed five government soldiers and a policeman and wounded five others. Four of the attackers were also killed and 10 others were injured. The attack was reported by Mainit mayor (Rehoboam Renikete). He said the raiders, riding 2-ton trucks and two jeepneys commanded from the National Irrigation Administration, surprised a team of soldiers using the town hall as temporary headquarters. Mayor (Renikete) said the attackers used grenades and molotov bombs in burning the town hall during the 2-hour battle. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 8 Mar 85 HK]

GROWING COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN ILOCOS--Of the seven provinces comprising the Ilocos region, only Pangasinan remains relatively peaceful in terms of the growing influence of the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army. Mountain Province, on the other hand, has been singled out as heavily infested by the inroads of communist infiltration. Regional Unified Command intelligence chief Major (Guillermo Denzan) reported this to Region 1 command head Brigadier General Tomas Dumpit. Maj (Denzan) said of Mountain Province's 117 barangays, 34 are NPA-infested. He said that the communist terrorists seem to be gaining ground, since the terrain has become an advantage to their cause. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 9 Mar 85 HK]

CSO: 4200/606

THAILAND

EDITORIAL ON SRV OFFENSIVE, BORDER TALKS

Bangkok NAEON in Thai 13 Jan 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Danger at the Border"]

[Text] The confrontations between the Thai and Vietnamese military on the Cambodian border this year have special characteristics that are different from past years and dangerous to the sovereignty and integrity of Thai soil. The Vietnamese military relies on boldness to occupy the ambulatory camps of Khmer Seri with a greater force. Sending forces that trespass on Thai soil in the vicinity of Ban Sahaeng, Taphraya District, 2 kilometers inside, they have occupied that area for as long as 24 hours. The Thai military has to spend a lot of time and engage in many rounds of negotiations with the trespassers before they finally withdraw. The tension could escalate into full-scale war at any time. The confrontations at Ban Sahaeng are another danger signal that the fighting in Cambodia could spread to Thai soil at any time. And it looks like the area involved will be greater this year than last, because Vietnam's goal is to quash as far as possible the bases of the Cambodian resistance. It is figured that Vietnam withdrew from Ban Sahaeng because it was not yet ready to fight with Thailand, which has superior forces and ability to send reinforcements. But the threatening danger is that whenever Vietnam is ready to open animosity with Thailand it can do so easily and it will be a lengthy dispute. Faced with this situation, the Thai government would like to adopt a better policy of prevention. If we could intercept the trespassers at the other side of the border first, they would probably be forced to retreat. Good preparation by the Thai military at the appropriate time would warn the other side to consider the consequences carefully. But if they still trespass, we will have to use greater force to annihilate them.

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CSO: 4207/127

THAILAND

EDITORIAL: LAO ARE ECONOMIC MIGRANTS, NOT REFUGEES

Bangkok NAEON in Thai 15 Jan 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Humanity"]

[Text] The truth is that from the time of the change of government in Laos in 1975 until the end of November 1984, 286,650 Laos have migrated to Thailand. Eighteen countries have accepted 206,620 of them as settlers, and 2,545 have voluntarily returned to Laos. Another 80,030 refugees are left in Thailand, most without another country in which to settle. From the time the Laos began coming in, the Thai government, in cooperation with the Office of the UN High Commissioner on Refugees, has had to give aid and care in the areas of shelter, food and medicine. It is an extremely heavy burden. The Thai government has set a policy that shelter is given to Lao refugees only for a certain time and for truly humanitarian reasons has additional programs to support refugees returning to their original land. But now, 9 years after the change in government in Laos, the number of refugees has not decreased. On the contrary, the trend is toward a continuing increase in the number of Lao refugees entering Thailand. From the beginning of 1984 about 1,000 to 1,500 Laos have migrated to Thailand each month, especially to the area of Nongchai Province, with people coming in each day. In some cases whole villages migrate, even the monks. Refugees in the later period give as the reason the fact that they could not endure the hardship in making a living and had no hope of sustaining their lives. From these facts, the government should revise its policy concerning the entrance of new Lao refugees into a policy excluding refugees. Humanitarian principles can no longer be applied, because the reason for the Lao immigration in the later period is economic, not political as before, and Thailand is not in the position to be the benevolent horse.

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CSO: 4207/127

THAILAND

TRADE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES EXPORT POLICY

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 7 Feb 85 pp 30-33

[Exclusive interview with Narawat Suwan, director of Department of Commercial Relations, Ministry of Commerce, date and place not specified, "Thai Products Expensive But Inferior Quality, Importers State in Bargaining for Thai Merchandise"]

[Excerpt] [Question] I would like to know your general work policy.

[Answer] As a state official, I work in accord with the policies that my superiors assign to me, but my thinking is that whatever particular work is useful to the common interest without jeopardizing the government should be done.

The word "common" means "the nation as a whole." In particular, the Export Service Center is the organization responsible for the export area. In terms of export promotion, we take into consideration the common interest and national exports as major principles, even though the work requires that we mingle intimately with every level of the private sector and reach out to every level of exporter that is useful to the country to make it increase its exports. This we must do.

[Question] I'd like to know what are the general duties of the Export Service Center?

[Answer] Legally, the Export Service Center is a division of the Commercial Relations Department, and is popularly called "Export" by business people. The reason we use this name is to make the duty of this working unit clear to people in business circles so that they know it right away.

The Export Service Center was established to service exporters. It has heavy responsibilities in supplying data about export services so that exporters can improve their exports. We provide important international marketing data, as well as other data in this area. We have a working unit called the Export Data Service Center that is responsible for gathering internal and international data. Overseas, we cooperate with the UN's international commercial organizations in having them regularly send us data. We have been coordinating with import promotion organizations in the developed countries. The

Export Data Service Center receives this data in documents, publications, microfilms, and computer disks. We are also a subscriber to at least 350 magazines, periodicals, and other weekly, bi-monthly, monthly, or quarterly publications. These documents provide current data, which is tremendously important for exporters.

In addition, we also have a section that carries out product and raw material inspection duties and does research on production and good sources and on exporters to compile data for supply to foreign business people or for using in analyzing merchandise that will promote exports. And we have succeed [with products], such as with artificial flowers, of which small amounts were formerly made for use in this country. After we discovered production sources--manufacturers who were enthusiastic about producing them--we thought that this product had potential for exports so the manufacturers went abroad to promote them and foreign importers were increased and ordered big amounts. Plastic, cloth and paper flowers are very popular abroad and make revenues of 5-600 million baht per year currently, which is an example that I can cite for you.

Another example is elastic bands, which we formerly did not consider [for export], but after we found production sources, we promoted this product by the same methods and communicated with manufacturers. Currently, elastic band exports are worth more than 100 million baht per year, which is a greatly increased figure.

Regarding data services, in addition to compiling data at the Export Data Service Center and giving it to business people for their research, we have personnel waiting to give data. In practice today, because businessmen have a lot of responsibilities, they surely cannot spend an entire day in researching data for running their businesses, so that we have a working unit or trade consulting section. This working unit has been well trained and has very knowledgeable personnel to disseminate data to exporters and organizations that always follow international activities.

This data will be highly useful to exporters. In practice, exporters are able to use data in this area by requesting to consult with authorities for advice on merchandise that they are interested [in exporting]. Our personnel can provide data, starting with domestic productions through competitive international market situations and the chance of breaking into competitive markets, including the kinds of merchandise that have potential in different markets.

In addition, we have data about different regulations in different countries, competitive conditions and our competitors. Certain trade consulting groups might lack knowledge about exports; for this, we have a training center about elementary, secondary and higher levels of exports. These substantial and various services have been provided by the Export Service Center to exporters for more than a decade. Analysis has shown very satisfying results because people in the export business have been successful.

We have offices abroad which are organized to accommodate exporters. Exporters are also able to use the services of these offices when they travel abroad to

look for potential customers. Our offices are prepared to set up appointments with potential customers that [exporters] are interested in meeting with.

At the same time, if [exporters] want to know about any particular type of data and type of merchandise or market conditions, the offices abroad are prepared to accommodate them and look for that particular data for them.

Our Export Service center actually serves as a mediator between foreign exporters and our local exporters. We have succeeded in organizing the sending of trade delegations abroad and we welcome foreign trade delegations to visit Thailand. We are the main core in organizing meetings and different activities which have led to a lot of successful trade negotiations.

[Question] Last year, how were Thailand's exports, competitively speaking?

[Answer] If we talk about 1984 exports, we might say that in the beginning of the year, exporters generally were not confident or did not clearly see the future of exports. In terms of the figures for exports that the Export Service Center had a role in setting targets for, we initially thought that the economic situation would improve in 1983 and that it should have resulted in improvements for exports in 1984 over those in 1983 when the rate of exports was the very low. Consequently, we set an initial target of 164,500 million baht. This figure was changed and reviewed many times. Up until October [1984], we still held to the same figure, perhaps because the atmosphere for exports improved in the last half part of the year. The volume of agricultural commodity exports increased tremendously; although prices were low, the volume of exports noticeably increased. We exported as much as 4.5 millions tons of rice, which was an historic figure for rice exports.

Nevertheless, manufactured products should be thankful for the devaluation of the baht undertaken by the government toward the end of the year. This resulted in a noticeable increase of trade at the end of the year and it has continued to the beginning of 1985's exports.

From our assessment of exports, we are confident that 1984's export figures will increase to as much as 171,000 million baht, which is 7 million baht above target. If we look specifically at the targetted merchandise that the Export Service Center is responsible for promoting--processed agricultural products and manufactured products in general, including various other merchandise that is not directly related to agricultural products--exports of these merchandise groups increased tremendously relative to 1983's, with an increase of 23.5 percent over that year's exports of such merchandise. We are very proud of this figure. We speculate that in 1985, exports of manufactured and processed agricultural commodities will not be less than 1984's exports.

[Question] In 1985, how much do you think the export measures developed by the government will promote Thailand's exports?

[Answer] If we analyze past and current export problems, we might classify them broadly into: 1) high initial capital [requirements] for production;

2) export regulations and formalities that are still problems; 3) transport costs and freight charges from Thailand to markets that are still high relative to markets in neighboring countries; 4) stiff competition in international markets.

Let's examine the first problem--high initial capital [requirements] for production--that we must specify by merchandise, but we'll look at it from a broad perspective. We can make the production capital for many [kinds of] merchandise lower by possible government promotion of production, including problems of complex taxation in certain industries, including electricity costs, utility costs and marketing costs which all make production capital high.

The second problem is export regulations and formalities. It is heartening that the Export Development Committee has given importance to these matters, so that the problem of export formalities is being solved so that exporters are proficient. This proficiency is the major reason that exporters have been able to cut their expenses some. Currently, various working units, including the Department of Foreign Trade, the Department of Customs and the Bank of Thailand and the Bank of Commerce, are adjusting the export paperwork flow for quick processing to the tremendous satisfaction of exporters, which resulted in the growth of exports in 1984. Then we have a multitude of internal measures and we are trying to eliminate problems, including refunds of export taxes and import taxes on imported raw materials for manufacturing merchandise for exports, so that there will be tremendous efficiency. At the same time, there has been a speeding up [of paperwork] until almost all unfinished business has been cleared. Exporters who have just applied for tax refunds are getting timely refunds, so they do not waste more capital. This has made it easier for merchandise to compete in the international market, which is linked to freight charges and the international competitive situation.

If we are able to solve the problem of capital or other problems and government services that facilitate exports to international markets, meaning the Department of Commerce Center and commercial attaches waiting to serve the common interest...

In 1985, the government is aiming to greatly emphasize exports. Every domestic as well as overseas working unit will bend over backwards to give special importance to the export area. Therefore, it is speculated that in line with such measures, we will take every type of approach to break into markets, by sending trade delegations to visit foreign countries, by participating in merchandise exhibitions abroad, or by organizing fairs or Thai merchandise weeks in different areas, including promoting more use of Thai products by Thai people. These things will improve the export situation and 1985's trade balance problem will be narrower, namely, the trade deficit will be smaller than 1984's.

[Question] What merchandise is the Export Service Center promoting in international markets? Is it experiencing any problems or obstacles to exports? If any, what are the policies for solving them?

[Answer] The merchandise that the Export Service Center is really promoting is predominantly industrial products and processed agricultural products. At the Export Committee conference, we gave suggestions about three types of merchandise: readymade clothes, canned foods and gems or jewelry. The Export Service Center is giving special importance to these three commodities by using all forms of promotional activities. This has improved the export values of these three commodities and industrial merchandise is increasingly generating more revenues. At the same time, we think that other merchandise, namely, toys has potential for expanding more, even though toy exports in 1983-1984 were not too impressive and were worth less than 100 million baht. However, from our analysis, the Center sees that this merchandise will be a leading export in a short time; 1985's exports in particular will increase to more than 200 million baht.

Artificial flowers will bring more revenue to the country. At the same time, other lines of merchandise made of plastic and under the promotional supervision of the Center.

In conclusion, the Export Service Center is emphasizing three main [lines of] merchandise and other merchandise will become relatively more important.

[Question] Exports are limited by quotas and various ways by Japan and the European Economic Community. What ways are there for solving this problem?

[Answer] Export quotas are a way that each country uses to obstruct foreign merchandise, with the purpose of protecting and not jeopardizing its domestic industries too much. This is a competitive situation. Currently, in addition to competing with neighboring countries who are our competitors, we also must deal with import quota situations, which are obstructions, not import taxes.

The most alarming thing in the current situation is [what is happening to] clothing commodities and fabrics in our two main markets, the United States and the European Economic Community.

From experience, merchandise that has a high potential for exports usually has inadequate export quotas, which makes us unable to produce such products at lower per unit production costs.

Nevertheless, the Export Service Center is trying as much as possible to use all kinds of quotas to promote readymade clothing and fabrics in these two main markets. The Export Service Center also has a project for promoting this merchandise in markets where there are not obstructions in the form of quotas, such as in Japan and the Middle East. The projects that are being undertaken are starting to bring results by having more purchase orders for Thai products. We are hoping that various methods for breaking into these markets will increase exports without quotas to these markets.

Nevertheless, there are also obstructing quotas for agricultural goods, especially cassava. In 1985, we expect that the [quota] setup of the European Economic Community will allow imports from Thailand equal to those in 1984, which resulted in surplus cassava exports in 1985. It is the responsibility

of all organizations, including the Export Service Center, to employ all kinds of measures to break into new markets with no import quotas. We are testing many eastern European countries and breaking into markets in Japan, Korea and Taiwan more and more so that we can export to countries that do not have import quotas yet.

[Question] The government has stipulated new wage rates; does this have any impact on merchandise exported to international markets?

[Answer] From analysis, wages for labor is one constituent of capital for production. If we look at merchandise in general, the cost of labor will be from 15-60 percent of the production capital. For certain types of merchandise, the cost of labor is 80 percent of the production capital, especially merchandise that requires imported materials for production and employs labor to build it. To the question of whether increasing wage rates impacts exports, certainly it does. At the least, it unavoidable makes the capital per unit for merchandise higher. Nevertheless, it is a matter of luck that the government devaluated the currency, which has resulted in the status of capital for exports remaining unchanged. Suppose that buyers still purchase certain goods for \$100 per ton, meaning for 2,700 baht, [but] that the wage rate of 60 baht per day rise to 70 baht per day, so that the sale price, which used to be 2,300 baht, is now 2,700 baht and rises equally. Even though foreign countries are bargaining, the price that we propose to sell [goods] at does not decrease by 17 percent like the value of the baht.

[Question] How true is the statement that Thai merchandise is expensive and, on top of that, the quality is inferior? Please summarize.

[Answer] There is such talk in export markets where there is a lot of competition; in fact, as long as I have been working in this area I have heard this type of talk. It is normal in many markets, especially Japan, Europe and the Middle East. Importers abroad say these words in bargaining for Thai merchandise. In previous situation, it might have been true that certain merchandise was not of good quality.

In the present situation, new technology is making production capital per unit lower. Our proposed selling prices are lower, so there is no truth to this statement. Thai products have good quality at reasonable prices. They are in a good position to compete with foreign products, especially with government policies to promote and support them. It is expected that in 1985 Thai merchandise will have good quality and lower prices.

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CSO: 4207/132

THAILAND

BRIEFS

POSSIBLE TRADE DEAL WITH IRAN--Iran has sent a diplomatic delegation to negotiate an exchange with Thailand of oil for agricultural products, especially rice. In the first year they would need 1.8 million tons. The Minister says this would benefit Thailand and push the price of rice up. Mr Narong Wongwan, Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives, said in an interview with reporters last Friday morning, 11 January, that at 8:30 that same morning Mr Hasan Lachiman, Iranian charge d'affaires stationed in Thailand, came with a delegation to request a meeting with him to discuss an exchange of goods with Thailand. The Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives said that Mr Lachiman claimed that he has full powers in the negotiations of an exchange of oil for agricultural products, such as rice, of which they need 1.8 million tons the first year. In addition they need corn, cassava, and textiles. Iran will take 10 days to negotiate the details of the trade deal with Thailand. The Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives said he will put the matter before the meeting of economic cabinet ministers to discuss further next Monday. He said that an agreement had been reached in the discussions, and that he believed that it would be certain to make the price of unhusked rice rise because Iran wants a lot of rice and will be a long-term market for Thailand. A majority of the milled rice Iran needs is good quality milled rice. In addition, it needs some of lower quality. The Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives also said that this contact concerning trade with Thailand was a result of the negotiating trip to Iran of Mr Brom Tanthian, deputy minister of agriculture and cooperatives, at the end of last year. This seems very beneficial to Thailand and by accelerating procedures can be accomplished in time for the upcoming rice season. [Excerpt] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 12 Jan 85 pp 1, 12] 9937

REPLACEMENT FOR M-16--Concerning reports that the company Rung Phaisan Industries will manufacture a Sik R.P.S. automatic pistol, which will be patented by Sik Industries of Switzerland as reported by NAEO NA TURAKIT, Mr Krairat Manadamrongtham, management board member of the Rung Phaisan Company, revealed that Rung Phaisan is now developing a gun comparable in quality to the M-16 used today. This gun would incorporate advantages of many similar guns such as the A.K., M-16, and SKS. Its special qualities are durability, its unobstructed barrel, its ability to be used in all conditions and countries. After over 10,000 shots there are still no problems. This gun will be able to replace the M-16, 500,000 of which are used by the Thai government today, as the M-16s become worn out, and will cost under 15,000 baht per gun,

whereas the M-16 costs about 22,000 baht per gun. Finally, Mr Krairat mentioned certain newspapers that had reported that the company had done something illegal. They received permission from the Department of Military Industry of the Ministry of Defense this past 16 December for a period of 10 years as long as no officers are involved. There have only been contacts concerning weapons development to enable the forces to stand on their own feet, strictly following the policies of the government and the Thai armed forces. [Text] [Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 5 Jan 85 p 8] 9937

CSO: 4207/127

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VAN TIEN DUNG ARTICLE ON 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF VPA

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Dec 84 pp 5-17

[Article written by Senior Colonel Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, for TU TUONG QUAN SU Journal of the Ministry of National Defense of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Army (22 December 1944-22 December 1984): "The Vietnam People's Army: 40 Years of Fighting and Building"]

[Text] Part I

This year, following the joyous days spent commemorating the 30th anniversary of the historic victory of Dien Bien Phu, the people and the people's armed forces of Vietnam excitedly celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Army.

Organized, led and educated by the Communist Party of Vietnam and President Ho Chi Minh, challenged and tempered in the crucible of revolution and revolutionary war, the Vietnam People's Army grew rapidly and has today become the powerful army of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Vietnam People's Army, a working class army by nature, is the army of the working people who are exercising collective ownership under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, is an army with close ties to the various nationalities that live in Vietnam, is an army of, by and for the people. The Vietnam People's Army is the army of a socialist state within the world community of socialist countries, the pillar of which is the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party of Vietnam, having creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of Vietnam and adopted correct political and military lines, has constantly led the Vietnamese revolution along the path of the great Russian October Revolution, winning victory after victory.

At the very outset, the revolutionary program of the party confirmed that the path to political power lay in violent revolution and confirmed the essential need to organize revolutionary armed forces. In the February, 1930 Summary Platform of the Party, President Ho Chi Minh raised the issue of "organizing a

worker-peasant army." The October 1930 Political Thesis of the Party also pointed out the need to "arm workers and peasants," "establish a worker-peasant army" and "organize worker-peasant self-defense units."

In the revolutionary upheaval of 1930 and 1931, Red self-defense forces were born of the forces of rebellion of workers and peasants within the Nghe Tinh Soviets. Those were the beginnings of the revolutionary armed forces, of the revolutionary army in Vietnam.

In late 1939, the Vietnamese revolution, changing its strategy, began focusing on the task of liberating the nation while actively preparing for an armed uprising to seize political power. In the "attack the French, drive off the Japanese" movement, local uprisings and guerrilla wars occurred in numerous localities. Regular armed organizations came into being, such as the Bac Son Guerrilla Unit during the uprising in Bac Son and the Nam Ky Guerrilla Force during the uprising in Nam Ky. The Bac Son Guerrilla Unit was renamed the Army for National Salvation. Gradually, units of the Army for National Salvation were organized within a number of war zones. On 22 December 1944, the Vietnam Propaganda Unit for National Liberation was established in accordance with a directive issued by President Ho Chi Minh. In the pre-uprising movement, after Japan carried out the "coup d'etat" against France, self-defense units and combat self-defense forces were widely organized from the North to the South. The Ba To Guerrilla Unit was born during this period in the uprising at Ba To (Quang Nai).

The regular and irregular armed units mentioned above--which were born of the widespread revolutionary forces of the masses--were the forerunners of the people's armed forces, of the people's army. In April, 1945, the Bac Ky Military Conference of the Party, which was chaired by Truong Chinh, the general secretary of the party at that time, decided to merge the armed organizations of the entire country and establish the Vietnam Liberation Army.

On instructions from President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnam Propaganda Unit for National Liberation was established on 22 December 1944. And, that date has been taken as the date of the establishment of the Vietnam People's Army, as Army Day of the Vietnamese people.

In the August Revolution, on the basis of the tremendous strength of powerful political forces in all localities of the country, from the cities to the countryside, our revolutionary armed organizations, although still small, capably supported the people as they arose in a general uprising, threw off the yoke of imperialist and feudal domination and seized political power.

With the victory of the August Revolution, the Vietnam Liberation Army was renamed the National Defense Army and then the Vietnam National Army. In 1950, it was renamed the Vietnam People's Army, the regular army of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia. At the same time, militia and self-defense organizations, mass armed forces in the villages, subwards and enterprises, were also developed in the localities.

Thus, the people's armed forces of Vietnam consisted of the people's army, the regular armed forces (organized into main force troops and local troops), and the militia and self-defense forces, the revolutionary armed forces on the basic level, production forces (called militia in the countryside, self-defense force in the cities).(1)

In the resistance against France, the Vietnam People's Army fought for national independence, land to the tiller and the advance to socialism. On the basis of the great strength of the full-scale, protracted war being fought by the people of the entire country and the gradual increase in international aid, the Vietnam People's Army quickly grew from small, guerrilla type organizations armed with sticks, swords and some infantry rifles and victoriously opposed the professional, modern army of the French colonialists. Main force troops were gradually organized into regiments and divisions representing a number of different branches. Local forces were organized into companies on the district level and battalions on the provincial level. Mass armed forces, the militia and guerrilla forces, were widely organized, from the liberated zones to the zones occupied by the enemy.

The Vietnam People's Army advanced from guerrilla warfare to conventional warfare and closely combined conventional and guerrilla warfare. Our main force troops advanced from small, sporadic battles in the form of ambushes and raids coordinated with widespread attacks against the enemy by local troops, militia units and self-defense units on all battlefields from the North to the South to increasingly large-scale, conventional campaigns, especially from 1950 onward, on the main battlefield, the Red River Delta.

Finally, the armed forces and people of Vietnam, acting in coordination with the revolutionary forces in Laos and Cambodia, successfully organized the 1953-1954 winter-spring strategic offensive across the entire battlefield of Indochina--the pinnacle of which was the historic Dien Bien Phu campaign--thereby bringing the resistance against France to a victorious conclusion, forcing the French colonialists to recognize the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the three countries of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia and liberating the North, one-half of Vietnam.

Dien Bien Phu marked a stage of extraordinary growth by the main force units of the Vietnam People's Army. It was the victory of an offensive campaign in mountainous jungle terrain in which a number of branches of our ground forces coordinated to crush the strongest complex of defensive bases of the French expeditionary army in Indochina.

Next came the war of resistance against the United States, the sacred war fought by the entire nation of Vietnam over a period of more than 20 years, a war that took the form of two closely coordinated wars fought in the two zones of our country: the war of liberation in the South and the war to defend socialism in the North. The objectives for which the Vietnam People's Army fought were to defend the North, liberate the South, reunify the fatherland and advance to socialism. The United States mobilized a huge military force of more than 540,000 U.S. troops and 60,000 vassal troops (if the U.S. forces in Thailand and on the 7th Fleet that participated in the war are also counted, the total number was 800,000 men) in a full complement of very modern

services (Army, Air Force, Navy and Marines) and roughly 1 million puppet troops to commit aggression against the South and barbarously attack North Vietnam. Practically all of the most modern types of weapons and means of war of the United States (all but nuclear weapons) were brought to Vietnam by the United States and used in very large quantities, including chemical poisons.(2)

In the very highly developed people's war fought in both the South and the North, the people's armed forces of Vietnam experienced extraordinary growth.

In the North, with tremendous assistance from the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, the modern services and branches and the Vietnam People's Army were rapidly built. Three services were formed, the army, the air defense-air force and the navy and equipped with many modern weapons and means of war, such as tanks, armored vehicles, ground artillery of various calibres, jet aircraft, missiles, radar, anti-aircraft artillery of various types... At the same time, militia and self-defense forces were widely organized from the countryside to the cities at cooperatives, state farms, worksites, enterprises, agencies... Cadres and soldiers of the army, young men and women from the North, eagerly went to the South to fight. Many main force units and numerous modern, mobile military corps of the Vietnam People's Army were sent to the South, where they fought in the name of the Liberation Army of South Vietnam.

In the fight by all the people against enemy aircraft in North Vietnam, our air defense forces, along with the air force and navy of Vietnam, inflicted one defeat after another upon the very modern air force of the United States, an air force consisting of many different types of aircraft, such as B-52's, F-111's and so forth, in battles and modern air defense campaigns marked by coordination among the various branches and services. Symbolic of that fight was the campaign of strategic significance that broke the back of the strategic offensive by U.S. B-52's against Hanoi and Haiphong in late 1972.

In the South, the main battlefield of the war in Vietnam and all Indochina, the armed forces and people of Vietnam intensified their attacks on the enemy in the mountainous jungles, the rural lowlands and the cities, launching both military and political attacks and coordinating uprisings with war, thereby defeating each new strategy of the United States in its war of neo-colonialist aggression. Within the widespread movement of all the people fighting the enemy, the liberation armed forces of the South quickly came into being and developed by leaps and bounds on the basis of the widespread political forces of the masses in the localities of the South and by being reinforced by large units sent in from the North.

Offensives and uprisings were continuous. The victory of Binh Gia and Ba Gia (1964-1965) defeated the "special war" strategy of the United States. The Tet offensive and mass uprising (1968) defeated the "limited war" strategy. The general offensive (1972) in the South and the victory over the B-52's in the North defeated the "Vietnamization of the war" strategy and forced the United States to withdraw its forces from the South. And, in the end, the armed forces and people of Vietnam carried out the general offensive and uprising of the spring of 1975--the highpoint of which was the historic Ho Chi Minh

campaign against the nerve center of the enemy in Saigon--which routed the entire puppet army, brought about the collapse of the puppet government from the central to the regional and basic levels and brought the extremely glorious war of resistance fought by the nation of Vietnam against the United States to complete victory.

The Ho Chi Minh campaign marked a leap forward in the development of the Vietnam People's Army, in the development of the main force units of the Vietnam People's Army, which by then were organized in corps and had achieved large-scale combat coordination among many corps, thereby winning a rapid, resounding and thorough victory.

The people of Vietnam had won total victory in their cause of liberating the nation and advancing the entire country toward socialism.

In this stage of the socialist revolution being carried out throughout the country, the Vietnam People's Army, together with all the people, has defeated a new aggressor, the Chinese reactionaries, who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists, won major victories in the two wars fought to defend the socialist fatherland along the southwestern border and the northern border of Vietnam, maintained the territorial integrity of the Vietnamese fatherland and helped the fraternal people of Cambodia free themselves from the rule of the Pol Pot regime, the lackey of Beijing, and the genocide they unleashed.

In the long fight to fulfill its sacred national mission, the Vietnam People's Army has, at the same time, successfully fulfilled its noble international obligation to the fraternal armed forces and peoples of Laos and Cambodia. During the several decades of the war of liberation and the war of national defense, Vietnamese volunteer forces have gone into Laos and Cambodia to assist the Lao and Cambodian revolutions three times. Units of ours continue to operate in those friendly countries, fighting the common enemy of the peoples of the three countries of Indochina in fulfillment of our international obligation as well as our national mission.

The Vietnam People's Army is proud to always be worthy of the praise and teaching of the revered President Ho Chi Minh: "Loyal to the country, filial to the people," "loyal to the party, filial to the people, ready to fight and die for the independence and freedom of the fatherland, for socialism. It completes every task, overcomes every difficulty and defeats every enemy."

Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, once observed that the greatest gains made by the Vietnamese in the course of their revolution under the leadership of the party are that they "have won total independence and complete reunification for the fatherland," begun the advance by the entire country toward socialism "and have an invincible people's army."(3)

Part II

The invincibility of the Vietnam People's Army and the brilliant victories won by the people's armed forces of Vietnam have their origins in the tremendous potentials of the working people of Vietnam as masters of the country under

the leadership of the communist party; in the Vietnamese nation's brilliant tradition of resisting foreign aggression; and in the superiority of the new social system that has gradually been built in Vietnam in the course of development of the revolution and revolutionary war, a system that began as a people's democracy and subsequently became a socialist system.

Our strength has also been the strength of international assistance and support, of the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, most importantly the Soviet people and army, the strength of all three currents of revolution in the modern age, which have been constantly growing in strength on all continents.

Although a small country, Vietnam the nation, Vietnam the people emerged at a very early date. The ancient and medieval history of the nation of Vietnam is the history of nation building closely linked to patriotic wars--wars of national defense and national liberation--fought against powerful aggressors from the North. The Vietnamese thus developed a sense of nationhood, developed ardent patriotism and a very high spirit of independence at an early date. Whenever the fatherland has been in peril, we have always united as one, always arose as one to save the country.

The Communist Party of Vietnam, the party of the working class that assumed the responsibility for leading the nation of Vietnam in the national liberation revolution and the advance to socialism, tied the liberation of the class to the liberation of the nation and brandished the two banners of national independence and socialism, revived the fine traditions of the nation of Vietnam and raised them to a new level of development. Through its correct revolutionary line, a line that fully reflects the revolutionary and scientific character of Marxism-Leninism, the party applied the Marxist-Leninist doctrine on war and the army, applied Lenin's principles on the building of a new style army with the character of the working class to the specific conditions of Vietnam and has adopted military lines, lines on building the people's armed forces that have been consistent with the situation and tasks of the revolution during each period.

The Communist Party of Vietnam found ingenious and successful solutions to the problems of how to build a revolutionary army, how to build people's armed forces under the circumstances of a former colony, a semi-feudal country with a backward agricultural economy, a country that arose to win its national independence and then went on to fight long, hard and bitter wars against powerful aggressors with a modern industrial base and professional army to defend its national independence and build the new social system.

The party considers the constant strengthening of its absolute and direct leadership of every aspect of the armed forces to be the most basic principle in the building of the revolutionary armed forces. The party has always based the guidelines and program for the buildup of the army on the political line and task, on the military line and task during each period, thereby insuring that the people's army successfully completes each political task assigned by the party. To implement this basic principle underlying its leadership of the army, the party has changed the organization and mechanism by which it provides this leadership to suit the specific situation during each period.

In keeping with the resolution of the 5th Party Congress, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam issued a resolution on changing and improving the mechanism by which the party leads the Vietnam People's Army and national defense work by instituting the "one person in command" policy within the people's army. This resolution has been implemented.

The party considers building the army politically to be the most fundamental element in constantly strengthening the leadership provided by the party, strengthening the revolutionary character of the people's army and building a people's army that is strong and solid in every respect. Performing party work-political work is also a principle in the building of the Vietnam People's Army. The party attaches very much importance to teaching politics and ideology to troops. It attaches very much importance to teaching Marxism-Leninism and the lines and policies of the party, to teaching the goals and ideals of the revolution, to building patriotism and love of socialism, to cultivating the proletarian international spirit and socialist international spirit, cultivating working class awareness and national awareness. It is because of this that cadres and troops display high revolutionary heroism, display high determination to fight and win. The people's army obeys party leadership without question and displays unquestioned loyalty to the fatherland, to socialism, to the people. The entire army shares but one common will, the army and the people share a common will. The people's army is always a dependable tool of violent force of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the right of collective ownership of the working people. It has inherited and enhanced, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, all of the very best attributes of the nation of Vietnam. It is worthy of being the army of the people of the nationalities that live in Vietnam and, at the same time, an army of international solidarity.

From the standpoint of organization, it is the party's policy to build the people's armed forces of Vietnam on the basis of the revolutionary movements of the masses by selecting outstanding elements within the revolutionary mass organizations and among workers, working farmers and socialist intellectuals to build the army. The party attaches very much importance to building the corps of the armed forces, the people's army, and to building the mass armed forces, the militia and self-defense forces. The people's army is being built to be an increasingly conventional and modern army, an army formed into powerful fists, an army whose branches and services coordinate in combat. The militia and self-defense forces, strong and widely organized in villages, along streets, at cooperatives, enterprises and so forth, are capable of widely fighting the enemy to protect basic units.

This is the law by which the people's armed forces of Vietnam are organized as the nucleus of the people's war, a war in which all the people fight the enemy, not just the army. This organizational principle reflects the fact that our army is an army of, by and for the people. Only this kind of organization is suited to the circumstances of a small nation that has had to constantly deal with large enemy aggressors. It is also the form of organization that incorporates and develops upon the experience of the Vietnamese regarding military organization gained in the patriotic wars fought in our history. This is the only kind of organization that meets the

requirements of the military art of a full-scale war fought by all the people and combines conventional warfare (waged by the main force military corps) with guerrilla warfare (the local people's war) so that all the people are mobilized to fight the enemy.

With regard to equipment, weapons and material-technical support, because we are a backward agricultural country in which small-scale production predominates, it is the policy of the party that we rely upon the strength of the people, that we fight with what we have, that we manufacture each type of weapon needed to fight the enemy while looking for sources of equipment on the frontline and actively seeking increasing support and assistance from the fraternal socialist countries, most importantly the Soviet Union.

When all the people fight the enemy, it is both possible and necessary to use every available weapon, including crude weapons, such as trenches and stakes, booby traps, sticks and swords, even use tools, such as hoes, shovels, hammers, sickles and so forth, as weapons. We must look for ways to take weapons from the enemy in order to fight the enemy. Importance must be attached to properly maintaining weapons and economizing on ammunition. Everything possible must be done to achieve increasing international assistance in order to equip our forces with additional modern weapons and equipment. We must practice utmost frugality in building the army.

Because they come from such sources, the weapons and means of war of the people's armed forces of Vietnam are of many different types, are modern, relatively modern and rudimentary. The cadres and soldiers of the people's armed forces of Vietnam look for every way to coordinate these various types of weapons and means of war that reflect different levels of technological development and win victory over aggressor armies equipped with large quantities of very modern equipment.

In the victorious course of development of the revolution and people's war, the Vietnam People's Army has been equipped with increasingly modern weapons and means of war through the tremendous assistance of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and by taking weapons and means of war from the enemy, especially during the final period of the resistance against the United States. The armed forces and people of Vietnam have also been making every effort to gradually build their national defense industry in an appropriate manner in order to meet some of the needs of the armed forces.

The cadres and soldiers of the Vietnam People's Army, clearly aware of the need to be equipped with additional increasingly modern weapons and means of war, know that they must become the masters of these modern weapons and means of war to bring about a leap forward in the development of their fighting strength. At the same time, they also attach very much importance to less highly developed types of weapons and technical equipment. In view of the specific circumstances of the Vietnamese revolution, the constant modernization of the armed forces in a manner closely tied to making full use of all available weapons and means of war, the modern, the relatively modern and the rudimentary, has always been considered a principle in the buildup of the people's armed forces of Vietnam, a principle that insures us of victory in the people's war.

As regards military art, the policy of our party has been to mobilize all the people to fight the enemy so that we could win victory over the professional, well equipped armies of the imperialists in the cruel wars of aggression they have unleashed. Through what they have learned in actual combat, through the nation's military heritage, the armed forces and people of Vietnam have gradually built and developed their own military art, the military art of the Vietnamese people's war in the modern age. The Vietnam People's Army, in concert with the people, has creatively applied this military art in a manner suited to each specific war we have fought to defeat the specific enemies we have faced.

The military art of the Vietnamese people's war is based mainly on the fundamental elements of the revolutionary strategy and method of the Communist Party of Vietnam and on the characteristics of the patriotic wars, just wars, wars of national liberation and wars to defend the fatherland that have been fought by the armed forces and people of Vietnam under the specific conditions of the country and people of Vietnam in the modern age, wars fought against aggressors many times larger than we, wars fought for national independence and socialism, wars fought to fulfill our national mission or international obligation. This military art also represents the new level that has been reached in the fight against the Chinese expansionists in the development of the Vietnamese people's experience and tradition of using small forces to prevail over large forces, few forces to prevail over many.

It is the military art of a full-scale people's war, the art of coordinating military struggle with political struggle and diplomatic struggle for the purpose of achieving the largest combined strength possible under one's circumstances and conditions and winning victory over the enemy. This military art differs from the military art of "classical" wars fought only by regular armies. It also differs from the military art employed by a large country against a powerful enemy or a large country against a weak enemy. All the people fight the enemy. The nucleus of this fight fought by all the people is the people's armed forces. Conventional war, war waged by the main force military corps, is coordinated with guerrilla war, with the local people's war. Mobile forces are coordinated with stationary forces. Our thinking is always the thinking of taking the initiative and attacking the enemy in all types of combat operations: offensive (counter-offensive) and defensive. This is our thinking with regard to strategy, campaign art and tactics. We coordinate attacks to wipe out the enemy with the people seizing and maintaining control. We employ our strengths and take advantage of the enemy's weaknesses. We use high quality to win victory over large numbers. We achieve superiority over the enemy with forces that are not much larger than the enemies, with forces that are sometimes equal or even inferior in strength to the forces of the enemy. We combine all types of modern, relatively modern and rudimentary weapons and means of war to defeat enemy forces equipped with more modern weapons...

The above shows that the Vietnamese people's war and its military art are deeply rooted in our nation's long history and have been brought to a new level of development. The military art of the Vietnamese people's war is Marxist-Leninist military art creatively applied in Vietnam. One could call it Vietnamese military art. The superior nature of Vietnamese military art

has been proven by the brilliant feats of arms that have been recorded by the Vietnam People's Army, by the armed forces and all the people of Vietnam during the past several decades.

Vietnamese military science and art share a common ideology and methodology with Soviet military science and art. Vietnamese military science has incorporated much of the advanced experience and knowledge of Soviet military science. Of course, Vietnamese military science, because of the specific conditions and circumstances of the revolution and revolutionary war in Vietnam, must find its own answers to the questions raised by the decisive fight that is our life.

The Vietnam People's Army was born within the political struggle and armed uprising of the masses to seize political power. Then, together with the people, it spent the next several decades waging wars to liberate and defend the country. Therefore, one major characteristic of the growth of the Vietnam People's Army is that it has been built and tempered in the course of a long fight. The Communist Party of Vietnam successfully resolved the problem of how to build the army by building up our armed forces in combat, by fighting while building our forces, by coordinating combat operations with the buildup of our forces in order to become stronger with each battle, in order to launch increasingly large attacks and win ever larger victories.

Combat is the best school for training cadres and soldiers, for molding units. The realities of combat have supplied the civilians of Vietnam with necessary military knowledge and gradually increased this knowledge. Experience gained in combat is promptly reviewed, summarized and disseminated. Tactical problems that could not be resolved in the course of study or debate have often been resolved on the battlefield. It is in the spirit of Lenin that we act: "Let us get started, the work itself will teach us what to do."

In the course of the wars we have fought, we gradually began holding military classes and then began opening short-term and long-term military schools to provide cadres with elementary and supplementary training. Today, the Vietnam People's Army has a relatively conventional network of academies and schools providing elementary and advanced training to cadres on all echelons, cadres of all sectors, services and branches. Many officers of the Vietnam People's Army have also attended military academies and schools of the armies of the fraternal socialist countries, mainly the Soviet Union.

The cadres and soldiers of the Vietnam People's Army have very high regard for the many valuable experiences that have been gained but they are not satisfied with what they have accomplished, are not conservative and have not stopped trying to improve. Relying mainly upon their own experience while attaching full importance to the progressive experiences and modern military knowledge of the Soviet army, the cadres and soldiers of Vietnam are constantly improving and developing upon those experiences of theirs that have been reviewed, always working hard to learn more, always working to improve their qualifications in every respect so that they can successfully complete each task that is theirs in the present work of defending the fatherland and building the country.

The above are some of the major experiences gained by the Communist Party of Vietnam in the buildup of the army. They are the result of the creative application of Marxism-Leninism, in general, and Marxist-Leninist military theory, in particular, to the specific conditions of Vietnam. These experiences are further proof of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and help to enrich the body of experience of the nations struggling for the noble revolutionary goals of our times, especially the people of the countries struggling for liberation in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Part III

In the present stage in Vietnam, the stage of the socialist revolution being carried out throughout our country, the people and the Vietnam People's Army, as pointed out by the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, have the two strategic tasks of successfully building socialism and being ready to fight and firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

The reactionary disciples of expansionism and hegemony within the ruling circles in China, although defeated in their two wars of aggression against Vietnam, have not abandoned their desire to invade and annex Vietnam and all three countries of Indochina in order to expand down into Southeast Asia, which is, at present, the main focal point of the counter-revolutionary global strategy of Maoism. They have been and are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists and the lackey reactionary powers of this region and waging a wide-ranging war of sabotage against Vietnam in a vain attempt to weaken Vietnam, to force Vietnam into submission.

The country of Vietnam, therefore, is in a situation in which it is at peace but must contend with the wide-ranging war of sabotage being waged by the Chinese reactionaries in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists. At the same time, we must be prepared to deal with the possibility of the enemy launching a large-scale war of aggression.

In April 1984, Beijing again escalated its military activities, this time with some most cunning tactics. Since then, they have continuously shelled many areas and occupied a number of hills in Vietnamese territory along the northern border.

In Cambodia, remnant lackey forces of Beijing, with the assistance of the Thai authorities, continue to use bases inside Thailand as "graveyards" from which to oppose the Cambodian revolution, infiltrate Cambodian territory and intensify their acts of sabotage within Cambodia.

Beijing has also persuaded the reactionaries on the far right within ruling circles in Bangkok to attack and occupy three villages of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos in a vain attempt to create another "hot point" along the Laos-Thailand border and make the already tense situation in the countries of Indochina even more tense.

Clearly, Beijing is promoting acts of sabotage and aggression against Vietnam and all three countries of Indochina, promoting a conflict between the ASEAN countries and the countries of Indochina. China seeks to go against the trend

toward negotiation that has begun to emerge among some knowledgeable circles within the ASEAN countries. China's strategy and tactics toward Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia have never changed, except to become even more hostile. Their policy continues to be a policy of collaborating with the imperialists, opposing the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the countries of Indochina, opposing the entire socialist community and the world revolutionary movement. The treachery and deceptions of the ruling circles in Beijing must be exposed.

In the world, the adventurous and bellicose powers in the United States are intensifying the nuclear arms race in a vain attempt to change the military-strategic balance in a direction favorable to them. They have brought mankind face to face with the real threat of a global nuclear war while promoting regional wars in a vain attempt to win back or hold onto their remaining positions. The U.S. imperialists have made the world situation extremely tense.

The Soviet Union has been forced to take necessary counter measures. The people of Vietnam and the Vietnam People's Army completely endorse and support the correct stand taken by the Soviet Union as expressed in the statements by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, and Soviet Marshall D.F. Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU and minister of national defense of the Soviet Union.

The resolution of the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam pointed out that the Vietnamese must "make socialist construction their task of foremost importance" and "not neglect the tasks of strengthening the national defense system and defending the fatherland for one moment."

While focusing their efforts on working to build the country, to stabilize and gradually improve the people's standard of living, the armed forces and people of Vietnam are always highly vigilant against every scheme and act of aggression of the Chinese reactionaries, who are acting in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. Building a strong and solid national defense system, closely coordinating the economy with the national defense system, the national defense system with the security system and taking the initiative in dealing with each and every situation are a constant and pressing, a basic and long-range task.

It is the policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that we continue to promote the building of powerful people's armed forces, the building of an increasingly regular and modern people's army that is ready to fight to defend the fatherland, works and produces to build the economy, fulfills its national task and its international obligation to the fraternal peoples of Laos and Cambodia and, together with all the people, helps to safeguard the revolution and peace in Indochina, Southeast Asia and the world.

The Vietnam People's Army is a great school training the generations of youths to be new socialists who work well and fight well.

At present, some units of the Vietnam People's Army are fighting in the northern border provinces of Vietnam to defeat the war of border encroachment being waged by the Chinese aggressor army. Units of the Vietnamese volunteer forces are fighting alongside units of the people's armed forces of Cambodia and Laos and continuing to fulfill our noble international obligation to the peoples of the fraternal nationalities on the Indochina peninsula.

In conjunction with fighting and maintaining combat readiness, with building and training their forces, the units of the Vietnam People's Army devote some of their time and forces to participating in productive labor, improving the standard of living and helping to build the economy.

The cadres and soldiers of the Vietnam People's Army are always highly vigilant, always working with the people to thwart each scheme of sabotage, each act of aggression of the enemy. They are making every effort to learn more and raise their technical and tactical proficiency, to become the masters of each piece of technical equipment, to study military science and art and develop the science and art of a people's war to defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

In this task, the cadres and soldiers of the Vietnam People's Army are receiving tremendous, effective assistance from the party, the state, the people and the army of the Soviet Union, assistance in the form of weapons and material-technical bases as well as knowledge and experience.

The long-standing militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of the two countries of Vietnam and the Soviet Union is growing in content and form with each passing day.

Solidarity and complete cooperation with the Soviet Union, with all fraternal socialist countries, are always a matter of basic strategy to the Vietnamese revolution, are the corner stone of the unswerving foreign policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Army and on behalf of the cadres and soldiers of the people's army, I would like to convey through TAP CHI TU TUONG QUAN SU of the Soviet Ministry of National Defense warm greetings of peace, solidarity and friendship to the soldiers, officers and generals and admirals of the Soviet army and navy, to the readers of TAP CHI TU TUONG QUAN SU. Allow me to express my sincere gratitude for the tremendous support and effective assistance given in the socialist international spirit by the party, government, people and army of the Soviet Union to the people of Vietnam and the Vietnam People's Army.

FOOTNOTES

1. Since our victory in the resistance against the United States, that is, in the cause of defending the fatherland, the Vietnam People's Army has also consisted of border defense troops, which, prior to being transferred to the army, were the border security forces under the Ministry of Interior.

2. The American press reported that the United States used 60 percent of America's infantry soldiers, 58 percent of its Marines, 32 percent of its tactical air force, 50 percent of its strategic air force and 15 of its 18 aircraft carriers in the war of aggression against Vietnam.
3. Address made during ceremony commemorating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Army, 22 December 1979.

7809

CSO: 4209/246

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BLACKMARKET ACTIVITIES UNCOVERED IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 28 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by "P.T.": "The People Uncover Many Instances of Blackmarketing and the Production of Ersatz Goods "

[Text] During the past week, with the cooperation of the people the market management committees of the precincts and districts dealt with more 200 violations of commercial registration, speculation, and blackmarketing, including more than 100 violations of price discipline during Tet.

Many instances of the illegal hoarding of construction materials were uncovered. For example, Pham Van Xieu of 1498 3 Thang 2 Street illegally hoarded wood and Truong Thi Bay of 98 Thich Quang Duc Street in Phu Nhuan Precinct previously registered to sell construction materials but then withdrew, while in fact continuing to collude with some corrupt drivers of the Ha Tien Cement Enterprise to steal cement and was caught red-handed with 31 bags of cement in her house. Nguyen Van Phuong, who lives at No 1988 Team 46, Subprecinct 21 in Tan Binh, an itinerant merchant who specializes in illegally slaughtering hogs, was caught plying his trade along with the three hog hide scrapers at No 40/1 An Co Street in Tan Binh District. The evidence included 67 kgs of hog halves, 2 live hogs weighing 159 kgs, and slaughtering equipment.

Many producers of ersatz cigarettes were uncovered and evidence was confiscated. For example, Le Van Hien of 80/46 3rd Street in Tan Binh Precinct, and Hoang Van Hung, Nguyen Van Qui, and Pham Thi Tam of 489A/23A/32 Nguyen Huynh Duc, Phu Nhuan.

5616

CSO: 4209/226

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NHA BE ECONOMIC POLICE UNIT LAUDED FOR SUCCESSES

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 15 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Nhu Phong: "Few But Strong"]

[Text] Arriving at the Nha Be District Public Security to visit the economic police unit, I was really taken by surprise. In the small, simple and clean office I saw on the wall more than 10 commendations for the collective and for individuals. An on the sign following the monthly emulation I saw only red flags, not a single green or gold flag. So, since the beginning of the year all the cadres and soldiers of the unit have struggled well. I was even more surprised when Third Lieutenant Nguyen Van Sot said, "Our unit has 10 cadres and soldiers, and this year three were recommended for the Determined-to-Win title and seven meet the qualifications for emulation combattant."

This is indeed a high percentage of commendations unprecedented in any other unit. And naturally, I could not "overlook" such a unit.

According to the new decentralization system, the economic police unit of the Nha Be District Public Security was formed in May 1982. At that time, the unit had only six people. Performing its economic police duties in a fairly complicated territory such as Nha Be District is not really simple. Although a suburban district, Nha Be is located at the mouth of the river and has large major communications axes, the Nha Be fuel storage area, a port, warehouses, etc. Theft of fuel and fraudulent business dealings occur routinely. One time Nha Be was dubbed the "Region 3 Fuel Corporation"(!) Millions of liters of fuel have been siphoned off barges, tankers, and tank trucks then dispersed elsewhere. The number of violations of socialist property is incalculable.

Faced with such alarming problems the cadres and soldiers of the Nha Be Economic Police Unit threw themselves into the struggle with all of their enthusiasm and responsibility

By professional means such as building secret bases, satisfactorily performing investigations, helping installations and enterprises to satisfactorily purify themselves internally, removing unqualified people from essential elements associated with money and goods, etc., the unit gradually matured. If in 1982 the men were still overwhelmed and broke criminal cases in a passive style, in 1983 and 1984, they set up many special cases and "textbook" breaks, recovering

a large amount of property for the state. In 1984, the men broke 22 violations of socialist property and 102 cases of speculation and black marketing. This includes many big cases such as the sale of goods from the Cuu Long 1 ship, which recovered more than 1 million dong in goods; the sale of cigarettes in Tan Thuan Village in which 1,600 Capstan and 555 cigarettes valued at 2.8 million dong were recovered. The men discovered the scheme to steal refined oil of the driver of truck 52C. 19-71 who was using a secret pipeline to extract oil from tanks. From this, this way to take fuel has been stopped.

Something that caught my interest is, in the face of such situations and in the face of countless moves by bad elements to ingratiate themselves, how do the cadres and soldiers of the Nha Be Economic Police Unit cope? Has anyone been "bought"? Answering my puzzlement, deputy commander Nguyen Van Sot said, "We have had no one violate discipline since the unit was formed. There have been many comrades who have remained firm in the face of money's temptation. Since the beginning of the year, three comrades have not accepted bribes of various types totaling over 10,000 dong."

Seeking to understand more carefully the unit's effort to build up the force, I learned that of the 10 cadres and soldiers of the unit, four in 1980 and 1981 had "stains," some even being disciplined by expulsion from the Union. Since joining the unit, however, the men have continuously strived and trained to become skilled and virtuous soldiers. In work, the unit has used intensive, profound study and strict implementation of Uncle's six teachings as its action slogan.

Weekly, monthly and quarterly the unit conducts reviews of each individual concerning implementation of Uncle's six teachings and, depending on the moment, it organizes implementation of Uncle's teachings so the study movement is in depth and effective.

The paramount role in organization, leadership and command belongs to Nguyen Chien Luy, the unit commander. As a member of the party committee and secretary of the Nha Be District Public Security Union, Luy has truly been a robust "prime mover" with good leadership capabilities and a correct, model working style and lifestyle. In the very brief meeting with the men of the economic police unit I saw that everyone had nothing but favorable opinions of their commander. Moreover, if there wasn't a good commander how could the unit complete its tasks in such an outstanding fashion?

When asking about the unit's determination in 1985, Sot said, "We will strive to reduce the number of violations of socialist property and incidents of smuggling to the minimum and strive to win the Determined-to-Win Unit title. So far, we have completed the investigation plan nearly 1 month ahead of schedule, built many bases, and built closely-knit internal solidarity -- these are the foundations for completing the objectives laid down for 1985."

And the evaluation of the economic police unit, many comrades state, "They are few but strong!"

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

RESPECT FOR LAW URGED IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 17 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by N.T.: "Live According to the Law"]

[Text] Developing for the people the concept of living according to the law is an indispensable requirement in building and perfecting the collective ownership system, and building the new culture and the new socialist man. This is a campaign, a complex and long-term struggle. In a situation wherein many regulations and laws have been enacted but not strictly enforced or enforced at all (the political report at the party's 5th National Congress), this should be looked at all the more. Very many instances of violations of these laws still occur: social discipline is not observed and criminal acts have not been stopped. Some localities have established their own laws to infringe on the collective ownership right of the people. Some people who waste state property and do not complete plans are still not severely punished. Many acts by hoodlums and thugs are not dealt with properly.

The feudal system did not leave behind a way of life that respects the law. Concern for appearance, disdain for rules and uplifting virtues, and contempt for legalities led to relations of convenience between the citizen and the state which were totally dependent on the whim and nature of the individual in authority; lacking an essential sense of rationalism, the overall way of assessing and dealing with work slanted toward or colored by sentiment, using "reason and sentiment" as the motto for behavior regardless of whom that sentiment served, relying on the basis of individual or social interest, it complied with the overall law or followed personal favors and resentments.

The free, scattered way of life of the small-scale producer also created unfavorable psychological reactions foreign to execution of the law. Customs and habits heavily laden with the tradition of "the rule of the king being defeated by village regulations" also impeded in no small way execution of resolutions from above. This does not even take into account activities to oppose and break laws by reactionary cliques of all types; by cliques that conduct business illegally, by crooked merchants, etc., who take advantage of the country's difficult situation, and the looseness of laws which allows businesses to exploit and enrich themselves; by a number of cadres with lost virtue who take advantage of their authority to commit acts contrary to the law, and so on. This situation also has a negative effect on the moral life of society. Mention also should be made of the many

criminal acts that stem from the failure to understand anything at all about the law. The very many cases of juvenile delinquency are not the result of economic need but rather the failure to provide careful education on morality and the law; the failure to define the bounds between bold, daring acts and heroic virtue; mistaken unruly behavior, or provoking incidents in the spirit of chivalry and justice; lacking an active, alert capacity so as not to exceed the bounds of criminality.

To speak of the new man is first of all to speak of idealism, patriotism and love of the people. But this also is the specific man in work, in relations with the neighborhood, in public places, in private life. The culture-virtue of the new man, therefore, is not detached from daily applications in social relations and in observing rules and regulations of social order and the laws of the state. The law is not only the will of the nation, necessary to protect the fruits of the revolution, it also is necessary to protect one's own personal interests and the interests of the family of each citizen. In a society without laws or with no respect for the law, the happiness or misery of man is completely left to chance. To have the concept of living according to the law is to have the concept of fulfilling one's right of collective ownership in the new society.

Building the concept of maintaining, obeying, and struggling to protect socialist laws in economic-social life as well as in private life is both a long-term, complex training and struggle process. This concept can only take shape and gradually improve along with reforming the economy and society; with building large-scale, socialist production, the new culture and the new socialist man. But we cannot fold our arms and sit back and wait. Knowledge of the law must be forged in the production operations and daily life of each laborer. For this reason, the concept of living according to the law first of all begins with the concept of living according to the regulations, discipline, principles, and systems formulated from the requirements of production, work, and study in organizations, units, schools, localities, etc. Living according to the law only can take shape in close organization and management and in actual training through the revolutionary movements of the masses. Big things always originate with small things. Behavior is formed from daily life itself. Overcoming instances of discarding refuse on sidewalks and streets, riding bicycles in the middle of the street to block traffic, intoxication and loud arguments that disrupt public order and security, etc., are things thought to be commonplace, but from this has begun the real process of respecting socialist laws.

6915

CSO: 4209/200

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HOC MON DISTRICT FORMS RESERVE REGIMENT

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 22 Dec 84 pp 1, 4

[Article by "H.V.K.-H.S.": "Hoc Mon Holds Ceremony To Present Reserve Regiment"]

[Text] In the morning of 20 December Hoc Mon District held a solemn ceremony to present its reserve regiment, the municipality's first district reserve regiment. The regiment is made up of officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men who have completed their military obligations and are now enthusiastically participating in production labor to build a strong rear area. It was formed from the production collectives and cooperatives of 15 villages. Recently, with the close coordination of the regular military forces stationed in the district and the great support and assistance of the local mass organizations and people, the regiment was rapidly formed and has begun to carry out a military training program to meet the requirements of its mission.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Army, the Military Command Committee of Phu Nhuan District held a meeting of reserve officers in the district. Lt Col Phan Ngoc Bau, military commander of Phu Nhuan District, ardently praised the reserve officers, who during the recent period have brought into play their fine tradition and served as the backbone of the local revolutionary movement, especially in the work of building mobilized reserve military forces and self-defense forces, continually studied and engaged in military training, and are prepared to return to the regular army when needed by the nation.

On that occasion, 15 subwards in Phu Nhuan organized meetings of enlisted men who have fulfilled their obligations in the regular army and are living in the locality.

5616
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28 March 1985

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'MEDIUM' SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR DEFRAUDING PEOPLE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Feb 85 p 4

[Article: "Hanoi Tries 'Medium' Chi"]

[Text] The Hanoi Municipal People's Court recently held a public session to try a criminal case. Bui Thi Chi, aka 'Medium' Chi, broke the law by engaging in occult practices for a living. This had serious consequences. She used such tricks to appropriate the property of people. Dao Dan, her husband, was her accomplice in tricking people out of their property.

Bui Thi Chi, age 52, who is from Trieu Dong Hamlet, Tan Minh Village, Thuong Tin District, Ha Son Binh Province, came to live in Hanoi in 1960. In 1962, she went to work at the rubber cooperative on Chu Van An Street. Later on, she transferred to the recycled rubber production section at 27 Hang Hanh Street. At the end of 1967, Chi quit her job and began working as a peddler.

In 1974, while working as a peddler, Chi began telling fortunes for a number of people. At first, she did not charge people anything for this. But later on, more and more people came to have their fortunes told and so she began charging them 3 dong, 5 dong and 10 dong. Seeing that she could earn a living by telling fortunes, Chi set up an altar in her house and purchased a number of religious items. To gain prestige, she made up a fantastic story about how one night, she had had a vision in which an old man with white hair who was dressed in brown clothes stood beside her bed and gave her four pieces of gold, telling her to read people's fortunes with them. This story spread everywhere by word of mouth and so she became a "medium" and was called "Medium" Chi. From then on, when people came to her house to have their fortunes told, they had to pay in cash or kind.

In 1982, she had a new house built. She built a big, strong altar and purchased more pictures, statues, clothing, scarves and hats for communicating with the spirits and books on scriptural matters. All of these things cost her more than 20,000 baht.

By finding out everything she could about her customers in advance, Chi was usually right in what she told people. In return for her services, they had to leave a generous "offering." After that, she gave up peddling goods and worked as a medium to make a living. Many people had a relationship with Chi. Because of their superstitions, their family happiness was ruined and they lost their property and health. Chi played on people's superstitions to deceive people, turn them into fanatics and gradually appropriate their property. Examples of this are the cases of Kieu Thi Van, who lives at 6 Ngo Gach, and Tran Thi Sau, who lives at 25 Hang Voi in Hanoi.

In 1976, Kieu Thi Van went to see "Medium" Chi to have her fortune told and make offerings. Knowing that Van was having marriage problems, that she suffered from headaches, that Van's brother frequently traveled abroad on business and that she came from a wealthy family of merchants, Chi looked for a way to get the family's wealth. She told Van that to get from one place to another, it would cost much money to purchase gifts for the spirits. Van got money from her family and sold three watches to get money to purchase these items. Seeing that Van could get family property easily, Chi made up the following story: In a previous life, Kieu Van had been married to Chi. But because Chi had stolen valuables from their lord to give to Kieu Van, the two had been banished to the mortal world. Even though both are now women, they are still husband and wife (Kieu Van was the husband; Chi was the wife). Chi explained that according to Buddhism, all debts must be repaid. She said that debts build up with karma and that the more karma we generate, the more debts we have. Only after all the debts have been paid can the cycle be broken. On behalf of the Kieu family, Kieu Van is responsible for paying the debts owed the Bui family, of which Chi is the representative. Only if the debts of the previous life are repaid will the soul be purified and not suffer punishment. Out of concern for herself and her family, from 1976 to 1978, Van took much of her family's property and gave it to "Medium" Chi in order to repay the debts of the previous life. When Kieu Van's mother, Mrs Van, learned of this, she asked Ta Thi Tinh to take her to see "Medium" Chi in order to destroy her altar, demand her property back and prevent Kieu Van from seeing Chi. In 1978, after Mrs Van died, Chi again began appropriating property from Van's family. In order to conceal what she was doing from other people, Chi made up a story, saying that Van had stolen 4 ounces of gold from her.

After Chi had cheated her out of all her family's possessions, which was still not enough to repay her "debt," Van was persuaded to do penance by fasting and wearing little clothing in order to repay her debts from the previous life. Throughout the day, she recited Buddhist sutras. Whenever she wanted to eat or put on clothing, she had to prostrate herself on her back and stomach before receiving permission. All of this was very bad for her health.

Tran Thi Sau had a daughter named Diem Loc who died in 1962. When Bui Thi Chi told her fortune, she sat on the after and told her that she must adopt her [Chi] to replace Diem Loc. After being "adopted" by Sau, Chi tricked her out of 11,000 dong, a pair of earrings made of 2 can [1 can equals one-tenth of an ounce] of gold, a chest with an oval mirror and a Hong Cong coil spring bed.

Dao Dan was an accomplice in these crimes. He helped Chi trick people in order to get their property. He was well aware of what she was doing and knew that her fortune-telling activities were a trick. He knew that his wife had gotten some of the property by tricking people. He admonished his wife about this several times, but she did not listen and so he let her continue. Also, seeing that the family had difficulties, Dan became greedy and began encouraging his wife to trick people out of their property. He personally used some of the property obtained from Van for an extended period.

Based on the nature of the crime, the danger of this to society and the results of the crime, the Hanoi Municipal People's Court sentenced Bui Thi Chi to 8 years in prison. Dao Dan was given a 1 year suspended sentence and placed on probation for 2 years. All the items used to tell people's fortunes and communicate with spirits were confiscated. Also, the defendants were ordered to pay restitution for the losses that they had caused.

The representatives from the agencies and mass organizations and the people of Hanoi who attended the trial were highly indignant about the way that "Medium" Chi had tricked Kieu Van and Tran Thi Sau, and they applauded the decision of the Hanoi Municipal People's Court.

"Medium" Chi's public trial before the Hanoi Municipal People's Court has illuminated the party's and state's policy on respecting religious beliefs but being strict with those who make use of the policy to cheat people using superstitions. This is a lesson to everyone not to place too much faith in fate, astrology, spirits and superstitions. From this case, the administrative organizations, party echelons and mass organizations in the subwards and villages must gain experience in controlling society, educating people to lead a cultured life and prosecuting all those who practice such superstitious activities for a living.

11943

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DIRECTIVE STRESSES STRENGTHENING PARTY'S MASS WORK

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Dec 84 p 3

[Party Building column: "Strengthening the Party's Mass Work "]

[Text] The CPV Central Committee Secretariat has recently issued a directive on strengthening the party's mass work. We print hereunder the part in the directive dealing with the tasks to be fulfilled:

1. Make the party as a whole and the entire proletarian dictatorship system thoroughly understand the party's mass view and work in the new stage.

The 5th Party Congress has clearly stated: "In the socialist revolutionary stage, and at the present time when our country's revolution is carrying on two strategic tasks, the importance of the mass work is not reduced but is increasing instead." Continuously strengthen the close relationship between our party and the masses, which is the tradition and strength of our party. Underestimating the importance of the mass work is going against the party line and view; leads to bureaucracy, isolation from the masses and loss of vigilance toward the enemy; and reduces the strength of the party and state proletarian dictatorship.

Be aware that the task of the party in connection with the mass work in the new stage is to achieve and develop the working people's socialist collective ownership right; to successfully carry on "two strategic tasks" and "three revolutions"; to successfully build the new system, new economy, new culture and new socialist man; and to strongly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

The collective ownership right is the unification of the interests and obligation of the working people in all fields of activities. Every revolutionary task is aimed at bringing a life of plenty and happiness to the people and must be carried out through the masses' revolutionary movement as we must at the same time educate, organize and mobilize the masses for economic and cultural

development, improvement of their standard of living and consolidation of security and national defense, and actively struggle against the negative aspects and the enemy's sabotage and efforts to win the support of and to divide the masses.

The working people's collective ownership right must be achieved with the overall strength of the entire proletarian dictatorial system on the basis of materializing and institutionalizing the "the party leads, the people are owners and the state manages" mechanism. The whole party must do the mass work and lead all party organizations, administrations and mass organizations toward carrying on the mass work and fulfilling the party and state tasks.

The mass work must be done from the basic level up and go deeply into all forms of installations and all strata of the masses. Working closely with the basic level and the masses, mingling with the masses and associating closely with the masses must be the work behavior of all cadres, party members, workers and civil servants. All party organizations and party committee echelons must constantly make cadres and party members thoroughly understand the above-mentioned views in connection with the activities and work of the party, administrations and mass organizations.

2. Develop the collective ownership right, use the overall strength and step up the revolutionary movement of the masses in all fields.

The working people's collective ownership right must be reflected in the revolutionary movement. All movements must obtain realistic results in three aspects: in the socioeconomic and security-national defense aspect; about educating and building the new socialist man; and about strengthening the political base and building strong party organizations, administrations and mass organizations. Overcome any wrong tendencies to lean toward one aspect while underestimating other aspects. On the basis of thoroughly understanding the line and policies of the CPV Central Committee and correctly determining the socioeconomic goals and programs of localities and units, the party committee echelons and basic party organizations must guide the mass movement for revolutionary action toward concentrating on important jobs at a specific time. Step up production and at the same time strive to take good care of the material and spiritual life of the masses, to harmoniously combine all interests, to achieve the goal of the state and the people working together and to fight abuses. Truly respect the working people's collective ownership right and properly carry out the slogan, "people know, people discuss, people work and people control," in production and distribution, as well as in all of the activities that directly have to do with the masses. The party committee echelons must lead all administration organs and mass organizations toward closely coordinating their activities in order to develop a combined strength,

stepping up the mass movement for revolutionary action in all fields and finding out in time the new factors and progressive models in all fields and localities in order to quickly multiply them everywhere.

In 1985, all localities must pay attention to stepping up the socialist emulation movement, quickly bring scientific and technical progress into production, raise productivity and quality, obtain more results and strive to successfully fulfill the 1985 socioeconomic plan. Make at any cost new progress in terms of taking care of the living conditions of all strata of the working population in residential centers, at the same time effectively struggle to get rid of violations of the masses' ownership right and overcome the negative aspects.

3. Improve and raise the level of leadership of party organizations and party committee echelons over mass work.

All party organizations and party committee echelons must on a regular basis know everything about the living conditions and thinking of all strata of the population. Organize investigation and studies to discover any problems raised by the masses and adopt appropriate policies to resolve them. From now on set up regular schedules (once every 3 months for provinces, municipalities, wards and districts and once every month for production installations) for the party committee echelons to hear reports from party committees, administration sections and mass organizations on the situation of the masses and the mass work. Once a year the party committee echelons are to devote some time to in-depth discussions and decisions about the mass work. Seriously carry out the directives of the secretariat about the work involving the front, nationalities, religion, ethnic Chinese, women cadres, and so on. Pay special attention to proselyting work among workers and youths. The party committee echelons must regularly check the responsibilities of and coordination between the administration sections and mass organizations with respect to the mass work. Adopt the system in which the key cadres of the party and administration meet with the people at the basic level and listen to the masses as they express their opinion about the positions and policies of the party and state. All party members must absolutely take part in mass organization work and social work where they are assigned and live. Each and every one of them must engage in propaganda and proselyting work aimed at the masses; must be himself exemplary in labor, work and daily activities; and must maintain good relations with the masses. Consider the mass work a standard for determining the qualities of party members and clean and strong party organizations and chapters. The propaganda and training, cultural and mass information organs must raise the quality of propaganda and education and give timely answers to the masses' problems in an appropriate manner for each and every group of them.

The party committee echelons must improve the capabilities of cadres and party members to carry on the mass work by means of such forms of activities as training, preliminary review, final review, exchange of experiences, and so on. Party schools of all levels must have lectures on the mass work.

In order to strengthen the leadership of the party committee echelons over the mass work there must be members of standing committees directly in charge of the people-proselyting work at all levels -- from provincial and municipal to ward and district levels -- of such echelons.

4. Raise the responsibilities of administration organizations for the mass work.

The administration organizations must uphold the concept of serving the people; actively renew the methods of management and work in order to develop the people's collective ownership right; and attract a majority of people toward taking part in state construction and management, economic management and social management. The administration sections must rely on and closely coordinate their activities with the mass organizations in educating, organizing and mobilizing the masses for carrying out the positions, policies and laws of the state and in drafting and fulfilling state plans from the basic level up. All organs and enterprises must seriously carry on the system in which workers and civil servants take part in management, develop the role of trade unions and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in drafting socioeconomic plans, reorganize production and improve economic management. The organs that have direct daily relations with the people must seriously carry out the four procedures that have been adopted, respect the people's opinion and overcome arrogance, authoritarianism and irresponsibility. Closely combine work and inspection by the state with inspection by the people, develop the role of mass organizations in controlling the administration's work and strive to overcome in an effective manner any violations of the ownership right and interests of the masses.

The elected organs (the National Assembly and people's councils at all levels) must fully develop their functions as the Constitution has defined, maintain close relations with the Vietnam Fatherland Front, mass organizations and voters in order to gather the people's ideas and request the responsible organs to resolve in a timely and effective manner the problems raised by the people; on the other hand, they must strengthen education and dissemination of the law among the people and make them fully understand the positions, policies and laws of the state. Actively study and promulgate early the youth and labor codes; revise the trade union code, marriage and family code, and so on. Closely coordinate the activities of the public security and control organs, courts and state inspection organs with those of the mass organizations in order to fight and prevent violations of the laws.

5. Develop the role and function of mass organizations. Actively consolidate their basic-level organizations and expand the forms of broad association among various strata of the population.

The party committee echelons must have tight leadership over the activities of mass organizations and closely link the task of building strong mass organizations with party building. Develop their being active and creative in carrying out the revolutionary tasks and respect their initiative as they build their own organizations. The party committee echelons must assign the committee members and cadres who have prestige and are capable the job of dealing with mass organizations.

In order to fulfill their role and function, the mass organizations must strive to renew their operations and work formula to suit various groups of the masses, to be able to respond to the revolutionary tasks and urgent needs of various strata of the population and to overcome and avoid the working methods that are administrative, bureaucratic and formalistic. Strongly turn to the basic level, make the basic-level organizations of the mass organizations maintain active and realistic activities and bring together broad strata of the masses. Develop many strong bases and reduce the scope of the weak ones. Pay special attention to building and consolidating the organizations of the mass organizations in municipalities, ethnic-minority areas, mostly the northern border provinces, and areas of concentration of religious and ethnic Chinese population. Expand the forms of organizing the masses in accordance with occupation, daily needs and cultural activities in order to draw large groups of people into realistic social activities in which the political mass organizations serve as the hard core.

The party committee echelons and administration organs must actively create favorable conditions and strengthen the means for the mass organizations to operate. On the other hand, the latter must build their funds through production, services, cultural and sport activities, and so on in order to bear a part of their operation expenses.

6. Strengthen the work of cadres in mass-proselyting activities.

The cadres in charge of mass agitation and mass organizations play an important role in fulfilling the party's mass-work task, which helps to supply the party and administration with future cadres. The party committee echelons must attach importance to drafting plans for elementary and advanced training of cadres in charge of mass agitation and mass organizations, actively prepare for the forthcoming ranks of cadres and quickly form the ranks of capable key cadres. The criteria for the cadres who do mass work are: outstanding people to be selected from the mass movement must have sound political positions and views, good qualities, pure morality, definite knowledge of culture,

science and economic and social management, and the ability to educate, organize and mobilize the masses for revolutionary action. Besides the specialized cadres who are greatly needed, there must be policies and measures aimed at enlarging the ranks of nonspecialized cadres. Actively build and seek long-term stability for the ranks of cadres and core cadres in charge of religious work and of proselyting among the ethnic Chinese.

Further improve the quality of elementary and advanced training of cadres in public schools, mostly central, provincial and municipal schools.

The party committee echelons must be concerned about the care, elementary and advanced training and good management to be extended to the cadres who do mass-proselyting work by appealing to their moral strength, at the same time adopting rational procedures and policies and creating favorable conditions for the cadres in charge of mass agitation and mass organizations to carry on their activities.

5598

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

POLICY RESPECTING FREEDOM OF RELIGION REMAINS UNCHANGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Dec 84 pp 3, 4

[Article: "Respect for Freedom of Religion -- Unchanged Policy of Our Party and State "]

[Text] Our country has many religions. The absolute majority of our country's religious people enthusiastically take the road to national independence and socialism as outlined by the CPV and beloved President Ho Chi Minh and have made deserving contributions to the nation's great victories. At present, members of religions are closely associating with the people throughout the country in enthusiastically building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland. The reason behind such achievements is the fact that our party and state have a correct policy of freedom of religion that has remained unchanged.

Important Changes

Members of our country's religions have their own difficulties as they are taking the patriotic and revolutionary road. Thirty years of fierce wars have left behind very serious consequences, particularly the ones that resulted from the crafty policy of the imperialists and their lackeys to take advantage of religion to fight and undermine Vietnam's revolution. As the result of the reactionaries' distorting propaganda, some religious people, particularly the Catholics, in spite of the feelings of encouragement in connection with the nation's great victories, had many doubts following the liberation of the South, such as whether there would be a "sea of blood," whether the revolution would "take revenge" or "prohibit religion," and so on. The Beijing reactionary expansionists in collusion with the American imperialists and international reactionary forces were striving to undermine our people's revolutionary undertaking by waging a very wicked multifaceted war of destruction and also distorting our religious policy as they hoped to destroy the solidarity of our nation.

So far the religions in the entire country have made considerable progress in many aspects.

On the production front, as they were industriously building socialism, members of the religions in the north ceaselessly developed and consolidated the agricultural cooperatives, applied science and technology and overcame the difficulties caused by natural calamities in order to boost productivity. Many localities where there were many religious followers became holders of the leading banner on the agricultural production front for many consecutive years, such as Hai Hau District (Ha Nam Ninh Province), a district that has more than 100,000 Catholics and served as model for the country as a whole in terms of practicing intensive cultivation to raise rice crop yields.

Members of the religions in the south also made remarkable progress in agricultural, small industrial and handicraft production. Cooperatives and production collectives were established in the localities that had large numbers of religious followers. Many progressive cooperatives, production collectives and production teams made their appearance in such localities as Tra Kieu (Quang Nam-Da Nang Province), Phuoc Son (Nghia Binh Province) and Gia Tan and Gia Kiem (Dong Nai Province).

On the national defense front, particularly when the Beijing expansionists started a war on the southwestern and northern borders of our fatherland, the followers and leaders of religions were expressing their hatred for the Chinese aggressors. Tens of thousands of religious youths went to the borders to fight to defend the fatherland and fought gallantly on battlefields; many of them were awarded noble titles, such as outstanding emulators and army heroes. In the rear areas, members of religions properly fulfilled the army rear-area task, made contributions to buy gifts for the border and island combatants and bought fatherland-construction bonds. In the cultural and educational field, in many localities they actively took part in building the new way of living and getting rid of backward and old-fashioned customs. The number of students from religious families was increasing everyday, with many of them continuing to study at higher levels and becoming scientists.

We can say that members of religions, following their liberation by the revolution and through its actual development, were no longer the slaves being intoxicated and utilized by the imperialists and their lackeys to go against the nation and have now become masters of the country, have understood reason, have been enthusiastically carrying out the positions and policies of the party and state and are striving to build the new life and to build and defend the socialist fatherland. The state of division between members of religions and nonreligious people has been replaced by solidarity, love and mutual assistance as they together take the road to patriotism and build a life of plenty and happiness.

From this reality members of religions have concluded that the only correct road to take is to submit to the CPV leadership, to obey the Constitution and law of the state and to actively build and defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. Only by taking this road can they have a happy life, a fine spiritual way of living, real freedom of religion and the conditions under which they can achieve the moral spirit of their religion.

A Correct Basic Policy

There were many reasons that have led to the above-mentioned important changes for people of various religions, but the basic one was the fact that our party and state had been pursuing a correct and unified policy toward religion.

In its first political thesis (10-1930), the Indochinese Communist Party, now the CPV, stated that its policy was to respect the people's freedom of religion. In 1946, the first Constitution of the DRV recognized in chapter II, section B, article 10 that "all citizens of Vietnam have freedom of religion." Following the liberation of the North (1959), the government promulgated Decree No 234/SL-CP on 14 June 1955 to affirm once again that "All Vietnamese citizens have the right to devote themselves to a religion or not to do so" (article 1, chapter I). And recently the resolution of the 5th Party Congress, and the Constitution of the SRV as well, affirmed that "Vietnamese citizens have freedom of religion, to follow or not to follow a religion; nobody can violate the law and policies of the state in the name of religion" (article 68, chapter V).

The policy of our party and state on religion always reflects in a unified manner these basic principles:

1. Among our people there are those who devote themselves to a religion and those who do not follow any religion; therefore, as our party and state ensure and respect the freedom of religion of the former, they also protect the freedom of nonreligion of the latter. The state laws do not allow anybody to force other people to practice religion or to give up a religion; nobody can violate the people's freedom of religion and freedom of nonreligion.

2. All citizens, whether they devote themselves to a religion or not, are equal before the law and there is no discrimination in terms of treatment toward various religions or among religious and nonreligious people; all citizens enjoy their interests and must fulfill their obligation toward the fatherland. This equality must be ensured in all fields.

3. All religious organizations must obey the Constitution and law of the state and comply with the legal standards set by the state. Any positions and

internal rules of a religion that go against the Constitution and law of the SRV should not be made public and carried out.

4. While we respect freedom of religion, we must fight against superstition.

5. We respect freedom of religion, but we must firmly fight against and severely punish those people who take advantage of religion to undermine the independence of the nation, to go against the socialist system, to sabotage the solidarity among the people, to prevent religious followers from fulfilling their civic obligation and to fight against the law of the state.

6. As to the followers and leaders of religions, our state ensures their normal religious activities, provided these activities are within the framework of state policies and laws and do not interfere with production, everyday activities and public order and security. Places of worship are protected by the state; religious training schools can operate, provided the people they train carry on authentic religious activities, obey the policies and laws of the state and are loyal to the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Sound Policy Bases

What are the bases that our party and state use to adopt the above-mentioned policy toward religion?

First of all, the policy of the party and state about respecting freedom of religion originates from the solidarity tradition of our nation, which has been formed and tested through stages of the national history. This precious tradition has been inherited by our party and brought to a new height and has become the eternal truth of our era, which was summarized by President Ho Chi Minh as follows: "Solidarity, solidarity, great solidarity; success, success, great success."

Our party and state have suggested the religion policy and have been persistently implementing it on the basis of the nature and objectives of the socialist collective ownership system. The goal of our party is to lead all the people toward carrying out the revolution for national independence, to wipe out oppression and exploitation, to build socialism and communism and to build a truly plentiful, free and happy life for all people, including members of all religions. As long as among our people there are those who have religious faith, our party and state will still maintain their policy of respecting the people's freedom of religion and make sure this freedom is exercised.

The basic aspect of the religion policy is to proselyte the working masses in the religions for strong solidarity with the national and class communities, to make them carry out the revolutionary undertaking in order to wipe out

national and class oppression, to build socialism and communism and to bring about independence and freedom and a life of plenty, happiness and morality for everybody. The party of the worker class knows how to clearly distinguish the two matters -- political and ideological -- in religion. About the political matter, we must firmly fight against the plots of the imperialists, hegemony-advocating expansionists and other reactionaries who fight against the revolution in the name of religion. As to the religion matter, we must not use administrative measures and orders to force the masses to give up their religion.

Lenin once said, "For us the unanimity in the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed class for establishing a paradise on earth is more important than the unanimity of the proletarians in their ideas about paradise in the heavens."

The policy of our party and state about freedom of religion has a scientific base and is a true, clear and straightforward policy that has remained unified all the way. Therefore our party and state will unfailingly maintain it.

Serious Implementation of Policy

The imperialists, hegemony-advocating expansionists and other international reactionaries and their lackeys are getting together and waging a multifaceted war of destruction against our people. Recently they did not cease to use propaganda to spread lies, distortions and provocations as they hoped to divide the followers of various religions from our party and state, to foment armed rebellion and to overthrow the regime of our state. They invented the so-called "the Vietnamese state suppresses and terrorizes religion." They aroused suspicion among the Catholics by using slanderous arguments to say that the policy of our party and state about respecting freedom of religion no longer existed. They groundlessly argued that a communist state would never respect the people's freedom of religion, for atheism and deism never coexist in the same place. Those arguments are the familiar tricks that have long appeared from all kinds of the nation's enemies but have been firmly repudiated by the real living of members of our country's religions.

In the face of their shrewd plots and tricks to promote destruction from without and within our own ranks, members of religions continue to heighten vigilance and to have absolute confidence in the correct line and policies of our party and state. Our party, administration and mass organization cadres at all levels continue to understand more fully and thoroughly and seriously implement the religion policy of the party and state and absolutely avoid any mistakes and wrongdoings that would allow the enemies in the country and abroad to say bad things about our system and to affect our people's morale and thinking. Our religious followers wholeheartedly advocate solidarity and continue to wipe out prejudices and hatred between non-Catholics and Catholics

and discrimination among various religions -- the aftereffects of the policy of division adopted by the colonialists and neocolonialists against our people.

With the efforts of all echelons, sectors, religious organizations and leaders and people, the religion policy of our party and state that is correctly and seriously implemented will contribute to strengthening the invincible power of the all-people great-solidarity bloc in the construction and defense of the beloved fatherland of all of us.

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CSO: 4209/169

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NOTICE ISSUED ON 1985 GAS RATION COUPONS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 28 Dec 84 p 4

[Notice on Exchanging and Issuing 1985 Gasoline Ration Coupons for Cadrres, Workers, and Civil Servants]

[Text] Implementing Decision No 358/CT, dated 22 October 1984, of the Council of Ministers, and Decision No 548/T-QD, dated 12 November 1984, of the Ministry of Supply on the retail prices of gasoline, oil, and grease sold to cadres, workers, civil servants, and the people, the Zone 2 POL Corporation issues the following notice:

1. With regard to cadres, workers, civil servants, soldiers, public security personnel, and assault youths under state management:

The corporation will exchange and issue 1985 gasoline coupons beginning on 26 December 1984 at No 15 30-4 Street, Precinct 1, Ho Chi Minh City. Organs and units managing cadres, workers, civil servants, and members of the army, the public security forces, and the assault youth, must draw up rosters of people with motorbicycles (accompanied by vehicle registrations) which are signed and sealed by the head and the trade union secretary, and appoint a representative to take it to the Zone 2 POL Corporation for approval. There will be a fee of one dong per gasoline coupon.

2. With regard to the people:

When paying POL they need only present their registration to produce or engage in commerce or their motorbicycle registrations. Each purchase cannot exceed 100 liters of gasoline. Oil and grease for gasoline engines are sold at a ratio of 3 or 4 percent of gasoline. Machine grease is sold freely.

3. Prices:

Gasoline sold with coupons: 40 dong per liter (when sold to the people, 50 dong per liter). Oil and grease are sold at a price of 80 dong per kg, plus packaging cost. Machinery grease is sold at a price of 100 dong per kg, plus packaging cost.

As regards all procedures regarding the issuance of coupons, specific guidance will be given to those who contact the above address.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

DIRECTIVE ISSUED ON BEING FRUGAL DURING CELEBRATIONS, ECONOMIZING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Feb 85 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Be Frugal During the Major Holidays and Celebrations and Fulfill the Other Norms In Administrative Control"]

[Text] The party and state have always given much attention to being frugal and have regarded economizing as an important policy. In the situation in which the country is engaged in carrying out the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the fatherland, the soldiers and people in the border areas are enduring hardships and shortages and fighting and making sacrifices and the economy is still encountering difficulties, economizing is all the more important. Recently, specific changes have been made in the implementation of the economization policy. But the results are very limited. At a number of places, waste and extravagance are still serious and have increased.

In order to emphasize the economization policy even more and achieve practical results, on 24 January 1985 the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued a directive on a number of specific tasks:

1. In 1985, our country will celebrate many important memorial days. There must be unified guidance in order to achieve practical results in organizing things and to save money, materials, commodities and manpower.

Besides the major national holidays (the August Revolution and National Day on 2 September, International Labor Day, the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the 95th anniversary of President Ho's birthday and the 10th anniversary of the liberation of the south), in organizing sector or local memorial days, permission must be obtained from the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In organizing celebrations, the targets and practical requirements must be determined clearly in order to manifest the traditions, elevate the spirit of collective ownership and generate enthusiasm and confidence. The aim is to build new spiritual strength and encourage [people] to carry out the production tasks, jobs and combat and combat support tasks. At the same time, frugality must be practiced, and the waste of manpower

and materials must be opposed. The heads of the sectors and echelons must check the programs for the celebrations and memorial days carefully. They must check the contents, forms, size, time periods, activities and expenditures of money, grain, materials and commodities.

2. Meetings to summarize the work must be organized carefully in order to achieve practical results. But things must be done as economically as possible. Attention must be given to summarizing the experiences, exploiting the suggestions and discovering new factors so that production and work progress constantly. Attention must be given to improving the meetings and keeping them as short as possible.

It is essential to give awards, including material bonuses, to those individuals and collectives that have made outstanding achievements. However, this must be done based on the state's current regulations. Money and commodities cannot be used to give excessive bonuses.

All-sector conferences of the central organizations must be convened in compliance with Directive No 147, which was promulgated by the chairman of the Council of Ministers on 23 May 1983.

Great attention must be given to preparing the agendas well and to controlling the participants and conference times in order to ensure good results and to keep expenses low.

When necessary, primarily because of the work requirements, an all-sector conference can be organized at the locality in order to avoid creating problems and difficulties for the locality. However, the sectors must discuss things and reach an agreement with the localities ahead of time and obtain permission from the chairman of the Council of Ministers. The sectors cannot ask the localities to take responsibility for the conference expenses.

3. In inviting and welcoming foreign guests, the state regulations and procedures must be adhered to. This must be done in accord with the conditions in the country. Little money must be spent on decorations, transportation, banquets or gifts. The use of vehicles must be limited, and the number of accompanying cadres and personnel must be kept to a minimum.

4. The use of automobiles in state agencies must be based on the stipulations in Directive No 293TTg, which was promulgated by the chairman of the Council of Ministers on 5 September 1975.

The ministries of supply and finance, the State Planning Commission and the Office of the Council of Ministers have taken inventory of the number of vehicles at the central and local organizations. They are being very strict about allotting more vehicles and are re-examining gasoline quotas and expenses. They are studying the possibility of promulgating a policy to encourage frugality in the use of vehicles.

5. The administrative and occupational measures and norms must be re-examined in order to fulfill the essential requirements of the tasks and economize. Extravagance, waste, big parties, gift-giving, arbitrary purchases and improper expenses that have a bad effect on internal relationships and on the people must be eliminated resolutely. The ministries, general departments and provincial and district people's committees cannot compel the production organizations and business enterprises under them to contribute money or products to them in order to organize meetings or to help pay for banquets or gifts.

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CSO: 4209/273

AGRICULTURE

NEED TO COMPLETE COOPERATIVIZATION OF AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Feb 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Virtually Complete the Cooperativization of Agriculture In Nam Bo"]

[Text] Agricultural transformation in the Nam Bo provinces is making progress. Tien Giang, the leading province in Nam Bo, has virtually completed reorganizing the farmers in production collectives and agricultural cooperatives. A number of districts in many provinces and cities have virtually completed this. In general, the movement is developing well. From the very beginning, many production collectives and cooperatives have manifested the socialist system of collective ownership and shown how superior this is to individual production. They have stepped up production, had high productivity and a high volume of production, begun to expand the sectors, fulfilled their obligations to the state satisfactorily, strengthened the collective economy and improved the lives of the members of the collectives. The good models in linking operations between the production collectives and the agricultural cooperatives and between the production collectives and agricultural cooperatives and the marketing, credit and artisan industry and handicrafts cooperatives in order to expand production and business, supply materials and consumer goods and process agricultural products have stimulated production and solidified the new production relationships in the rural areas.

However, agricultural transformation in the Nam Bo provinces still has limitations. Agricultural cooperativization has just been stepped up in the rice production zones. Not enough research has been done on long-term crops, particularly fruit trees, and there are no satisfactory collectivization models. Production at many production collectives is still a one-crop system, with only rice grown. Animal husbandry and handicrafts have expanded slowly. At many places, mechanisms for linking operations have not been studied or stipulated. The material and technical base at many production collectives is still weak. Many places have failed to link agricultural transformation with commercial transformation. The selection and training of cadres has not kept pace with the needs, and the management capabilities of many production

collective and cooperative cadres are weak as compared with the tasks given them.

Agricultural cooperativization in the Nam Bo provinces must be virtually completed in 1985, with the main form being production collectives. This must be done first in the grain production zones, as was clearly pointed out in the resolution of the 7th Plenum of the Party Central Committee. Field adjustments in the floating rice areas must be completed, and conditions must be created for moving people from crowded areas to these areas. Projects and cadre training must be carried on satisfactorily and quickly, and conditions must be created for greatly expanding the production collectives. When a production collective is established, there must be enough cadres to manage the collective production units effectively. Building and solidifying production solidarity teams must be expanded in the industrial crops and fruit tree areas, in the zones that raise fish and shrimp and in the afforestation areas. At the same time, tests must be conducted in building suitable collective forms.

The existing production collectives and cooperatives must be solidified. This is an important task in the Nam Bo provinces in 1985. Conditions must be created so that the production collectives and cooperatives can expand production, provide more products for society and strengthen the collective economy. The contents of the product contracts must be perfected for crops, livestock and products, and the shortcomings and weaknesses in implementing the contract policies must be overcome. Economic linkage between the production collectives must be expanded, and conditions must be created for future development. At the same time, the production collectives and agricultural cooperatives must be linked to the marketing and credit cooperatives in order to expand socialism in the rural areas, stimulate production, maintain the goods and capital, control the markets and prevent private merchants from monopolizing the markets and making high-interest loans. Management must be improved. Improving planning in conjunction with economic accounting must be handled properly. The distribution of the revenues in the cooperatives and production collectives must be handled properly. Corruption and waste at the production collectives and cooperatives must be opposed resolutely. An effort must be made to build up the material and technical base. The technical advances must be applied actively in production, and this must be linked to improving management. Crop yields and livestock productivity must be increased quickly. The economic effects of the collective economic units must be increased, and the lives of the members of the collectives and cooperatives must be improved constantly so that they can serve as models to promote the agricultural cooperativization movement.

"Actively and steadily" is the motto of the agricultural cooperativization movement. This must be understood thoroughly from the very beginning to the final phase. While the movement must make great progress, the motto of having people participate voluntarily must always be adhered to. When farmers join production collectives and cooperatives, their socialist collective ownership rights must be guaranteed. They must be enabled to manifest their strengths and talents to help bring prosperity to the nation, the collective and themselves.

AGRICULTURE

HANOI TO BECOME LEADING AGRICULTURAL ZONE IN 1980'S

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Nov 84 pp 2, 3

[Text of resolution: "Resolution of the 7th Conference of the Hanoi Municipal Party Organization Executive Committee -- About Agricultural Construction, Hanoi To Become an Advanced Agricultural Zone, To Move Toward Socialist Large-Scale Production in the 80's "]

[Text] Editor's note: As we had said in our news, on 22 and 23 November, the Standing Committee of the Municipal CPV Committee held a conference among the key cadres of committees, sectors, districts and cities to make them thoroughly understand the Municipal CPV Committee's resolution on agriculture and on building Hanoi's agriculture to become an advanced agricultural zone and to move toward the socialist large-scale production in the 80's.

Here is the full text of the resolution:

PART I

Agricultural Situation in 1981-1983

Implementing the resolution of the 5th Party Congress, Resolution 08 of the Political Bureau on the work of the capital city of Hanoi and the resolution of the 9th Municipal Party Organization Congress, Hanoi achieved in the last few years positive changes in agriculture in its rural areas.

Grain production was increasing quite well as it gradually entered intensive cultivation.

In 1983, the crop yields obtained were 5.6 tons of paddy/hectare/year and 1.7 tons of corn/hectare; there were model districts that obtained rice crop yields of 7-8 tons/hectare (cooperatives obtaining 9-10 tons/hectare) and

corn yields of 2.5-2.6 tons/hectare (cooperatives obtaining 2-4 tons/hectare). Compared to 1981 the volume of grain production increased by 66,000 tons in 1982 and 58,000 tons, in spite of serious natural calamities in the tenth-month season, in 1983. The quantities of grain obtained for the state in 1983 were twice as much as in the previous years. The quality of meals in the cooperatives that had done well was improved; the standard of living of farmers in the areas that had been less affected by natural calamities was relatively stable.

Food production showed progress in some aspects. There were changes in the practice of intensive cultivation of vegetables. The volume of production of vegetables was increased as the quantities of vegetables supplied to the municipality were maintained. The number of hogs raised by families was increased, with the quantities of pork sold to the state in 1983 showing an increase of 15 percent over 1981. The herd of water buffaloes and cattle was quickly increased, particularly the cattle raised by families of cooperative members. Fishery was further developed, particularly in Thanh Tri. To raise chickens as an industry was started among the families of cadres, workers and civil servants.

Some industrial crops and crops for export, such as tobacco, peanut and garlic, showed good development, with the quantities of products sold to the state being greatly increased compared to the previous years. In 1983 tobacco showed an increase of 45.4 percent and peanut 112.5 percent over 1981.

The socialist production relationships in the countryside continued to be consolidated. The number of cooperatives that were doing good and outstanding business was greater than before. The material and technical base in agriculture was further strengthened.

The district level was further strengthened. Districts were for the first time consolidated and perfected along the line of total decentralization of management, which would allow them to take more initiative in production and business leadership, guidance and operation. There were two district party organizations -- in Gia Lam and Phuc Tho -- being recognized as strong ones.

The reasons that led to those changes were the fact that the party organization, administrations at all levels and people of the municipality, with thorough understanding of the resolutions of the CPV Central Committee and Municipal Party Organization Congress, had been concentrating their efforts more on agriculture in the rural areas and increasing their investment in fertilizers, electric power, gas and oil for the benefit of agriculture, with greater effects of industry on agriculture. Implementing Directive 100-CT/TU and a number of new policies that encouraged production, the collectivized farmer class was actively exploiting all potential capabilities, stepping up intensive

cultivation and multicropping and trying to overcome difficulties and to promote development of agricultural production; the efforts to widen the application of scientific and technical progress to production also brought about some obvious results.

However, the agriculture of rural Hanoi still has many weak aspects:

The pace of production development is still slow, irregular and far from steady. Crop yields and productivity in animal raising are generally low. Crop yields, rate of production of goods and living conditions still show great differences among areas, districts and production installations; the situation of extensive and plain cultivation in some localities is still excessive and lasts too long. Grain production, mostly the tenth-month rice production, remains unstable.

Agriculture is not developed in a total manner: Vegetable production still cannot satisfy the off-season needs of the municipality and the quality of vegetables is poor. The development of industrial crops, mostly tobacco and peanut, is not yet proportional to our capabilities. The farm commodities for export show inconsistent and poor qualities.

The value of exported farm commodities remains too small. Planting trees and covering bare hills with vegetation is done still too slowly. Small industry and handicrafts in connection with agriculture in many districts and cooperatives are far from developed, with the industrial part in the agriculture-industry structure remaining small in many districts.

The use and management of agricultural land are far from good. The rate of growing additional crops is low; the winter crop season in some areas shows slow expansion and poor results. Land for crop growing decreases, mostly in Tu Liem and Thanh Tri Districts where the urbanizing process continues. Illegal occupation and use of land are still common.

The socialist production relationships in agriculture still have weakness in many aspects. The system of state-operated services is not truly linked with production installations and with the results of production. The results of state-operated hog-raising are poor. The state-operated chicken-raising industry is declining and sustains losses for long periods. The number of poor and weak cooperatives is still large. Some aspects of collective ownership are being violated, with many specialized teams and units remaining weak and the capacity to do economic accounting being poor; reproduction accumulation increases at a slow pace, with income from the collective economic sector accounting for a share being still too low.

Although the living conditions of farmers have been somewhat improved, they still encounter difficulties, particularly when crops are bad. There still are many farmer households facing food shortages for many consecutive years, particularly in hilly and low continuous flooding areas. There are serious shortages of the essential items in daily life, mostly cotton materials, kerosene used as illuminant, medicines, and so on. Although there are not very many ethnic minority people, their standard of living is extremely low.

There were many reasons behind the above-mentioned weaknesses. About the objective aspects, there were severe weather conditions in some crop seasons; conditions having to do with materials and energy were lacking. About the subjective aspects, the building of the material and technical base did not receive appropriate and uniform interest and investment; the water conservancy works did not ensure sufficient watering and drainage for large areas of tens of thousands of hectares. The system of technical services was still small and weak and needed improvement; the application of new scientific and technical progress to production was not yet widespread. The perfecting of the system of signing product contracts with with labor groups and laborers in the cooperatives was being carried out too slowly and there were signs of neglecting. The building of districts and strengthening of the district level was not done vigorously enough and lacked total efforts. Many policies were not appropriate and timely for agriculture and failed to develop the strong position of the capital city, particularly its industrial, scientific and technical strengths to help develop agriculture. The efforts to materialize the major policies in agriculture dealing with crop allocation, steps to be taken, investment and policies were slow; leadership in agriculture showed signs of being divided and scattered, lack of uniformity and determination and inactivity; the cooperation and association among sectors to serve agriculture was still quite weak.

PART II

Guidelines, Tasks and Objectives

I - Guidelines and Tasks

After their expansion, the rural areas of Hanoi have contributed to the development of the municipality's industries and have the ability to supply its urban areas with more grain and food, to create additional resort and tourist areas and to be in a better position to consolidate national defense and to defend the capital city. The rural areas' agriculture that enjoys greatly favorable conditions is a part of the capital city and is linked under favorable conditions with the industrial potential and abundant scientific and technical capabilities within the municipality in order to develop production, to expand the farm product-processing industry and to raise productivity, quality and economic results.

Implementing the resolution of the 5th Party Congress, Resolution 08 of the Political Bureau and the resolution of the 9th Municipal Congress, the municipality continues to affirm that "agriculture must be built to become an advanced agricultural zone and a food belt supplying vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, eggs, all of the grain farmers need and most of the grain the municipality needs and some industrial crops and crops for export. In the years to come, Hanoi must step up intensive cultivation in order to have high crop yields and animal raising productivity and abundant farm commodities, to satisfy the consumption and export needs, and so on."

The guidelines and tasks of rural Hanoi's agriculture in the 1980's are as follows:

1. Concentrate efforts on vigorously developing grain production, which is considered the foremost task of agriculture in the rural areas and the key to developing food production, growing industrial crops for export and expanding various occupations. Grain production must satisfy the farmers' need for foods, create a growing starchy-feed base for animal husbandry, resolve the question of having grain reserves and gradually increase the ability to supply grain to the nonagricultural sector of the municipality.

Build early a food belt that is total and lasting to ensure permanent supply of vegetables of good quality; satisfy with local supplies most of the need for fresh and raw farm commodities and foods, such as meats, fish, eggs and protein-rich vegetable products and vegetable oil, in the capital city.

Strongly increase industrial crops and farm products for export that have a good potential market for their consumption and high economic values (tobacco, peanut, potato and various fresh and processed vegetables and fruits) in order to get enough raw materials for industry and handicrafts, to get initial capital, to increase the sources of foreign exchange, to boost accumulation and to make deserving contributions to building the industry-agriculture-export economic structure of the capital city.

Step up the exploitation of potential forest land and develop forestry along the line of combining agriculture and forestry. Increase quickly the pace of afforestation, provide good protection for forests, improve the environment and combine this task with afforestation to create clusters of green vegetation to satisfy the recreational and tourist needs and also to satisfy part of the need for fuel, lumber for building and raw materials for the municipality's handicrafts.

Strongly develop the handicraft occupations of the agricultural and handicraft cooperatives in districts; make another step toward the new division of labor in agriculture; and build the agriculture-industry economic structure in the cooperatives and at the district level.

2. Consolidate and perfect the production relationships, raise the quality and effectiveness of the state-operated and collective economies and at the same time strongly encourage the family-based economy as it is linked with building districts. Properly exploit all potential capabilities in connection with labor, land, the material and technical base, science and technology in the capital city in order to make more products, to move further toward rural mechanization and electrification and to ensure having sufficient quantities of regular and improved tools for agriculture. Proceed with a redistribution of labor in the rural areas and continue to send laborers to new economic zones.

3. Further improve the material and spiritual living conditions of the people living in rural Hanoi, first of all in connection with foods, clothing, housing, transportation, treatment of diseases and learning, and their cultural and spiritual standard of living. Build the new countryside and the new socialist man.

4. Closely combine the economy and national defense, fulfill very well the task of maintaining political security and social order in the rural areas and actively build the paramilitary and armed forces to promote their combat readiness for the defense of the capital and socialist fatherland.

II - Objectives for 1985, 1990

1. Grain:

On the basis of the actual situation and capabilities, strive to reach a volume of grain production of 450,000 tons converted to paddy equivalent in 1985 and 550,000 tons in 1990. The quantities of grain mobilized for the state will be from 70,000 to 80,000 tons in 1985 and more than 100,000 tons in 1990.

Maintain the cultivated area of rice crops in a year at the level of 120,000 hectares, promote great changes in the practice of intensive cultivation and raise the rice crop yield of 2-crop ricefields to 6.5 tons/hectare in 1985 and 8 tons/hectare in 1990, including 9-10 tons/hectare in the case of the 20,000 hectares of high-yielding ricefields. Build 3 districts -- Dan Phuong, Hoai Duc and Phuc Tho -- to obtain rice crop yields of more than 8-10 tons/hectare; 5 districts -- Thach That, Tu Liem, Gia Lam, Thanh Tri and Dong Anh -- 7-8 tons/hectare; and the remaining districts 5-6 tons/hectare. Grow other crops instead of rice in some of the ricefields that have shown extremely poor economic results.

Stabilize the cultivated area for corn at 10,000 hectares, which receive uniform investment and are the subject of an appropriate policy of encouragement, and raise the yield to 2.5 and 4.5 tons/hectare. Build 3 districts -- Phuc Tho, Dan Phuong and Gia Lam -- to obtain at an early date a yield of 5 tons/hectare. Purchase 10,000 and 30,000 tons of corn to be used as feed.

2. Foods:

About vegetables: Have total plans covering production, purchases, processing, distribution, circulation and export; ensure good supply of vegetables and fruits for the people; and move toward avoiding paying allowances for the supply of vegetables and preharvest shortages of vegetables and raising productivity to 16-18 tons of vegetables/hectare. Extend the cultivated area of potato for domestic consumption and export. Raise the soybean areas to 6,000 and 10,000 hectares and soybean purchases to 2,500 and 10,000 tons. Grow a lot of fruit trees, build the "Uncle Ho orchards" in almost all cooperatives and purchase from 10,000 to 20,000 tons of fruits. Expand the growing of mushroom among the people.

Increase the size of the herds of hogs to 520,000 and 650,000 heads and purchases of pork, live weight, to 16,000 and 25,000 tons. Raise up to 126,000 and 150,000 water buffaloes and cattle to have additional draft power and to supply more meat. Reorganize and increase commercial chicken raising. Expand commercial chicken raising among the families of workers and civil servants, with each family raising 5-10 heads, so as to produce along with the state-operated chicken raising sector 10 million eggs and 1,000 tons of meat, and 50 million eggs and 2,000 tons of meat. Have the people raise ducks as a seasonal activity and laying ducks. Strongly expand fish raising, with the total area being increased to 7,000-8,000 hectares. Build the Thanh Tri fish-raising area to get a fish production of 4-5 tons/hectare. Boost the purchases of fresh fish to 2,000 and 7,000 tons. Where conditions are favorable, expand the raising of goats, rabbits and bees.

3. Industrial and export crops:

Increase the areas of industrial and export crops to 18,000 and 30,000 hectares. Tobacco to 3,500 and 6,000 hectares, volume of production to 3,000 and 7,000 tons; peanut to 5,000 and 12,000 hectares, crop yield to 1.5 and 2 tons/hectare and purchases of unshelled peanut for export to 4,000 and 12,000 tons. Step up production and properly organize purchases of pineapple, banana, cucumber, lychee, mushroom, etc. to provide the Son Tay fruit canning factory with enough raw materials. Ensure sufficient production of cocoons for the silk reeling mill and supply of enough sugar cane as raw material for the Tam Hiep sugar refinery. Strongly increase production of medicinal products in order to satisfy part of the need for drugs for domestic consumption and export.

Raise the export value of farm commodities to 5 and 15 million rubles-dollars, with the average per district to .5 and 1.2 million rubles-dollars. The main-force export products are shelled peanut, potato and processed vegetables and fruits; importance must be attached to exporting other commodities

like dried pepper, garlic, sesame, castor-oil products, duck feathers, medicinal products, etc.; and exporting tobacco must be carried out on a trial basis and gradually expanded.

4. Forestry:

Strive within 5-7 years to plant trees and crops to cover all of the 26,000 hectares of bare and waste land so as to effectively use by 1990 40,000 hectares of land in hilly and mountainous areas along the line of combining agriculture and forestry. Widely carry out assigning land to people and requiring them first of all to quickly cover bare hills with crops. Pay attention to the trees that provide lumber and firewood and at the same time grow more lacquer trees, do (Rhammoneuron balansae), rattan, reed and dwarf bamboo to provide industry and handicrafts with raw materials.

5. Small industry, handicrafts and industry:

Build early the agriculture-industry economic structure among the agricultural cooperatives and at the district level. Expand various small industrial and handicraft occupations in agriculture, including producing hand tools and improved farm implements; repairing agricultural machines; processing grain, foods and various farm and forest products; producing building materials and pottery and porcelain wares; and developing weaving, tailoring, embroidery, knitting, making rattan and bamboo articles, and so on. By 1990 the value of the districts' small industry, handicrafts and industry will account for 40-50 percent of the total value of agricultural and industrial production and 20-30 percent of the manpower in the countryside.

6. Use, improvement and tight management of agricultural and forest land:

By the end of 1990 put all the agricultural and forest land to effective use; find some use for the excavated and dug land; exploit all waste land; and use all of the land on both sides of roads and along dikes, all ponds and lakes and other types of water surfaces. Raise the land use rate by 2.2-2.5 times by totally exploiting the ability to grow winter crops, making winter a main crop season with from 30,000 to 40,000 hectares and extending the cultivated area in the summer season where conditions will permit it. Maintain tight management over agricultural and forest land. Correctly carry out the regulations about land management, particularly about changing agricultural land into capital construction land, and take combined measures to improve farm land; to enrich and improve depleted soil, low fifth-month ricefields and hillside land; and to quickly raise the fertility and productive power of soil of various types.

7. Population and labor:

Properly implement the population policy in the countryside, lower the rate of population increase to less than 1.5 percent annually and send 50,000 people to the new economic zones in Lam Dong and other provinces. Achieve a new division of work for manpower in every production installation, every district and the rural areas as a whole; move from 50,000 to 100,000 laborers to small industrial and handicraft occupations; and send 5,000 laborers from the localities having little land and large population to the hilly areas of Ba Vi, Soc Son and Me Linh Districts to work for the agriculture-forestry economy.

8. Improving the standard of living, building the new countryside:

Gradually raise the food intake level among farmers to 18-20 kilograms/person/month (converted to paddy equivalent) and move toward having reserves lasting 1-2 months and average supply of 4 meters of cotton materials/person/year. By the end of 1990, houses of farmers will be made of bricks and will have tiled roofs; where conditions will be favorable, people will be encouraged to build houses with a second floor in order to save land for housing.

In the next 3-4 years, all villages will have schools, clinics and hospitals that will belong to a network of such facilities being nicely built, libraries, clubs, cultural houses and wired-radio networks. They will have multipurpose roads, a number of axes of asphalted roads and rudimentary and motorized vehicles for convenient public transportation. Popularize early the general-education requirement among village leading cadres, cooperative management cadres and leaders of production and youth units. Develop the mass movement to promote artistic, physical education and sport activities. All cooperatives will have to keep funds for insurance against natural calamities. Take better care of the elderly people, children, wounded soldiers and families of dead heroes; a number of cooperatives that are better off have funds to provide allowances for their retired members. In 1985-1986, put an end to the regular food shortages in the localities that encounter difficulties. Take better care of the people living in hilly areas and of the ethnic minority people. Build in every district an experimental model village that represents the new socialist countryside in order to draw experience from it.

9. Tourism and recreation:

Build the rural areas to become recreational and tourist areas for the benefit of cadres, workers, civil servants and domestic and foreign tourists. Build many attractive parks, gardens with fruit trees and lakes; repair and improve the historical and revolutionary sites in districts and cities. Build the Tram Pagoda Park in Hoai Duc, the national forest in Ba Vi and garden-forests in Suoi Hai, Dong Mo-Nghia Son, Chua Boc, Dai Lai, and so on.

III - Building Districts, Consolidating Relationships

1. Build districts, consolidate and strengthen production installations and improve the agricultural management mechanism.

Continue to fulfill extremely well the task of building districts in accordance with the five objectives set by the Central Committee and to strengthen the district level, by concentrating efforts on the following urgent work:

Continue to properly carry out decentralization in favor of districts and to develop their active role.

Assume leadership over drafting the overall plan and agriculture-forestry plan for 1985 and on that basis reorganize production in each and every cooperative and state enterprise within a district.

Expand all forms of economic integration and joint enterprise among cooperatives and between state enterprises and small industrial and handicraft cooperatives in a district and between the latter's production-enterprise organizations and the friendly localities.

Consolidate and perfect the party committee machinery, administration, sectors, mass organizations and production installations of districts. Immediately perfect their production and business, circulation-distribution and economic and technical services organizations.

In 2 years, 1985-1986, most district party organizations must strive to be recognized as strong ones.

Consolidate state farms and forests and cooperatives. Reorganize the state enterprises in agriculture and forestry. State farms and forests must fully and effectively use all of their land, labor, material and technical base in production and business. Organize integrated production between state farms and forests on the one hand and cooperatives and the family-based economic sector on the other and sign end product contracts with production units and teams of the state-operated agricultural and forestry installations.

Consolidate agricultural, marketing and credit cooperatives; closely combine consolidating the production relationships in the cooperatives with renewing the managerial and decentralizing mechanism. Continue to carry out Decision 154 of the Council of Ministers aimed at perfecting the end product contracting mechanism and concentrating on reconsidering the economic and technical norms and contracting goals; to sign contracts with all production units that are in favorable conditions to work, to consolidate the basic units and to perfect the specialized ones; to reorganize and maintain investment in capital

construction and in building the material and technical base and to determine the reward and punishment procedures for individuals and teams awarded contracts; and to link the system of paying allowances to technical management cadres with the results of production and business of the cooperatives, and the system of material responsibility applicable to cooperatives with that involving the superior-level management and service organs. In 3 years, 1984-1986, bring all of the poor cooperatives to average or good standing and by 1990 have 50 percent of the cooperatives achieve good production and business.

Carry out the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the CPV Central Committee; improve the management mechanism for the agricultural cooperatives; under the leadership of the district and village administration, the congresses of cooperative members are to decide about the cooperatives' plans while the state provides the cooperatives with leadership over drafting their plans through its lever policy about supplying technical materials, economic contracts and various forms of integration and joint enterprise. Prepare very well the necessary conditions for signing and carrying out, beginning with the 1984-1985 winter-spring season, economic contracts with the cooperatives, including contracts dealing with purchases and economic and technical services.

2. Complete the planning work at the district and basic level, determine the optimal economic structure and draft synchronized programs with goals set for agriculture.

In 2 years, 1984-1985, complete the overall and agriculture-forestry plans of districts in the direction of building either agriculture-industry or agriculture-forestry-industry districts. About agriculture-forestry, on the basis of the general plan of the municipality, determine the economic structure of individual districts in the direction of both building sectors making specialized products and combining them with total development of agriculture and forestry. Exploit the strengths of each district in order to boost the making of main-force products and various kinds of special products of great economic value and to create more specialized-cultivation zones producing large quantities of commodities, such as rice-growing zones in Dan Phuong, Hoai Duc, Phuc Tho and Thach That; corn-growing zones in Phuc Tho, Dan Phuong, Gia Lam, Ba Vi and Me Linh; vegetable- and fruit tree-growing zones in Thanh Tri, Tu Liem and Gia Lam; tobacco- and peanut-growing zones in Soc Son, Ba Vi, Me Linh, Dong Anh and Son Tay; fresh water fish-raising zones in Thanh Tri; flower-producing zones in Tu Liem, and so on.

On the basis of district plans, review, supplement and adjust the production direction taken by each cooperative, state farm, state forest and garden of a farmer's family; combine from the beginning crop growing, animal husbandry

and occupations, production with processing, specialized and general business, agriculture-forestry-fishery, production for domestic consumption and export, and the state-operated, collectivized and family-based economic sectors; make strong changes in intensive cultivation, multicropping and total use of available land; and create new positions and strengths for each and every cooperative, with optimal direction to be taken for its production.

Complete early the basic investigation in agriculture; as an immediate task, finish land survey and measurement and investigations in connection with agricultural chemistry and pedology, and agricultural climate. In addition to the general plan, efforts must be concentrated on drafting good sector plans at from municipal to district level, with planning particularly involving water conservancy, farm product processing, electric power, machines, and so on.

On the basis of determining an optimal economic structure, the municipality and districts draw up synchronized programs aimed at the key objectives at the municipal and district levels. As an immediate step, draw up 12 synchronized programs to benefit the municipality as a whole -- involving rice, corn, vegetables, soybean, tobacco, peanut, fruit trees, hogs, fish, commercially raised chickens, afforestation and combining agriculture-forestry with small industry-handicrafts in agriculture -- and to serve as a basis for altering the direction of leadership and guidance, carrying out the direction-seeking program and promoting early new changes in the economic posture of rural Hanoi's agriculture.

3. Adopt in time the economic policies that encourage agriculture.

Purchase price policy:

On the basis of determining rational production expenses and appropriate profits to encourage production, particularly in connection with rice, corn, vegetables, soybean, tobacco, peanut, hogs, fish and other essential commodities, consider and adjust purchase prices in two-way contracts and ensure a rational price proportion between farm commodities and industrial commodities. Agreed prices are applicable to the farm commodities purchased outside of contracts. In the case of some fresh and raw commodities, mostly vegetables, allow cooperatives to sell their products in urban areas, but they must first comply with the contracts they have signed with the state.

Grain policy:

For the grain-producing zones, ensure that farmers have enough to eat and have also some reserves. For the zones that grow vegetables and industrial crops and raise fish but are short of grain, the municipality and districts are to create favorable conditions for practicing intensive cultivation to increase

production in order to maintain a grain-supply balance in every production installation and within districts; at the same time, the state ensures sales of rice as exchange to give farmers enough to eat.

Policy about production of farm commodities for export:

Encourage districts, cities, cooperatives and farmer families to take part in the production of export commodities; in determining the price rates of exchange commodities in contracts dealing with purchases of export commodities, take into consideration the interests of producers, mostly in the case of the commodities of high value, good quality and current demand. In the first few years, with the local export commodities being within the plan goal or exceeding the latter and being outside of the plan concerned, the municipality is to give 70 percent or 100 percent, respectively, of the profits made from export and actually collected in foreign currencies from export operations to districts and production installations for them to build the local economy.

Policy for areas adjacent to the capital having little land for production and areas encountering excessive difficulties in production:

The cooperatives that have very little land for production are allowed to change their production-business direction, to switch to making commodities having great economic values; are assisted in having favorable conditions for associating with other economic installations to get more jobs; enjoy priority in being awarded orders for making small industrial and handicraft goods; enjoy priority in providing laborers recruited into state enterprises; and are assisted in having many favorable conditions for sending laborers to new economic zones.

For the areas that encounter excessive difficulties in production, adopt policies about investment in water conservancy, fertilizers and soil improvement and about change of production direction in order to have favorable conditions for stepping up intensive cultivation, boosting productivity, improving by themselves the standard of living and moving toward making their own commodities.

Policy to encourage crop growing in waste land and bare hills and development of the family-based economy:

Boldly assign land and forest land to cooperatives and families of farmers, cadres, workers and civil servants to promote effective use of waste land and bare hills. Properly implement the policies the state has promulgated to encourage the use of waste land and bare hills. By 1985 finish the task of assigning land and forest land to cooperatives and families of their members, cadres, workers and civil servants.

Policy toward science-technology and management cadres:

Adopt an appropriate policy of encouragement in order to attract scientific research organizations and science-technology and management cadres of the central administration and the municipality and to bring technical and managerial progress into production. Widely apply the system of contracting between agricultural cooperatives and scientific research organizations and science-technology cadres and take an appropriate percentage of the excess value resulting from this brain-power investment in their products to pay fees to the scientific and technical force.

Properly use the force of science-technology cadres of the municipality and districts. Switch most science-technology cadres to the task of carrying out the programs that benefit the basic level, building models, signing contracts with production installations and linking the material responsibility with the end result of production.

Widely apply the system of paying fees from profits of cooperatives in order to link the material responsibility of management cadres with the results of their cooperatives' production and business. Gradually set up unspendable funds of cooperatives and expand the system of paying retirement allowances to cooperative directors. In the first few years, the state provides financial support for paying retirement allowances to cooperative directors equal to what are paid to retired village leading cadres. Study ways to revise early a number of policies applicable to village cadres.

Policy of rewards:

Renew the procedures for giving moral and material rewards to those localities, sectors, production installations, cooperative members, science-technology cadres, management cadres and workers having scored outstanding achievements in production and in serving agricultural production.

The municipality has to adopt early the titles to be awarded to outstanding cooperatives that have achieved good overall and partial performance in production and business.

IV - Building Material and Technical Base

Invest in building the material and technical base for agriculture, ensure balanced aspects for production, quickly bring scientific and technical progress into agriculture and develop the industrial strengths of the capital as they act on agriculture.

Widely carry out the mottoes, "The state and the people work together" and "The central administration, municipality, districts and production installations work together," and ensure proper, concentrated and synchronized investment to modernize early the material and technical bases of agriculture. Pay attention to selecting the fields in which investment is effective and quickly increasing the quantities of commodities.

About water conservancy projects: Make in-depth investment in order to fully develop the capabilities of the present water conservancy works. Invest in building new works; combine the large, medium and small works; use both surface and underground water, combine both natural water flow and power equipment and satisfy both watering and drainage needs; and pay proper attention to the areas that are encountering difficulties, with efforts being first of all concentrated on investing in water conservancy works that serve the production needs for rice, corn, vegetables, tobacco and fish. Achieve watering and drainage in accordance with technical programs in the high-productivity areas and in connection with crops of great economic values.

Finish early such relatively large water conservancy projects as Thanh Diem, Trung Ha, Dien Thuong, Phuong Trach, Cau Nga, Dong My and the system of using waste water to raise fish in Thanh Tri.

Strive to have a basic solution for the waterlogging and drought problem.

Properly invest in construction and protection of dikes, embankments and sluices, including the Red River dike, the new backup dike protecting the urban areas, the Day River dike, the Tich River dike and the Son Tay backup dike, and ensure dike safety.

Ensure different aspects of balanced material conditions for production:

Balanced material conditions for production are to be maintained at all three levels -- municipal, district and basic levels. The municipality ensures balanced conditions in connection with energy (electric power, gasoline, oil and coal), the major technical materials (chemical fertilizers, insecticide, veterinary medicines, commercial feed and technical breeding materials level 1), equipment, machines and tractors. Give priority to ensuring balanced material conditions for the major products and key areas. Attach extreme importance to balanced conditions having to do with various sectors and their interrelations, particularly with agriculture-water conservancy-electric power.

Supply enough electric power to satisfy the need of agricultural production, particularly for the fight against drought and flood.

Make suggestions to the central administration about supplying enough chemical fertilizers in accordance with its plan. The municipality along with districts set up a fund for a reserve of about 10,000 tons of chemical fertilizers and ensure supplying the latter in accordance with technical requirements and crop-growing schedule.

To ensure health requirements and to prevent epidemics, strictly forbid the use of fresh human feces to fertilize crops.

Try to supply enough insecticide and medicines for the prevention and control of harmful insects and veterinary medicines. In addition to what the central administration is to provide, the municipality puts aside about .5-1 million rubles-dollars to import additional insecticide and antibiotics.

Get additional small and large tractors and water pumps; have enough manual and improved tools; make enough improved vehicles and rice threshers. Increase draft power and supply tractors for agriculture.

Quickly apply new scientific and technical progress to production.

Quickly and effectively apply scientific and technical progress. Concentrate efforts on bringing the latter into these fields: reorganizing and revising the economic structure of agriculture, crop cultivation pattern and crop seasons to bring about great economic results; practicing intensive cultivation and raising productivity in crop growing and animal husbandry; improving tools to quickly raise labor productivity. Promote use and improvement of land, afforestation combined with development of agriculture-forestry, exploitation of hilly areas and economic integration in agriculture. Improve organization of agricultural management.

Sign scientific and technical research contracts on direction-finding subjects between production installations and scientific and technical research organs for the purpose of resolving scientific matters of special interest for Hanoi.

Set up on a trial basis a model of scientific integrated production in agriculture. Properly organize integration in order to get assistance from scientific institutes and colleges in favor of agriculture.

Develop the strengths of industry as it acts on agriculture:

Industry within the municipality must uphold its responsibility for serving agriculture. It must provide agriculture with mechanized equipment and semi-mechanized tools and restore the making of spare parts for various farm machines. Strongly develop the industries that process farm products and make consumer goods and building materials in order to have larger quantities of

goods to be exchanged for farm products from farmers and gradually develop the microbiological industry that serves agriculture. All enterprise unions, enterprises and small industrial and handicraft cooperatives, in addition to the task of making the assigned products, must actively select the products they make in order to serve agriculture. Expand the forms of economic integration between industrial enterprises and small industrial and handicraft cooperatives on the one hand and agricultural cooperatives on the other.

V - Party Building, Organization of Cadres

Organize, consolidate and perfect the machinery of the agricultural sector; organize the elementary and advanced training of the leading, management and science-technology cadres in agriculture.

Organize, consolidate and perfect the agricultural machinery, from municipal to basic level. Organize, consolidate and perfect the Agriculture and Water Conservancy Services in order to properly carry out the staff and leadership functions involving agriculture, marine products, forestry, land management and water conservancy.

Draft early plans involving leading, management and science-technology cadres; on that basis have plans for organizing and providing elementary and advanced training to the agricultural cadres of the municipality, districts and villages and form the ranks of cadres having good knowledge, knowing their work, working closely with the basic level, knowing how to organize realistic operational activities and daring to act and to be responsible for their action.

Attach extreme importance to the elementary and advanced training of management and technical and professional cadres, especially directors, head accountants and cadres in charge of plans and technical matters of cooperatives.

Continue to train technical and professional middle-school cadres for the groups that assist the management boards of cooperatives.

Have training plans so as to let all cooperatives from 1990 on have three cadres of college background specialized in crop growing, animal husbandry and economic management, and to raise the background of all directors and chief accountants of cooperatives to college level. Totally rely on colleges to get assistance for the municipality in training these kinds of cadres.

Ceaselessly raise the specialized and professional capabilities of technical and management cadres through realistic leadership, review of work, field trips, learning from progressive models, periodical additional training in specialized matters and additional learning in colleges and scientific institutes. Do your best to provide elementary and advanced training for the specialized

and head-of-sector cadres of the municipality and to form the ranks of technicians having talent and quality in a uniform structure. Strive to make every specialized sector in the rural areas' agriculture reach a progressive level and become representative for the nation as a whole.

Party building: Properly carry on advanced training for cadres and party members in combat determination, self-sufficiency, creativity, revolutionary offensive, sense of organization and discipline and close working with the basic level. Every party chapter must be truly a leadership nucleus for the party at the basic level. Each and every party organization must maintain its activities and strive to become a stable and strong party organization.

PART III

Better Leadership Quality, Effectiveness

1. First of all, there must be deep changes in the entire party organization, sectors and echelons in regard to recognizing the role and characteristics of rural Hanoi's agriculture, from there on raising their responsibility for agriculture in order to turn the resolution of the Municipal CPV Committee on agriculture into positive and realistic action, developing the combined strengths of the capital and moving rural Hanoi's agriculture one step further toward the socialist large-scale production.
2. Materialize early this resolution of the Municipal CPV Committee to turn it into positions and measures to be taken by the party committee echelons, administrations at all levels, sectors and mass organizations as they organize leadership for carrying them out. The Municipal People's Committee must turn it into early state regulations concentrating on approving generalized plans; determining the economic structure of the municipality, districts and cities; ensuring balanced material conditions, mostly such conditions among different sectors; adopting the necessary policies; perfecting the agricultural machineries of the municipality, districts and cities; and improving the work habits so as to make leadership more effective in getting clear-cut results from achieving the assigned goals.
3. Launch a socialist mass movement for emulation in agriculture in all sectors, at all levels and among farmers. In the coming years, concentrate efforts on six emulation movements having to do with water conservancy, intensive cultivation, people planting trees, making goods for export, building the new countryside and industry serving agriculture.
4. The municipality, districts and cities are to have experimental leadership centers to test leadership policies, to draw experience from realities and to prepare for building models necessary for the next steps agriculture is to make in the coming years.

In order to strengthen its leadership over the agricultural work, the Municipal CPV Committee assigns its Standing Committee the task of considering and approving the draft plans, organizing the necessary machineries and ensuring a quick and effective leadership in agriculture.

In the light of the resolution of the 5th Party Congress, the resolutions of the 3rd, 5th and 6th Plenums of the CPV Central Committee and the resolution of the 9th Municipal Party Organization Congress, striving to develop the potentialities and strengths of rural Hanoi's agriculture and to creatively apply the new management mechanisms, the sectors, echelons, cadres, party members, youth union members and people of the capital strengthen their solidarity, bravely struggle, further develop the collective ownership right and resolutely build Hanoi's agriculture to become a progressive agricultural zone, to make one step further toward the socialist large-scale production and to deserve being a place that represents the agriculture of the nation as a whole.

Hanoi, 30 October 1984
The Executive Committee,
Hanoi Municipal Party Organization Committee

5598

CSO: 4209/218

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

ENTERPRISE EFFORTS TO SUPPLY CEMENT MATERIALS NOTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Feb 85 p 2

[Article: "The Material Supplies and Cement Equipment Transport Enterprise Takes the Initiative In supplying Materials, Ensures the Production of 1.55 Million Tons of Cement In 1985"]

[Text] Since the beginning of the year, the Material Supplies and Cement Equipment Transport Enterprise has strengthened its measures, supplied adequate materials to the cement plants and created favorable conditions for producing 1.55 million tons of cement in 1985.

Looking at the need for materials at the plants, during the first days of January the enterprise took the initiative in joining with the coal and transportation and communications sectors to pick up and supply a large volume of materials to the plants. By the end of January, the enterprise had picked up and supplied 9,500 tons of Hong Gai coal, 7,400 tons of Na Duong coal, 2,270 tons of gypsum and 800 tons of slag. Because of having materials left over from the previous year and receiving timely shipments of essential materials, the cement plants are carrying on production normally. During the Tet period, the center and 10 supply stations had people on duty 24 hours a day to control things on time and handle the work. The Ninh Binh supply station, which was established only recently, promptly supplied Hon Gai coal to the Bim Son cement plant so that the plant would not have to shut down the furnaces during the holiday period.

Based on inter-sector balance, it will be difficult to fulfill the plan of producing 1.55 million tons of cement. Realizing this, the enterprise is boldly applying active measures in order to create sources and supply 500,000 tons of materials and equipment to the plants. It is striving to perform satisfactorily the functions of the leading element in producing cement to score achievements in commemoration of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the party and of the other major anniversaries in the year.

11943

CSO: 4209/273

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECTOR COMPLETES, PERFECTS ZONES

Hanoi KY THUAT BUU DIEN TRUYEN THANH in Vietnamese Jul-Aug 84 pp 3-4,35

/Article by Hoang Ban, the deputy chief of the Posts and Telegraph General Department: The Posts and Telegraph Sector Completes the Ho Chi Minh City-Minh Hai Telecommunications Technology Zone and Perfects the Entire Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh City-Minh Hai Landline Telecommunications Line"/

/Text After 6 months of active construction, by 30 June 1984, the posts and telegraph sector had completed construction on the Ho Chi Minh City-Minh Hai telecommunications technology zone. There are 431 km of pole line and dozens of wire pairs, 10 carrier terminal and repeater stations, 8 receiving stations for telecommunications cable systems, 7 protective enclosures, various types of electrical equipment, engines, lead wire systems and lightening arrestors. It also provided 66 communications channels south from Ho Chi Minh City and 15 communications channels from Ca Mau in Minh Hai Province direct to the northern provinces. This work was completed in time to commemorate the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam Trade Union on 28 July 1984, the 29th anniversary of the August Revolution and National Day on 2 September and the 39th traditional day of the posts and telegraph sector on 15 August 1984. In conditions in which there were shortages of materials, labor and capital and a lack of synchronization, in which there were hundreds of kilometers of muddy fields, many large orchards and many streams and ditches where the telecommunications and power poles had to be raised and connected and the necessary elevation had to be maintained and in which the rear service was far away, there was a shortage of vehicles and gasoline and living conditions were difficult, the units directly participating in this work followed the phenomena closely, relied on the echelons, sectors and local people along the route, overcame the various difficulties, completed the project on 28 June 1984, 2 days ahead of the 30 June 1984 target date and before the start of the storm season, and put the project into operation. The units participating directly in this work included Posts and Telegraph Project Corporation 2, Telecommunications Center 3, the Posts and Telegraph Materials Corporation, the Posts and Telegraph Concrete

Materials Enterprise, the Telecommunications Project 3 management board, the Posts and Telegraph Planning Institute, the capital construction departments, other institutions directly subordinate to the Posts and Telegraph General Department, the provincial posts and telegraph offices and the cities along this route. More than 10,000 technical workers in the sector were mobilized, and more than 11,000 outside laborers were hired. Thousands of tons of materials and hundreds of tons of cement posts, wire, machinery, beams and porcelain items were mobilized from many sources to support the project.

By completing this telecommunications technology zone and connecting it to the Danang-Ho Chi Minh City telecommunications technology zone, which was put into operation in June 1983, and the Hanoi-Danang Telecommunications Zone, which was put into operation in June 1982, the posts and telegraph sector has completed and perfected things, created basic conditions and manifested the capacity of the country's longest and largest telecommunications project running from the north to the south--the Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh City-Minh Hai project, one of the country's key projects. There are 2,145 km of pole line, 11,900 km of wire pairs, 32 carrier terminal repeater stations, more than 50 protective enclosures, many inter-station equipment systems, and many sources of power, work facilities and activity buildings. There are 66 communications channels along the route consisting of 104,000 channel/km of communication using more modern and uniform equipment. Interfacing of channels, terminals and repeaters have all been transistorized and miniaturized. This has increased the effectiveness of the three long-distance (Hanoi-Danang-Ho Chi Minh City) telegraph and telephone centers and by passing the Hanoi-Danang-Ho Chi Minh City telephone exchanges already existing (both inter and intra-province). The telecommunications formulas--wire, microwave and short-wave radio (with landlines the key element)--have been coordinated more closely. The large telecommunications lines have been strengthened and the three new regional centers, the provincial, municipal and special zone centers and the exchanges of the districts, cities and economic, national defense and security bases have been linked. The provinces, cities, special zones, districts, towns and bases can now use the telegraph and telephone to contact the center and Hanoi and each other directly. This will strengthen international telecommunications and support the transmission of NHAN DAN and QUAN DOI NHAN DAN to Danang and Ho Chi Minh City more quickly, accurately and safely. And this will expand support to enable the people to follow the planning tasks and support requirements approved by the Council of Ministers. With the above telecommunications landlines, there are 3 to 15 carrier wave channels between the center and the provinces along Highway 1A and the provinces in the Central Highlands and in eastern and western Nam Bo; there are 45 channels between Hanoi and Danang; and there are 45 dedicated channels between Danang and Ho Chi Minh City. With these communications we will exploit the capabilities for organizing direct carrier wave communications between the center and Hanoi and many districts, towns and key bases. We will expand ordinary telegraph and teletype activities to ensure greater speed, accuracy, safety and secrecy than before.

The above victory marks another important step forward for the posts and telegraph sector and confirms the correctness of the sector's policy of "solidifying, improving, fully exploiting and expanding the telecommunications network" based on the party's guideline of "modernize gradually and have key points." Giving priority to solidifying and expanding the landline telecommunications system and the key telecommunications means is a correct policy. The Highway 1A landline project was built in stages from 1977 to 1979. Beginning with the single crossarm poles from Vinh in Nghe Tinh Province to Ho Chi Minh City and Minh Hai, which was connected to the existing telecommunications landlines, we installed the second and third crossarms, strengthened the poles, provided additional equipment, gradually installed telecommunications equipment and power sources and built guard posts and activity buildings based on the actual capabilities. This was done in time to satisfy the support requirements in the new situation. During the period 1982 to 1984, the project implemented, completed and perfected each element by mobilizing the entire sector and relying on the localities along the route based on the guideline "by our own means, that is, making maximum use of the existing network and equipment, repair and restore the old equipment, build new bases and use the bases already completed, promptly test the new bases and quickly put them into operation." Because of following this guideline, the effects of the project were soon manifested.

As compared with 1975, the country's long-distance telegraph and telephone capabilities have now increased many fold. Things have been perfected, and they are much more stable. Because of organizing the three regional telegraph and telephone centers, the capacity of the equipment all along Highway 1A has been exploited fully and there is a large volume of telegraph and telephone traffic between the Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh centers and between provinces and cities throughout the country. Also, the quality is better. But this has not affected the volume of telegraph and telephone traffic of the old exchanges (inter and intra-province), that is, Hanoi, Danang and Ho Chi Minh City. Since June 1983, the volume of telephone traffic between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City has averaged 326 calls a day. This is double the number in the past and is 2.5 times greater as compared with 1979. Inter-province telephone traffic routed through the regional number of calls per day for Hanoi, Danang and Ho Chi Minh City was approximately 200 calls. Now, the daily average has increased to 372, an increase of 86 percent. The volume of telegraph traffic between the provinces and cities along this telecommunications route has also increased rapidly. In the first quarter of 1983, in the 10 provinces from Thanh Hoa on south, 153,000 telegrams were sent, an increase of 1.5 to 2 times as compared with before. At the same time, the Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh telephone exchanges have handled thousands of inter-province calls a day. The Danang exchange handles hundreds of calls a day.

For more than 7 years now, in building the Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh City-Minh Hai landline telecommunications project, we have affirmed the key position of landline telecommunications both now and in the future. In this process, the posts and telegraph sector has learned many good lessons. In planning networks, the party's and state's lines and policies must be understood thoroughly and implemented resolutely. The telecommunications and liaison bases must be gradually modernized, and there must be key points. In organizing construction on the large telecommunications projects, particularly the long-distance landline projects, we must concentrate on finishing each element, mobilize all the forces, have great resolve, build and put projects into operation and continue to perfect management, operations and control in using the equipment and networks. To support telecommunications and liaison, the technical and professional management standards of the cadres and workers must be raised quickly based on the new requirements. The procedures, regulations and rules must be complied with strictly. The spirit of collective discipline and responsibility and socialist cooperation must be heightened throughout the network. The entire route, from the major centers to the small exchanges, must be maintained. The people at the units must use the equipment in a synchronized and harmonious manner. Through this, the thousands of cadres and workers in the sector will be strengthened and will mature well.

However, the telecommunications and liaison requirements are increasing constantly, there are still many difficult conditions, the geographical and climatic situation is complex and the ranks of the cadres are limited. At the same time, world telecommunications and liaison technology is making notable advances. In the face of this, to solidify and exploit the capabilities of the entire Highway 1A landline telecommunications and liaison line based on the need to perfect, stabilize and strengthen things and make things safe, the entire posts and telegraph sector must make a great effort. It must solidify the intra-provincial telecommunications installations and the exchanges of the agencies and enterprises nationwide. It must revamp the various telecommunications formulas such as microwave, shortwave radio and satellite. It must provide capable and close support to landline telecommunications, particularly in times of disaster. Protecting the telecommunications landlines along this route is extremely important. This must be promoted based on the good results and experiences in the past period at the posts and telegraph units and localities nationwide.

With the wonderful traditions of the sector and with the achievements scored and the lessons learned, as we approach the major anniversaries in 1984 and 1985, the entire posts and telegraph sector is resolved to build on the initial successes, carry out the remaining tasks well, actively solidify and perfect the Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh City-Minh Hai landline telecommunications line and provide even better support to building and defending our socialist fatherland.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

QUY NHON PORT USES PIECEWORK SYSTEM TO INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "Quy Nhon Port Organizes Cargo Handling Efficiently"]

[Text] Quy Nhon Port in Nghia Binh Province has organized the production chain efficiently and used the piecework system as a lever to stimulate labor productivity. The port consists of a coordination office, a mechanized unit, stevedore forces and an element of the commercial warehouse service. It has established a cargo handling coordination zone and a production chain, centralized things on a command center and efficiently implemented the cargo handling plans each shift and each day. Starting with six cargo handling teams, the port has reorganized them into nine teams that function like a production chain. The number of workers has not increased and the labor norms for each shift have not been reduced, but cargo handling productivity per worker has clearly increased. Thus, the port has handled an average of 860 tons of cargo per ship.

Paying piecework wages to workers directly involved in production (including machine repair and project construction workers) as well as to management cadres and indirect production personnel and paying bonuses promptly after each production shift to the teams and units that exceeded the norms are factors that have helped increase labor productivity and linked responsibilities between the direct production forces and the management offices and boards. As compared with the previous year, the number of port workers has decreased 12 percent, but cargo handling output has increased 65 percent.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

EXCESSIVE DRINKING TERMED SERIOUS SOCIAL PROBLEM

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 30 Dec 84 p 1

[Saigon People's Forum column: "Depraved Carousing Is a Worry of Many Families; Restricting Alcohol Production is the Best Way To End the Evil of Carousing"]

[Text] For a long time now, via the "Saigon People's Forum" column many readers have written letters to contribute opinions about the serious harm done by the evil of depraved carousing. We believe that they are very sincere, serious voices of people of good will, kind wives, and the close friends of people who drink alcoholic beverages.

Many hospitals in the city have received many extremely dangerous emergency cases caused by alcohol. Drunken drivers hit pedestrians and endanger the lives of other people as well as their own. They are an additional burden on the state and waste the efforts of doctors and hospitals.

As for their families, when they are drunk they upset their wives, children, parents, and neighbors. In our locality, Long Binh village in Thu Duc District, there are a considerable number of instances of drunken carousing and arguments, which occur over and over. But a number of people still view that situation lightly -- "who needs to pay attention to drunks?" We believe that that is a very distorted attitude. If we do not pay adequate attention to such phenomena our children will be influenced.

At a time when our city is economizing in order to build, and is making urgent preparations in all regards to commemorate 10 years of liberation, we recommend that the popular organizations, governmental administrations, and localities pay attention to bringing an end to the evil of depraved carousing. By doing so they will also contribute to the enterprise of building the new socialist man. While carrying out the education of the victims of alcohol we must also pay adequate attention to moonshining (although by the families themselves) and the management and limitation of gathering places for carousing in the localities. If that is done the evil of carousing will gradually be reduced.

Nguyen Tan Chuong
(Long Buu hamlet,
Long Binh village,
Thu Duc District)

Something that we laborers find upsetting is that in recent years the evil of carousing has steadily developed in the city, especially among youths. People drink alcohol everywhere. Those who have money spend 5,000 to 10,000 dong on parties in restaurants and cafes. Those with little money sit at sidewalk stands and drink "ordinary" whiskey at 30 to 40 dong per liter. We do not dare speak of a medical concern: how does alcohol devastate the body? We are only speaking of social life. A nation cannot be rich and strong if most of the workers are fond of carousing. A family can never have happiness if a father, a husband, or a child is an alcoholic, for their love of carousing and alcoholism will lead them to depravity in life and laziness toward labor, which is a very short step away from committing crimes.

It is a contradiction that at a time when our city is endeavoring to build a new way of life on every street there are places which sell alcohol, if not operated by the state then by private individuals. At a time when many families and laborers are still poor and do not have enough rice to eat the moneshine stills every day "swallow" tons of rice.

The situation in other countries has shown that when the production of alcohol steadily increases and more and more people drink alcohol, the level of the society's cultural standard falls. Thus in bringing an end to the evil of carousing nothing could be better than absolutely forbidding private individuals to produce alcohol. Anyone who does so should be dealt with appropriately. The state should also reduce its draft beer production expenditures and set aside the grain used for that purpose to produce other, more essential products, while restricting the selling of alcohol at restaurants. That may notably reduce incomes but from the point of view of the common benefit of society as a whole, the results will be very great.

I hope that the responsible organs will review that matter in order to create conditions for us to contribute to building a wholesome society and a new culture, and to teach our children to become people who are useful to society and the nation.

Nguyen Ngoc Hanh
(Subprecinct 8, Precinct 1)

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

HO CHI MINH CITY ISSUES STIPULATION OF MUSICAL PERFORMANCES

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 15 Nov 84 p 4

[Article: "Culture and Information Service Issues Stipulation: Ensure Balance Between Music and Other Fields of Art in Cultural Centers and Clubs"]

[Text] In the past a number of cultural centers and clubs of municipal level groups and precincts and districts received permission from the Culture and Information Service to organize professional musical activities, but they had to be organized simultaneously with other activities in accordance with the functions of a cultural center and club.

In reality, these places placed too much emphasis on professional musical activities and mass music for business income (performed by singing groups). In general, musical activities have taken up six or seven nights a week and have infringed on other activities in cultural centers and clubs, causing a distorted impression for most of the masses coming for pleasure. To correct this situation, with a view toward satisfactorily carrying out the spirit of Resolution 159 from the Council of Ministers, Directive no 10 from the Ministry of Culture, and Directive no 03 from the municipal party committee, the Culture and Information Service recently issued a specific stipulation on musical activities in cultural centers and clubs:

Henceforth, cultural centers and clubs may organize only three nights of musical activities (including professional music and mass music for income) a week. For remaining nights, cultural centers and clubs should replace forms and types of music with other art forms and types such as stage performances, dance, etc. At the same time, they should strengthen organization of other activities with a view toward creating balance between various art forms and types and making the content of the activities of cultural centers and clubs increasingly rich and diverse.

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