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AUSTRALIA

HAYDEN ON FLOW OF INTELLIGENCE TO NEW ZEALAND

BK071113 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 14 Feb 85 p 1

[By Niki Savva]

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden made it clear yesterday that the United States had little choice but to continue supplying Australia with intelligence data.

If it did not, then two of the most important U.S. defence facilities here--probably as important as any in the world--would have to close down.

"So fairly obviously there would be no suspension of intelligence," he said. "They (the joint facilities) are functioning and functioning effectively."

Mr Hayden also indicated: Australia's intelligence links with New Zealand will be reviewed if the U.S. breaks its connections with the New Zealand Government in retaliation against its ban on nuclear warships.

Australia had a right to pass on any information gathered by Australia, but the matter will have to be sorted out.

On intelligence sharing with New Zealand, the government has a problem in trying to sort out what is strictly Australian data, and what is received from the U.S. especially after it has passed from its raw stages into the analytical form.

Mr Hayden was commenting on a report that the U.S. had stopped providing New Zealand with routine signals intelligence. The report, in the latest edition of the London-based JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY, said the intelligence, obtained from monitoring radio traffic in the Pacific, was usually shared between the U.S., Australia, Canada, Britain and New Zealand.

Wellington is routinely responsible for collecting information in the south-east Pacific but, according to the magazine, New Zealand's participation was, in fact, more token than. [As published]

Mr Hayden would not confirm the U.S. actions, saying it was up to either the U.S. or New Zealand to announce, but he said it was a matter which he and the

minister for defence, Mr Beazley, would have to look at in line with Tuesday's cabinet decision.

Mr Hawke announced on Tuesday night that Mr Hayden and Mr Beazley would prepare a paper for cabinet on the future practical application of Anzus.

Mr Hayden said at a press conference called to discuss his meeting with the U.N. Secretary General Mr de Cuellar, that intelligence exchanges between Australia and the U.S. were satisfactory.

The exchanges between Australia and the U.S. would have to continue, otherwise two of America's most important facilities in Australia--which he did not name--would have to close down.

"Obviously if the Americans decided they were to suspend intelligence to New Zealand, and they continued, as they will continue, providing us with intelligence, there will be implications there we will sort out," he said.

"We also gather our own intelligence and that is our intelligence. We have a right to share it with New Zealand. And we will sort out what the association will be with New Zealand."

Mr Hayden said no one should be under any illusions about the Australian Government's attitude towards New Zealand. There were historical, cultural and trade reasons for the close links.

There were "deep, sensibly sentimental reasons" which he was sure the New Zealanders reciprocated.

"As far as I am personally concerned, nothing has occurred or is likely to occur which would in any way impair or depreciate that very deep commitment I have towards New Zealand," he said.

Mr Hayden said intelligence collected by Australia, and that which the Americans supplied were in different categories.

"But if we get intelligence, then it's our sovereign right to determine what we will do with it, and that's one of the things we will look at in this paper," he said.

"I have very clear attitudes as to what our practices should be but I am only one person in the team."

Though Mr Hayden did not confirm the Americans' suspension, he said the U.S. had guaranteed to advise Australia of any initiatives "in sufficient time."

CSO: 4200/609

AUSTRALIA

WEEKLY ANALYZES LIKELIHOOD OF CHALLENGES TO HAWKE LEADERSHIP

BK271614 Sydney THE BULLETIN in English 19 Feb 85 pp 24-26

[By Richard Farmer]

[Text] A challenge to the leadership of Prime Minister Bob Hawke and the introduction of new taxes on capital are more likely as the result of bickering within the Labor Party on Australia's relations with the United States.

Hawke arrived home this week, from his visit to Washington, with his reputation for leadership in tatters and the prospect of facing reverses over not only foreign policy but a whole range of key issues.

Hawke must show considerable firmness to extinguish the rebellion he allowed to flare by refusing to confront his critics within the party before visiting the United States.

It was Hawke's decision 2 weeks ago not to defend full-bloodedly his decision to write critically to New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange that encouraged Hawke's opponents to embarrass him on the question of Australian involvement in American MX missile testing.

Now, the criticism of the U.S. and of the prime minister for allegedly pandering to it has reached the point where he might have to put his job on the line to put an end to it.

Education Minister Susan Ryan presents Hawke with the perfect opportunity to take the first of the necessary tough actions. She must at least be banished from the cabinet to the outer ministry if he is to remain a credible leader.

Ryan's challenge to prime ministerial authority was brazen and direct. While Hawke was in Los Angeles speaking of the ANZUS defence alliance never being in better shape, Ryan was calling in Canberra for it to be reviewed by the government because its provisions were contrary to the Australian Labor Party's belief in peace and nuclear disarmament.

The Hawke government carried out just such a review early in its first term. Cabinet solidarity will mean nothing if a senior minister can disown the decision endorsing ANZUS which the government made after that review.

Ryan's offence certainly is greater than that which led Hawke to banish Stewart West to the outer ministry when he refused to be bound by the government's uranium mining policy. Failure to treat her in the same way as West would give a new boldness to ministers to continue undermining Hawke's authority.

Treasurer Paul Keating clearly sees the problems in store if prime ministerial vacillation continues. His approach last week was to try to abuse his colleagues into silence.

Keating urged the "fourth-graders" to remember their place.

While Ryan is officially in the first grade, Keating will have noted that she did nothing to defend him before the Australian Capital Territory party council which passed a resolution attacking his roar for silence.

With major battles to come over the taxation system review and curbing government spending, the treasurer knows the danger of not stopping the rot. And the only way that can happen is for Hawke to stand firm.

Labor prime ministers are, unfortunately, more restrained by their party environment in taking disciplinary action than are their conservative counterparts. The backdown on the MX missile tests was the result of one of those restraints. Passions within the party were so strong that a special federal conference would have been called. At such a conference, the review which Ryan supports of the whole American alliance would have taken place. Party officials feared that Hawke would not have the numbers at such a conference. Hawke was not prepared to take the risk.

A second restraint comes from the caucus of the parliamentary Labor Party. It makes the rules which decide how a Labor government runs--among them those which govern the sacking of a minister.

Prime ministerial power is fettered by the need for the action to be taken by all four leaders and deputies of the House of Representatives and Senate. For the leadership to act in a way contrary to the majority wishes is, however, impossible because the caucus could simply re-elect the sacked minister.

That is a risk Hawke need not take.

In the caucus, he probably could have got the numbers to prevail on MX missiles. Hawke would almost certainly have the numbers in any vote about the need for Australia to preserve the ANZUS alliance. But he might not be able to get caucus to endorse dismissal of Ryan. Hence the alternative of demotion to the outer minister, a decision not easily reversed by the parliamentary party.

Many will urge Hawke to do nothing. Problems within the Labor Party do have a habit of eventually going away. But those involving relations with the U.S. in the 20 or so years since the North West Cape Agreement have only done so after firmness from the leadership.

Gough Whitlam, as leader of the opposition, regularly had his job on the line to defeat just such challenges as Hawke is facing. Labor's left, it seems, can be controlled in no other way.

The attack on Hawke (which really is an attack on what sort of government Labor should have) probably will take a different form in the next few weeks. The new thrust will probably be disguised in demands for better forms of consultation and involvement of all party members in the decision-making process.

The end result will be the same. The crunch is unavoidable.

The Left, aided and abetted by some idealistic and impractical members of other factions, will try to force through decisions which Hawke knows would make the continuation of his government difficult--if not impossible. The taxation review will be one of those battlefields.

There is within the Labor Party an ideological commitment to death duties, gift duties and wealth tax. That such taxes probably would spell defeat at an election is for many party members a secondary consideration. They would get a warm inner glow at being beaten for what they think is the right thing to do.

Governing under such conditions is for Hawke like walking through a minefield. But walking timidly does not make stepping on a mine less likely. The bold course would be to explain forcefully what he wants his government to achieve and to follow the Whitlam example of having his leadership reaffirmed.

The events of the past fortnight might just have persuaded Hawke that such boldness is required.

CSO: 4200/609

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

FREMANTLE PORT QUESTION--Perth, Australia, 8 March (AFP)--Western Australia State Premier Brian Burke today said Fremantle would not be allowed to become a home port for U.S. nuclear ships. He was commenting on reports that Fremantle, the major port in western Australia, may become a home port for U.S. ships if their port in the Philippines was no longer viable. Mr Burke said he supported the federal government's policy that U.S. ships should be welcomed but not home based here. He said he was not aware of any request from Washington for its ships to be based in Fremantle. Australia, New Zealand and the United States are linked in the ANZUS defense alliance, currently under strain over a New Zealand ban on U.S. nuclear warships. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1536 GMT 8 Mar 85 HK]

AMBASSADOR TO INDONESIA--A former defense minister, Mr Bill Morrison, is Australia's new ambassador to Indonesia. The appointment was announced today by the foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden. Mr Morrison, who had been in Federal Parliament since 1969, did not contest his seat at the last election in December. Before entering Parliament, he was a career diplomat, having spent time in the Soviet Union, Thailand, the United States, and Malaysia. In 1972, he was appointed minister for external territories and science in the Whitlam Labor government and served in 1975 as defense minister. Mr Morrison has had a long association with Indonesia, having made his first official visit in 1956 and his latest in 1983 as leader of an Australian parliamentary delegation. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Feb 85 BK]

WHEAT SALES TO USSR--Australia has sold nearly 1 million tonnes of wheat to the Soviet Union and renewed an annual contract with Japan worth almost another 1 million tonnes. The Wheat Board's general manager, Mr (Sandhurst), says the two contracts are particularly significant as they come at a time when the world markets are being oversupplied. He says the contracts provide further evidence of the marketing advantages of Australia's strict quality- and variety- control procedures. Both sales are for prompt shipment and follow continued negotiations with the buyers. The Soviet purchase includes 450,000 tonnes of (?pea) wheat--the first time it has bought that type of grain. Mr (Sandhurst) says the Wheat Board is actively making sales and organizing shipping programs to handle estimated exports of 15 million tonnes of wheat this year. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 13 Feb 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/609

BRUNEI

INDIANS APPEAL TO MAHATHIR OVER VISA REQUIREMENT

BK281615 Kuala Belait THE BURNEO BULLETIN in English 9 Feb 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Indian businessmen in Brunei say they are being severely hit by a tit-for-tat visa rule imposed by the Malaysian government.

And they have appealed to Malaysia's Prime Minister, Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad, for help.

Since last August, Indian nationals have needed visas to enter Malaysia.

Malaysia's move was in response to the Indian Government's imposition of visa requirements on Malaysia and other Commonwealth countries following the Sikh troubles in Punjab.

But the Indian business community in Brunei claims most visa applications have so far gone unanswered.

The 53-member Indian chamber appealed to the Malaysian High Commission in Brunei but was told that all visa applications had been referred to Kuala Lumpur in accordance with government policy.

So the chamber presented its case to Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir in a letter.

They said a large number of visa applications to the Malaysian High Commission in Brunei had not been "favoured legitimately," to date.

A spokesman for the Malaysian High Commission in Brunei said: "We have explained that we are following instructions from our government and that visa applications for Indians have been referred to the immigration authority in Kuala Lumpur.

"These are being vetted in the normal way and not deliberately held up."

CSO: 4200/630

CAMBODIA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 11-17 FEB, 25 FEB-3 MAR

11-17 February

BK181035 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 11-17 February:

National level: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 11 February reports that peasants all over Cambodia had harvested more than 55 percent of rice crops by mid-January. The leading localities were Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province which had reaped 99 percent, Kampot 98 percent, Kompong Chhnang over 70 percent, Prey Veng 80 percent, Kompong Cham 62 percent, and Battambang 30 percent of the rice transplanted during the previous cropping season. According to Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1105 GMT on 13 February, by mid-January peasants across Cambodia had plowed 42,700 hectares of land, raised 11,200 hectares of rice seedlings, and transplanted 52,500 hectares of rice, including 10,000 hectares of high-yielding IR-36 rice variety. This represented 35 percent of the area earmarked for the dry-season rice cropping. Taking the lead were the provinces of Prey Veng, Kandal, Kompong Cham, and Takeo which had planted rice on 14,000 hectares, 12,000 hectares, 10,000 hectares, and 9,000 hectares respectively.

Battambang Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0443 GMT on 17 February reports that by the end of January peasants of this province had sold the state 5,500 metric tons of surplus paddy.

Kampot Province: According to Phnom Penh Domestic Service 14 February 0430 GMT cast, the provincial trade service has so far purchased 499 metric tons of paddy from peasants, of which 313 metric tons have already been stored in state-owned silos. SPK English at 1105 GMT on 13 February notes that Kampot Province has fulfilled the harvest of 95,908 hectares of monsoon rice. For the dry season, it plans to grow 2,000 hectares. The peasants also planted 21,300 hectares of subsidiary food crops and 8,000 hectares of industrial crops. Moreover, 38,600 bushes of pepper were grown in the province.

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 12 February reports that peasants of Leuk Dek District have so far planted

over 500 hectares of dry-season rice, including more than 300 hectares of IR-36 rice variety. SPK in French at 0443 GMT on 17 February says that by the end of January peasants of S'ang District had sowed 680 hectares of rice and transplanted seedlings on 2,270 hectares while growing 1,360 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops. The district plans to grow 5,800 hectares of rice, including 3,000 hectares of IR-36 rice variety, during the current dry season. The population of S'ang District also repaired dikes to provide water for nearly 1,200 hectares and collected 30,400 metric tons of natural fertilizer.

Kompong Cham Province: The national radio in its 13 February 1300 GMT cast reports that by the end of January peasants of the province had transplanted more than 10,000 hectares of dry-season rice.

Kompong Chhnang Province: According to Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 13 February, more than 22,600 hectares, or 70 percent, of rice had been harvested by mid-January with a total yield of more than 24,700 metric tons. More than 750 hectares of dry-season rice have so far been transplanted and another 130 hectares broadcast. Moreover, more than 1,700 hectares of subsidiary food crops and 110 hectares of industrial crops have been planted.

Kompong Speu Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 12 February reveals that the provincial trade service had purchased more than 100 metric tons of paddy from the peasants by 20 January. In another report, Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 16 February says that by 10 February peasants in the province had harvested more than 25,000 hectares of rice out of the 57,450 hectares planted during the last cropping season. They had reaped 23,470 metric tons of paddy, or 71.82 percent of plan. They have so far planted more than 800 hectares of dry-season rice and more than 800 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Kompong Som municipality: SPK in French at 0443 GMT on 17 February reports that peasants of this port city had reaped 8,600 hectares of rainy season rice by the end of January. They are now growing dry-season rice on 150 hectares of land.

Kompong Thom Province: According to Phnom Penh radio's 16 February 0430 GMT cast, the provincial trade service had purchased more than 225 metric tons of surplus paddy from the peasants by 10 January.

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 15 February carries an interview with Mam Heng, vice chairman of the provincial people's revolutionary committee, who reveals that despite droughts and floods, 187,163 hectares, or 85 percent of plan, were put under crops in 1984. He also reports that there were 194,966 head of cattle and 78,124 pigs; 1,041 metric tons of fish and 50 metric tons of prawns were caught; and 49,000 metric tons of surplus paddy were sold to the state in 1984.

Pursat Province: SPK in English at 1103 GMT on 11 February reveals that peasants in Phnum Kravanh District have made considerable achievements in national defense and construction. Despite droughts and floods, they

planted 4,580 hectares of rice and 237 hectares of subsidiary food crops last year. Moreover, they sold 1,030 metric tons of surplus paddy to the state. Progress has also been made in forestry with the production of 2,200 cubic meters of timber. The same SPK report adds that up to mid-January, solidarity production groups in Bakan District had reaped some 12,300 hectares of rice. Meanwhile, they put 103 hectares under dry-season paddy, or 57 percent of the target. By the end of last month, solidarity fishing groups in Pursat Province had netted 600 metric tons of fish. In the last fishing season, the groups made a catch of 5,910 metric tons. They plan to net 7,000 metric tons this season.

Siem Reap Province: At 0430 GMT on 12 February the national radio reports that by the third week of January, peasants in the province had sold more than 4,000 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Svay Rieng Province: SPK in French at 0412 GMT on 13 February notes that solidarity production groups of the province last year put only 82,200 hectares under rice and 8,400 hectares under subsidiary food crops because of natural calamities. Yet the peasantry sold 20,200 metric tons of surplus paddy to the state. They turned 3,200 hectares of wasteland into ricefields and kept 108,800 head of cattle.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh radio reports in its 13 February 0430 GMT cast that by mid-January, over 1,000 hectares of rainy season rice had been harvested and over 1,000 hectares of dry-season rice planted. In its 14 February 0430 GMT cast, the national radio reveals that peasants of Kaoh Andet District had plowed more than 900 hectares of land for dry-season rice, sowed nearly 700 hectares of rice, and transplanted hundreds of other hectares by early January. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 14 February reports that the peasants of Prey Kabbas District had harvested nearly 7,000 hectares of rainy season rice and reclaimed nearly 600 hectares of land for dry-season cropping by mid-January. In its 16 February 1300 GMT cast, Phnom Penh radio adds that the provincial trade service had purchased more than 1,600 metric tons of surplus paddy from peasants by the end of January.

25 February-3 March

BK041058 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 25 February-3 March:

National level: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 25 February reports that fishing groups throughout the country caught 23,000 metric tons of fish during this season. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0436 GMT on 25 February notes that at the beginning of February, peasants throughout the country had harvested over 714,420 hectares of rice, including more than 6,300 hectares of IR-36 rice. In the same period, they planted more than 71,800 hectares of dry season rice.

Kompong Cham Province: SPK in French at 1156 GMT on 25 February reports that by mid-February, peasants in Kompong Cham Province have transplanted 14,900 hectares of dry season rice or 74 percent of the plan. Peasants in Kang Meas, Cheung Prey, and Srei Santhor Districts have planted 2,900 hectares, 3,700 hectares, and 2,100 hectares of rice respectively. Peasants in the province have also planted 6,700 hectares of tobacco, 300 hectares of corn, 620 hectares of beans, 660 hectares of peanuts, 172 hectares of cotton, 230 hectares of sugar cane, and over 1,000 hectares of subsidiary crops. The provincial agricultural service has helped peasants spray insecticide over 410 hectares of crops and irrigated over 1,000 hectares of land. It has also prepared hundreds of metric tons of chemical fertilizer to provide to the people in this dry season. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1058 GMT on 2 March states that by mid-February, solidarity fishing groups in the province had caught 3,900 metric tons of fish or 88 percent of the 1984-85 plan. This was up by 150 metric tons over the same period last year. Most of the catch was processed into 80 metric tons of fermented fish and 90,000 liters of fish sauce. The groups also raise fish, holding more than 70,000 fish of various species in seven ponds and 70 raft-mounted tanks. Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0430 GMT on 25 February reports that since the beginning of 1985, the provincial forestry service has produced over 1,000 cubic meters of logs and sawn wood, thousands of bamboo sticks, 340 bundles of firewood, 51 metric tons of charcoal, and over 1 metric ton of liquid resin.

Battambang Province: SPK in French at 0411 GMT on 26 February notes that last year, peasants in the province planted 180,400 hectares of rice. There were 133,400 head of cattle in 1984. Phnom Penh domestic at 0430 GMT on 1 March says that over 176,000 metric tons of paddy were bought from peasants in the province in 1984.

Takeo Province: SPK in French at 0407 GMT on 26 February reports that by mid-February, peasants in the province had transplanted over 20,000 hectares of rice or 60 percent of the plan for this dry season. Angkor Borei and Treang Districts have respectively planted 4,800 hectares and 4,000 hectares of rice. Peasants in the province have also planted 500 hectares of beans, 400 hectares of cassava, and 700 hectares of vegetables. The provincial agricultural service has also provided 1,300 metric tons of chemical fertilizers to peasants. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 1 March reports that peasants in Treang District sold 168 metric tons of surplus paddy to the state. The radio at 0430 GMT on 2 March notes that by early February, the state had bought over 340 metric tons of paddy from peasants in Samraong District.

Kompong Chhnang Province: SPK in English at 1053 GMT on 28 February reports that peasants in the province have built and strengthened several irrigation networks to water 1,600 hectares of dry season rice. Besides, nearly 900 other hectares are watered by pumping machines, pedal pumps, and other rudimentary means of irrigation. SPK in French at 0440 GMT on 28 February reports that by mid-February, peasants in the province had transplanted 2,600 hectares of dry season rice or 43 percent of the plan. They had also planted 2,600 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops. During the same

period, peasants in the province harvested 23,600 hectares of rainy season rice with an average yield of over 1 metric ton per hectare. SPK in English at 1053 GMT on 28 February reports that by early February, peasants in Kompong Leng District had reaped 7,040 hectares of monsoon rice including 810 hectares of short-term rice and 610 hectares of medium-term rice. Moreover, they raised rice seedlings on 252 hectares for this current dry-season farming and transplanted 650 hectares. They also put 100 other hectares under subsidiary food and industrial crops. Meanwhile in Kompong Tralach District, peasants planted rice on 1,030 hectares and raised rice shoots of the high-yielding IR-36 strain on 182 hectares. They also planted 355 hectares with subsidiary crops.

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1115 GMT on 2 March reports that peasants in Leuk Dek District have transplanted over 500 hectares of dry season rice. They plan to grow nearly 2,000 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops. They have also harvested 200 hectares of rainy season rice. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 25 February notes that by the end of January, peasants in Ponhea Loe District have transplanted over 1,300 hectares of dry season rice or 67 percent of the plan. At 0430 GMT on 27 February the radio notes that by the end of February, peasants in S'ang District had transplanted 3,900 hectares out of the planned 5,800 hectares of dry season rice.

Kampot Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 25 February reports that from the beginning of January to the middle of February, the trade service in Kampot Province had bought over 4,000 metric tons of paddy from the people.

Pursat Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 26 February reports that in January, the provincial veterinary service vaccinated almost 10,000 head of cattle against various diseases.

Kompong Speu Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 26 February notes that by 20 February, the provincial trade service had bought over 700 metric tons of paddy from peasants.

CSO: 4212/49

CAMBODIA

PRK LEADERS THANK HUNGARIAN RULERS FOR GREETINGS

BK151624 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, have recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee [MSZMP], Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic [HPR], and Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the HPR, for their greetings on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the Cambodian people's National Day of 7 January. The message stresses:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the KPRP, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the people of Cambodia, we would like to express deep thanks to you for the sincere greetings you sent us on the occasion of our National Day.

We highly appreciate the friendly relations between our two countries and the effective political and material support accorded by the HPR to the PRK in the defense and construction of our socialism-bound country and for peace and security in the region.

We wish you and the fraternal Hungarian people more and greater successes in your glorious tasks in accordance with the resolutions of the 12th Congress of the MSZMP.

CSO: 4212/49

CAMBODIA

MINISTRY PARTY CHAPTER ON 55TH CP ANNIVERSARY

BK160725 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Greetings message from the party chapter of the PRK Defense Ministry's General Political Department to all CPV members--date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the 55th historic founding anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party, on behalf of cadres and combatants of the General Political Department's party chapter, we would like to extend profoundest sentiments of sincerity and cordiality and warmest greetings to all members of the Communist Party, working class, and heroic people of Vietnam.

The Indochinese Communist Party, founded on 3 February 1930 by Comrade Nguyen Ai Quock--that is, President Ho Chi Minh--has brought the light of Marxism-Leninism to the working class--the proletarian class--in the world, including the three nations that fought against their common enemy and won the most brilliant, historic, and significant victories. The Indochinese Communist Party has led the struggle full of sacrifice, tests, and trials against the French colonialists, Japanese fascists, U.S. imperialists, and Beijing expansionists.

On this occasion, the General Political Department's party chapter would like to thank the Indochinese Communist Party for its leadership and pledge the following:

To strengthen and develop relentlessly the militant solidarity, special alliance, and all-round cooperation of the three Indochinese countries--Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia--which are the factors deciding the victory of the revolution in each country and of our three peoples, as well as factors ensuring peace and security in this region.

To heighten revolutionary vigilance; clearly distinguish friends from foes; fight and be ready to fight vigorously against the enemy; contribute to carrying out other tasks; and be determined to seize more victories and advance toward totally defeating the enemy.

In conclusion, all members of the party chapter wish all CPV members, the working class, and people of Vietnam greater victories in fulfilling their noble revolutionary cause.

CSO: 4212/49

CAMBODIA

SHOOTING THOUGHT TO BE ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF SON SANN

BK250945 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 25 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] A woman volunteer worker was shot and wounded in an incident on Saturday which some observers saw as possibly a bungled attempt on the life of Democratic Kampuchea Prime Minister Son Sann.

The incident, which took place on the road between Ban Ang Sila and Aranyaprathet, could also have been a simple robbery attempt, other observers said.

The woman worker, whose identity remains unknown, had left the Khao-I-Dang camp just ahead of Son Sann when she came under attack from four men dressed in black and armed with AK-47 assault rifles.

She was reportedly travelling in a white Volkswagen van, identical to that carrying the Kampuchean nationalist leader, and was heading back to Aranyaprathet when she met the ambush.

The victim was reportedly hit in the calf but was not seriously injured. She was described as a foreign worker for the International Committee of the Red Cross, but no one at the ICRC in Bangkok or Aranyaprathet was willing to confirm or deny the report.

Meanwhile, two soldiers were killed and about 16 wounded when their GMC truck overturned yesterday on a road between Aranyaprathet to Khlong Hat at Tambon Phan Suk.

All the dead and wounded soldiers were rushed to Surasinghanat Military Hospital for medical treatment.

CSO: 4200/650

CAMBODIA

THAI PAPER REPORTS SON SANN TO VISIT CAIRO

BK130434 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Democratic Kampuchea Prime Minister Son Sann will visit Cairo in May to seek aid for the resistance and hold talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

Son Sann announced plans of his trip yesterday at the residence of Egyptian Ambassador Ihab Mohamed Zaki Surub.

The Khmer resistance leader, who briefed Mr Zaki on the border situation during their meeting, told the BANGKOK POST that he will be in Cairo during 19-22 May.

Son Sann said that he will also brief President Mubarak on the Kampuchean conflict and emphasise that "we (the resistance) are not dead and are still going strong."

Egypt supports the resistance politically.

The Middle East country does not, however, lend humanitarian or military aid to the resistance.

Mr Zaki told the POST that Son Sann's visit is a follow-up of a previous visit to Cairo by Khmer coalition President Prince Norodom Sihanouk last July.

Son Sann declined to comment on the recent Vietnamese takeover of the Sihanoukist base of Ta Tum or his assessment of the conflict for the rest of the dry season, adding that he would outline his views at a press conference next Tuesday.

He compared the Vietnamese attack on resistance border bases as an attack on a beehive.

"But the bees are no longer at the border," Son Sann said, adding that the resistance will continue harassing the Vietnamese until they withdraw. Asked to comment on the recent proposals of the Vietnamese-installed premier of Phnom Penh, Hun Sen, Son Sann said that they were just a repetition of what Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has said. And we all know that Mr Thach says one thing and does the opposite, Son Sann added.

CAMBODIA

KAMPUCHEA COMMENTARY ON THAILAND'S HOSTILE ACTS

BK040914 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 3 Mar 85

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "By Binding Themselves Tighter to Beijing's Chariot of Aggression, the Thai Authorities Will Certainly Face Bad Consequences"--date not given]

[Text] After the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting, at which they issued an erroneous and unreasonable statement calling on Western countries and China to increase military aid to the Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionaries, and after Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila himself had promised officially to give military assistance to these elements, at a recent press conference in Bangkok the Thai foreign minister went so far as to call on the United States, China, and Western countries to increase military aid to the Pol Pot clique. This clearly reflects the erroneous stand of China and Thailand which plan to further support and assist the genocidal Pol Pot clique in order to maintain the state of confrontation in Southeast Asia without concern for the happiness and interests of the Thai people who regard this as an act of bringing war into their country.

Currently, world public opinion, including that in many ASEAN countries, vehemently demands the immediate elimination of the Pol Pot clique politically and militarily. During the past 6 years, the Thai authorities have been siding with the Pol Pot genocidal clique, providing their sacred territory as a refuge for the clique and other Khmer reactionaries to use as a base for setting up and training their forces. They have also colluded with Beijing and Washington in providing all kinds of political, military, and food assistance through the direct participation of the Thai military forces in opposing the Cambodian people, the setting up of spy networks, and conducting Thai-U.S. exercises along the Cambodian-Thai border. These activities are aimed at serving the strategy of the Chinese hegemonist-expansionists who use the Pol Pot clique to oppose the Cambodian people's rebirth, create instability in the region, and maintain tension and confrontation in the region in an attempt to annex the three Indochinese countries and to achieve their expansionist plan in Southeast Asia.

This is the first time that Thailand has publicly revealed its true face and openly publicized its deep military involvement in the criminal acts against the Cambodian people by Pol Pot and his clique. At the same time,

the Thai authorities have raised a hue and cry about the use of chemical weapons and intrusions into Thai territory by the KPRAF and the Vietnamese army volunteers during their operations to wipe out the hideouts of the Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionaries along the western border of Cambodia. It is well known that the obsolete and abject trick of a thief calling stop thief has been repeatedly used against the three Indochinese countries by the U.S. imperialists and Chinese expansionists. And now it has been used by the Thai ruling circles as a smokescreen to cover up their crimes against the Cambodian people. However, such an abject trick can deceive no one.

It should be noted that in 1982, Thailand's health minister, Sem Phringphuangkaeo, publicly stated that despite repeated laboratory investigations, Thai specialists could not find any evidence to confirm allegations that Vietnam had used toxic chemical weapons known as yellow rain. Furthermore, Western opinion has also refuted the maneuvers of these mendacious reactionaries. The BBC, on 7 March 1983, revealed that, according to Australian scientists, samples of leaves and soil taken from the Cambodian-Thai border area--which were supposed to contain yellow rain--were fakes.

The operations to sweep up and destroy the refuges of the Pol Pot genocidal clique and all stripes of Khmer reactionaries conducted by the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces with the support of the Vietnamese volunteer army along the Cambodian-Thai border are the reasonable and just acts of self-defense of the Cambodian people and are fully in accordance with the aspirations of every conscientious man who has the good will for peace and cooperation in the region. Currently, the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces, with the wholehearted cooperation of the fraternal Vietnamese volunteer army, have developed and are fully capable of defending their sacred border. Furthermore, we have sufficient strength to smash or scatter the Khmer reactionary forces, which have the support of the Thai army, without having to resort to the use of inhumane toxic chemical weapons as the imperialists have done. The Cambodian armed forces, in cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer army, have shown restraint in their sweeping-up operations against the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries along the Cambodian-Thai border. They have correctly respected Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. On the contrary, it is Thailand that has violated and brutally committed aggression against Cambodia's sovereignty and territorial integrity during activities to support and save the Khmer reactionaries in their sabotage and destructive activities against the rebirth of the Cambodian people. In fact, during the first week of February, Thai artillery fired over 1,000 shells into Cambodian territory in Koh Kong, Battambang, Pursat, and Preah Vihear Provinces. Along with this, Thai L-19 and T-34 aircraft and 175 Thai vessels repeatedly violated Cambodian airspace and territorial waters. Furthermore, when the Pol Pot criminals were smashed and routed by the Cambodian armed forces with the cooperation of the Vietnamese volunteer army, the Thai authorities not only did not disarm these bandits but also nurtured them on Thai territory and has continued to push them into Cambodia to oppose the Cambodian revolution.

Currently, Thailand has become a military outpost which is resolutely and actively implementing the strategic policy of Beijing against the Cambodian people and those of Indochina. Thailand also attempts to hinder every step leading toward negotiations and creates tension in the region.

During the past 6 years, no matter how perfidious the maneuvers and tricks of Beijing, Washington, and Bangkok, they certainly cannot reverse the situation in Cambodia. On the contrary, the PRK has been developing and progressing daily, received increasing support and assistance from progressive peoples the world over. The Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos special militant solidarity has been constantly strengthened and expanded and has become a decisive factor for victory. This situation has enabled the PRK and the SRV to hold discussions concerning the annual partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer combatants from Cambodia. Through whatever negotiated solution, the Cambodian people are convinced that in 5-10 years from now the Cambodian problem will be automatically resolved. It is obvious that the Thai authorities, who are playing with fire, will be fully responsible for all the consequences resulting from their hostile and criminal acts against the Cambodian people. Thailand's increasingly closer links with Beijing's chariot of aggression will certainly bring grave and unpredictable consequences.

CSO: 4212/49

CAMBODIA

PRK ARMY SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES RESISTANCE SETBACKS

LD261957 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Feb (TASS)--Khmer reactionaries suffered heavy defeats in the past few months under the impact of powerful strikes on their bases and also growing moral degradation among bandits. This was noted in a TASS interview by Kim Sang, a representative of the Main Political Administration of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea.

Three thousand two hundred and twenty-eight people voluntarily came over to the side of people's revolutionary power last year, he said. The recent months witnesses more frequent cases of voluntary surrender. In the past few months the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea supported by contingents of Vietnamese volunteers smashed all bases of Pol Pot men and their "allies" along the frontier with Thailand.

Privates and commanders of the Son Sann "Sereika" grouping and the Sihanouk "Moulinaka" organisation surrender in whole units and formations, on having become convinced that their struggle against their own people lacks prospects. Among them--commander of the Son Sann regiment Uch Heng, battalion commander Lam Vo, a number of other commanders of battalions and companies. Journalist Sun Song escaped from the "Sereika" base in the jungles. Sun Song was used by Americans and other supporters of bandits for concocting photographic and film reportages on invented "victories" of counter-revolutionaries.

Discontent is brewing in the camp of the main enemies of the Kampuchean people--Pol Pot men. There are some men who surrendered on their own even from the much praised Pol Pot's "guards" which acted from one of the biggest bases in the area of the Thai frontier--Phnom Malai (it was smashed early in February this year). "Disorder reigns in some Pol Pot units. Many Pol Pot men do not any longer believe in 'victory.' Moreover, growing numbers of privates learn of monstrous crimes that were committed by Pol Pot against the people. Commanders' orders are neglected. Frequently it happens that some unit is sent on a subversive assignment and on the way men from it run away single or in whole groups. There are cases of suicides at Pol Pot bases from which it is very difficult to escape."

The camp of Khmer reaction is rent with irreconcilable contradictions, said Kim Sang. Now that for bandits it becomes increasingly more difficult to

commit marauding raids on settlements, Pol Pot and Son Sann men prefer to attack each other to capture food and ammunition. It is done, certainly, provided numerical superiority. Those who surrender reaffirm that they had an order to immediately open fire on meeting units of "allies."

The people's revolutionary authorities are actively assisted by relatives of people who in different times found themselves in the bandit camp, having yielded to deception or threats. Almost one in every two men who surrendered took the decision to break off with bandits under the influence of friends or relatives. This happened, for instance, to the young fellow--a radio operator of the Pol Pot base in the Siem Reap Province. Not so long ago he learnt that his parents, who, as Pol Pot men asserted, "were killed by the Vietnamese," are actually alive and, moreover, are members of the People's Volunteer Corps of the Kampot Province.

The people's revolutionary authorities treat with generosity the people who have stumbled. Those who manage to visit in secret their families in the village become convinced of the falsity of assertions about "repressions" against their relatives.

On the contrary, they see that their relatives are fairly well-off, wives work on a par with all in countryside mutual assistance groups and their children go to school together. Moreover, those people learn that members of reactionary groupings, who surrendered or who were taken prisoner, do not at all have their "arms and legs cut," as Pol Pot ring-leaders assert. But they are granted a possibility to return home and to honestly work so as to atone for their guilt to the people. Naturally, after such visits, the majority are not going to return to the jungles, despite the threat of execution for "desertion."

CSO: 4200/649

CAMBODIA

OFFICIAL NOTES RESISTANCE ARMS TRAFFICKING

BK270109 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 27 Feb 85 p 6

[Text] Aranyaprathet--If there is any blessing in the current Vietnamese offensive being waged close to the Thai-Kampuchean border, it is the sharp drop in the smuggling of war weapons from Khmer resistance forces across this country to Karen rebels on the western frontier, according to the district officer here.

District Officer Nawin Kantahiran told THE NATION that due to the intensification of the fighting along the Thai-Khmer border, the military recently declared the border terrains from Non Sao E. to Khao Noi Si Chomphu villages off-limits to Thai villagers for security reasons.

As a result, the activities of the arms smugglers dropped markedly, he said.

Nawin said that since the start of the Vietnamese dry-season offensive in mid-November, only four smugglers had been arrested in two cases where ammunition was also seized in the areas under the jurisdiction of the border district.

Before last November, Thai authorities usually nabbed arms smugglers about once or twice each month, he said. All the war weapons and ammunition seized from the smugglers have been delivered to the Burapha Field Force.

He said that most of the captives confessed that they were smuggling war weapons to Mae Sot District of Tak on the Thai-Burmese border for sales to Karen rebels.

Last November, Thai authorities intercepted and seized two truckloads of weapons on a highway to Mae Sot. The license plates of the trucks have been registered in Prachinburi.

The district officer said that war weapons could be bought at low prices on the Thai-Kampuchean border, but when they reached Mae Sot, the prices would increase by about five to six times.

The price of an AK-47 bullet on the black market here is one baht but it rose to five baht in Mae Sot while the prices of an RPG and a 82 mm mortar shell

increased from about 300 baht each to 1,000-1,500 and 2,000 baht respectively at the Thai-Burmese frontier, he said.

Nawin said that the border areas south of Aranyaprathet were declared off-limits because Vietnamese troops were deployed very close to the areas.

CSO: 4200/650

CAMBODIA

RADIO REPORTS BATTLE SUCCESSES ON WESTERN BORDER

BK081203 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Weekly Roundup of Salient Events]

[Text] The military events of the greatest significance taking place between 25 January and 25 February were the additional victories won by our revolutionary armed forces and Vietnamese army volunteers who, in close cooperation with each other and strengthening their resolute fighting spirit, attacked and eliminated the Pol Pot bandit remnants and reactionary Cambodians of all stripes in their major lairs located along the Cambodian-Thai border, particularly in the sector northwest of the Kaoh Nhek area, in Phnum Malai area, in the sector west of Smat Deng, at Chamka Srov, on various hills north of Koh Kong, and in the area west of the Me Toek River. We took complete control of these areas and are now successfully ensuring their protection. In particular, even the radio station of the Son Sann reactionaries was not heard last month. This shows even more clearly that they have suffered not only military defeats, but also serious political and psychological setbacks. All of this has rendered the Beijing hegemonists masters and the U.S. imperialists very furious and forced them to prompt their out-and-out pawns in Bangkok to use L-19's, F-5's, and A-37's to carry out 55 reconnaissance and strafing flights over a number of sectors: the vicinity of the Preah Vihear ruins, hill 547, Ph'aong, O Bok, Srang, Yeang Dangcum, Poipet, Malai, Sok San, and northern Koh Kong, 2 to 20 km inside our territory.

At sea, the Thai insolently used armed vessels and fishing boats to reconnoiter and catch fish on 740 occasions from 13 to 30 nautical miles off Kong, Tang, and Poulo Wai islands.

On the ground, the Thai savagely fired 105-mm, 120-mm, 150-mm, and 155-mm artillery barrages dozens of times in violation of our territorial integrity near hill 581, a sector 3 km south of hill 555 in the northwestern region of the three countries' common border, points 1 and 2 of the O Bok sector, west and north of the O Da sector, and so on. More savage still, the Thai even fired toxic chemical shells against hill 400.

Enjoying the all-round support of the Thai rulers, the Pol Pot bandit remnants and the reactionary Cambodians of all stripes who had taken refuge

on Thai soil and become more desperate than ever tried hard to muster the debris of their forces from left and right in preparation for a counter-offensive to recapture their lost positions. In particular, several of their groups inside the country saw their networks broken and themselves running out of food and ammunition. They were forced to split into small groups of marauding bandits, looting rice and food from the people. Many of them have taken the right path by surrendering to the revolution. Nevertheless, our revolutionary armed forces in cooperation with the Vietnamese army volunteers attacked and harassed the bandits, sealing off all their exits. As for their guerrilla tactics, they were all countered and blocked by our revolutionary armed forces and the Vietnamese army volunteers who scored direct and timely hits on the enemy. Moreover, we also recorded excellent results in our search-and-destroy operations against enemy remnants both inside and outside the battleground.

The total figure of fighting during the whole month of February is as follows: Our revolutionary armed forces in cooperation with the Vietnamese army volunteers launched 236 operations, putting out of action 246, killing 1,502, capturing 218, and wounding 423 others, and seizing 3,938 assorted guns, 80 metric tons of assorted artillery shells, 520 metric tons of assorted small arms ammunition, 20 metric tons of mines, 159 walkie-talkies, 24 trucks, 73 bicycles, 2 boats, 67 metric tons of rice, 43 metric tons of food, 2 metric tons of medicine, 30 ox-carts, 90 oxen and buffalo, and a large quantity of war materiel. In particular, 75 shelters, 3 war materiel depots, and 5 ammunition depots were also completely destroyed.

At the same time, 273 enemy soldiers chose the right path by reporting to the authorities to be returned to live with their families and the revolution.

Among the remarkable battles was the one which took place between 27 January and 5 February when, in cooperation with the Vietnamese army volunteers, our revolutionary armed forces launched an attack against the position of the so-called 905th and 909th Regiments of the Pol Pot remnants' 320th Division at Phnum Malai. We killed 100 enemy soldiers on the spot and wounded 400 others and seized a large quantity of war materiel. In particular, from 31 January to 14 February our revolutionary armed forces and the Vietnamese army volunteers initiated a furious attack to destroy Pol Pot's command position atop Phnum Malai hill equipped with a hospital and hotel killing 271 enemy soldiers on the spot and seizing 1,255 assorted guns, 100 82-mm mortar supports, 2,300 artillery shells, 7 metric tons of AK ammunition, 20 metric tons of rice, 9 walkie-talkies, and 3 mine detectors. We also destroyed two ammunition and rice depots and a large quantity of war materiel. At the same time, from 8 to 11 February, a contingent of "U" Brigade in cooperation with a contingent of the Vietnamese volunteer army launched a campaign to smash the bandit hideouts west of Smat Deng, Chamka Srov, and hills in Koh Kong Province with satisfying results. We killed 250 bandits on the spot and seized 250 assorted guns, 55 metric tons of assorted ammunition, 64 metric tons of rice, 11 vehicles, and some war materiel.

In particular, from 8 to 14 February, in the sector west of the Me Toek River, a hideout of the bandits belonging to the so-called 111th Division came under the attack of our revolutionary armed forces which won complete control of the position. As a result, we killed 253 bandits, seized 2,203 assorted guns, 476 metric tons of assorted ammunition and mines, 100 walkie-talkies, 13 vehicles, 96 metric tons of food and rice, and 200 barracks, and destroyed a warehouse.

CSO: 4212/49

CAMBODIA

THAI VIOLATIONS DURING WEEK ENDING 7 MARCH CLAIMED

BK121209 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1145 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Mar (SPK)--Thailand encroached upon Kampuchean territory 461 times in the week ended on 7 March.

Thailand's aircraft including electronic reconnaissance ones on seven occasions overflow the border areas of Anlung Veng in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, northern Battambang and northern Koh Kong. Particularly its A-37 aircraft bombed border areas of Battambang.

On the sea, Thai vessels made 427 incursions into areas from five to 25 miles off the islands of Kaoh Kong, Kaoh Tang and Poulo Wai.

Thai artillery from across the border made 27 shellings of Yeang Dangkum, Malai and Soda.

In the week the Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces strongly intercepted the inroads made by Khmer reactionaries from Thailand for looting and sabotage along the border, putting out action [as received] 500 intruders and seizing over 650 guns and a great quantity of ammunition and other raw materials.

CSO: 4200/649

CAMBODIA

SRV TROOPS CLASH WITH KHMER ROUGE, BUILD CANAL

BK140925 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 14 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Vietnamese troops supported by 105 and 130mm artillery fire from Ban Nimitr this morning fought Khmer Rouge forces in the Phnom Malai area, military sources reported.

The fighting, which began around 6 a.m., raged in the Phnom Mak Hoeun, Phnom Yeay Sam and Prey Khla Slap opposite Thailand's Ban Khlong Nam Sai, located about 12 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet, the sources added.

Further north, Vietnam has recruited about 5,000 Khmer civilians to dig a strategic canal between Poipet and Thmar Puok, an intelligence source said.

Landmines are to be planted in the canal, expected to be about 4 metres wide, 2 metres deep and 50 kilometres long, and due to be completed before the rainy season begins around May, the source said.

In Poipet itself, Vietnamese troops are reportedly digging trenches and laying barbed wires for ten kilometres along the Thai strategic canal--opposite an area stretching from Ban Sano Noi to Ban Laem Nong Ian.

The move was seen as a defensive attempt by Vietnamese forces against any possible attacks by Khmer Rouge units.

CSO: 4200/650

CAMBODIA

BRIEFS

KOMPONG THOM RED CROSS AID--In January, the Kompong Thom Red Cross distributed over 2 and 1/2 metric tons of rice and a quantity of powdered milk, cloth, clothing, food, medicine, and money to 54 families of people, combatants, and workers living in remote areas in the province. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 9 Feb 85 BK]

INTERNATIONAL AID DISTRIBUTION--In January, the Battambang Red Cross distributed international organizations' aid to families in various localities in Battambang, Moung Russei, Sangke, Ratanamondol, Preah Net Preah, Phnum Srok, and Thmar Puok Districts, and to hospitalized patients in various districts and the provincial town. The aid consists of rice, cooking oil, cloth, mosquito nets, sarongs, blankets, plastic sheets, sewing tools, household utensils, and farm tools. The Battambang Red Cross also distributed utensils to many workers. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Feb 85 BK]

'MISLED RELATIVES' RETURN--In 1984, people in Mongkolborei District [Battambang Province] volunteered to go into jungles to appeal to their relatives to return to the fold. They persuaded over 100 persons to return to the revolution, including over 50 Sereika and 59 Pol Pot soldiers. The returnees brought with them an assortment of 14 weapons, including 2 B-40's, an M-16, 4 SKS's, and 7 AK's; 90 rounds of AK ammunition, 5 hand grenades, and a mine. In 1984 in Kralanh District [Siem Reap Province], the local population persuaded 85 of their misled relatives to return to the fold, bringing with them 20 weapons. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 11 Feb 85 BK]

HENG SAMRIN THANKS CSSR'S HUSAK--Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, has sent a message of thanks to Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and president of the CSSR, for the latter's greetings on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the Cambodian people's 7 January national day. The message notes, among other things: I sincerely thank you for your warm greetings and best wishes extended to us on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the Cambodian people's 7 January national day. I would like to assure you that the victories scored by the Cambodian people over the past 6 years are inseparable from the assistance given us by the CSSR. I am firmly convinced that under

your leadership, the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples will grow steadily. May you enjoy good health and new victories in your noble mission. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 15 Feb 85 BK]

RUBBER COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH SRV--Rubber is one of the most important crops in the PRK economy. It is second to rice in export importance. For this reason, following the liberation of the country on 7 January 1979, our party and state have paid keen attention to restoring and again exploiting some 50,000 hectares of rubber plantations in the country. During the past 6 years, with the wholehearted and timely assistance of our Vietnamese friends, rubber exploitation has made pride-inspiring progress. Moreover, in order to strengthen and develop relations and cooperation in the field of rubber exploitation between the PRK and Vietnam, a ceremony was held at Vat Phnum Hotel in the afternoon of 15 February to sign a protocol on the program for the implementation of the economic, scientific, and technical cooperation plan between the Kampuchean General Rubber Department and the Vietnamese General Rubber Company for 1985. This protocol was signed by Comrade Nut Than, director of the Kampuchean General Rubber Department, and Comrade Do Van Nguyen, member of the CPV Central Committee and director of Vietnam's General Rubber Company, who is paying an official friendship visit to Cambodia. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 Feb 85 BK]

MESSAGE TO HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL--Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, for congratulating him on his election as the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK. The message stressed: I deeply thank you for the congratulations you sent me on my election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK. I am convinced that the bonds of friendship and all-round cooperation between our two countries and peoples will be greatly strengthened and developed for peace and socialism. I wish you the best of health and more successes in your highly responsible tasks. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 Feb 85 BK]

RELIEF AID TO PRK--Moscow, 14 Feb (TASS)--The Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Soviet Women's Committee and the Soviet Peace Fund have passed a decision on relief aid to the rural population of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Among the goods shipped to the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defence are vehicles, textiles, household electrical appliances, footwear and stationary. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 14 Feb 85 LD]

SIHANOUK'S ELDER SON PROMOTED--Prince Norodom Chakkrapong, the elder son of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, has been named deputy chief-of-staff of the National Sihanoukist Army (ANS), succeeding Maj-Gen King Men, who was killed in a Vietnam attack last week. Prior to his promotion, Prince Chakkrapong was the commander of the 5th Brigade of the ANS. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Mar 85 p 1 BK]

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

NEW INDIAN AMBASSADOR--President Suharto on 23 February received the credentials of new Indian ambassador to Indonesia, Vinodkumar Chandnarain Khanna, who replaces the outgoing ambassador, General Om Prakash Malhotra. [Summary] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 24 Feb 85 p 12 BK]

BANDUNG EXPLOSION--Yesterday there was an ammunition explosion at a small depot belonging to the Fifth Air Force Logistics Center at Bojong Koneng, Bandung. There were no human or material losses in the surrounding areas because the depot is located far from residential areas. However, the blast killed some servicemen and civilian workers of the center. The information section chief of the West Java Special Regional Military Command, Lieutenant Colonel (Subhan Zein), said through the Armed Forces Information Center that the blast was caused by a technical error when personnel were unloading old ammunition that was to be destroyed at the depot. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0500 GMT 14 Mar 85 BK]

SFRY PREMIER TO BALI--The Yugoslav prime minister, Mrs Milka Planinc, has underscored the importance for member-countries of the Nonaligned Movement to defend the principles of the movement. At a news conference in Jakarta prior to her departure for Bali today, the Yugoslav prime minister said that the member-countries of the Nonaligned Movement should not be drawn to one of the two blocs. She said that, as founders of the Nonaligned Movement, Indonesia and Yugoslavia should hold meetings more often to discuss the movement's role. Mrs Milka Planinc said that her talks with President Suharto covered a wide range of topics on various political issues, world economic issues, and bilateral relations between the two countries. She saw no problems in the way of the development of Indonesian-Yugoslav economic relations. Yugoslavia has long been participating in Indonesia's development, particularly in the construction of power stations. This country has also entered the pharmaceutical field as part of its cooperation with Indonesia. She added that the two governments should continue efforts to promote their bilateral trade relations. The Yugoslav prime minister, Mrs Milka Planinc, and party were seen off by Vice President and Mrs Umar Wirahadikusumah at Jakarta's Halim Perkusuma Airport. They will stay in Bali for 2 days. In Bali, the Yugoslav guest will be accompanied by the tourism, post, and telecommunication minister, Akhmad Tahir. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesia 0600 GMT 15 Mar 85 BK]

KIRIBATI

USSR REPORTED SEEKING DOCKING FACILITIES

HK150130 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0000 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] [Words indistinct] Pacific Council [words indistinct] the Soviet Union has been seeking to obtain docking facilities in the Kiribati islands, formerly the Gilbert Islands. The Australians on the council said the Soviet move could provide the beginning of a viable Russian military presence in the South Pacific and that there is therefore a need to strengthen the ANZUS treaty. The Russians are also seeking fishing rights in the area. A short while ago, we asked (Cy Petty), the Kiribati secretary of foreign affairs, to comment on the matter:

[Begin (Petty) recording] There is negotiation between Kiribati and the USSR on fishing [words indistinct] within the 200-mile limit [words indistinct] there will be another round of talks [words indistinct] no truth in that [words indistinct] the negotiations are purely commercial [words indistinct] [end recording]

CSO: 4200/644

LAOS

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON THANKS USSR, SRV DEFENSE MINISTERS

Soviet Defense Minister

BK160820 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 12 Feb 85

[8 February thanks message from LPDR National Defense Minister General Khamtai Siphandon to Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Sokolov]

[Text] Respected Comrade Minister:

I am extremely glad to have received your greetings message on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the LPA. On behalf of all officers and men in the LPA, I would like to thank you profoundly, Comrade, for your excellent congratulations.

May the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the armies and peoples of Laos and the USSR last and flourish forever.

I wish you, Comrade, happiness and great achievements in performing your difficult but noble tasks.

With respect and affection,

[Dated] Vientiane, 8 February 1985

[Signed] General Khamtai Siphandon, national defense minister of the LPDR

SRV Defense Minister

BK160823 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 12 Feb 85

[8 February message of thanks from LPDR National Defense Minister General Khamtai Siphandon to SRV National Defense Minister Van Thien Dung]

[Text] Respected Comrade Minister:

I am extremely glad to have received your greetings message on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the LPA. On behalf of all

officers and men in the LPA, I would like to express our profound thanks to you, Comrade, for your excellent congratulations.

May the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the armies and peoples of Laos and Vietnam last and flourish forever.

I wish you, Comrade, happiness and great achievements in fulfilling your heavy but noble tasks.

With respect and affection,

[Dated] Vientiane, 8 February 1985

[Signed] General Khamtai Siphandon, national defense minister of the LPDR

CSO: 4206/101

LAOS

PARTY SECRETARIAT INSTRUCTION ON COMMENDATION

BK161456 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 5 Feb 85

[14 January instruction issued by LPRP Central Committee Secretariat and signed by Khamtai Siphandon, secretary of LPRP Central Committee: "On the Detailed Policy Regarding the Examination and Commendation of 1975-1985 Achievements in the Defense and Building of the New, Socialist System"]

[Text] Having entered the new period of the revolution, which is a period of uncompromising, thorough, fierce, and complicated class struggle to decide which of the two paths--socialism or capitalism--will emerge victorious, over the past 10 years since the complete liberation of the country and the establishment of the LPDR, under the talented, wise, and clear-sighted leadership of our party and government--through having encountered numerous obstacles and difficulties caused by the underdeveloped foundations of our national economy, the serious vestiges left behind by the old regime, and successive natural calamities, and even though the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, have tried to subvert and destroy the LPDR in all fields--our entire party, army, and people in all localities throughout the country have resolutely enhanced the tradition of revolutionary heroism, the spirit of patriotism, and their love of the new socialist regime by persisting in a higher degree to fulfill the line, policies, and various resolutions and decrees outlined by the party and state.

For example, they have concentrated efforts on implementing the party Central Committee's resolutions, the state's 3-year social and economic development plan between 1978 and 1980, the resolutions adopted by the third party congress, and the first 5-year state plan between 1980 and 1985, thereby scoring numerous fundamental great achievements and victories in all fields. We have smashed all sabotage activities both from inside and outside of the country, inflicting painful defeats on the enemies' schemes, securely defending the country, and maintaining peace and social order. We have restored production, effectively carried out production relations, gradually rebuilt the production force, and reclassified social work in all spheres of the national economy. The movement to collectivize agriculture has developed extensively throughout the country. We have expanded, built, and introduced several important industrial enterprises into production. We have expanded the transport network within the country and with foreign

countries, the state trade network, and commercial cooperatives. We have fulfilled the establishment of the financial and banking system from the center down to the local level. The management of cash, foreign currencies, and tax revenues has scored a new development.

In the past several years, the educational, cultural, and public health work has been vigorously developed, thereby creating an opportunity for our people of all tribes to be able to eradicate illiteracy throughout the country. The social welfare, war veterans, and maternity and child care work has received adequate attention from various levels and services.

We have also scored achievements and made good points in implementing the foreign policy outlined by the party. Our relations with several countries and international organizations have been continually developed and broadened. The status, role, and influence of the LPDR are rising in the international arena.

Our party and state highly value all the great achievements and victories scored by our army and people over the past 10 years. This is why they have implemented a policy of regularly commending and lauding certain outstanding units and individuals for their achievements scored in either a short or a long period. For example, during the 5-year period from 1975 to 1980, we conducted a survey of achievements and gave extensive commendations. Nevertheless, because the period of 10 years is very long if achievements scored during this period are to be surveyed and commended, all levels and services must pay attention to taking good care of commendation measures so as to ensure correctness and clarity, aimed at creating confidence and joy among the people of all tribes. To allow this task to be fulfilled in the same manner everywhere with regard to the direction, principle, and content of commendation, the party Central Committee Secretariat has decided to carry out a survey of achievements and virtues of outstanding individuals and units for commendation as follows:

I. Objectives and Expectations

1. This is to express the attitude and profound gratitude of the party and state toward the virtues and achievements of the entire party, army, and people in making contributions to the revolutionary task of defending the country and building the new socialist regime in the past 10 years.
2. We must regard the survey of achievements for commendation as a step in carrying out the political life, evaluate together the emulation campaign and our own growth and development, identify the good aspects to be promoted and the weak points to be rectified, and subsequently consolidate the attitude and responsibilities of all units and individuals toward the campaign in patriotism and in loving socialism in a profound, broad, and enthusiastic manner with new quality.
3. The survey of outstanding achievements for commendation will create joy, confidence, and internal unity in our country and will serve to encourage all grassroots units and individuals to hold aloft a sense of responsibility

and mastership so that they dare to think and dare to do, to enhance vigorously a sense of taking the initiative, and to persist in fulfilling brilliantly their political duty and the two strategic tasks of defending the country and building socialism, thus scoring yet greater victories.

II. Selection Criteria and Conditions for Commendation

A. Criteria and Conditions for Collective Units:

1. It must be a unit in which cadres are constantly, firmly, and vigorously built and consolidated. Its activities and guidance must always clearly generate new advancement with new quality. It must constantly give training and refresher courses to the three types of cadres--namely, guidance, management, and specialized cadres--to enable them to firmly possess sound knowledge in political and ideological matters as well as a high level of background in science, technology, and culture.
2. It must be a unit that overfulfills production, study, and specialized work targets each year. It must show responsibility to ensure the three interests toward the state, collective units, and working individuals. If it is a major state organization, such as a ministry, state committee, or mass organization at the central, provincial, or municipal level, at least two-thirds of all units under its control must be considered outstanding in order to qualify for the selection conditions for commendation. If it is a small unit or a production foundation, two-thirds of its personnel must be considered outstanding in order to qualify for the selection conditions for commendation.
3. It must be a unit that pays constant attention to effectively improving the material and moral life of its cadres so that they are always happy and enthusiastic in fulfilling their specialized work.
4. It must be a unit that maintains close internal unity, the unity between the higher and lower echelons, and international solidarity, such as with Vietnam, Cambodia, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries. It must execute national defense and public security work efficiently. Its internal structure must be pure and clean. It must resist all subversive and sabotage designs of the enemies and effectively fulfill its obligations in building and consolidating the armed forces.
5. It must be a unit that constantly launches emulation campaigns and concurrently, in many respects, acts as a model for other units to study and follow. Units that do not launch any emulation campaigns or that launch ill-planned and incomplete emulation campaigns are unqualified for selection for commendation. However, their personnel are still qualified for selection as outstanding persons.
6. It must be a unit that constantly organizes study sessions for cadres, workers, and people to increase their knowledge. For example, it must strive to eradicate illiteracy in an illiteracy-plagued area and to continue providing regular and additional effective training in an area in which

illiteracy has already been wiped out. In parallel to organizing cultural study and training, it must organize study sessions in political and specialized courses to serve its political duty.

B. Criteria and Conditions for Individuals:

1. In the past year, he must have shown himself to be genuinely faithful to the party and to socialism through his behavior, organization, and specialized work. He must neither hesitate nor waver in the face of slanderous enemy propaganda. He must be neither corrupt and greedy nor cooperate with merchants to carry out illicit trading. He must not accept bribes, steal collective property, or abandon duty at whim.
2. He must have constantly participated in and energetically carried out campaigns expressing patriotism and love for socialism, acted as a leading model in each campaign, scored outstanding achievements, and effectively fulfilled all tasks entrusted by the higher echelon and organization. He must be continually commended by the higher echelon and command the respect and affection of the people. If he happens to be a member of a mass organization, he must be verified and supported by members in that organization.
3. He must at all times pay attention to training and forging himself to possess revolutionary qualifications by participating in all research and studies in the political, cultural, technical, scientific, and technological fields. If he is illiterate, he must complete the illiteracy eradication class; if he has completed the illiteracy eradication course, he must continue further training in a systematic manner. If he does not possess senior high school education, he must have actively engaged in training courses in the past 10 years and must at least pass final examinations for three levels with accredited certificates. His education may be acquired through three methods--self-study, to be sent by his organization to study somewhere, or by attending study sessions organized by the organization.
4. If he is a leading cadre in charge of a collective unit, he must maintain a mass attitude, always be concerned about the people's welfare, and find ways to help the masses, for example by improving the material and moral life of the people under his responsibility. He must firmly control, organize, and guide the masses in applying and implementing the line, policies, decrees, instructions, and resolutions adopted by the party and state in their work in a highly creative and efficient manner. He must promote unity within his organization. He must not be arrogant, bureaucratic, or militaristic. He must not be corrupt or abuse his duty for vested interests. He must not overlook the principled issues in his work. At the same time, he must not violate state laws and regulations and must respect the local administration and the traditions and customs of the people of all tribes and abide by the laboring people's right to collective mastership in a just and correct manner. He must always be able to command the respect and affection of all compatriots.

III. The Direction and Forms of Commendation

Commendation will be divided into two different categories: commendation for 30 years and commendation for 5 years. The first category is to commend outstanding achievements; the second one, to commend virtues. At the same time, commendation must be carried out at both the higher and lower levels.

A. Commendation for Outstanding Achievements:

1. For collective units: For the first level, any all-round outstanding units meeting the standard conditions will be awarded the First Class Itsala Order. If they are outstanding for their labor work, they will be awarded the First Class Labor Order. For the second level, their fundamental conditional standard must be outstanding. Even though it may not be outstanding, it should not be wrong. They are entitled to the Second Class Itsala or Labor Order. For the third level, their standard is largely outstanding and excellent. However, there might be some mistakes that do not run counter to the party's policy; such mistakes must be promptly rectified.

2. For individuals: An all-round outstanding individual, including his qualifications, attitude, and principle in identifying friends and foes, will be awarded with an Itsala Order of any level or a commendation certificate. If he is outstanding for his labor work, he will be awarded a Labor Order of any class or a Labor Medal.

3. Any units or individuals whose achievements are exceptionally outstanding should be selected and presented to the government to be named as national heroes or labor heroes, and national emulation combatants. The party Central Committee Political Bureau will decide which units or individuals should be named national heroes or labor heroes and national emulation combatants with approval of the SPC signed by the president of the LPDR.

4. Each ministry and province must select emulation combatants at its own level with the approval of the party committee, the provincial administrative committee, and the relevant ministry. These emulation combatants will be presented with certificates for their heroic titles. The province and the ministry must prepare such certificates by themselves. If necessary, they can exchange views with the state institute of victorious medals and national emulation. National heroes and national emulation combatants may not be awarded similar orders at the same level, depending on the quantity of their achievements. However, they will be awarded the same title. For example, Comrade A and Comrade B are both elected as candidates for national heroes and national emulation combatants. Comrade A has engaged in the revolution for a long time; Comrade B has just recently joined in the revolution but has scored special achievements in a campaign. However, Comrade A has scored numerous excellent achievements. In this case, Comrade A will be awarded a higher order than Comrade B. However, both of them will receive the same title.

Commendation forms for outstanding achievements:

1. Itsala Order: 1st, 2d, and 3d classes
 2. Hero Medal
 3. National Emulation Combatant Medal
 4. Labor Order: 1st, 2d, and 3d classes
 5. Labor Medal: no class
 6. Government commendation certificates
 7. Ministerial and provincial commendation certificates
 8. Heroism Order: 1st, 2d, and 3d classes
- B. Commendation for Virtue:

Commendations for virtue are reserved especially for cadres, combatants, and workers who have participated in the revolution in the past 10 years. Those committing no mistake or wrongdoing, though having no outstanding achievements, will be commended and praised under this category.

Commendation forms for this category:

1. 10-year commemorative medal
2. National virtue certificates for sacrificers
3. Honorable titles for the families with achievements in building armed forces. Any family permitting one or two sons to serve the army will be conferred the title of Family of Revolutionary Combatants. Any family permitting three or more sons to serve the army will be conferred the title of Family of Combatant Sacrificers. Any family permitting its only son to serve the army will be conferred the title of Family of Glorious Combatant and will be given a certificate affirming the title.

IV. Target for Commendation Selection

A. On collective units, ministries, party and state committees, mass organizations, provinces, districts, cantons, villages, guerrilla units, cooperative units, army and police units, departments, sections, factories and plants, schools, hospitals, companies, agricultural settlements, branches of work, and various work units.

B. On individuals: cadres, combatants, state employees, workers, those appointed to perform duties in foreign countries, and the people of all tribes. Selection of those facing disciplinary action, the accused, and those charged with misconduct by the organization will be temporarily

suspended until the results of their cases are known. After the cases are clearly known, they will be considered for commendation if there is no problem. This will be suspended if it is deemed inappropriate. Those who are imprisoned will not be considered. Those who have completed their imprisonment term will be considered from the date of their release. However, if these people have changed their ways of thinking and behavior, regret their mistakes, persist in scoring achievements, and positively train and temper themselves to acquire qualification and progress, they may be considered for selection after working to score achievements for at least 6 months. However, their selection must be unanimously approved by the committee and the masses in the organization to which they are attached.

Cadres, combatants, and state employees disabled in combat or on duty and the aged who took part in the revolution from 1975 to 1985 and have now retired will be commended, if they continue to carry out duties effectively. Their selection will be carried out in their own localities. The local party committee and local administration must pay attention to correctly implementing the policy toward the outstanding people with meritorious deeds in accordance with the set standard. Those heroically sacrificing their lives while performing the duties assigned by the party and state--duties which are difficult and require high determination by the persons concerned--will be praised and commended in accordance with their merits and achievements. At the same time, they will receive the national virtue certificates.

The people at the grassroots will be selected for commendation only in areas in which people make their living collectively. Those living in areas lacking sufficient conditions for collectivization may be considered for selection. However, those living in areas in which conditions prevail for setting up cooperatives will not be selected for collective commendation. Only outstanding individuals may be commended. Cadres at the grassroots will be selected for their outstanding achievements. Any party member or cadre who does not join the masses in making a living collectively will not be praised or commended.

V. Regarding International Commendation

Over the past 10 years, our national defense and the building of a new, socialist system in our country have been supported and assisted materially and spiritually by various friendly countries, particularly by the various fraternal socialist countries. These countries have sent specialized cadres, volunteer troops, and construction cadres and workers to assist the LPDR in many respects, thus contributing to the overall success of the struggle to defend the country and to transform and build our new, socialist system. Our party Central Committee, government, and people highly appreciate these precious achievements--achievements recorded in the spirit of the proletarian internationalism nurtured by the various fraternal socialist countries.

In the past several years, we have offered the commendation at various levels. On the occasion of the celebration of our country's two great

historical days, the party Central Committee and the government have decided to continue honorably praising and commending their achievements. This commendation is for those directly assigned to assist Laos and are present in our country. Those carrying out the task of assisting Laos in their own countries--those particularly assigned to serve the Lao revolution--will be selected for commendation.

1. Objectives and Direction and Form for Commendation:

A. Objectives for selection: The various groups belonging to various fraternal socialist countries specialized in the economic, cultural, military, and political spheres; various construction corps and the cadres and combatants attached to the Vietnamese volunteer force assisting Laos; and experts from other international organizations.

B. Direction for commendation: Emphasis may be put on collective commendation. The individuals will be commended if they approve the selection and if it is approved by their respective governments. The selection will be cancelled if the persons concerned disapprove it.

C. International commendation form:

- 1) Itsala Order: 1st, 2d, and 3d classes
- 2) Friendship Order: no class
- 3) Friendship Medal: no class
- 4) Government commendation certificates
- 5) National virtue certificates
- 6) Labor Order or Labor Medal

If appropriate, the Labor Order or Labor Medal may be given. However, emphasis will be put on the Itsala Order and the Friendship Order.

Some problems worth attention: During the past years, even though implementation of the commendation policy has been good and effective, many unclear problems remain. The usefulness of the commendation in mobilization, training, education, and in pointing out model activities befitting the title of leading banners has not yet been upheld. Therefore, in selecting the achievements of collective units and outstanding individuals for their 10-year achievements, the following problems must be given attention: good achievements and outstanding achievements must be profoundly distinguished since they are clearly different. In scoring good achievements, a unit or individual has completed the task assigned by the higher echelons without any mistakes, but exceptionally outstanding work has not been recorded. We have said the words naturally good. Naturally good work will not be commended. Outstanding achievements are those recorded beyond expectation--the work of those who save both materials and time and who

effectively produce with clearly high quantity. Such achievements are regarded as outstanding and will be selected for commendation.

The creative activities of the masses must be clearly distinguished. In the past, we have not yet profoundly interpreted the meaning of creation. It is not a true creation. It is only a certain phenomenon. Creative achievements must reflect a clear change of quality--quality not previously acquired by anyone. This new quality must serve as a broad experience.

Regarding the expert groups from fraternal socialist countries and the experts from international organizations assisting Laos, they must stay in Laos for at least 3 and 1/2 years to carry out the task of assisting in accordance with bilateral cooperation agreements. Expert groups that have completed their assistance programs and will be returning home must be immediately commended. They will not be included in the 10-year commendation category. This will be applicable to those carrying out various construction projects in Laos. Any unit or individual will be immediately commended after completing an assistance project. The commendation will be in accordance with the outstanding achievements recorded during the period of the assistance project. Units staying in Laos for at least 3 and 1/2 years to continue new projects will be commended in the 10-year overall category.

Regarding the cadres and combatants in the Vietnamese volunteer force carrying out their obligations toward the Lao revolution, only units and individuals recording outstanding achievements and staying in Laos for at least 3 and 1/2 years will be selected for commendation.

Regarding cadres and workers directly assisting Laos but working in their own countries, those deserving commendation must be appointed by their respective parties or governments to assist Laos from January 1981 to 1985. This means that they must assist Laos for 5 full years.

Regarding those heroically sacrificing their lives and recorded outstanding achievements in combat and construction and in saving our people from dangerous areas, their achievements will be examined for honorable commendation. At the same time, they will receive the Lao people's meritorious certificates.

The period and sphere of selection: Since the 5-year achievements from 1975 to 1980 have been selected and commended, the examination of achievements for commendation must be counted from 2 December 1980. This means emphasis will be put on the period from 1980 to 1985, while the period from 1975 to 1980 will be regarded as the basis for commendation. However, outstanding achievements must be recorded in both periods.

VI. Organizing of Implementation

1. The party committee and administration at all levels must hasten to hold meetings to study and firmly grasp the spirit and contents of this instruction and later publicize it among its organizations of all branches. Everyone must clearly understand it.

2. Following the selection, the categories of commendation must be reviewed prior to submitting it to the Council of Ministers through a minister and a deputy minister. The chairman or vice chairman of a provincial administrative committee will certify and sign the recommendation.

3. The selection for commendation cannot be carried out briefly. The selection of the first group must include outstanding individuals representing all units, localities, branches of work, combat corps, various tribes, and sexes. This is to ensure unity, confidence, and happiness for all sectors.

4. After getting the approval of the party Central Committee, a grand ceremony must be organized to review the achievements and fully and promptly commend the achievements at various levels as agreed upon.

5. The review and selection of achievements at the grassroots level must be completed before June 1985. The review and selection at the provincial and ministerial levels must be completed before September 1985. This is to contribute to making the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the LPDR profoundly significant and enthusiastic.

[Dated] Vientiane, 14 January 1985

[Signed] Khamtai Siphandon, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee

CSO: 4206/101

LAOS

SOUPHANOUVONG ADDRESSES VIENTIANE MONKS

BK251103 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 20 Feb 85

[19 February speech by Souphanouvong, president of LPDR and chairman of SPC and of Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, at Vientiane theater meeting of senior Buddhist monks and novices--recorded]

[Text] Revered senior Buddhist monks:

I regard today as an auspicious day since I have the opportunity to meet and talk with reverend monks from throughout Vientiane municipality. I am very pleased to be present at such a meeting of a large number of monks and novices. I am also very pleased to learn that our monks and novices throughout the country, together with Buddhist believers and those who serve monks in general, have striven in unison to maintain the brightness and purity of Buddhism in our country.

Over the past year, the world situation remained tense. The struggle between peace- and justice-loving forces and bellicose forces continued to change in a very fierce, complicated, and furious manner. The warmongering policy of the U.S. imperialists, as well as the collusion among the United States, Japan, Israel, and the Beijing big-nation expansionist-hegemonists, has worsened the dangerous situation. However, the U.S. imperialists and their allies cannot do anything at will. In view of this, the U.S. President has been compelled to talk about peace and to resume talks with the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, his actual deeds do not match his words. However, the world masses have maintained a good position and certain favorable points in their movements of struggle for peace, survival, and detente and to defeat the threat of nuclear war threatening to exterminate mankind.

In Southeast Asia in particular, the dangerous thing is that the Beijing reactionaries have intensified their collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the militarists in the Japanese ruling circles in inciting the ASEAN group, particularly the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, to carry out hostile acts against the three countries--Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia. First, they incited them to implement pan-Thaism by seizing three Lao villages with a view to sabotaging and destroying the Lao revolution. The main events occurring in 1984 were not coincidental, but were in line with the overall schemes of the Beijing big-nation

expansionist-hegemonists and with the specific schemes of pan-Thaism. These schemes are really brutal and subtle. However, they could not pursue their schemes at will. The more turbulently they struggle, the heavier the defeats they will suffer.

Regarding the situation in our country in the past year, many difficulties remained. However, our people also maintained many favorable points. The most significant specific point is that our country, together with Vietnam and Cambodia, serves as an outpost of the world socialist system. This is why our country has faced the biggest enemy. However, in the past year, under the party's leadership, our Lao nation has marched forward to win new and still greater victories in all respects. The solidarity among our entire people, as well as our international solidarity, has increasingly developed. The contingents of our cadres and people of various tribes and all classes, including our monks and novices, have daily come to profoundly understand the line and policies of the party and state and have maintained a considerably firm sense of nationalism and socialism. In short, 1984 was a year of great victories.

It is now 1985. However, there have been no changes in the enemy schemes. They remain as cruel as before. They have not yet abandoned their ruthlessness to sabotage and destroy our Lao revolution and to annex our country. Therefore, it is necessary for us to always heighten vigilance. The year 1985 is also the final year of the implementation of the first 5-year state plan and the year for the celebration of the two great historical days of our nation: the 30th anniversary of the LPRP and the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the LPDR. To contribute to scoring achievements to welcome these two great historical days, the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] has been authorized by the party Central Committee Political Bureau to convene its second nationwide congress in early April 1985. As of today, the LFNC standing committee has instructed all localities to organize to implement instruction No 08 of the party Central Committee Secretariat in order to vigorously and enthusiastically encourage and step up various movements in preparation to welcome the second national congress of the LFNC.

Revered senior Buddhist monks, in recent centuries, Buddhism in our Lao country has been bright and pure and has served as the nationalist and massive cultural basis. During the national democratic revolution, or the national salvation struggle against the imperialist aggressors, we clearly saw that a large number of our Lao monks, novices, and Buddhist believers became nationalist conscious and joined with the entire people of various tribes in worthily contributing their energy, intelligence, and even lives to the national democratic revolution. Following the complete liberation of the country, monks from both sides consciously volunteered to unite as one and merge the two sects into one. Pursuing this fine tradition, over the past 10 years of socialist transformation and construction in our country, the Unified Buddhists Organization has led monks and novices throughout the country to implement positively the line and policies of the party and state. It has applied Buddhist virtues to the sermons to appropriately educate and train Buddhist believers and people in general

in accordance with the line and policies of the party and state in each stage. As a result, our Lao monks and novices have daily maintained more roles and higher status in Lao society.

In the past year alone, the monks and novices throughout the country scored many considerable achievements. According to the recent review report of the LFNC central office, the monks and novices have unitedly and successfully fulfilled the plan adopted by the Unified Buddhists Organization. For example, they have taken part in the illiteracy eradication campaigns and organized monks who are traditional herbal medicine doctors to provide medical treatment for the people. In the foreign field, our Lao monks have actively and energetically participated in the movements of struggle of the world people, particularly the movements of those monks of the Soviet Union, the PRK, the SRV, the MPR, the Republic of India, the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, and other countries, to safeguard peace, oppose and check nuclear war, halt the arms race, and resist the adventurous and bellicose schemes of the imperialists and militarists. Therefore, I would like to take this occasion to wholeheartedly praise and hail the various achievements and positive contributions of our Lao monks and novices.

Revered senior Buddhist monks, in the recent past, our people have scored great, firm, and all-round achievements in the cause of building socialism and defending the country. These achievements have resulted from all branches, all mass organizations, all tribes, and all classes which cherish the country and socialism. In 1984, our monks and novices made a considerably great contribution to these overall achievements. However, these achievements still do not meet the current requirements of the socialist revolution. Therefore, it is necessary for us to continue to make more efforts to score ever more achievements. As we all are aware, 1985 is the final year of the implementation of the first 5-year state plan. To fulfill this plan successfully as scheduled, all of us, including monks and novices, must make active contributions.

In the meantime, the LFNC has concentrated on making preparations for its congress. Our monks and novices must exert more efforts in stepping up the implementation of the action program adopted by the Unified Buddhists Organization. I believe that the first task that should be fulfilled by our monks is to deliver sermons to educate and train Buddhist believers and people who serve monks in general. In their sermons, they should combine Buddhist virtues with the line and policies of the party and state. This has actually been correctly practiced by our monks in the past. I believe this practice should be regularly continued with initiative and in the right time and right place in order to help everyone maintain a higher level of virtue. In addition, it is appropriate to review to see which practices are genuine teachings of the Lord Buddha and which are merely customary practices. This will enable everyone to correctly distinguish right from wrong and will help our Buddhism to be even more reasonable.

The second task concerns education and culture. In the recent past, the Unified Buddhists Organization transformed the old system of monks'

education into a new system in accordance with the principles set forth by the Education Ministry. Regarding this, our monks and novices have also made a worthy contribution to the anti-illiteracy and cultural training movements for the people throughout the country. I believe this task is very appropriate and in conformity with the Buddhist role and responsibility. This task must, therefore, be continued for a long time to come.

In addition to studying and learning themselves, our monks and novices must teach Buddhist believers and those who have become literate in order to help them receive more training at a higher level. We should turn temples into cultural training schools in accordance with the practical conditions of each temple. While implementing Buddhist instructions and discipline, all monks and novices should serve as cultural teachers providing training for cadres, state employees, and people in general.

The third task is the organizing of monks who are traditional herbal medicine doctors. In the recent past, our monks have carried out this task very effectively and have been widely honored and respected by the people in this regard. Our monks have scored many considerable achievements in producing herbal medicines and in helping people recover from disease. These are considered very precious meritorious deeds because lives have been saved and the people have been helped to maintain good health and to be strong to build the country. Therefore, our monks and novices should daily continue to consolidate this task. The basic point is the consolidation of the organizational system of the monks who are traditional herbal medicine doctors. Meetings should be held to together discuss problems, exchange views, and review experiences on the examining and identification of diseases and the use of medicine to deal with them. It is appropriate to coordinate and exchange views with state doctors at various levels on this matter. Another important issue is that attention should be paid to preserving and expanding herbal saplings. The exploitation of herbal roots must be carried out carefully in order to prevent the plants from becoming extinct. I believe that in addition to being turned into training schools, temples should be also turned into traditional herbal medicine hospitals. Those temples in which conditions prevail should be used as places to expand herbal saplings in order to prevent them from becoming extinct.

Along with remedial treatment, our monks must pay attention to delivering sermons for Buddhist believers and people in general to educate and train them to practice the 3-clean sanitation rules to prevent and combat contagious diseases. Regarding this, monks of each temple must set an example for the people.

The fourth task is to protect historical ruins and antiques and repair temples in addition to maintaining the brightness and purity of Buddhism. In general, our monks and novices have effectively carried out this task in the recent past. Monks and novices of certain temples in certain districts or provinces have effectively protected the historical ruins and antiques and have set up proper places for keeping Buddhist bibles which are regarded as religious literature. Our monks and novices have been appreciated and honored by Buddhist believers and by people who serve monks

in general for strictly implementing Buddhist principles and discipline. Regarding this task, I believe that the present political requirement is the cohesion of people of all classes in society. Our monks and novices have been widely regarded as intellectuals and educated persons. This is why the cohesion of monks and novices is imperative in today's Lao society. This is because there is a considerably large number of our monks and novices throughout the country. Based on this number, the qualifications of monks and novices should be daily raised, promoted, and expanded so as to form a strength to worthily contribute to the cause of socialist revolution.

To achieve this success, first and foremost, it is necessary to pursue the organizational system, the basic one of which is that of the monks themselves. Lower levels must comply with instructions of higher levels. In the immediate future, attention should be paid to restoring and protecting antiques and gathering bibles and keeping them in safe places. This is because these antiques and bibles are the property of all Buddhists as well as of our nation. At the same time, it is appropriate to maintain high vigilance to prevent enemies from destroying them or making use of the religion to sow division among our monks and novices and to mislead them into engaging in bad conduct.

The fifth task is to participate in international relations by carrying out activities for peace. In the past year, the Unified Buddhists Organization has regularly and effectively carried out activities in this field. I believe that this task is very appropriate because it aims to save mankind from the danger of nuclear war and to contribute to securely safeguarding world peace. Our monks and novices should be proud of these great contributions and achievements and should daily continue to promote and expand them.

I hope that my lecture on this occasion will serve as a meritorious deed constituting an encouragement for our monks and novices to further raise a spirit of activeness. I am convinced that in 1985, our monks and novices throughout Vientiane as well as throughout the country will continue to raise the level of their knowledges and abilities and concentrate all their intelligence and initiative on making a worthy contribution to scoring achievements to welcome our country's two great historical days and the second nationwide congress of the LFNC. Thank you.

CSO: 4206/101

LAOS

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT INTERVIEWED ON WOMEN, CHILDREN

BK280957 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Interview with Phoumi Vongvichit, member of LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of LPDR Council of Ministers, by unidentified PASASON correspondent--date, place not given; read by announcer]

[Text] [Question] How has the LPDR cared for Lao children and mothers since its founding?

[Answer] Everyone knows well that the old regime in Laos, like those in feudal and capitalist countries, did not care for nurturing and teaching children or for taking good care of pregnant women and mothers tending their infants. Clear proof of its lack of concern for pregnant women, children, and mothers tending their infants were the arresting and beating of women, hard labor imposed on women, the lack of policy to assist and support pregnant women and mothers, the state's lack of attention to building child care centers and kindergartens for teaching children, and the use of child labor for low wages.

Lao pregnant women, mothers, and children were forced to accept this pitiful fate for many centuries. Since the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party, the Lao national liberation movement has tried its best to care for pregnant women, mothers, and children. This is due to the fact that this movement has profoundly understood and is always loyal to the Marxist-Leninist theory that says that human beings, young or old, are the precious resources of a nation. This is why our revolutionary state was bitter and extremely indignant upon learning that the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists had killed pregnant women and weak mothers who could not help themselves and, in particular, had bombed and fired upon children and put them in gunnysacks before throwing them into the Mekong River as they did on 21 March 1945.

Since 1945, wherever they went, the Lao revolutionaries tried their best to take good care of pregnant women and mothers and gathered children at temples or schools so they could be educated.

[Question] How has the party cared for the development of the daily life of children following the liberation of the country?

[Answer] Following the liberation of the country, the LPRP, which has separated itself from the Indochinese Chinese Party, has resorted to this humanitarian ideal in caring for, feeding, and teaching children. The government has established the mother and children department in the Public Health Ministry to care for pregnant women and to implement a policy toward mothers tending their infants so they will have time to rest and effectively feed their children.

A department in charge of caring for children and kindergartens has been set up in the Education Ministry to guide child care centers and kindergartens in training children to become good citizens of the country. Training of a large number of nursemaids and kindergarten teachers will ensure that there are people to carry out the task of caring for, feeding, and teaching children.

Implementing the LPDR Government's instructions, an increasing number of child care centers and kindergartens have been built and expanded at various offices, organizations, agricultural cooperatives, and factories and plants throughout the country. Primary schools have been built in all villages, thus providing an opportunity for all school-age children to receive education so they can further their education at secondary, higher education, and vocational schools. These schools are building people for national construction in all respects.

In primary schools, 2 December children units have been set up. The youth organization, the board of directors of a primary school, and the party committee attached to the school are responsible for training and building our young children so they will have knowledge, good manners, and good revolutionary qualifications.

Implementing a UN resolution, since 1979 the LPDR Government has had a Lao national commission for the International Year of the Child. I have been appointed chairman of this commission. We have continued to encourage all localities to implement the LPRP's policy and line on the celebration of the International Year of the Child on 1 June as we have done since the start of the national salvation struggle.

In celebrating the International Year of the Child, all localities throughout the country have implemented the instructions issued by the party and government, taking advantage of the occasion to train and educate all Lao parents and people to understand the importance of children and to modify their methods of caring for, feeding, and teaching their children. All party, administrative, and mass organizations have the duty of providing clothes for children of all tribes, must provide them the same medical treatment as that given to adults, and must adopt a policy of allowing pregnant women to take leave 1 month before and after giving birth to their babies. They must also adopt a policy to supply essential material to newborn babies. The state trade service has the duty of selling all kinds of food for infants and essential clothing to children of all age. All hospitals will have specialized doctors and nurses for examining and treating children.

The committee for the International Year of the Child has contacted international organizations of all countries to request assistance for improving the living conditions of Lao children of all tribes. Our children's graceful dancing, lovely songs, and hospitable spirit displayed at ceremonies marking the International Year of the Child as well as at various schools while receiving visitors show that the Lao children are healthier and more clever than the children under the old regime. This shows the fine success in taking care of and training Lao children in accordance with new methods superior to those used under the old regime.

All this represents the policy and line of the LPRP which is attentively taking care of and teaching Lao children to have good discipline, good health, education, specialized knowledge, and revolutionary qualifications so that they will become the future of the country and the defenders and builders of the country in accordance with the socialist path.

CSO: 4206/101

LAOS

MISLED 'MONG' CONDEMN CRIMES OF 'REACTIONARIES'

BK260554 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Feature "article": "Deceitful Tricks and Barbarous Acts of Beijing Reactionaries and Lackeys"]

[Text] A total of 525 Lao people of Mong ethnic origin, who had been deceived by exiled Lao reactionaries to flee to Thailand and subsequently plundered, intimidated, and tortured by the Thai reactionaries, are now overwhelmingly happy and are grateful after their return home to the party, state, and other Lao compatriots who have sincerely pardoned them and looked after their welfare. All of them indignantly said that they had come to understand more clearly the sinister scheme and barbarous acts of the exiled Lao reactionaries in colluding with the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries to implement the dark designs of the Chinese big-nation expansionist-hegemonists. These Mong compatriots formerly lived in Phalai and Tha Thom cantons of Xieng Khouang Province. They fell for the deceitful propaganda campaign waged by (Yia Songheu), an exiled Lao reactionary, and fled to Thailand with him. After trekking through dense forests to avoid populated areas, they were plundered by (Yia Songheu) and his men, who forced them to pay for their passage to flee to Thailand; otherwise they would not have been allowed to go with them. Under such circumstances, these Mong people had no choice but to pay them money because they were afraid that they would be killed if they resisted.

When they arrived at the bank of the Mekong River 22 days later, they were once again plundered. The exiled reactionaries forced them to buy inner tubes to make rafts to cross the river. Those who had no money had to use bamboo to make their own rafts, while children were drugged with opium to keep them calm. Some parents resisted such a cruel practice and in consequence were barbarously assaulted.

Upon arriving in Thailand, the (Yia Songheu) gang simply abandoned them to the crude treatment of Thai soldiers. Again, they were cruelly plundered and beaten up by the Thai reactionary soldiers, who subsequently compelled them to cooperate with the exiled Lao reactionaries to carry out the instructions of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries who have pursued the Beijing reactionary clique's policy of undermining the Lao revolution and the revolutions of the three Indochinese peoples. However, these Mong people

refused to comply despite their coercion. As a result, they were more severely beaten up by the Thai reactionary soldiers. Nevertheless, due to their resistance to coercion and armed intimidation by the Thai ultrarightist soldiers, these Mong people finally succeeded in fleeing back to their native land and freeing themselves from severe hardship and disaster. Upon arriving home, they were warmly welcomed and given assistance by the local authorities. They are grateful to the party and state and other compatriots who have pardoned them for their misconduct in falling for the deceitful tricks of the enemies.

After having experienced such an incident, the formerly misled Mong people are very indignant at the enemies. They will never forget the crime committed by the exiled Lao reactionaries and the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries against them. They have come to understand that the aim of the exiled Lao reactionaries and the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in luring them to flee to Thailand is to plunder and to force them to join with the enemies in carrying out activities to destroy the revolutionary administration in accordance with the tricks employed by the Beijing big-nation expansionist-hegemonists. The misled Mong people have pledged in unison that they will never fall for such deceitful propaganda tricks again. They have urged all the Lao people not to be misled by the enemies again. At the same time, they also vowed to contribute resolutely to the struggle to smash all subversive schemes of the exiled Lao reactionaries in collusion with the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries to serve the dark designs of the Chinese big-nation expansionist-hegemonists.

CSO: 4206/101

LAOS

PLANNING OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON CENSUS

BK071417 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 27 Feb 85

["Recent" interview with Khamphet Phengmuang, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee and head of the Office of the Central Population Census Guidance Committee, by unidentified station reporter--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] What are the objectives of the population census this time?

[Answer] The objectives of this population census are to collect precise data on the exact figure of our society's population and labor force for use as a firm basis for mapping out a national social and economic development plan and for equitable distribution of work in each locality and throughout the country. At the same time, this data will be used as a basis for the work of economic management, the strengthening of national defense work, and improvement of the people's living conditions.

[Question] To achieve effectively the objectives and targets you have just mentioned, what should each branch of work and each locality do?

[Answer] To achieve the objectives and targets of the population census, we must execute the following tasks: Each branch of work and each locality must profoundly appreciate the significance of the population census work. This means that the guidance and organization of the implementation of this work must be carried out in accordance with a unified plan. Throughout the period of conducting the registration, the entire party and people must be encouraged to concentrate all efforts on fulfilling brilliantly the targets of the population census work. Each one must fulfill his obligations by providing answers to all questions. Each census taker must visit all families assigned to him to arrange an appropriate time for conducting registration sessions. This means that he must not create inconveniences to the people's production work. He must make a definite appointment with each family to be interviewed for registration.

[Question] What are the questions which the people under the census have to answer?

[Answer] They have to give full answers to the following questions on:

1. Name and family name;
2. Relationship with the head of the family;
3. Sex;
4. Age;
5. Tribe or nationality;
6. Level of education;
7. Current profession;
8. Place of work.

[Question] What should you do to get clear answers to the questions on the items you have just mentioned?

[Answer] We should pay attention to the following points: Each question has its specific significant meaning. All questions are interrelated to one another. Therefore, the answers to the eight questions must be correct and true. If only one answer is not true, the data we have compiled will not be clear and will affect the research work on economic, cultural, and social developments, thus creating adverse effects on the people's living conditions.

[Question] What is the significance of the data on the first name and family name?

[Answer] The data on the first name and family name will allow us to detect whether the interviewee has been registered twice or has been dropped from the registration. On this basis, a correct tallying of the total population in each locality and throughout the country can be made. Therefore, the person interviewed must give his real first name and family name by verifying them with his ID card, home registration paper, birth certificate, school certificates, and other documents. If he has a nickname, it can be put in parentheses. As for a newborn child whose name is not yet given, the family name of its father or mother must be written down in the family name column. The first name column should be left blank.

[Question] What is the significance of the data on age? How should the interviewee answer this question?

[Answer] The data on age together with other data, such as sex, level of education, and current profession will be used as a basis for calculating the future labor force in accordance with the economic, cultural, and education development plan. When answering the question on age, the interviewee must give the actual date, month, and year of birth. The calculation of age must be based on the full year period. This means that the full 12 months is equivalent to 1 year of age. The number of months lower than 12 is not calculated as 1 year. If the actual chronological age does not correspond with the official age, the first one must be reported for registration.

[Question] What is the use of the data on tribes? What should the interviewee do to answer this question correctly?

[Answer] The data on tribes and nationalities will allow the party and government to know about the spreading of each tribe and its livelihood. Together with the data on the educational level and profession, this data will assist us in reviewing the implementation of the tribes policy of our party and government, thus creating a basis for outlining a policy aimed at raising the living standard of all tribes to the same level. The interviewee must clearly specify his tribe to the surveyor. Spouses who are not of the same tribe must allow their children who are more than 18 years old to define their own tribe. If their children are not yet 18 years old, they can define the tribes for them. Answers to this effect must be recorded by the surveyor. The nationalities of aliens must be recorded accordingly. As for a former Lao citizen who has now changed his citizenship, his present citizenship must be recorded together with the phrase "Lao nationality" in parentheses.

[Question] How about the data on education? What is the use of this data?

[Answer] It will allow us to know the level of education of our people and will be used as a basis for outlining a plan for educational, cultural, and social development. The data will be collected from persons who are over 6 years old. The people concerned must provide correct information on their education background, such as what levels they have completed, what classes they are attending now, what system they are studying, whether they are literate or illiterate, and whether they are attending college or post-college levels of education.

[Question] What is the objective in collecting data about the present profession?

[Answer] The objective of this question is to know the exact figures of persons who have received professional, scientific, technical, and other specialized training. The interviewee must give details of his current profession or past training. As for a person who has several professions and has received training in many specialized areas, he must give details about the one he has engaged in most of the time. He must also give full details about his past training, such as to become a technical worker, a teacher of a primary or intermediate specialized field, or a college professor.

[Question] What is the objective of the question about the place of work? What should we pay special attention to?

[Answer] The objective is to find out the exact figures about persons who are currently working in the national economic services or unemployed persons so that a plan can be worked out to shift or readjust our labor force in an appropriate manner. The interviewee must provide detailed information on his place of work, such as the service, department, and ministry he is currently attached to. The objective is to classify the national economy into many spheres. As for men in working age group between 16 and 60 years old and women between 16 and 55 years old, they must provide full details to the surveyors if they are not working to contribute to the national

economy, such as housewives who only take care of their families and students who are attending school at present. Certain aspects which must be closely looked at are as follows: Persons in the working age group who are currently unemployed and are dependents of other persons must clearly specify the reason they are unable to work. As for persons who have many professions, they must give details of one profession they spend most of their time on.

CSO: 4206/101

MALAYSIA

FURTHER ON MAHATHIR TALKS WITH SFRY'S PLANINC

BK111233 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Malaysia has pledged continued adherence to the principles of nonalignment. The pledge was given by the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, to his Yugoslav counterpart, Mrs Milka Planinc, in their 2 and 1/2-hour talks in Kuala Lumpur today. He said Malaysia recognizes the need for interdependence between developing countries. As such, there is a need for increased South-South cooperation.

The secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tan Sri Zainal Abidin Sulong, told newsmen after the meeting that the prime minister is also glad that disarmament talks between the United States and USSR are in progress. He expressed concern that the massive expenditure on defense will reduce the funds for economic growth. The Yugoslav prime minister, on her part, urged nonaligned countries to collectively air their views on the matter. Malaysia and Yugoslavia were watching the development with hope and anxiety.

On Antarctica, both leaders pledged to continue efforts to gain international support to the move to make the continent the common heritage of mankind. Tan Sri Zainal Abidin also said that the Nonaligned Committee to resolve the Iran-Iraq war will meet in New Delhi to discuss the latest developments in the Gulf war. The leaders, in their talks, spoke of the failure so far both by the Nonaligned Movement and the Organization of Islamic Conference to bring the war to an end.

CSO: 4200/616

MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY VIEWS SRV 'AGGRESSION' IN CAMBODIA

BK141051 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The fall to the Vietnamese aggressors of the remaining stronghold of the Kampuchean resistance forces is bad news not only for the people of ASEAN but for all who value freedom and civilized norms of behavior in international relations. Not only has Vietnam committed aggression on Kampuchean territory, but it has also moved freely into Thai territory in pursuit of the withdrawing Kampuchean Freedom Fighters. The situation has provided much concern of the whole of Southeast Asia. The Malaysia prime minister has frankly expressed the misgivings of Malaysia over the continued display of arrogance by Hanoi's leaders.

The world knows of the unceasing and tireless efforts that were made by parties to persuade Vietnam to find a political solution to the Kampuchean crisis. It now looks as though the only political solution that Vietnam will adopt is that of total occupation of Kampuchea and the perpetration there of a regime that will do its bidding and which can be easily manipulated in the interests of the Soviet Union too.

The overall geopolitical situation in the Indochina peninsular is reminiscent of the dark days before the Pacific war broke out in 1941. At that time, too, militarist Japan had entrenched itself in Indochina and was threatening Thailand. In Europe also, the Nazis began by nibbling away bits and pieces of surrounding German-speaking areas, and then they launched a full-scale attack on other countries. Vietnam would be making a very big mistake by attempting any major invasion out of delusions of grandeur. Even Germany and Japan had to pay a very heavy price for their folly.

The ASEAN nations have never thought of their organization as anything but a peace-loving body without any defense-pact type of position. If Vietnam forces their hand, then, like all other self-respecting sovereign nations, they will respond to the challenge. Already Vietnam is feeling the pressure from China, which seems quite determined to teach Vietnam another lesson. It is appalling to reflect on the attitude of the decisionmakers in Hanoi. Their country, after being involved in wars against the French and the Americans, is in dire need of rehabilitation. War glory is not what the ordinary Vietnamese people need; rather they should be living at peace with all their neighbors and reconstructing the shattered economy of their war-ravaged country.

The Malaysian prime minister has called on the Nonaligned Movement and other nations to take heed of what is happening in Kampuchea. If the international community does not do something credible to check Vietnam, there is no guarantee that we will not see a repetition of what happened in 1941 in Asia and in Europe. As with Germany and Japan in 1945, the last state of Vietnam may well be worse than at first. The freedom fighters of Kampuchea will carry on their struggle against Vietnamese imperialism and ASEAN will support their cause wholeheartedly.

CSO: 4200/631

MALAYSIA

MINISTER ON PRIVATE TELEVISION MONITORING PANEL

BK281541 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 27 Feb .85 p 2

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Tuesday (26 February)--The newly-formed supervisory panel to monitor commercial broadcasting stations in the country has come out with several guidelines on the contents of television programmes, advertisements and news.

Information Minister Datuk Rais Yatim, who is the chairman of the 10-member panel, said today RTM [Radio Television Malaysia], which formulated the guidelines, would ask the Film Censorship Board to ensure that both government and private broadcasting stations adhered to these guidelines.

"We do not want any double-standards--a different standard for RTM and another for TV3. We hope the board will coordinate efforts for a uniformed application of the guidelines," he told newsmen at his office after chairing the panel's first meeting.

He also said the panel hoped to see TV3 carry more local news.

He said priority should be given to local instead of foreign news, but stressed that discretion should also apply when making the judgment.

Datuk Rais said the panel had widened its scope, not only to monitor private broadcasting stations but also RTM.

He said today's meeting discussed the role of RTM and TV3 in the constructive contribution to the country's development.

The panel, he added, felt that more could be done by broadcasting stations, run by the government and commercially, to improve the quality of programmes that could benefit the people.

Datuk Rais said it was not the intention of the panel to restrict the freedom of private broadcasting stations as long as these stations preserve the values of society and the country.

He said TV3 should not fear that the government would restrict its independence.

"We only want coordination in order to have a set of streamlined broadcasting policies. We need to carry out common responsibilities in the interest of the country."

Datuk Rais said in this regard, RTM would offer its facilities to TV3, if such facilities were required by the station.

He hoped TV3 would cooperate with RTM in screening programmes that would not compel viewers to "switch channels."

"For example, if we are showing the Koran-reading competition on Network One, we hope TV3 would not screen, say a rock concert. It would only undermine RTM's objectives," he said.

Datuk Rais said the panel would meet once in 3 months.

CSO: 4200/631

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

PAS SEEKING FOREIGN HELP--The minister of foreign affairs, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, says there is evidence that PAS [Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party] has asked for foreign assistance to take over the administration of the country. He says PAS wants to set up a totally Islamic state without considering the fact that Malaysia is a multiracial and multireligious nation. Tengku Rithauddeen, however, declined to identify the foreign countries that PAS had sought aid from, saying he does not wish to jeopardize the good relations between Malaysia and those countries. He was speaking at a Special briefing for UMNO [United Malays National Organization] branch head, secretary for information group, from Kota Baharu UMNO division at the UMNO building in Kota Baharu. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 1 Mar 85 BK]

'DEVIATIONIST PAMPHLETS'--Certain quarters have been found to be distributing deviationist pamphlets to students in the country and those abroad. The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, says these groups have the ultimate aim of creating antigovernment feelings among the students. He warns that if immediate measures are not taken to overcome the problem, a serious misunderstanding of national policies will result. According to Mr Kadir, the government welcomes constructive criticism and suggestions regarding its concepts. However, changes will only be made if they benefit the people. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Mar 85]

MINISTER ON NONALIGNED OBJECTIVES--The minister of foreign affairs, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, has expressed the need for the Nonaligned Movement to remain on the right track to ensure its objectives are met. He notes that the movement has in the past few years been subjected to too many diversions and deviations from its nonaligned objectives and has to be brought to the right track. He was speaking to newsmen after receiving the Yugoslav deputy first bureau secretary for foreign affairs, Mr (Ljubomir Lonca), at his office in Kuala Lumpur. Tengku Rithauddeen said the movement should adhere strictly to its principles of nonalignment and not deviate from its objectives. The two leaders discussed matters in connection with the coming nonaligned foreign ministers meeting scheduled in Luanda, Angola, in September. During the meeting, Tengku Rithauddeen also expressed Malaysia's concern over the Kampuchean problem as well as Vietnamese forces' incursions into Thailand. The secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, Tan Sri Zainal Abidin Sulong, later

told newsmen the discussions also touched on the next move by the Nonaligned Movement in response to the latest developments in the region, particularly those affecting Kampuchea. Tengku Rithauddeen felt that the apparent lack of success in the global exercise to correct economic ills indicated the need to seek a more pragmatic approach. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Mar 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/631

PHILIPPINES

DAILY EXAMINES INTENSIFIED MIGRATION TO U.S.

HK071356 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 2 Mar 85 p 7

[Text] Some Filipinos are no longer content to send just one member of the family to the United States to increase the family income. Instead, they want the rest of the family, other relatives--and sometimes even boyfriends and girlfriends--to permanently reside in the U.S.

The result is chain migration, or a series of moves involving different members of the family. The trend is due not just to economic reasons, but desire for a family reunion.

These are the highlights of a study entitled "Filipino Chain Migration to the United States," written by Belen T. G. Medina and Josefina N. Natividad. The authors are from the Department of Sociology of the University of the Philippines.

A disturbing finding is that an increasing number of Filipino families would like to become American citizens.

The authors based their study on a random sample of 356 successful applicants for migration to the United States. They interviewed the respondents over a two-week period at the Visa Section of the U.S. Embassy.

The sample was categorized according to the degree of relationship with the person who petitioned for their entry, namely: spouses (105), unmarried children older than 18 years (109), parents (79), siblings or brothers and sisters (46) and fiancées (17).

Medina and Natividad said there apparently is a trend toward a "Third Wave" of Filipino migrants to the U.S.

The first wave consisted of predominantly male agricultural workers, with low levels of educational attainment, who went to the U.S. during the first part of the century. The second wave was composed mainly of highly skilled professionals, with nearly as many females as males, during the late 1960s and 1970s.

Today's migrants, however, range from highly skilled professionals to unskilled nonprofessionals, from teenaged children to grandparents.

From 2,477 in the period 1953-1965, the annual average of migrants increased to 17,127 in 1966-1970 and 35,000 for the 1980s. The latter figure does not include those who leave for the United States on a working visa and who may later apply for immigrant status.

As amended in 1965, U.S. immigration laws favor immediate members of the family. Thus, the fastest way for an entire family to transfer to the U.S. is for the parents to migrate and be granted American citizenship; they can then petition for their minor and adult unmarried children under the "immediate-relatives" and "first-preference" categories, respectively.

The study found, however, that most Filipino families find it easier to send the eldest child first. The first immigrant usually goes to the United States through one or a combination of the following ways: marrying an American citizen, going on a working visa, joining a branch of U.S. Armed Forces--usually the navy--or joining a migration-chain began by relatives outside the immediate family.

Once the eldest child gets the coveted "green card," assuring permanent residence, he immediately petitions for his parents under the "immediate-relatives" category and, in turn, the parents petition for their remaining children.

Migration does not end here. If the children are also married, their spouses and children are next in line. And, so the chain continues.

Many of the respondents were enroute to California (50.84 percent) and Hawaii (14.61 percent), both traditional receiving areas for Filipino migrants.

The family network, operating both at place of origin and at place of destination, provides the migrant with transportation and other expenses attendant to the move. Moreover, relatives are expected to assist by way of financial and moral support, accommodations, and job placement in the new environment.

Of the 356 respondents, 50 percent were mainly manual workers (auto mechanics, telephone operators, factory workers, and others); 30 percent had never worked (housewives, students, fresh graduates). Only 20 percent had a professional, administrative, or managerial background.

In terms of educational attainment, college graduates had a slight predominance (52 percent) while 48 percent finished only either elementary, high school, or vocational courses.

The study concluded that migration abroad has advantages and disadvantages for Philippine society in general. One advantage is that employed migrants leave positions which can be filled by others; the disadvantage is that those who migrate possess skills needed here at home.

The Philippines' loss is the United States' gain.

PHILIPPINES

OPPOSITION LEADER PIMENTEL DENIES U.S. SUPPORT

HK071428 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 3 Mar 85 pp 1, 8

[Article by Ben Evardone]

[Text] Opposition leader Aquilino "Nene" Pimentel yesterday squelched insinuations that he was an "American Boy" and defended his recent speaking tour in the United States and Europe.

Pimentel was apparently reacting to a charge of lawyer Sammy Occena, a former high-ranking official of the PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan], that "some PDP-Laban leaders are receiving financial aid from foreign countries."

Pimentel, who arrived in the country Friday amid fears he would be arrested on rebellion charges filed by the government against him, defended the reputation of PDP-Laban leaders at the party's fourth annual convention which opened here yesterday.

Pimentel stressed before some 500 party members that although PDP-Laban is "now recognized by the governments of the United States, Canada and other countries as a legitimate opposition party, I will only be a puppet of the Filipino People."

Occena and several other PDP-Laban stalwarts in Davao City had pulled out of PDP-Laban last week after airing charges that "some PDP-Laban leaders are getting foreign aid...are obsessed with power...and benefited from fat Batasan bonuses." They formed their own party, Pilipino.

At yesterday's congress, meanwhile, another PDP-Laban stalwart, MP Ramon Mitro (Opposition, Palawan) said that the party will field presidential candidates in the 1987 elections.

Mitra told the delegates, "the next president of this country will come from PDP-Laban." The Palawan MP added that he will seek the party's nomination.

CSO: 4200/599

PHILIPPINES

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP CRITICIZES U.S. PRESENCE

HK071358 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 4 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] A human rights group based in Northern Luzon has joined the "nation-wide campaign" to expose and oppose the "United States' intervention in Filipino affairs."

Arthur E. Galace, chairman of the Northern Luzon Human Rights Organization said in a letter to MALAYA that American influence and domination of life in Baguio City alone where the organization is based, is overwhelming.

Galace lists areas in Baguio and in Northern Luzon where American presence is clear and their presence "undemocratically dominating."

John Hay Air Base in Baguio occupies 677 hectares of prime land while the export processing zone, allegedly occupied mainly by American electronic manufacturers, sits on 63 hectares formerly occupied by more than 80 Igorot families now displaced, he said.

He also said the Voice of America has a high-powered transmitter on Mount Cabuyao. He also named the Wallace Installation in La Union, the Pasukin Air Station in Ilocos Norte and the Bantay Relay Station in Ilocos Sur.

"We seek the support of the American people to tell their government to leave us alone," he ended.

CSO: 4200/599

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL QUESTIONS PATTERN OF AQUINO CASE

HK071434 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 3 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "The Pattern Is Clear"]

[Text] Is the stage being set for the termination of the Aquino assassination case?

With the refusal of the Agrava Board to testify in the Sandiganbayan trial, the turn-about in the testimony of media members, the disappearance of four private security guards and a PAL [Philippines Air Lines] ground employee, the reluctance of the Galman family to take part in the proceedings, indications point to the inevitability of an early termination of the case.

We won't be surprised if other witnesses will either disappear or refrain from taking the witness stand. Or from giving other versions of their stories at first recounted before the investigating Agrava Board.

Since there will be not much evidence on which to sustain the military conspiracy theory, what will the first division of the Sandiganbayan do? The Agrava Board reports do not constitute hard evidence before any court of law. That's why the members and the Board legal panel refused to be placed on the witness stand because whatever they gathered during the 11 months of their probing are no more than "hearsay"--inadmissible in court.

So, let us face it. The case so elaborately and painstakingly built up by the Agrava Board will fall flat. The prosecuting Tanodbayan will be unable to present hard and direct evidence to sustain its theory--gleaned from the Agrava Board--that the 26 accused had anything to do with the assassination of the late opposition leader. And the Sandiganbayan will have to dismiss the Aquino case. Insofar as the killing of Galman is concerned, some soldiers admitted their shooting him. We do not know how the trial court will decide on this matter.

Of course, it must be pointed out that from the very start, the case for a military conspiracy looked impossible. First, the President himself expressed disbelief in the conclusions of the majority Agrava Board report linking General Ver to the assassination. Then the decision to give the trial to the Sandiganbayan, instead of a special people's court, or even to a court martial.

Next, giving custody over the indicted military personnel to their commanders. Then, the disappearance of the vital witnesses and the turn-about of the media members. And now, the premature statement of the President on the reinstatement of General Ver should he be acquitted.

Is not the pattern clear?

CSO: 4200/599

PHILIPPINES

INDEPENDENT COLUMNIST ANALYZES TOLENTINO FIRING

HK061431 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Mar 85 pp 4, 5

["Here and Now" Column by Francisco S. Tatad: "Firing the Maverick"]

[Text] President Marcos fired Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino on Monday (March 4), a good two months before the deadline he had given himself to deal with him fell. He had earlier decided he had erred in appointing the latter, and given himself until May, at the latest, to correct the error.

But his vastly diminished credibility, and Tolentino's knack for doing and saying the popular thing troubled him. Could he fire the maverick without making a martyr of him? It was very much like arresting or not arresting a declared presidential contender. He wasn't sure of the outcome, and therefore decided to proceed with caution.

The policy, said an aide the week before Tolentino's ouster, was to give the man enough rope with which to hang himself. Tolentino however saw it differently--he had his own calculations. He did not believe Marcos could afford to fire him without losing what he, the victim, would gain. So he went on to provoke, to taunt, to embarrass the President. And so many had great fun watching him.

But the irony of it all--and irony in Marcos' favor--is that when the roof finally fell, it clearly fell on the hapless foreign minister. Tolentino did not seem all that prepared for it, while Marcos appeared to have just the right goods on him. His first published statement ("If he should need again my services in the future, I will be glad to be of service") is a letdown to many admirers.

Until his ouster, Tolentino seemed to be consistently saying the right thing, and Marcos the wrong thing. His very lack of deference and propriety, inexcusable anywhere else, was generally applauded as a sign of fierce independence of mind and courage, and Marcos did not think it prudent to confront him. He used the "sins" of other KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] members in order to refer--obliquely--to the transgressions of his foreign minister; he could never quite directly put it to him.

For this, Tolentino grew in the sight of his admirers. Given the opportunity, this tree would bloom into the most impressive presidential timber. He had become a man of rare principle. Very few found it unusual, if not questionable, that in the May 1984 Batasan elections he chose to run with the KBL, when he could have run with the opposition, being until now, in his own words, an NP member; and that he later accepted the foreign ministership, instead of rejecting it, while vowing to remain a "fiscalizer."

He had the unusual notion that as foreign minister he would subordinate himself to the President only in foreign affairs, but would otherwise speak freely on all other matters. Nobody, not even Marcos, found it necessary to tell him that he would be foreign minister 24 hours of the day, and that whatever his abilities, he would not have enough time to do anything else in the regime.

In any case, he was applauded whenever he spoke, and he spoke with clarity and reason, battling in the media, official positions which he had not previously attempted to defeat inside the Cabinet. The more he spoke, the louder and longer the ovation. But this did not prevent others from wondering whether this was not pure and simple opportunism? The man who hated looking at the Eiffel Tower took up rooms inside it so he would no longer have to look at it; and once inside, stopped his bellyaching. Tolentino boarded the Cabinet in order to profess how much he disliked being there!

That he was consistently right and the President wrong is not the point. The point is that he chose to join the Cabinet when he was free not to do so, and once there, decided that he would not be bound by what is respected the world over as "Cabinet discipline." This did not mean conformity with the President or the majority on any and all issues; in fact, Cabinet service presumes an ability and readiness to speak one's mind in order to enlarge and enrich decision-making. But a minister's duty is to give his official counsel to the President first, before he goes to the newspapers.

If he has any disagreement with the President on any policy question, it is his duty and his right to take up the matter with him to obtain full satisfaction. If that proves unsatisfactory, and he remains in disagreement, then he is free to pursue the matter publicly, outside the Cabinet, provided he first resigns.

He cannot hold on to his position on the mistaken--or even correct--assumption that the President, being unpopular, cannot afford to touch him. To show up an unpopular President does not require talent or courage; but one who has freely and willingly entered the service of such a President is not expected to do anything of the sort, while he remains a Cabinet minister. This is where Tolentino took a cavalier position. He decided to act the maverick in a place where no mavericks are allowed to prosper.

To Tolentino's eternal misfortune, Marcos chose to overlook everything until he found the right time to deal with him. He chose as *casus belli* none of the large issues, such as Amendment 6, the oppressive decrees and other high

constitutional questions, where Tolentino's position is both popular and unimpeachable, but a ridiculously mundane issue like the power to appoint or designate the assistant minister for fiscal affairs. In so doing, he deprived Tolentino of the chance to invoke high moral or political principles. And before he knew it, it was all over.

Without intending any unfavorable references, the incident reminds one of the firing of Gen. Douglas MacArthur by Harry S. Truman. His most trusted advisers felt it was a terrible mistake to do it, but Truman fired MacArthur anyway. "The son of a bitch ought to be impeached," thundered Joseph McCarthy; 20 to 1 of 78,000 letters and telegrams received by the White House denounced the President's action; and only 29 percent of the American people, according to Gallup Poll, approved.

MacArthur himself was lionized. Some 7,500,000 people--the size of Manila's entire population--went out to greet him in the streets of New York, 800 tons of confetti and ticker tape dropped on the pavements, and the reception dwarfed the one given to Linbergh after his solo flight across the Atlantic in 1927, and the one given to Gen. Eisenhower when he returned from the allied victory in Europe in 1945. But that didn't save him.

Will Tolentino get anything slightly resembling a small part of it, I wonder? Nothing is in sight. He will probably be in great demand as a luncheon speaker in the next few months, but there is no sign that he will be adopted by the opposition parties as their challenger to Marcos or his heir or heiress in 1987. Nor is there any sign that a piece of confetti, or ticker tape, is about to drop, now or later.

CSO: 4200/599

PHILIPPINES

VERITAS EDITORIAL ON MARCOS CREDIBILITY

HK070911 Quezon City VERITAS in English 3 Mar 85 p 5

[Editorial: "When a Leader Loses Touch With Reality"]

[Text] When the tallying ended during the Batasan elections last year, and after it had become clear that all but five of the government candidates in Metro Manila had been snowed under an avalanche of opposition votes, Mrs Imelda Romualdez Marcos' reaction was reported to be one of utter disbelief.

During the campaign, she had predicted confidently that there would be a KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] sweep. And, to buttress that claim, she worked very hard for her candidates. In addition, she let loose a flood of money and rice in the various barangays, hoping thereby to clinch the support of the barangay leaders.

That was why she was incredulous when she heard the results. "I did so much for them," she was reported to have told her friends. "Why did they do this to me?"

Mrs Marcos' anguish was real, but her question was purely rhetorical. For, even if she would not admit it, she knew deep inside her that Manila's voters just did not believe in her husband's government anymore.

To put it more bluntly, its credibility was zero.

It was, of course, not always like that. Mr Marcos was the only Philippine President who was ever reelected. To a people used to rejecting Presidents after four years in office, that said a lot about his accomplishments. Even when, in 1972, he thought it necessary and expedient to declare martial law, most of the people accepted the decision. They chafed over the curtailment of their rights, it is true, but they were willing to go along with his contention that the country had to be saved from the communists and that he had to build a New Society.

He got rid of the oligarchs, true, but he replaced them with a new breed of oligarchs, and many of them came from his own family or his coterie of friends, and quite a number wore the uniform of AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] generals.

It was then that Mr Marcos' credibility began to plummet. Slowly but steadily, he lost the support of the people. Even the bishops of the Catholic Church, who had earlier been committed to a policy of critical collaboration, started being more critical than collaborative.

When the Catholic Bishops' conference of the Philippine prepared a pastoral letter denouncing the presidential commitment order (PCO), Mr Marcos prevailed upon the prelates to desist because he said that he was withdrawing the PCO and substituting it with something more lenient and less rigorous, the preventive detention action (PDA). The bishops withdrew the pastoral letter, and it was not until later that they realized that they had been duped. The PDA was the same as the PCO, it simply wore a different collar.

His credibility has reached such a sorry state that the people now believe the exact opposite of what he says. He said there would be no devaluation, and a devaluation followed soon after. He claimed that there would be no gasoline price increase, so long lines of motorists formed at gas stations seeking to fill their tanks.

It is axiomatic that a leader who has lost his credibility ceases to be an effective leader. It is undeniable likewise that if Mr Marcos hopes to pull his people out of the economic morass they find themselves helplessly mired in, he must first of all try to regain his credibility.

How does he do that? For starters, he might borrow a leaf from the book of the great Indian leader, Mahatma Gandhi. The story goes that Gandhi was sipping tea with some friends when he saw a crowd of Indians marching by. He stood up hurriedly and said, "There go my people. I must follow them for I am their leader."

Gandhi was an effective leader because he knew what the people were doing, what they were thinking, what their fondest dreams and hopes were. Mr Marcos certainly is no longer in touch with his people. One wonders if he is even in touch with the realities of the Philippine condition.

CSO: 4200/598

PHILIPPINES

TATAD PROVIDES BACKGROUND ON MARCOS-OPLE DISPUTE

HK081439 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Mar 85 pp 4, 5

["Here and Now" Column by Francisco S. Tatad: "The Trial of Gunnar Myrdal"]

[Text] This is the second time in 3 months that Labor Minister Blas Ople has offered to resign.

Last December, he had the misfortune (some say, "the good fortune") to be quoted by the NEW YORK TIMES as saying there was some kind of "interregnum" in the leadership because of certain "vicissitudes" in the health of the leader. The president at the time had mysteriously dropped out of sight (surgery, we reported in this column), and Malacanang was doing everything to convince the world he was fit as a fiddle.

It was not until last week that Mr Marcos, while denying the reported surgery, confirmed his having been ill, and having had to breathe under an oxygen tent for a while.

Ople was in Geneva when Malacanang's reaction came, and had to rush home to reassure the president. No offense had been intended, he said, but if it meant a loss of confidence, then his service in the cabinet was at the president's pleasure. To his credit, Mr Marcos decided the whole thing was childish and did not warrant a resignation.

That was in December. Early this week, the president flared up again, provoked by a statement made in the course of a university lecture in which Ople, quoting Gunnar Myrdal, the Swedish economist, deplored "the heavy dependence on patronage" of the political system. The president seemed to take it as a personal offense.

The statement appeared on the same spread that carried another statement which promoted Mr Marcos to fire his foreign minister. Thinking probably of hitting two birds with one stone, Mr Marcos asked Ople to explain his statement.

"You cite the Philippines," he said, "among the countries which were the object of Gunnar Myrdal's study you referred to...as a 'soft state' characterized by that economic backwardness that results from the backwardness you speak of."

"If this is so, may I inquire why you did not bring this to my attention personally before speaking about it publicly," he asked the labor minister.

In his reply, Ople said it was inevitable, given the theme of the university forum, that he should refer to Myrdal's theory of the "soft state." But his quotes from Myrdal--as well as from Taylor, Drucker, Schreiber, Peters and Waterman--were all, he said, "intended to support a call: that the new discipline of public administration should strengthen the government's response to an era of crisis."

He reminded Mr Marcos that his own works, "Notes on the New Society" and "The Democratic Revolution," "draw liberally from Myrdal's insights into the cultural roots of underdevelopment." He then expressed surprise that he should provoke such a strong reaction "from a president who, as a writer, has himself dealt with this theme and with such erudition."

As of this writing, it wasn't clear whether Mr Marcos had accepted the resignation. But with or without Ople's explanation, it seems pretty obvious Malacanang was guilty of an over-reaction. Myrdal's theory of the "softstate" first appeared in 1967, with the publication of his monumental work, "Asian Drama An Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations," in three volumes. It has since been discussed around the world for as long as Ople has been labor minister.

Although the term "softstate" does not appear in Mr Marcos' own books, the fact that he quotes approvingly from Myrdal's other works ("Economic Theory and Underdeveloped Regions") seems to provide sufficient basis for presuming that he has read "Asian Drama," and that the term is familiar to him. Ople therefore had every right to presume his lecture could not possibly be news to the president, and that no one could consider it denunciatory of the political order.

In "Asian Drame," Myrdal says the following:

- 1) In "softstates," policies decided on are often not enforced, if they are enacted at all, and the authorities, even when framing policies, are reluctant to place obligations on people. This reluctance, which derives from the economic, social and political structure, is then excused, and often idealized.
- 2) From the standpoint of modernization and economic development, the contrast between the countries that retained a democratic form of government and those that moved toward authoritarianism is more apparent than real. One cannot say that one form of government has proved more conducive to the application of policies of economic and social reform than the other. On the contrary, the various political systems...are strikingly similar in their inability or unwillingness to institute fundamental reforms and enforce social discipline. Whether democratic or authoritarian, they are all in this sense "soft states."
- 3) In South Asia, the stronger loyalty to less inclusive groups--family, caste, ethnic, religious or linguistic "community" (in the South Asian sense), and class--invites the special type of corruption we call nepotism and tends in general to encourage moral laxity. The prevalence of corruption is one aspect of the "soft state"...; it generally implies a low level of social discipline.

4) From another point of view, corruption is one of the forces that help to preserve the "soft state" with its low degree of social discipline. Not only are politicians and administrators affected by the prevalence of corruption, but also businessmen and, in fact, the whole population. Corruption introduces an element of irrationality in plan fulfillment by influencing the actual course of development in a way that is contrary to plan or, if such influence is foreseen, by limiting the horizon of the plan. (How very familiar!)

How would it have looked, or sounded, if Ople had gone up to Mr Marcos and said, "Mr President, I have been asked to speak before an inter-university symposium on public administration. I intend to speak about the urgent need to overcome the weaknesses of our country as a "soft state." In case you have not heard it, I would like to take this opportunity to report to you that Gunnar Myrdal, whom you quote in your books and whom you met personally at least once, some 18 years ago described our country, along with other Asian countries, as a 'soft state.' I would just like to share with you this information in case I am quoted in the papers."

That would have been unpardonable arrogance, tantamount to telling the president he has not read either Myrdal's "Asian Drama" or his own "Democratic Revolution."

Thus Mr Marcos cannot punish Ople without putting Myrdal and himself on trial.

CSO: 4200/607

PHILIPPINES

TOLENTINO ON READINESS TO LEAVE KBL PARTY

HK151521 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 15 Mar 85 pp 1, 7

[Article by Teddy Owen]

[Text] Member of Parliament Arturo M. Tolentino (KBL-Manila) is ready to leave the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan if the statement issued about him by Political Affairs Minister Leonardo B. Perez (KBL-Nueva Vizcaya) was "the party position."

Perez had questioned Tolentino's integrity as foreign minister and said Tolentino's ouster from the Cabinet "had restored order in the Cabinet and extricated President Marcos from the tentacles of forces that sought to weaken the President's capacity to govern the nation at a time of crisis."

Tolentino said yesterday: "If the statement of Mr Perez is an indication of the KBL position with respect to my humble person, it should be sufficient reason for me to get out of that party."

Tolentino said he also wants to know what the KBL leadership had to say about this matter.

"The statement of Mr Perez, however, is totally in keeping with the role he has to play in the Marcos administration," Tolentino said. "It contains wild statements that no responsible person would make without previous verification."

Tolentino was particularly critical of Perez' statement casting aspersion on him as foreign minister.

"With respect to the effects of my activism in the Marcos administration," Tolentino said, "Mr Perez can ask non-partisan people at all levels of our society and he will find out that my tenure in the Cabinet lent some credibility to the Marcos administration, offsetting the effects of the present group of blind defenders of the administration."

Reacting to the Perez statement on reported corruption in the passport division of the Foreign Ministry, Tolentino said. "I never commented on what I found there (passport division) when I assumed the post of foreign minister because I did not want to cast any reflection upon my predecessor who might not have known what was happening in that division."

He said the influence peddling and the corruption inside was so well-entrenched that he could only attain 75 to 80 percent improvement with the cooperation of those he placed to take charge of issuing passports.

"The real obstacle to the 100 percent cleanup is the lack of space to accommodate additional personnel who could adequately handle the number of applications which have increased to an average of 3,500 a day," he said.

"If the passport division could occupy the two floors now occupied by the Foreign Service Institute as I had planned, there will be no further reason for applicants to engage fixers or spend more than the official passport fees," he said.

Tolentino felt, however, that one of the main reasons for his ouster from the Cabinet was an administration complaint that he had allowed issuance of passports to such persons as MP Aquilino Pimental Jr. (PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] Cagayan de Oro), Raul Daza in Los Angeles, and Eugenio Lopez Jr. in San Francisco, as well as former Sen. Francisco "Soc" Rodrigo.

"It is my firm belief," he said, "that every Filipino is entitled to a passport."

CSO: 4200/645

PHILIPPINES

OPPOSITION MPS CRITICIZE BATASAN'S ONE-MONTH RECESS

HK151529 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 15 Mar 85 p 7

[Text] The Batasang Pambansa last night called a one-month recess in observance of Holy Week over the strong objections raised by two opposition members of Parliament.

The Batasan will resume its sessions on 15 April.

We have very important things to discuss here in the Batasan," MP Eva Estrada Kalaw (LP-Unido, [Liberal Party-United Nationalist Democratic Organization], Manila) reminded the assembly as she cited the urgent need for the enactment of a proposed bill seeking to bail out distressed private schools.

Kalaw also pointed to the public clamor for the Batasan to freeze real estate taxes to prevent the enforcement of an executive order increasing these taxes effective 31 March, this year.

Kalaw assailed the Batasan leadership for giving in to the request for an early lenten recess of many Batasan members who will be commencement speakers in their respective constituencies. This will lend credence to charges that the Batasan has been unproductive, she said.

MP Alberto Romulo (Unido, Quezon City) also objected to the recess on the ground that the Batasan has not yet adopted a rule which would require it to resume its sessions immediately whenever there is a need for the enactment of an urgent measure.

Such a rule will preclude the exercise of the president's power to issue decrees during a Batasan recess, Rumulo said.

CSO: 4200/645

PHILIPPINES

BANKERS BLAME CENTRAL BANK FOR MONEY FLUCTUATION

HK071404 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 2 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Dennis Fetalino]

[Text] Bankers are blaming Central Bank [CB] foreign exchange policies for the erratic peso-dollar rate movements.

A prominent banker and noted economist, said the periodic rise and fall of the peso-dollar rate may be due to forex rules being issued by the Central Bank which has allowed practically all commercial banks to own dollars more than they needed.

"The net effect of this is that banks were on an 'overbought' position, leaving the CB as the sole buyer of dollars. Being the only buyer of foreign exchange, the CB can thus alter the exchange rate as it can choose to buy or back out of the market as it pleases."

Another explanation given was that bankers have been postponing their forex buy-and-sell operations or keeping them to a minimum until the country had assumed normal relations with the creditor-banks.

An early signing of the documents pertaining to the release of the \$925 million in new money and the \$3 billion in trade credits from the International Monetary Fund and the banks, however, seemed unlikely with the backing out of the National Bank of Saudi Arabia at the last minute, in the process derailing signing rites slated February 28.

The banker said banks are looking forward to the signing of the documents for the new credits in the hope of a more "favorable" rate as business confidence slowly picks up again. If the confidence is at last restored and investments begin to catch on again, the exchange rate could rise to a high of P24 to the dollar and this he said, could probably account for the government's prediction of a year-end peso-dollar rate of P24.

At the same time, the source said CB rules governing open-market operations or the CB's buy-and-sell of government securities, basically "jobo" bills and treasury bills--are to blame for the continued stay of high interests.

"The government must be realistic in adopting policies on interest rates," he said.

He said a realistic or an ideal interest rate must be 2-3 percent higher than the prevailing inflation rate. For example a 30 percent inflation rate would require a 32-33 percent interest rate.

He said the CB reading is that, the end-1984 inflation rate of 50 percent cannot stay throughout 1985 if it regularly takes out money from the financial system through issuances of the high-yielding debt instruments.

At most, he said, the rate of rising prices could settle down only to 15-20 percent while the cost of money could taper off at best to 20-25 percent.

As a result, the economic crisis will continue to rage for most of the remaining months, marked by few investment opportunities and a general slackening of business activity, he said.

Investors would do well to engage in medium-term ventures requiring 3-4 months, the source said, discounting long-term enterprises lasting more than a year given the unpredictability of the business climate.

The banker-economist discounted alternatives to Jobo bills, stressing that any alternative will also prove to be problematical because of prevailing problematical situation.

He said, at least the high-yield instruments could be credited for putting a halt to the rash of speculations on the forex rate in recent two months. The CB move to peg the rates of government debt instruments stopped speculations on the inflation rate.

CSO: 4200/599

PHILIPPINES

PAPER ON STATUS OF MAJOR INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

HK080844 Quezon City VERITAS in English 3 Mar 85 p 18

[Article by Gin Perez]

[Text] What's the status of the 11 major industrial projects (MIPs)? Once touted by government drumbeaters as the cornerstone of the country's industrialization. [graf as published]

The eleven MIPs include the phosphatic fertilizer plant, the copper smelter project, the aluminum smelter project, the diesel engine manufacturing project, the cement industry rationalization program, the coconut industry rationalization project, the integrated pulp and paper program, the petrochemical complex project, the heavy engineering industries project, the steel mill project and the alcogas program.

The projects were envisioned to serve as the infrastructure that will hold together all local industries and were furthermore intended to develop the country's balanced industrial growth. To this end, the projects were meant to provide the base on which smaller manufacturing and service projects may be established. The latter in turn were supposed to effect the dispersal of industries and generate employment opportunities in the rural areas.

Considering their capital requirement--at least \$6 billion as of 1982--the last thing they needed was to run into a head-on collision with an economic crisis. Which is precisely what happened.

But could the disaster have been avoided?

The term "eleven MIPs" was coined by Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin when he assumed the helm of the Ministry of Industry in 1980. The planning of many of these industrial projects, however, started earlier under the term of Minister Vicente T. Paterno.

"During my time in the Ministry of Industry there was no such thing as the 11 MIPs. There were already some projects which we were pursuing like the copper smelter, fertilizer, alcohol, diesel engine and the conversion of cement plants to coal," said Paterno who resigned his post in 1979.

Ongpin started his term by imposing lofty goals for his office, the most ambitious of which was the 11 MIPs. When he announced the Big 11, he even dared to set a timetable for their completion; all eleven would be operational by 1985.

But a lot of things have happened since then. A majority of the projects are in limbo but no one has dared to challenge Ongpin's acumen for planning.

According to the National Economic and Development Authority report which came out in mid-1984, the implementation of a number of the capital intensive projects has been deferred.

The report said, "Letter of Instruction 1334 has been issued deferring implementation of major projects which involve substantial capital investment, namely, the petrochemical complex, pulp and paper plant, aluminum smelter plant, alcogas project and the high horse power diesel engine."

Regarding the other industrial projects, the report indicated their progress as: the copper smelter plant is now operating at a capacity of eighty percent; the Philippines Engine Corporation has been producing low horse power diesel engines at an average of 400 units a month; the sulfuric acid plant under the phosphatic fertili-complex is now 70 percent complete (see also VERITAS February 10, 1985); eight cement plants under the coal conversion program have fully converted to coal; structural steel are being erected in the pipe bridge and fatty alcohol plant under the coconut industry rationalization program while construction of the barge wharf and jetty causeways have been completed and the shipment of equipment supplies have arrived; construction of the heavy engineering complex has resumed while the Integrated Steel Mill project has been temporarily suspended because of financial constraints.

A survey conducted by the members of the Philippine Economic Society in mid-1984 placed the major industrial projects as the third highest among government programs which were ineffective in promoting the general economic welfare of the country. The top two superfluous government programs listed were the KKK [kilusang kabuhayan at Kaunlaren--national livelihood program] and the Sariling Sikap [self-help program].

Former Minister Paterno believes that the time frame of the projects set under Minister Ongpin was not achievable.

"How can you establish a billion dollar project at a time when you are asking for a restructuring of your foreign loans?" asked the former industry chief.

With the government's poor record in business, experts are furthermore apprehensive about the use of the people's money in these projects.

"The government should not use the money of the people for investment in industry because when they lose money, the money is really lost," Paterno said.

Paterno also added that the industrial projects should be modified to reflect the present economic situation of the country.

Paterno, however, hastens to add that some of the projects are intrinsically good while the others are simply bad projects.

"There are some of them which I feel are not appropriate for the country either because they require too much money or the market in the country is insufficient for the minimum economic scale of the plant," he explained.

Why then had the ministry insisted on pursuing the projects given the current economic situation? "The reason could be that the Ministry of Trade and Industry had committed itself publicly to finish these projects and, as a matter of saving face, it had to continue pursuing it," Paterno opined.

Inasmuch as Ongping continues to exert a lot of influence in matters involving the country's economic development, one wonders what big plans the minister has in mind for the rest of the decade.

CSO: 4200/598

PHILIPPINES

EXPORT TARGET IN DOUBT DUE TO INFLATION, INTEREST RATES

HK081413 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY--The government may not be able to reach its export target of \$5.8 billion this year because of problems caused mainly by the high inflation rate, according to industry sources.

The inflation rate has led to the prevailing high interest rates and is forcing exporters to cut down on inventories because of the high cost of maintaining them.

Exporters usually hold a 2-month inventory of raw materials and finished goods. However, whatever profits are made out of these products are eaten up by the high interest payment on loans with which these were purchased, the sources said.

Fear of high carrying cost is making exporters shy away from keeping inventories, but without inventories, exporters lose even more because they will not be able to fill orders.

According to the same sources, the production cost of some exporters translate to P20 per \$1 in money terms. However, earnings realized from the sale translate to only P17.50 to a dollar, the amount exporters get from local banks when they convert their foreign exchange earnings into pesos.

On top of these problems is the high 5 percent to 6 percent spread that banks charge for currency transactions. Exporters want this reduced to 2 percent to lower their financing cost, the sources said.

CSO: 4200/607

PHILIPPINES

MARCOS DENIES GOVERNMENT MISMANAGED LOANS

HK071443 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] President Marcos yesterday said the opposition accusation that the government has mismanaged foreign borrowings is not factual.

He also said the opposition is courting the support and help of the communists by openly batting for the recognition of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). Marcos said the opposition is now holding a meeting on national unity and their first move is to work for the recognition of the Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas.

He warned that should the communists succeed in taking over power, all the gains of the last several years, including the land reform program, will be lost because all the means of production, including land, will be owned by the state or the communists who control the government.

The President recalled that the Communists had tried to take over the government several times, in 1954 and in 1960, and both times they have been thwarted by the government without the use of any foreign troops.

Marcos urged local executives to join hands with the military in the counter insurgency program and added that he is in the process of writing an order transferring the operational control of the police and the civilian Home Defense Forces to local executives to give them the corresponding authority to discharge their responsibility in the maintenance of peace and order.

On foreign borrowings, the President said, the loans were spent and invested wisely on viable projects. Foreign borrowings, according to the President, are necessary at times.

He pointed out that the Philippines was ruined and impoverished by the last war. All the post-war Presidents, starting from Manuel Roxas, have been forced to borrow to rebuild the country.

The President said the oil crisis of 1974 and 1979 which increased the price of crude oil from \$1 to \$34 per barrel, coupled with the decrease in the prices of export products, the series of natural calamities and the debt crisis which affected 35 other developing countries, were the factors that caused the present economic crisis.

CSO: 4200/599

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST ON BUSINESSMEN'S ATTITUDES TOWARD ECONOMY

HK080357 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Mar 85 p 4

["Bottom Line" Column by Gaby Manalac: "Economic Indigestion"]

[Text] A few weeks ago, I joined a small group of businessmen which met at the Manila Garden Hotel to discuss the format of a monthly Manager's Forum designed to keep the business executive up-to-date on how to cope with the times.

Evidently a busy day for the hotel, we were given a suite on the 12th floor, at no extra charge, from which we could see smoke still billowing out of the Regent of Manila. That was Friday the 15th, two days after fire broke out at the Regent, and our being so high up in a hotel, no matter how luxurious the suit, did not make me any more comfortable.

As the meeting progressed, an informal survey among those present rated the top three most serious and pressing problems as shrinking markets, high taxes, and inconsistent government policies.

The survey did touch on other major difficulties, including tight credit, high interest rates, the peso-dollar exchange rate, and peace and order. But the fact that the credit crunch did not come out as the top problem of the day piqued my curiosity. Just about everyone has had his say on the devastating effect of a peso-starved system and extraordinarily high interest rates, so why did it not get top billing in this informal survey?

Perhaps it was because these businessmen were thinking practical, and not as macro-economists. After a given time, I suppose businessmen have assumed a distorted credit market as something with which they have to live, and they then go on to the next hurdle.

Possibly, the effect of reserve money volume on business momentum may no longer have seemed quite as threatening as the spectre of trying to produce goods in economic volumes which have to be sold in a market that was fast losing its purchasing power.

To a businessman, that vision is worse than a Halloween horror movie, for as long as there are people who can buy what is produced, businessmen can find ways of living with a tight credit situation. There is always *abilidad* (ability).

But when fewer and fewer people can buy what you produce, then no amount of ingenuity can move goods, unless they are given away free.

Thus, when confronted with a shrinking market, the businessman's first instinct is to formulate a price strategy that will get his product in the basket of goods that purchasers can still afford. Or, if he is the super-aggressive kind, he may opt to grab the market share of his competitors by knocking them off.

In any case, how does one try to work out a price strategy when volumes purchased are steadily decreasing and per unit must necessarily go up; and when government thinks that more and higher taxes will bring sanity into the market by curbing inflation?

There are any number of financial and production strategies that a businessman can utilize, notably the "just-in-time" strategy that the Japanese employ and which in essence does away with inventory and matches production with actual market consumption, thus virtually eliminating financing costs of holding finished goods and raw material.

But even that is a mere holding action and does not solve the more basic problem of how to keep people buying goods and services. Eventually, the economics of volume and per unit cost will catch up with the producer and it will be just-the-time to close shop.

The essence of an economy are production and incomes. You cannot have one without the other, and when both are constricted, then there is virtually no economy of which to speak.

The wonder of it all is how our economic managers have abandoned this fundamentalism in favor of an irrational prescription dictated by the IMF. The IMF has already proven its insanity in the case of Brazil which last year achieved tremendous growth and a record trade surplus by disregarding IMF target guidelines.

And yet, despite its success, but because it dared to defy prescribed targets, the IMF has threatened to discontinue its support. How balmy can anyone get?

It began to rain somewhat toward two o'clock but that did not help quell the Regent fire. The group, however, seemed happy to adjourn the luncheon meeting. The food was not all that good, nor was it all that bad.

It was the topic of conversation that was indigestible.

CSO: 4200/599

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES TECHNOCRATS' MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMY

HK071505 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 7 Mar 85 p 4

["Echoes" Column by Roberto Magdamo: "The Battle for Hearts and Minds"]

[Text] It has been said that revolutions and political upheavals are caused not by political issues but by economic factors. The economic system is the foundation of any society and the political system is a superstructure built on an economic foundation. Except perhaps when invaded by a foreign army, people in general do not lay down their lives or risk their personal safety for purely political or ideological reasons. But when their economic survival is threatened, they will fight back and risk everything in order to survive.

In the Philippines, the political outrage initiated by the Aquino assassination, which unleashed further outrage regarding graft and corruption in government, resulted in an intense assault on the administration, it is true, but the anger has not been enough to make the government fall or to launch the merest semblance of a revolution. In the end, not enough people were willing to follow the ideological, political leadership; to risk their lives for a political cause.

The government will rise or fall depending on how the economy is managed, whether people can continue to eat and survive. This is what is worrisome. Our economic planners and managers do not have a record that we can trust. The responsibility for the present economic mess must be shared by our economic and financial managers. Most of them, however, continue to be at the helm even though it was their stewardship that got us into our present mess.

Second, economic planning is undertaken by urban-type, western-educated personalities, even though the country is over 60 percent rural. Over the past 40 years, economic planning has had an obvious urban bias. Despite lip service to the importance of the rural sector, policies and measures have tended to benefit the urban consumer vis-a-vis the rural producer. A glaring example of this has been the regime of price controls on staple food items. Price controls have lightened the burden on the urban consumer because it decreased the benefits to the rural producer.

Economics, to most people, is an arcane subject. The macro-economic theories involving interest rates, credit, devaluation, inflation, etc. are too

complicated for the general public to comprehend, but whether or not the theories are understood, the effects are very evident. Because economics tends to be somewhat esoteric, the government has left this field pretty much to "special" economic and financial backgrounds, while the rest of government has been more involved in the field it is very familiar with: politics.

Yes, if it is true that economics is the primary cause of revolutions, it is disturbing to note that society can be fragmented because of a relative handful of economic planners and managers, with the rest of society unable to comprehend what they are doing.

Economists are like doctors presiding over a sick man. The patient may die, with the family looking on, unable to pass judgment on the doctor's competence because the family does not know enough about medicine. The patient dies; an unknowing family looks on, and death may have come because of the patient's disease and not the doctor's bungling.

In the past few months, our economic managers have succeeded in stabilizing the exchange rate and in reducing the inflation rate. This is a success in terms of what the economic managers have proclaimed to be their objective, the dampening of inflation, which is necessarily related to the stabilization of the peso-dollar rate. And yet at what cost has this been achieved! And continues to be achieved. The path to price stability is the same path to economic recession, or even depression.

It has been said that the reason for the remarkable strength of the peso against a dollar (extraordinarily strong against all other major currencies) has been the lack of local demand for dollars. The lack of demand for dollars actually reflects the slowing down of the aggregate demand in the economy. Production is slowing down. Jobs are declining. Economic welfare is slipping. The slowdown in demand is principally because of tight liquidity and the lack of credit to finance not only demand but also production.

The most disturbing possibility that continuing tightness of credit raises is not the loss of jobs, nor even the loss of incomes, /but the loss of food./ [passage within slantlines published in italics] Continuing unavailability of credit, especially in the rural sector, will eventually translate itself into the slowing down of food production, and thus the scarcity of food, or increased prices for what little food is available.

It is probably time for our economic managers to review the extremely restrictive economic program they have put in place, and see beyond dollars and inflation. Unless appropriate measures are undertaken to ensure the availability of food at reasonable levels, then economic dislocation may succeed where political outrage has not, that of fragmenting society.

In the end, the battle for hearts and minds is won through the stomach.

PHILIPPINES

PRESIDENT MARCOS ROLLS BACK PETROLEUM PRICES

HK071441 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] President Marcos yesterday reduced the prices of petroleum products by an average of 52.3 centavos a liter effective today.

At the same time, the President suspended the collection of the new increased power rates by the Manila Electric Co. (Meralco) pending a study by the Presidential Price Adjustment Coordinating Committee.

On the reduced petroleum products prices, the most significant reduction were made in the prices of premium gasoline and diesel fuel which were rolled back by 61 centavos a liter.

Under the President's order, the following are the new pump prices of petroleum products per liter:

- premium gasoline, P8.40 from P9.01;
- diesel fuel, P6.43 from P7.04;
- regular gasoline, P8.03 from P8.58;
- liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), P5.846 from P6.27;
- kerosene, P6.35 from P6.95;
- avturbo, P8.214 from P8.824;
- fuel oil, P4.667 from P5.024;
- asphalt, P5.168 from P5.358; and,
- solvents, P7.83 from P8.44.

This is the second round of price reductions this year. The President first reduced prices of petroleum products last January 9 by an average of 22 centavos per liter.

Marcos said this new round of price reductions is designed to give maximum benefits to the consumers in terms of lower costs of transport, electricity, goods and services.

He added that the next price review for local petroleum products is expected in the first week of May.

As a consequence, Marcos said the Board of Energy (BOE) and the Board of Transportation (BOT) are expected to issue soon the necessary orders reducing hauling rates. This move, according to the President, is expected to further reduce the prices of petroleum products.

On the Meralco rates, Marcos said the power utility's petition for increased rates are suspended until the government economic planners can relate the new oil prices to the production of power, products and services.

To give teeth to the suspension order, Marcos directed Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin, chairman of the Presidential Price Adjustment Coordinating Committee, "to now translate the oil price reduction to all the other dimensions of production including electricity, transportation, basic manufacturing and services, in relation to the productivity drive in agriculture and industry."

Marcos said the new reduced prices of petroleum products were made possible by the continued strengthening of the peso against the dollar and the lower import cost of crude oil.

Ponciano Mathay, BOE chairman said the average price reduction comes from the 43.4-centavo cut in oil company recovery cost (due to the lower prices of crude and the strengthening of the peso) and 8.9-centavo reduction in the domestic ad valorem tax.

Mathay said the BOE used the P18.50 to a dollar exchange rate in computing the new oil product prices. He said this rate was the average exchange rate from January 8 up to yesterday. In the first oil price review, the P19.75 per dollar rate was used.

According to Mathay, prices of fuel oil avturbo, regular gas, asphalt, and LPG have now been brought back to their June 7, 1984, levels.

CSO: 4200/599

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST ON POSSIBLE REIMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW IN MINDANAO

HK081120 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 1 Mar 85 p 3

["The Spotlight" column by Paul A. Sapsal: "To Reimpose Martial Law in Mindanao"]

[Text] Bill No 275 which is now filed in the Batasang Pambansa by MP Regalado E. Maambong of Cebu must be thrown to the waste basket without any further discussion. The substance of the bill is nothing but a recommendation for President Ferdinand E. Marcos to categorically declare Mindanao as an emergency area. In such a case, the president of the Philippines will have to use again his emergency power in accordance with article VIII, section 15 in relation to article VII, section 11 of the constitution.

To my mind this is another inartral law in the making. The bill will actually call for the reimposition of martial law. MP Maambong was only using milder terms in his language apparently to mislead the peace-loving people of Mindanao. What he really means is to reimpose martial law in Mindanao to cope with the deteriorating peace and order in the area.

The meticulous observations of the assemblyman from Cebu. Which is rather bias with partiality points out to have unverified reports that the proliferation of terrorists in Mindanao are already spilling into the Visayas. We abhor any military rule to take place in Mindanao. We have already experienced a lot of agonizing memory during the advent of martial law when PD1081 was rammed into our throats unexpectedly, tearing into pieces all the ramparts of human rights.

Going back to discuss perspectively Bill No 275 which is actually a task by which the fate of the people of Mindanao has to be decided in the National Legislative Body MP Maambong for delicadeza [finesse] and proper decorum, should have refrained himself in filing the bill. He should first give an iota of respect to all representatives of the people in Mindanao. If there is any one who is more concerned about the plight of the residents in Mindanao, he must be one among the many members of parliament coming from this region.

The situation in Mindanao must be studied carefully by our own representatives to the Batasang Pambansa and perhaps the people have to be consulted as everybody knows the harsh effect of martial law. Ironically the 12 signatories as

co-authors. May be they are forgetting too soon the gory experience of the people during martial law regime of President Marcos which was disguised successfully to discipline our people, but in reality it was with a collusory purpose to perpetuate himself in power after the supreme law of the land by automation barred him to remain as president of this republic.

Countless lives have been sacrificed in the name of freedom to defend democracy. Democracy at that time was very much alive so that diversity of opinions coming from from two opposing quarters became irrelevant to the astonishment of innocent observers.

CSO: 4200/607

PHILIPPINES

MISUARI LINKS TO NPA CRITICIZED

HK080811 Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 27, 28 Feb, 1 Mar 85
pp 1, 7

[Three-part series by N. Arnel Mercado, author]

[Text] Edris Payopas alias Commander Nur Khan, the chief of the MNLF Davao Revolutionary Command (DRC), finally gave up the stormy life of a rebel together with his more than 500 fully armed followers.

He bitterly spoke about his movement's experiences with the NPAs in the Davao areas when he came to Manila.

The soft-spoken Malaysian educated MNLF leader who became chairman of the Davao Revolutionary Command, (DRC) in 1975 at the age of 22 stressed that the NPAs exploited the MNLF in their "unholy alliance." This alliance started to disintegrate sometime in 1979 when the NPAs started to encroach into MNLF territory--a violation of the agreement between the MNLF and the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA, the encroachment was compounded by the brutal killings of some members of the cultural minorities, some of whom were friendly to Nur Khan's group such as the Aetas, Mandawes, Bilaans, Manobos, Mansakas, and Dibabawons.

The final blow to the alliance came when the NPA murdered 53 members of Muslim families. They were massacred on December 31, 1983, in Barangay Mandug, Davao City. After this tragedy, Nur Khan and his group turned against the NPAs.

They fought the Communist rebels several times from November 1, 1984, to January 1985. In these various encounters, Commander Nur Khan claimed that his group killed 20 NPAs, captured 3, caused the surrender of 58 sympathizers, and seized 13 high powered firearms, as well as seven short arms.

Their two latest encounters before Nur Khan's surrender took place on December 31, 1984, when two of the MNLF sub-commanders were shot by the NPA Sparrow Unit in Davao City, killing one and seriously wounding the other--Taner Malila. On January 20, 1985, another encounter took place, this time Commander Nur Khan was wounded.

Realizing that the Government is a more reliable ally than the Communists, Nur Khan and his followers ended their stormy days in the hills. Their fight will continue no longer against the government, but against the Communists in Mindanao.

Commander Nur Khan is considered as the closest Field Commander to Nur Misuari.

He was with Misuari during the 11th Islamic Conference in Islamabad, Pakistan in 1981. He was utilized as Misuari's liaison officer with the Islamic Conference Secretariat in 1981 and in 1982, under Dr Karim Gaye.

In April, 1983, he was tackled to convince Dimas Pundato to reconcile with Misuari, on advice of Malaysia and the Islamic Conference.

It was, perhaps, his closeness with Misuari which made him give in to the latter's request that he align with the Communists despite the protests of the majority of the Field Commanders of MNLF.

But his group's experiences with the NPAs solidified his suspicion even before the alliance was formed that the Communists could never be trusted.

He explained that Communism, which is based on atheistic materialism, is completely against the Muslim faith which declares the existence and supremacy of one living God.

According to Nur Khan, Communists are the greatest persecutors of Muslims today especially in countries like Russia and Afghanistan. He believes that Communism and Mohammedanism are irreconcilable both in belief and in practice. He now shares the conviction of the MNLF Field Commanders that Misuari's decision to align with the Communists is a tragic mistake. This decision is among the main reasons why there is disenchantment within the MNLF circle of leadership.

According to Nur Khan, Nur Misuari is getting more and more isolated from his Field Commanders and certain members of the MNLF Central Committee. He said that the MNLF revolution is a failure. There is no more reason for them to remain for a lost cause."

Political analysts in Manila believe that the surrender of Commander Nur Khan and his followers is a big blow to both the MNLF and NPAs especially in Region XI.

On the side of the MNLF, Misuari lost a zealous and brilliant Field Commander who supported him even in unpopular and unwise decisions.

Nur Khan's more than 500 trained men had assorted high-powered weapons which included FAL G-1, AK 47 assault rifles, Cal-30 machine guns, M-79's, M-1, garands carbines, BARs and M-16s.

It is expected that Nur Khan's surrender will be followed by the other MNLF Field Commanders who are disenchanted with Misuari's policies.

The two main issues which triggered the revolt of the MNLF Field Commanders are:

1. Misuari's stubbornness in maintaining MNLF offices in Tripoli, Cairo, Damascus, Jeddah, Islamabad, Morocco and Tehran. A big chunk of the MNLF support goes to these offices at the expense of the field units who are sacrificing life and limb. Nur Khan said that the last time they received support from Misuari was in 1979;

2. Misuari's naivete in aligning with the Communists

On the side of the NPAs, his surrender meant that the "honeymoon" is privately and publicly over. Nur Khan's revelation of NPA atrocities, especially the massacre of Muslim families, will certainly anger the Muslim population.

When Misuari decided to align with the CPP-NPA, a six-point agreement was signed. In principle, there would be:

1. joining training
2. exchange of cadres
3. conduct of joint military operations
4. conduct of joint propaganda against the government
5. respect for territorial boundaries
6. exchange of information

With the publicly known break of the MNLF and the Communists, the NPAs lost strategic and operational influence. They lost effective "allies" that would confront the government troops face to face, usually on battalion level.

The government is the clear winner. Nur Khan vowed that he and his followers would continue to fight the Communists in Mindanao. He believes that the actual and real threat to the freedom of Filipinos, especially freedom of religion, lies in the Communist movement.

He challenged Muslims to expose and fight the Communists so this freedom of religion can be preserved.

CSO: 4200/598

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL URGES INCENTIVES FOR SURRENDERING NPA MEMBERS

HK061409 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 6 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "It's About Time We Thought of This"]

[Text] The government should seriously consider the proposal by a ranking military officer that NPA members be given material incentives when they surrender.

Brig. Gen. Antonio C. Palafox, deputy chief of RUC [Regional Unified Command] 4, which covers an area long considered a hotbed of insurgency, noted the disparity in the way government treats so-called MNLF returnees and former NPA members. General Palafox observed that while ex-MNLF commanders and followers are lionized and given farmland, draft animals, soft loans and other material assistance, NPA surrenderers get nothing. Without saying so outright, the general hinted that this could be a reason why the government's pacification campaigns in insurgent-infested areas have so far gained little major headway.

The rationale for giving incentives to MNLF returnees is easily apparent. By giving exrebels the wherewithal to begin anew a peaceful and productive life, the government hopes to expedite their rehabilitation and reintegration to society. The obvious success that the government has had in quelling the secessionist movement in the South is indication enough that this enlightened policy is quite effective.

Why this same approach has not been applied to former NPA followers is puzzling. Indeed, the character of the NPA-led insurgency ought to give the government greater cause to adopt policy of attraction.

The Moro secessionist movement was--and perhaps, still is--inbued with a basically religious spirit. It managed to gain a large following because of the traditional feeling of persecution and exploitation many Muslim Filipinos sensed in dealing with their Christian compatriots.

On the other hand, the NPA-led insurgency emerged out of fundamental social and economic issues, from the perception that government cares little for the plight of the poor and the powerless. In a very real sense, insurrection is the method by which economically disadvantaged peasants and workers try to draw national attention and understanding to their problems.

We are inclined to agree with General Palafox's observation that if the government were to equip former NPA followers with land and other inputs to improve their lot, many active rebels will interpret this as evidence of the government's sincerity and willingness to give them a second chance at a decent and dignified life.

CSO: 4200/598

PHILIPPINES

POLICE CHIEF DEPLORES DEMONSTRATORS' BEHAVIOR

HK160439 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Fifteen people were injured in yesterday's demonstration at the university belt in Manila. Among those injured were 12 students. Western Police District Narcisco Cabrera said the police had to disperse the demonstrators because they were violating the law.

[Begin Cabrera recording] They had been given permits with authority of [word indistinct], with the condition that they should not march, and in spite of the permit given them and having subscribed to the conditions which were given to them, they would like to violate the conditions with impunity, and thereby made a mockery of the law. So we cannot allow anarchy to take place, and so it behoves us to ensure public safety and enforce the law.

We have been tolerant to them. As a matter of fact as early as yesterday, I had the question delivered and talked with one of them personally, and pleaded with her to just do their thing at the venue which they applied for and not to go on a march, because so many people have been complaining, people, commuters, citizens, who have been denied the use of thoroughfares and have been inconvenienced by the actions being taken by these demonstrators. They think they are entitled to the protection of the law, [words indistinct], but our friends who are conducting these demonstrations should be reminded that in the exercise of their rights they should do so responsibly with due regard to the rights of others. [end recording]

CSO: 4200/645

PHILIPPINES

GOVERNMENT ACTS TO CHECK NPA INFILTRATION IN SCHOOLS

HK110147 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Mar 85 pp 1, 11

[Text] Education Minister Jaime C. Laya and school owners took measures yesterday to check dissident infiltration and the rise of violent radicalism on school campuses.

An ongoing campaign was reportedly being conducted by the New People's Army (NPA) to invite students to undergo "NPA indoctrination courses" in mountain cadres during the summer vacation.

The campaign is active not only in Manila but also in dissident-infested areas in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao, the school officials told Laya.

Among those who met Laya yesterday at Casino Espanol were former appellate Justice Leopoldo Abellera, president of the Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities (PACU); Dr. Amado C. Dizon, PACU executive vice president; Dr. Demetrio Quirino Jr., president of the Philippine Association for Technological Education (PATE); and Oscar Mapua, president of the Mapua Institute of Technology.

The educators said that student barricades have prevented the holding of classes in many schools.

They said that while the great majority of students are uncommitted, they shy away from violence, avoiding the barricades which are manned by only a few students.

The educators likewise expressed alarm over the discovery of plans to commit arson on the campus.

Laya and the educators agreed to restudy the agreement entered into in 1983 between Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and student activists led by then Ms. Sonia Sotto.

The agreement banks military and police forces from school premises unless there is a violent outbreak and upon official request of school authorities.

They said the agreement may have become outmoded.

They also agreed to hasten the enactment of a law by the Batasang Pambansa to declare as a misdemeanor the setting up of human barricades, the holding of noise barrages, and other acts that disrupt academic tranquility.

Abellera confirmed reports made by priests and nuns in Catholic schools that some students were persuading others to join the summer NPA indoctrination programs in the hills of Mindanao.

Mapua asked for the investigation of reports that indoctrination courses would be held in "safe houses" right in Metro Manila for city students.

Veteran educators recalled that criminality and dissidence among the youth was checked effectively by the Kabataang Barangay (KB) and the Youth Action Development Organization (YADO).

CSO: 4200/598

PHILIPPINES

MILITARY CLAIMS 67 NPA KILLED IN MINDANAO BATTLES

HK170830 Hong Kong AFP in English 0748 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Manila, 17 Mar (AFP)--Security forces killed 67 communist guerrillas in five [passage indistinct] on Mindanao last week, a newspaper reported here today.

Two government soldiers also died in these clashes with guerrillas of the New People's Army (NPA), military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, the BULLETIN newspaper said, quoting military officials in the area.

Meanwhile, the jailed former head of the Communist Party has reportedly said that the NPA had a "good chance" of toppling President Ferdinand Marcos' regime in the 1990's even if Washington sends combat troops to the country.

The BULLETIN newspaper said the three biggest battles occurred in Zamboanga del Sur Province, where 44 guerrillas and two soldiers were killed in running fights between an army battalion and three big groups of NPA fighters, the newspaper said.

Twenty-three guerrillas were killed in the provinces of Surigao del Sur and Davao del Norte, it added.

Military spokesmen here said they had not received confirmation of the clashes on the large southern island.

Fifteen guerrillas and six soldiers died in the Surigao del Sur clash, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported yesterday.

In an interview published today by the MALAYA newspaper, former CPP Chairman Jose Maria Sison said that the NPA had "overcome every escalation of U.S. support for the Marcos regime and increased its strength. It has a good chance of beating the ruling system in the 1990's even if the United States launches a war of aggression sooner or later."

Richard Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, said last week that communist insurgents could take over the country in 5 years unless present trends were reversed.

The United States is the Philippines' main armorer. Washington is pledged to give \$900 million in economic and military aid to Manila from fiscal 1985-1989 in exchange for having its two largest overseas bases in the country.

Mr Marcos has repeatedly ruled out the use of foreign troops on Philippine soil to help fight the NPA, now officially estimated to have up to 12,000 regulars.

Mr Sison, detained on subversion and rebellion charges since his arrest in 1977, said that the "organized mass base (of the CPP-NPA) is now several millions, conservatively estimated to be 20 percent of the rural population."

Lieutenant-General Fidel Ramos, the acting armed forces chief, on Friday acknowledged that the NPA currently influenced four percent of the country's 41,000 villages, but stressed that the insurgency was under control.

CSO: 4200/645

PHILIPPINES

JUSTICE MINISTER DROPS CHARGES AGAINST NEWSPAPER

HK071455 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 6 Mar 85 pp 1, 5

[Article by Rey Briones]

[Text] Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza yesterday ordered government prosecutors to withdraw the subversion case filed against the publisher and staff members of the newly revived WE FORUM.

Mendoza told a five-member prosecuting panel headed by Quezon City Fiscal Sergio Apostol to "drop the case against the men of the weekly-tabloid-turned-afternoon-daily for lack of evidence."

Mendoza said, "It is the policy of the Justice Ministry to push in court only cases which are amply supported with evidence."

To be cleared of the subversion charges are Jose Burgos Jr., Francisco Roderigo, Salvador Gonzales, Crispin Martinez, Ernie Rodriguez, Armando Malay, Jaquin Rocas, Teddy Cecilio, Angel Tronqued, Edward Burgos and Teodoro Burgos.

Apostol is expected to file today before the court the government's bid to withdraw the case. He said "the approval of our motion will follow as a matter of course."

The case against Burgos and company stemmed from several articles published in the WE FORUM which the military claimed were "subversive" materials.

In December 1982, a team of military men raided the WE FORUM's publication in Quezon City and seized the newspaper's printing equipment.

Subsequently, the government prosecutors filed subversion charges against Burgos and company charging that the accused were engaged in subversive activities.

Last December, however, the Supreme Court ruled that the printing equipment seized from the publication offices could not be used as evidence in court because the raid conducted by the military was illegal.

The high court also ordered the military to return the confiscated printing materials.

CSO: 4200/598

PHILIPPINES

CACHO-OLIVARES SCORES OFFICIAL BUCK PASSING ON HOTEL FIRE

HK081423 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Mar 85 p 4

["My Cup of Tea" Column by Ninez Cacho-Olivares: "Eeny Meeny Miney Mo?"]

[Text] A big fire breaks out in a five-star hotel. It takes time for the firemen to arrive at the fire scene. With the arrival of the firemen, one would expect that the fire would be under control in a matter of hours. But no, it takes days for firemen to put out the fire. Instead of being contained, the fire spreads. No government official of note was seen at the hotel blaze. There were reports that some firemen and policemen concentrated more time in stripping corpses of their valuables and personal effects than risking life and limb to save other guests. There were no nets, no helicopters and no fire ladders tall enough to reach the building's upper floors. The hotel's alarm systems were not functioning. Water sprinklers did not sprinkle. Police authorities immediately theorized that arsonists were to blame. Other government authorities offered more: terrorists were at work again. There was also a search for some missing union officials so that light could be shed on the fire. There was immediate linkage of the union with a militant labor group. Looting was reported, looting was denied. Firemen and policemen, one official mentioned, were just doing their duty, part of which was stripping the guests of valuables for "safekeeping."

All around the globe, photographs and video clips of firemen stripping fire victims of money, watches and jewelry were shown, no doubt eliciting horror and disgust. Those who thought of visiting the country changed their minds. There were some immediate cancellations. Hotels and tour agencies, it was said, were swamped with telexes asking for reassurances that a stay in this country would be safe. A story made the rounds that three- and four-star hotels, after the Regent fire, supplied their guests with long ropes and a note that says: for us in case of fire. Good luck!

Jose Aspiras, tourism minister, reportedly said that one more fire like the Regent fire would certainly mean curtains for the industry. Normally, whenever tourist arrivals dip, the blame is generally placed on negative publicity worldwide. The "lying" foreign newsmen and photojournalists who have pictures to prove their "lies" are sometimes called vultures; the locals who do not buy the developmental journalism jazz are sometimes called colonialminded. Why can't the positive be accentuated? Mrs Marcos, during a dinner meeting held

very recently with publishers, editors and newsmen, reportedly said that it was a pity that all those firemen and policemen who had risked life and limb were being crucified by the press, and where would we all be without firemen and soldiers when we really need them?

Meanwhile, industry leaders and government officials have been holding a series of meetings and discussions. Hoteliers blame government officials; the government officials blame the hoteliers. Police authorities blame the media for inaccurate and sensational reporting. In brief, no one seems to want to take the blame for anything.

Cancellations have been pouring in. Richard Chapman, a director of the Hotel and Restaurant Association of the Philippines, said that the industry has just been dealt a big blow with the cancellation of a regional conference of the American Chamber of Commerce, reportedly due to apprehensions over the safety of the delegates. We have had another hotel fire and another big fire that razed seven bargangays in a poor district. Do we say we might as well kiss our businesses goodbye, as Aspiras said? Ah, but Aspiras had a different view this time. It was said that the tourism boss remarked that the Regent fire did not adversely affect the tourism industry. This, in spite of cancellations and low visitor turnout, I hear. But I suppose Aspiras believes that with wider sunshine smiles plastered on everyone's face, the fires will be forgotten.

Why does it appear that almost everyone involved wants to pass the buck and put the blame on everything else? And why does it appear that whenever a success story appears on print, everyone, especially the government, wants to take full credit? When the Manila Film Palace collapsed, the story was played down and, to my recollection, a government official pronounced that the building had no structural defects. Since there was no earthquake then on which to place the blame, some individuals wondered whether a slight gust of wind was forceful enough to blow a film palace down. But in spite of the tragedy, the festivities went on. It didn't seem to matter that many persons were buried underneath the palace. Are we such an unfeeling people?

One would think that lessons can be learned from tragedies. But it seems that we never bother to learn anything because it is much simpler to lay the blame on other factors. For some, it is negative publicity and sensationalized reporting that are the culprits. Even if MBS-4 [Maharlika Broadcasting System-4] runs a 20-minute propaganda feature on how firemen and policemen risk life and limb in their profession, no drastic changes will occur. Fires will still break out and the inefficiency, the negligence, the callousness and the ghoulishness of some of our firefighters, police, government officials and those in the hotel industry will somehow surface and be exposed.

Why can't we learn, and learn quickly, from our mistakes? A movie house collapses and the next day, the mayor orders an inspection of all the movie houses. Are these movie houses regularly checked and thoroughly inspected? How many have really complied with standard requirements? Why does this concern for safety come around only when a tragedy occurs? Why can't government agencies, for instance, regularly publish the list of names of movie houses, the dates of the last inspection and the names of their inspectors?

Side by side with this, there should be a list of movie houses that have failed to comply with safety measures. The same procedure can be adopted on hotels and other public buildings. The government, before coming up with plans to fill the city of man with skyscrapers should include, in its vision, the necessary equipment with which to meet tragedy, before tragedy strikes.

If there is less publicity for our high public officials distributing relief goods and more attention is given instead to the efficiency factor of our lower bureaucratic personnel; if the ghoulish and callous qualities of our protectors of life and limb do to resurface; if those in government and the industry take a hard look at themselves and inject themselves with a healthy and large dose of candor, then perhaps, the nation can begin to build something more lasting from the ashes of our national tragedy and shame.

CSO: 4200/607

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

CEBU POLICE CHIEF KILLED--Cebu, Philippines, 17 Mar (AFP)--Unidentified gunmen have shot dead the police chief of this central Philippine city, police said today. Police Major Wilfredo Aparri was gunned down by two men yesterday in broad daylight at a noodle factory warehouse in Minglanilla town south of here, where he also worked as a security consultant, a police spokesman said. The gunmen, described by witnesses as in their early twenties, walked in and pumped two bullets to the major's head and neck, then took his service pistol before walking out casually. A third suspect acted as a lookout, they said. The officer's son, Richard, told reporters his father had no known enemies although he had received a death threat from an unknown caller 3 months ago. Police said they had not identified the suspects and had no motive for the killing. Police checkpoints were set up throughout Cebu Province last night to track down the killers. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0258 GMT 17 Mar 85]

ARMY BATTALIONS ACTIVATED--The Philippine army has activated three additional battalions, the 51st, 52d and 53d infantry battalions. The activation of these battalions will give more firepower to the ground forces of the army. Acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos said there are now 56 army battalions. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Mar 85]

PRESIDENTIAL POWERS DEFENDED--Batasan speaker Nicanor Yniguez has again defended the president's lawmaking powers under Amendment No 6. Yniguez spoke at a forum at the Army and Navy Club in Manila. Added details from Bert Asuge: [Begin recording] Speaker Yniguez said this constitutional amendment provides for a safety measure where the president can meet emergency situations without declaring martial law. Yniguez also stressed that the president always consults members of the ruling party before issuing any decree under this amendment. [end recording] [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 16 Mar 85]

ETHNIC UNITY--Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has urged the 7 million members of 70 different ethnic groups in the country to forge a common front against the threats of dissidents in the hinterlands. Speaking at a inaugural meeting of the National Congress of Cultural Communities at the University of Life, Minister Enrile said the dissidents are waging a campaign of deception among the minorities. In urging unity among the cultural communities, Minister Enrile said the various ethnic groups must be able to transcend their cultural differences and look upon themselves as part of one nation, one race. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Mar 85]

CIVIC ACTION FUND ALLOCATIONS--President Marcos yesterday [16 March] ordered that civic action funds should be drawn from the infrastructure allocations, to minimize the budgetary deficit this year by at least 1 billion pesos. The president issued the directive to budget minister Manuel Alba even as he ordered the immediate release of 40 million pesos for use in priority projects identified in communist-influenced areas. The infrastructure component of the civic action program has already been worked out between the armed forces and the Ministry of Public Works and Highways. The president also directed that the major portion of the civic action allocations be taken principally from the balance of the 1 billion peso outlay set aside for locally-financed infrastructure. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Mar 85]

RUC 12 COMMANDER RAPS 'PROPHECY OF DOOM'--In Davao City, a top military commander has branded as without basis any prophecy of doom for the Philippines to fall into communist hands in 3 to 5 years. The commanding general of the Regional Unified Command 12, Brigadier General Jaime Echeverria, said a protracted insurgency war like the communist struggle against the democratic ideology adopted by the majority of the Filipino people can only succeed if it has a central figure. Right now, he said, the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army, has no leadership or a central figure. He said the Communist Party of the Philippines does not have Spain's Franco, Cuba's Castro, China's Mao Zedong, Nicaragua's Rafael, or Vietnam's Ho Chi Minh. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Mar 85]

PIMENTEL ARRAIGNMENT--The arraignment of opposition leader Aquilino Pimentel on charges of rebellion will be held before the Cebu Regional Trial Court on 18 April. Judge Candido Aguinaldo has informed the prosecution and defense panels about the date. The judge earlier issued a warrant for Pimentel's arrest which was served on him last week. He was released after posting bail in Gagayan de Oro. Pimentel was accused of rebellion on the basis of the confession of former NPA leader (Lito Candaga) that Pimentel had supported NPA men operating in his city. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 15 Mar 85]

RATIONALIZING BROADCAST INDUSTRY--President Marcos yesterday [17 March] summoned top officials of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications and the National Telecommunications Commission [NTC] to discuss the possible rationalization of the broadcast industry. The presidential summons was in reaction to an urgent petition by franchise holders of radio and television stations seeking the president's intervention in view of the NTC findings that the entire broadcast industry was losing money. The president said he would first meet with retired general (Severino) Carreon, the incumbent NTC commissioner; deputy commissioner Antonio Barreiro; and assistant transportation minister Renato Garcia. All broadcasts and television franchises were ordered terminated by the government on 21 December 1981. The order was contained in a presidential decree which regulates the ownership and operation of radio and television stations. There are some (?403) radio and TV stations presently operating in the country. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Mar 85]

MARCOS DENOUNCES SUPPORT FOR COMMUNISTS--President Marcos today denounced the political opposition for openly supporting and helping the communists. The chief executive said the opposition is working for the recognition of the Communist Party of the Philippines. Addressing the Central Luzon mayors and governors at Malacanang, the president said the opposition is now holding a meeting on national unity. He said their first move is to help in the recognition of the Communist Party of the Philippines. He warned that should the communists succeed in taking over power, all the gains of the last several years including land reform programs will be lost. This, he said, is because only [words indistinct] land will be owned by the government or the state or the communists who control the government. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 6 Mar 85]

PM ADVOCATES NEW GATT NEGOTIATIONS--Prime Minister Cesar Virata today underscored the need for a new round of multilateral trade negotiations this year under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT]. Virata cited the need in an extemporaneous speech keynoting the eighth meeting of the ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] working group of customs matters at the Philippine Plaza Hotel. The proposed GATT meeting, Virata said, will stop deterioration in world trade and will usher in much-needed reforms in bilateral or multilateral commercial trading between developed and developing nations. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 6 Mar 85]

VIRATA SAYS INFLATION DOWN--Prime Minister Cesar Virata says the national inflation rate dropped to 40 percent in February from a high of 50 percent in January. Virata, who is also a member of the Central Bank's monetary board, says inflation in Metro Manila declined to 32 percent last month from 35 percent in January. He expressed confidence that the country's inflation rate at the end of this year would decline to 15 percent from a high of 64 percent in October of last year. He said the decline in the inflation rate resulted from the fiscal and monetary measures being adopted by the government. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 6 Mar 85]

NEW FINANCING AGREEMENT BACKED--The agreement on the new money and new trade facilities for the Philippines is being signed in New York on or about March 19. The new money and new trade facilities are part of the economic recovery package for the Philippines which have been agreed upon by the country's biggest bank creditors. Reports have said that a Saudi Arabian bank has refused to go along with the financial package and has delayed the signing of the agreement. But Prime Minister Cesar Virata denied the story and said the Saudi Arabian National Commercial Bank would even want to convert some of its outstanding loans with peso investments. [Begin Virata recording] That is not correct. In fact they would like to convert some of their outstandings [as heard] into peso investments. We have to arrange that with them on a case-to-case basis, depending on whether they would like to change their debt into equity. [end recording] [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 7 Mar 85]

MILITARY TO GET U.S. HARDWARE--The armed forces is receiving \$40 million worth of military hardware from the United States this year. AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] headquarters in Camp Aguinaldo said the military will receive \$15 million in foreign military sales and another \$25 million in military assistance programs. Ground forces like the Army, Constabulary, and the Marines will receive preference in the allocation of the American aid. Under the foreign military sales program, the Philippines will pay the United States a low interest rate for the purchase of U.S.-made military equipment. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 7 Mar 85]

COOPERATION ACCORD WITH PRC--The Philippines and China are signing today an agreement to boost their cooperation in various projects. The list of projects on agriculture, medicine, public works, and other areas were discussed in a 3-day workshop held in Manila. The Chinese delegation to the workshop was headed by China's deputy minister for forestry who, with NEDA [National Economic Development Authority] Deputy Director General Ramon Cardenas, will be the signatories to the agreement today. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 8 Mar 85]

CSO: 4200/598

THAILAND

BANGKOK POST VIEWS VISIT BY USSR'S KAPITSA

BK180125 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Kapitsa Must Stick to the Facts"]

[Text] When Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa is given his opportunity today, he will have several important questions to answer. When he said that Vietnam was not lying about incursions into Thailand, who was he trying to imply was lying?

Also, we have to ask him: Is Bangkok a haven for Soviet spies? He will head the Russian delegation to the 41st session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific which begins tomorrow and is scheduled to meet Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila today. He will find Air Chief Marshal Sitthi with steel, not mush, inside him. He cannot be intimidated.

Mr Kapitsa is well-known in this region as an accomplished Asian specialist and former ambassador to China. While it is obvious that his mission will be to somehow defend the continuing Soviet-backed aggression in Kampuchea (as well as Russia's own occupation of Afghanistan) and to enhance Soviet foreign policy objectives in Southeast Asia in general, another less obvious but equally important issue must be raised: Is Bangkok being used by the USSR as a centre for espionage?

ESCAP is known to be of particular interest to Moscow as an important vehicle for intelligence-gathering and as a means to boost the Soviet presence in Bangkok. With 11 officials, the Soviet ESCAP mission is the largest in Bangkok and disproportionate to official duties performed. According to a UN counterpart, the Russians spent a lot of time doing nothing. What a lot of people find curious is the amount of time they spend in the library and the huge volume of literature they borrow.

Reliable sources report that a few years ago a Soviet ESCAP official suggested to a Thai special branch officer that they have lunch and exchange translations of Thai and Russian folk songs. During lunch, the Russian passed his collection of songs inside a folded newspaper across the table to the Thai. Several days later, the officer received a photograph showing him taking the newspaper from the Russian, an obvious effort to cast the Thai officer in a suspicious light. The blackmail ploy failed, however, because the officer immediately reported the incident to his superiors.

In addition to intelligence operatives posing as Soviet Embassy and ESCAP officials, KGB and GRU agents are routinely posted in foreign countries as PRAVDA and TASS correspondents, Aeroflot airline representatives, trade mission officials and Soviet information and cultural centre officers and businessmen.

The overstuffed Soviet trade mission in Bangkok is another well-known haven for spies. The mission includes 18 Soviet officers, described as "an absurd number for the volume of trade between the two countries." Two years ago a trade official, Viktor Barychev, was caught red-handed with classified documents containing information on Thai Government policy, Japanese high-technology and Thai military installations along the Kampuchean border.

Authorities identified Barychev as a lieutenant-colonel in the GRU, and he was ordered to leave the country within 48 hours for "undermining Thai national security." One senior Asian diplomat commented, "What the Barychev case has proved is that the threat coming out of the Soviet Embassy here is very real."

While such illegal Soviet espionage poses a clear threat to national security and cannot be forgotten, there are more urgent matters at hand for which Mr Kapitsa must be brought to task. They include the continued Soviet backing for the bloodshed in Kampuchea, the alarming deployment of a squadron of advanced MiG-23 fighter-interceptor jets at Cam Ranh Bay, and the build-up of SS-20 5,000-kilometre range nuclear missiles deployed in Soviet Asia. These are events which raise serious and justifiable concern about the Soviet Union's long-term intentions in Southeast Asia.

We are doubtful if Mr Kapitsa can quieten our apprehensions on this score.

CSO: 4200/651

THAILAND

PAPER LOOKS AT VISITS OF MOKHTAR, USSR'S KAPITSA

BK180139 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: 'Mokhtar's Visit to Hanoi Achieves no Breakthrough']

[Text] Thailand has three important visitors over the weekend and, protocol-wise, they are Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa. Mrs Planinc's visit was most satisfying because, not only as the head of the Yugoslav Government but also as one of the key members of the nonaligned grouping, she gave her country's full support to the UN resolution calling for Vietnamese forces to withdraw from Kampuchea.

We are not quite sure why Kapitsa is here because there could be nothing new he could bring up when he sees Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila today. But as a representative of a superpower which is the power behind both Vietnam and Laos, his views, although well-known, should be listened to again. He is also the representative of the new leadership in the Kremlin and he may want to learn at first hand Thai views on several questions because this country is also a member of the UN Security Council.

The puzzling visit is that of Mokhtar, who comes direct from Hanoi. He had been humming and hawing about visiting Hanoi at the time when Vietnam had launched its all-out summer offensive against the Khmer resistance forces. He could not have chosen a worse time to visit Hanoi because, at the moment, Vietnamese troops who had made an incursion into Thailand over a week ago are still entrenched in Thai soil.

Mokhtar was of course exposed to the same spiel about peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia and the Vietnamese leaders would have also taken the occasion to play on Indonesia's fears of China. Mokhtar has been designated by ASEAN as its interlocutor with Vietnam and as such he had the mandate to go to Hanoi and do his best possible to see what further process towards peace in Kampuchea could be initiated.

Mokhtar himself has come up with a strange idea which he has put to the Vietnamese leaders. He has asked Hanoi to settle the MAI (missing in action) problem with the United States. His argument is that, if the MIA problem is solved

diplomatic relations between the two countries, Vietnam and U.S. could be established and that could help bring a political solution to Kampuchea. To us it appears as a non sequitur but there may be others who may be able to unravel this conundrum.

Naturally Mokhtar would be speaking in full detail with Sitthi about the talks in Hanoi and revealing more than he did to reporters. But considering the Vietnamese activities in Western Kampuchea and her incursions into Thailand, it may be safe to conclude that he was dished out more of the same thing in Hanoi. But since ASEAN is an organization devoted fully to secure a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem, however little Mokhtar might have achieved should be considered important. Perhaps Kapitsa would be more assertive in putting forward Vietnam's views since, after all, events in Indochina are controlled by Moscow.

CSO: 4200/651

THAILAND

REPATRIATION OF KARENS POSTPONED 'INDEFINITELY'.

BK260944 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 26 Feb 85 pp 1, 32

[Text] Mae Sot--Thai authorities have postponed the planned repatriation today of 10,575 Karen refugees as Burma stepped up suppression operations against Karen rebels, field sources said this morning.

According to the sources, the Karens' main military base at Maw Pokay has been under perpetual artillery fire with some 20 shells landing this morning.

"If the refugees were repatriated now, it would be tantamount to sending them to their deaths" an authoritative source told the WORLD.

Secretary General Saw Ba Thin of the Karen National Union said Rangoon had beefed up its troops with no sign of withdrawal in the near future.

"Karen forces have suffered much but we will survive," he said in a recent interview with the WORLD.

The rebels, fighting for autonomy from Rangoon for nearly 40 years, have faced heavy suppression operations since December 1983.

Burmese troops have so far gained complete control over Mae Tha Maw, a stronghold north of Maw Pokay, and since mid-1984 have succeeded to keep the rebels hemmed in in several bases along the Thai-Burmese border.

Field sources said some 700 lightly-armed Karen rebels were currently holding out at Maw Pokay, situated in a horse-shoe bend on the border adjacent to Thailand's Tha Song Yang.

Rangoon has reportedly committed some 2,000 ground troops, armed with artillery, in the operation to penetrate the base, the entrance to which the rebels have heavily mined.

Recent reports said the Burmese had dug a tunnel which had reached as far as 100 metres from the entrance.

Rebel sources said fighting continued deep inside Burma but no details were available.

Thai field sources said the situation near the Thai-Burmese border was tense as the repatriation of Karen refugees was postponed indefinitely.

It was the second time such an operation had been delayed by ongoing fighting in neighbouring Burma. A similar plan to send back Karen refugees in December last year was likewise held over.

The Interior Ministry two weeks ago instructed provincial authorities in Tak Province to prepare for the repatriation of the refugees today.

Most of the refugees fled to border districts in Tak early this year. About 900 arrived last week.

The refugees are sheltered in seven camps where they face food shortages as supplies provided by relief organisations have so far been insufficient.

But their health condition was reported to have improved as the French organisation Medecins Sans Frontieres have moved in to their rescue.

CSO: 4200/651

THAILAND

MATICHON EDITOR ASKS REJECTION OF ATHIT SUIT

BK090349 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 9 Mar 85 p 5

[Text] The editor of MATICHON weekly magazine yesterday asked the Civil Court to reject a libel suit against his publication by Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlangek, who also demanded a 20-million-baht compensation for the damage.

MATICHON Co and Mr Ruangchai Supniran, the first and second defendants respectively, said in their separate statements to the court that the photo of General Athit and two other persons which were published in a column in MATICHON weekly magazine did not affect General Athit's reputation as claimed in the libel.

The two defendants said the caption written to explain the three photos were rather vague and did not mean to harm any of the three persons--all of whom are widely known.

Gen Athit, in his earlier lawsuit to the Civil Court, said his reputation was severely tarnished by the magazine which published a photo of him close to former Miss Universe Aphatsara Hongsakun and said he made several foreign trips without seeking prior permission from his superiors.

Ruangchai said the damage could not be higher than 10,000 baht if Gen Athit is really affected by the column.

CSO: 4200/651

THAILAND

DAILY REPORTS BAN ON CAMBODIAN BORDER TRADE

BK161139 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 16 Mar 85 p 32

[Text] Burapha Task Force Commander Maj Gen San Siphon yesterday issued an order prohibiting Thai merchants from trading with resistance and foreign forces in Kampuchea seeing that this might affect national security, a field source reported this morning.

The source said the prohibition order, which was put into effect yesterday, came after the task force felt that trade conducted by Thai merchants with both resistance and foreign forces in Kampuchea for timber and wildlife products might affect national security.

According to the order, all violators are liable for harsh punishment under the martial law which has long been enforced in the area, the source said.

Elements of Burapha Task Force remained vigilant and were ordered to pay particular attention in preventing possible sabotage against important government installations, bridges and communication routes along Prachin Buri border.

A joint military-police-volunteer patrol at 1:00 p.m. last night rushed to a bridge which is located about one kilometre east of Aranyaprathet and about 4 kilometres inside the Thai soil after being informed that a suspicious-looking Vietnamese soldier was seen at the bridge.

The patrol, however, did not see the Vietnamese but found a number of medicine boxes written in the Vietnamese language in the ditch.

Fighting between Khmer Rouge resistance units and Vietnamese forces was still reported, though on a smaller scale, in the areas of Phnum Mak Hoeun, Phnum Yao Som, Phnum Malai and Dong Sua Tai, the source said.

CSO: 4200/652

THAILAND

MEETING EXAMINES RESTORATION OF PEACE IN SOUTH

BK090351 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Mar 85 pp 1, 20

[By the Chongkhadikit]

[Excerpts] A proposal was made today to build a 116 kilometres long security road parallel to the Malaysian border from Betong, Yala and Amphoe Waeng in Narathiwat.

It was also proposed that the government keep control of the area in which military forces recently captured the biggest camp of the Communist Party of Malaya.

Another proposal called for Malayan Communists to surrender to the Thai authorities with a promise that they would not be turned over to the Malaysian Government.

The above and other suggestions to restore peace and order in the southern-border provinces of Thailand were made at a special meeting of top military, police, administrative and local officials.

Chairing the meeting was Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, Security [as published] General of the National Security Council. He will present the opinion and information presented at this session to the National Security Council under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

He brushed aside suggestions that the Malaysian Government was supporting the Separatist Movement. He reported that the prime minister had been assured by the Malaysian Prime Minister that his government would never involve itself in the activity of the separatists.

Anan Anantakun, director of the Administrative Centre for the Southern Provinces, reported that the separatists had lost their ideological objectives and are operating as bandits. By preying on Thai Muslims they have lost the support of the Thai Muslims.

In summarizing the government policy towards the southern provinces, Squadron Leader Prasong mentioned three main goals:

--To make the Thai and Muslim population feel that they are part of the same nation by promoting education and the use of the Thai language, particularly among the youth.

--To improve the relationship between Thai Muslims and government officials.

--To establish law and order and provide safety for the lives and property of the people.

Col Chamnong Phairot estimated the strength of the Communist Party of Malaya at 1,300 to 1,400, and the number of separatists (PULO) [Attani United Liberation Organization] at 250, broken up into groups of 10 to 15 each and acting as bandits. They are working only for their own selfish interests and no longer for a separate Islamic state.

He said that the situation at the border had reached a crucial stage and quick action had to be taken. He said that government authorities must retain control of the latest base seized from the Communist Party of Malaya. He explained that whenever the military left a base after capturing it, the communists would return to it.

A suggestion was made that leaflets should be air-dropped into the jungle telling the Malayan Communists to give themselves up to the Thai authorities. The leaflets should contain a promise that they would not be turned over to the Malaysian authorities.

It was explained that Malayan Communists, who would like to defect, were afraid of being handed over to the Malaysian authorities who might sentence them to death.

A Fishery Department official reported that Malaysian officials have been acting violently against Thai fishermen who had wandered into Malaysian coastal waters. He requested that the government should ask the Malaysian Government not to be violent towards Thai fishermen.

Sqd Ldr Prasong said that the government would help them in any way it could, but the Fishery Department should advise all fishermen not to intrude into other countries' waters.

Closer cooperation has been achieved among the military, police and civil servants in combating communists terrorists. The penal code and the anti-communist act are to be used effectively to restore peace and order in the South. However, according to one report, acts of violence are still anticipated especially in the Betong area.

CSO: 4200/651

THAILAND

'MILITARY SOURCE' ON PRO-SRV PARTY ACTIVITIES

BK050145 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 5 Mar 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] The pro-Vietnamese communist party, known as Phak Mai, last month instructed its followers in Ubon Ratchathai to plan a systematic propaganda campaign against local authorities and set up an armed force whenever the political conditions are ripe, a military source told THE NATION yesterday.

The source in the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) said that Phak Mai instructed the followers to compile information about local authorities mistreating villagers in the province.

The Phak Mai agents in the province are former local leaders of the pro-Beijing Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) who defected to the pro-Hanoi movement, according to the ISOC source.

"According to our intelligence reports, the Phak Mai members were instructed to set up the first armed force in the province if and when the conditions are favourable," he said.

He said that the information compiled by the Phak Mai members would be exploited for a propaganda campaign to sow a division between local authorities and people.

In Nakhon Phanom, Phak Mai members led by Comrade Chai Daen and Comrade Chai Diao, also ex-members of the CPT, are still active in seeking support from the local people in areas straddling Renu Nakhon and Pla Pak districts, according to the source.

He said that the two Phak Mai members were formerly members of a CPT district leadership in Ratchaburi in a zone, defined by the CPT as Zone 111.

"The activities are semi-clandestine and protected by a group of armed insurgents who defected from the CPT," he said.

The ISOC source said that the military still did not know the number of the armed Phak Mai insurgents in the area, but added that Comrade Chai Daen and Comrade Chai Diao were followed by about 100 CPT defectors when they switched their allegiance to Phak Mai.

The Phak Mai activities in Loei have been detected in Tha Li District. The members of the pro-Hanoi movement there are led by Comrade Phichai and Comrade Kham Doi, former CPT leaders in a special CPT zone, known as Special Zone 021, which covered Tha Li, Chiang Khan and Dan Sai Districts in the north-eastern province, Chat Trakan District in Phitsanulok and Ban Khok Sub-district in Uttaradit.

He said that remnants of CPT members led by Comrade Wathana, Comrade Suthi, Comrade Khachat and Comrade Nak Suksa, were still active in Na Kae District of Nakhon Phanom Province.

They apparently still have support from the villagers in Nong Khaen, Chomsi and Phone Tum villages in Na Kae, the ISOC source said.

CSO: 4200/651

THAILAND

PREM HOSTS PARTY FOR 'TOP MILITARY OFFICERS'

BK061108 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 6 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon held a party at his Sisao Theves residence for top military officers yesterday evening.

Among the officers attending the party were Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek, Navy Commander-in-Chief Admiral Nipphon Sirithon, Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM Praphan Thupatemi, First Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit and General Mana Ratanakoset, Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief.

Observers said that all the party-goers were in jovial and relaxed moods, giving rise to speculation that General Prem, in his capacity as Defence Minister, might have approved in principle to extend General Athit's tenure as the army commander-in-chief for another year--a thorny issue which placed General Prem and General Athit in an uneasy confrontation.

General Mana Ratanakoset, however, told reporters that the party was just an ordinary one. "There is nothing special about it," he was quoted to have told reporters after the get-together.

General Athit today denied that the get-together had anything to do with the extension of his term which is scheduled to end at the end of September.

"Is there anything wrong for subordinates to see their superior from time to time?" he asked. He blamed reporters for imaginative reporting.

A Social Action Party (SAP) minister source, however, said that Lt-Gen Phichit met with SAP leader M. R. Khukrit Pramot at the President Hotel on Monday to discuss several political issues, including the extension of General Athit's term as the army commander-in-chief.

The source said Khukrit later contacted General Prem about Lt-Gen Phichit's approach.

The source added that if General Athit's tenure is to be extended, an approval is to be made by General Prem this month.

CSO: 4200 / 651

THAILAND

GENERAL CHAWALIT CONCERNED OVER COMMUNIST THREAT

BK150204 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Songkhla--Thailand must be careful in its relations with communist states because it is faced with the potential danger of being caught in a nuclear conflict, Deputy Chief-of-Staff Lt-Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said here yesterday.

In his address to a seminar, attended by radio and television station chiefs in the south, Gen Chawalit said that Soviet nuclear missiles can reach any target in Thailand, north of Prachuap Khiri Khan. Since Thailand is in the nuclear zone, the country needs to be very careful in its foreign policy towards communist states.

The general also expressed concern over a change of tactics by the Thai communist movement which has been defeated in its armed struggle against the government. He noted that communists in Thailand are trying to solicit international support for their cause which could eventually enable them to regain their influence here.

On the Kampuchean problem, he said that Thailand has been giving humanitarian aid to the coalition government of Kampuchea but maintained that the country does not want to create hostility with Vietnam.

CSO: 4200/651

THAILAND

AIR FORCE HEAD WANTS TO 'SPEED UP' F-16 DELIVERY

BK141021 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 14 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Air Force Commander-in-Chief Praphan Thupatemi said this morning the Air Force will speed up the delivery of the sophisticated F-16A jets once the U.S. has agreed to sell them to Thailand.

Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Praphan made the statement after expressing confidence that the problem of the sale of this type of aircraft to the Thai Air Force was over.

ACM Praphan said that although the Air Force had not yet received official confirmation of the U.S. decision to sell the jets to Thailand, there would be no problem.

He expected that the U.S. would officially inform the Thai Government sometime at the end of April.

When asked by reporters whether the baht devaluation would affect the plan to buy the aircraft, ACM Praphan said that it would be a matter to be considered.

However, he said that the Air Force would try to manage the funding and look into other conditions.

He said that the Air Force could afford a squadron of such aircraft, or 12 jets, from its own fund.

He said it depended on the Government whether to help finance the purchase and the Air Force would not bother it.

ACM Praphan also said that this type of jets had been built for over 10 years but still can be used for a long time.

He said that now about 1,000 such jets were being used in various countries and the U.S. was also planning to produce 1,000 more.

CSO: 4200/652

THAILAND

61 VIETNAMESE BOAT PEOPLE ARRIVE IN SOUTH

BK111035 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 11 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] Nakhom Si Thammarat--A group of 61 Vietnamese boat people arrived in Sichon District of this southern province this morning, police reported.

The 13 men, 10 women and 38 children were led by Dr Chuong Minh Chieu, 41, who said that he was a chemical expert in Ho Chi Minh City.

Dr Chuong told police that he decided to flee Vietnam with his colleagues and cousins one month ago when he was ordered to go to work in Kampuchea.

At first, there were 15 men but two of them were killed by pirates in the Gulf of Thailand, Dr Chuong claimed.

All of them have been sent to the Songkhla refugee centre.

Earlier on Saturday, a group of nine Vietnamese men, aged between 20 and 30, was found on the coast of Yaring District in Pattani Province.

They are now staying at Ban Tapabudee in Tambon Laem Pho, awaiting transfer to the detention centre in Songkhla.

CSO: 4200/652

THAILAND

BRIEFS

STRATEGIC ROAD CONSTRUCTION--Tak--A budget of 159 million baht allocated by the Ministry of Defence will be used to construct a strategic road from Tha Song Yang District to Mae Sariang District in Mae Hong Son Province because of continued fighting between Burmese Government troops and rebel minority groups along the Thai border. According to Winit Wetchaphong, chief of the province's Technical Centre, the budget is being used in the interests of national security to build a 149-kilometre-long road connecting Km 82 in Tha Song Yang with Km 231 in Mae Sariang. The construction project has been approved and undertaken by the Department of Highways to produce an upgraded standard road, which is expected to be completed in 1987. [Excerpt] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Feb 85 p 9 BK]

32 VIETNAMESE REFUGEES ARRIVE--Pattani--Thirty-two Vietnamese refugees landed in this southern province yesterday after damaging their boat and its engine to avoid being pushed out to sea. Police said the refugees, mostly children, would be put under the control of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Feb 85 p 3 BK]

JOINT INDIAN TRADE COMMITTEE--Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek yesterday signed an agreement to establish a joint trade committee with the minister of commerce of India to promote trade relations between the two countries. The signing of the agreement took place yesterday in New Delhi. The joint trade committee will meet periodically under leadership at director general level. They will work for trade expansion at all levels. Preliminary accord was reached about 2 months ago by adviser to the Commerce Ministry Mrs Oranut Osathanon, mainly to set up an official body for information exchange, trade consultation, and related matters. It is also expected that a working group may be formed out of the joint trade committee. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 12 Feb 85 BK]

RICE TO PHILIPPINES--The Thai Government delivered 300 metric tons of rice worth almost 2 million baht to the Philippine Government for relieving its people from natural disasters and for strengthening good relations between the two countries. On 5 February, Mr Pradit Rotchanaphruk, the Thai ambassador to the Philippines, represented the Thai Government in presenting the donation to the Philippine Government during a ceremony held at the Philippine international port. [Summary] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 8 Feb 85 BK]

UGANDA, GAMBIA DIPLOMATIC TIES--The office of the prime minister had announced that Thailand has established diplomatic ties with the African Republics of Uganda and Gambia. The establishment of diplomatic relations were effective as of 15 February. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 17 Feb 85 BK]

EC DECISION ON SRV AID--The European Community decided to stop humanitarian aid to Vietnam this year, Foreign Ministry spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri said at a press conference this morning. He said the ministry received a report of the halt in aid to Vietnam from the Thai Ambassador to Belgium Witthaya Wetchachiwa, who is also the Thai Government representative to the EC, that the decision had been made recently. The EC normally provides about 300,000 ECU [European currency unit] (about 16.8 million baht) to Vietnam in 1982 and 1983. In the report to the ministry, many EC members opposed aid to Vietnam in any form for its policy to occupy Kampuchea. This also included humanitarian aid. [Excerpt] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 15 Feb 85 pp 1, 32 BK]

'UNIDENTIFIED' FORCES KILL 2 RANGERS--Chiang Mai--Two army-trained rangers were killed in a clash last night with unidentified foreign armed forces at Piang Luang Village in Chiang Dao District, a police source said. He said the villagers were evacuated this morning as the fighting continued. Border Patrol Police have been reinforced in the area, he added. Piang Luang Village is a residential area of the Koumintang group. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 20 Feb 85 p 3 BK]

CSO: 4200/651

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

INCREASED PARTY CONTROL OF JUDICIAL SECTOR URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Feb 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Strengthen the Party's Leadership of the Inspection, Court, and Legal Sectors"]

[Text] In recent years the inspection, court, and legal sectors have fulfilled their functions and missions relatively well and have made progress in many aspects of their work. Those sectors have been concerned with building up their organization and with training and supplementing the political and specialized professional knowledge of their cadres. Therefore, the quality of their work has improved and the deficiencies in their work have been gradually overcome. Furthermore, they have done a better job of coordinating in the struggle against criminals and violators and have contributed to strengthening the socialist legal system and serving the economic, social, economic, security, and national defense missions.

In order to develop the functions and missions of the inspection, court, and legal sectors and strengthen the socialist legal system in the present situation, the party committee echelons must strengthen the Party's leadership in the sphere of those tasks. On 30 January 1985 the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee directed the party committee echelons to perform many important tasks well, including the following:

Continually educating and cultivating the cadres of the inspection, court, and legal sectors regarding the line, stand, and policy regarding the struggle against counterrevolutionaries and the struggle between the two paths, strengthening economic and social management, regularly listening to reports and contributing opinions regarding guidance of the work of the three sectors, closely leading the party work, and consolidating the party organization in those sectors.

They must pay attention to consolidating and perfecting the organization of the inspection, court, and legal sectors. The local party committees must have a plan to train and cultivate cadres for the three sectors. In the immediate future it is necessary to select good, promising cadres from the mass organizations and the other sectors to supplement those sectors. Cadres who have reached retirement age but who are still in good health, are capable, and are experienced, should be kept on the job. Attention must be paid to providing working conditions and facilities to the three sectors.

The party committee echelons must continually inspect and supervise the sectors so that they can carry out their functions and missions well, and guide the coordination of work among the sectors in order to fulfill the local political missions well and strictly enforce the law.

The internal affairs committees or the cadres in charge of internal affairs at all levels must help the party committee echelons monitor and organize cooperation among the sectors in protecting the law in the mission of struggling against criminals and violators and in their work.

5616

CSO: 4209/281

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL LAUDS VIETNAM-CAMBODIA FRIENDSHIP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Feb 85 p 1, 4

[Editorial: "Vietnamese-Cambodian Relations Develop Well"]

[Text] The Vietnam-Cambodia Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation has been in effect for exactly 6 years. Signed in the spring of 1979 on the occasion of an official friendship visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea by a delegation of our Party and state headed by Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, that historic document signified a new period of brilliant development of the special relations between the people of the two fraternal nations. The actual implementation of the Treaty has proved very clearly that that document was and is a solid foundation and strong source of motivation furthering the revolutionary undertaking in each country and strengthening the status and power of the people of the three Indochinese countries.

In looking back at that glorious milestone in the spring of 1979, we are very proud of the extraordinary efforts and miraculous accomplishments of the born-again Cambodian people and the very great results of the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two countries. On the anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-Cambodia Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation good news has arrived from our neighbor: the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces, in cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer troops, have just won a great victory and smashed a series of reactionary Khmer bases in the Cambodia-Thailand border area, put out of action more than 5,000 of the enemy, and captured large quantities of guns and ammunition, war facilities, and grain. That is the newest manifestation of the inexorable tendency to advance of the Cambodian revolution, and of the strength and solidarity of the people of the three fraternal nations on this peninsula.

During the 6 years the Vietnam-Cambodia Treaty has been in effect relations between the two countries have developed outstandingly, with new stature and quality. In the territory of the two countries, in all spheres, at all levels, and in all sectors there have been lively, profound manifestations of the intimate friendship and close militant solidarity between the two peoples. The two sides have carried out well the agreements that were signed.

The Cambodian revolutionary armed forces and the Vietnamese volunteer troops, coordinating closely in combat with increasingly greater effectiveness, have struck the reactionary remnant troops with one well-deserved punishing blow

after another, causing them to disintegrate and collapse. The rapid maturation of the Cambodian armed forces has ensured the rebirth of their nation and created favorable conditions for the Vietnamese volunteer troops to carry out three troop withdrawals in recent years.

Although still experiencing many difficulties Vietnam has promptly sent aid to help the Cambodian people, who had just escaped from the specter of genocide, repulse hunger and disease and restore their economy. During the past few years, along with the rebirth of their nation the Cambodian people have expanded cooperation with our people in many regards and have furthered the development of the economies of the two nations. Cooperation has been planned and has become increasingly deep, with the form of cooperation between sectors, provinces, municipalities, and bases. In 1984, in addition to continuing to completing the projects that had already been started, Vietnam helped Cambodia study, survey, design, and build many new projects, including some relatively large ones, to serve agricultural production and the production of consumer goods, and a number of cultural-social projects. Last year the goods exchanged between the two countries increased 10 percent and the goods exchanged between sister provinces increased 20 percent. Many groups of Vietnamese specialists, manifesting a spirit of proletarian internationalism, have worked shoulder-to-shoulder with the cadres and people of Cambodia and have contributed positively to building and defending Cambodia. The recently signed 1985 Agreement on Economic, Cultural, and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and Aid was intended to further develop and consolidate mutual cooperation and assistance.

Commemorating the signing of the Vietnam-Cambodia Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, our people are very pleased over the brilliant development of the close fraternal friendship and over the great effectiveness of the all-round cooperation between the two countries. By means of common efforts to implement the Treaty the people of our two countries have contributed to promoting the revolutionary undertakings in each nation and strengthening the three Indochinese countries, and have contributed effectively to building a peaceful, stable Southeast Asia.

Our people are sincerely grateful to the people of Cambodia for their strong support and prompt, valuable assistance to Vietnam's revolution. We would like to convey to the fraternal people of Cambodia our deepest respect and love, and wish the people of Cambodia, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party, headed by comrade Heng Samrin, new great victories in the great undertaking of building and defending their homeland.

The past 6 years have been a new era in Vietnamese-Cambodian relations and in Vietnamese-Laotian-Cambodian relations. The Vietnam-Cambodia Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, the Vietnam-Laos Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, and the Joint Communique of the High-Level Conference of the three countries are of historic significance in the process of developing friendship and special, pure, and loyal militant solidarity among the three nations. All nefarious plots and acts of the hostile powers have been defeated, and are certain to continue to be defeated, by that strength. By strengthening their fraternal friendship and special all-round cooperation relations, the people of the three Indochinese countries will continue to win new, increasingly greater victories for their glorious revolutionary undertaking.

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CS0: 4209/283

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY-BUILDING SUCCESS IN HAI BA TRUNG WARD ANALYZED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 26 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by Quang Huy: "Party in Hai Ba Trung Ward Experiences a 23 Percent Growth Over Last Year"]

[Text] AT the end of November, a citywide compilation of statistical data on Party growth over the past years was completed. By that date, Hai Ba Trung had inducted 539 candidates into the Party, a 23 percent increase over 1983. This accomplishment reflected the common efforts of hundreds of grassroots organizations and thousands of small party chapters. For the ward committee, the effort was manifested concretely in the effort to guide, direct, and supervise basic-level installations to recognize the importance of regular and thorough performance of this work. Departments of the ward committee held many sessions for nearly a thousand outstanding members of the masses to learn about the Party, thereby clearly determining motivation for work and self-improvement. Many cadres of the organization department, exhibiting a sense of responsibility, kept in close touch with basic-level party committees, helping the party organization and party chapters to quickly unravel red tape in procedures. The standing committee of the ward party committee set aside 1 day a month to decide on applications. In instances when paperwork was incomplete, cadres of the ward committee hand-carried it right down to the basic level to explain what had to be added to it. This is one concrete and thorough way to get the job done.

It is not possible to fully appreciate the party-building efforts of the party organization of Hai Ba Trung Ward this year by examining records alone. First of all, it is very significant that more than 24 party installations, after many years of inactivity, have now inducted members into the Party. Also, groups of schools and handicrafts and small industry cooperatives that have been slow in this work for many years have begun to move forward. More than 32 teachers joined the party, eliminating a number of combined party chapters in general schools. Another noteworthy point is that kindergarten teachers were taken into the Party. The same thing was true of small industry and handicrafts cooperatives--many party chapters had signed no one up for 10 to 15 years. In 1984, the number of cooperative members who joined the Party tripled the number of those who entered in 1983, eliminating some combined chapters.

A solution to the lethargy in these schools and cooperatives was arrived at through discussions on party-building held by the ward party committee with secretaries of party chapters. Through these discussions, the ward committee was able to identify problems on the basic level and provide positive assistance to the basic level to overcome them effectively.

Of the total 539 new members, 52.8 percent were members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, 52.5 percent were young workers (a large percentage of them directly involved in production), 40.2 percent were scientific and technical cadres, and 37.1 percent were women. All the new Party members met political and technical standards, had proper motivation, had undergone lengthy training, and were accepted by the masses. Twelve percent of those who joined the party this year had won recognition year after year as emulation troops and resolved-to-win troops. After joining the Party, these men and women all displayed exemplary characteristics in labor, production, and assignments.

Among contributors to Hai Ba Trung Ward's general success in party-building, mention must be made of party organizations and party chapters that have considered this work important for many years. From a study covering the past 3 years (1982-1984), the ward party committee recognized the efforts of 19 party chapters and basic-level party organizations: the 8 March Textile Mill, the Hanoi General Construction Corporation, the College of Construction, the ward public security force, Dong Xuan Textile and Needle Factory, the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Hospital, the Industrial Construction Corporation, Thang Long United Sewing Enterprise, the Liquor/Beer United Enterprise, Pharmaceuticals Enterprise 2, the Statistics Planning Institute (of the Ministry of Agriculture), Thong Nhat Commercial Transport Corporation, the Construction Service, Hai Chau Bakery, the Leveling and Foundation Corporation, Hai Ba Trung Hospital, Truong Dinh Subward, Bach Mai Subward, and the Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology.

Aside from this, there are still 13 basic level party organizations and party chapters and nearly 400 small party chapters that have not inducted new members for 2-3 years. In order to properly evaluate accomplishments and clearly indicate shortcomings to be overcome, the ward party committee held a meeting on 18 December to review the subject of party-building. For party elements not yet doing this work well, the ward committee established that the cause was their not formulating concrete plans and projects. Or they did not yet perform specific and general party-building work along with providing leadership in carrying out political work. They did not yet truly attend to activities of the masses, especially the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. Also manifesting itself in the Party is evidence of narrowness, perfectionism, conservatism, fear of difficulty, and shirking responsibility. The ward committee also considered the fact that, when party echelons examine and evaluate the masses, they should not view only the outward expressions of sincerity on the part of the subject, but must attend to the process of developing ideals, motivation, etc.

Representatives of the party organizations of the Hanoi General Construction Corporation, Hai Chau Bakery, and Bach Mai Subward reported their experiences in training the masses and party-building in conjunction with efforts to build the ranks of neighboring cadres.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL URGES STRENGTHENING OF SOCIALIST COMMERCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Feb 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Exploit All Sources of Goods, Serve Production and Life Well"]

[Text] A new, fairly widespread feature in many localities during the past several months has been that socialist commerce has paid increasing attention to creating local and domestic sources of goods in order to expand commerce and serve production and life. In addition to ensuring the relatively regular supplying of the nine rationed goods at stable prices, in many localities state commerce and marketing cooperatives have expanded their business into ordinary consumer goods.

On the social market, in the cities as well as along the borders, on islands, and in remote mountainous areas the goods of socialist commerce have not only increased in volume but also in variety. In some localities, nearly 80 percent of the total quantity of goods sold were self-produced, contracted out, or processed from domestic raw materials. Our people use increasingly larger quantities of goods produced in Vietnam and purchased directly from state retail stores or marketing cooperatives, which has gradually reduced the necessity to buy from private merchants. Those initial results have not only contributed to promoting production and stabilizing the people's living conditions, but help the socialist commercial sector have additional conditions for expanding its business, developing its wholesale and retail networks, and advancing strongly toward mastering the market struggling to stabilize prices, and contributing to the transformation of private industry and commerce.

Recently, although all three regions have encountered difficulties caused by natural calamities and destruction by the enemy, and have had to prepare to serve Tet 1985 by providing a much larger than normal volume of consumer goods, which it seemed they could not overcome, but on the basis of fully understanding resolution 6 and 7 of the Party Central Committee, eliminating bureaucratic, subsidizing management and implementing a new, dynamic, lively management mechanism in organizing buying and selling, socialist commerce provided many goods and provided better service both on ordinary days and at Tet. That affirmed that the latent capabilities of each locality and nationwide are still great.

Exploiting all sources of goods, especially domestic goods, in order to do a good job of organizing distribution, is a foremost mission of socialist

commerce. A number of establishments, such as Department Store No 2 (in Precinct 5, Ho Chi Minh City), the Hanoi Foodstuffs Corporation, and the Hao Duoc (Tay Ninh), Dai Trach (Binh Trri Thien), and Tay Giang (Thai Binh) marketing cooperatives have expanded their product lines and service because they have done a good job of organizing contracting out, purchasing, and the formation of alliances and joint operations, while at the same time organizing the production and processing of goods from raw materials purchased by the state. They have abandoned the bureaucratic, rigid way of livelihood of the past, when the stores bought and sold only what society produced and the upper-level commercial echelon sent down to them. On the basis of the characteristics, demands, tastes, psychology, and consumption habits of each place, those establishments have sought all ways to expand their product lines and service activities. They have resolutely opposed the tendency to deal only in profitable items and ignore the other products, even though they are very necessary for the people's lives and were within the sphere of their responsibility. That is a working method that manifests a sense of responsibility toward the people's lives and also contributes to creating a balance between goods and money and preventing speculators from upsetting the market.

At present, a considerable number of commercial units continue to adhere to the old style of commerce. They wait for goods to be sent down from above and lack dynamism, flexibility, and responsiveness in exploiting all on-the-spot capabilities in order to create sources of goods. In comparison to the results of social production and the latent capabilities of the national economy, the volume of goods controlled by socialist commerce, although larger than in the past, is not yet up to par. In many places with much sugarcane, sugar, and subsidiary food crops it is necessary to buy confections in other provinces and bring them in to sell to the people. In localities with rather large numbers of meat hogs, water buffalos, and cattle every day the workers, especially in the industrial zones and cities, still must buy food products processed by private merchants. Therefore, in such places the ratio of retail sales by the organized market has increased slowly, private commerce still controls part of wholesaling and still accounts for a large percentage of retail sales, the prices of a number of goods still fluctuate, and the lives of wage earners improve slowly.

The mastering of production must be accompanied by distribution and circulation. Socialist commerce must exploit all sources of goods as well as possible and concentrate most goods in the hands of the state so that it can distribute them to the right categories of people and with effectiveness. There must be a strong transformation in commercial knowledge and organization and implementation. The bureaucratic, subsidizing management mechanism must be abandoned and direct service to production and the lives of the people must be the yardstick for measuring its activities. The sector's system of commercial organization must be rapidly rectified and strengthened to enable the central level, the local level, and the basic-level units, from corporations down to stores and stalls, to become closely bound to one another, with a rational, specific division of labor and with an appropriate policy of material incentives, to ensure that goods are circulated uninterruptedly and fairly locally and nationwide. The district commercial corporations must be consolidated and strengthened so that they can truly be units which organize

state purchasing and retail selling at the basic level. The provincial and municipal corporations must correctly fulfill their function of organizing local sources of goods and do a good job of sending goods to the central echelons and receiving goods and distributing them to the district commercial corporations. The state commercial network and the marketing cooperatives must be deployed on a large scale, have rational commercial norms, and organize labor along the lines of reducing indirect labor and increasing the number of people working at stores and stalls. All efforts must be oriented toward ensuring that the people can buy and sell goods quickly and conveniently. Socialist commerce must advance to controlling an increasingly greater number of sources of goods and on that basis do a good job of serving production and the lives of the people.

5616

CS0: 4209/283

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HO CHI MINH CITY EXPANDS SOCIALIST COMMERCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Feb 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Ho Chi Minh City Increases Number of Socialist Commerce Stores, Promptly Brings to justice Many Cases of Speculation, Blackmarketing, and Ersatz Goods Production"]

[Text] State commerce and marketing cooperatives in Ho Chi Minh City have made increasing progress in expanding business, controlling goods and money, and serving production and the lives of the people.

On the basis of developing production and expanding cooperative relations with the other regions, the municipal commercial sector has been able to create a fund of goods to ensure their supplying in the rationed amounts to workers and civil servants and have additional goods to sell to the people. Socialist commerce's share of wholesale and retail sales on the social market has continued to increase, especially in the key commercial precincts. The retail network has been expanded down to the subprecinct and village level. In January alone the goods bought by socialist commerce amounted to more than 4 billion dong, equal to 160 percent of the plan norm (of which state commerce accounted for 2.9 billion dong). Sales amounted to 5.7 billion dong (of which retail sales accounted for 3.5 billion dong), 162 percent of the plan norm and an increase of 142 percent over the same period last year. There are 245 additional socialist commerce selling locations and nearly 100 selling locations of marketing cooperatives. During the past Tet period private selling locations amounted to only 25 percent of the total during Tet of the previous year (300 compared to 1,700).

Precinct 1 opened additional agricultural products cooperative stores at the Cau Moi and Cau Ong Lanh markets which drew in 31 merchants who contributed private capital amounting to more than 660,000 dong, and brought into operation 14 cooperative drug stores. Precinct 5 opened three stores which brought in hundreds of merchants with high commercial incomes. After a period of preparing cadres, Precinct 6 has set up 25 cooperative stores dealing in sundry goods and manufactured goods and 11 restaurants, and is preparing to open a number of service stores and stores to buy and sell waste materials.

The managing sectors at the municipal, precinct, and district levels have strengthened their guidance, managed commercial activities, managed prices, and cooperated closely with the youth and women's mass organizations in order to educate, inspect, and control the cadres and personnel working in the stores.

The market transformation and management committees at the municipal, precinct, and district levels have, along with the subprecincts and villages and a number of relevant sectors, promptly carried out inspections and uncovered and dealt with many instances of speculation, blackmarketing, the production of ersatz goods, and illegal commerce. In a period of only one week the city uncovered and dealt with nearly 200 instances of blackmarketing, the production of ersatz goods, and illegal commerce, and confiscated goods valued at more than 1 million dong.

5616

CSO: 4209/281

STATUS OF WINTER-SPRING RICE PLANTING REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "Winter-Spring Rice Area Expanded But Equals Only 77.1 Percent of That At Same Time Last Year"]

[Text] Since the beginning of February the weather has grown gradually warmer and the temperature is very suitable for planting fifth month-spring rice. With the close cooperation of the ministries of Electric Power, Water Conservancy, and Agriculture in guiding the supplying and distribution of electricity to pump water to flood the fields for planting, during the past several days the production rate has been rather high. According to the Statistics General Department and the Ministry of Water Conservancy, as of 5 February more than 1 million hectares in the northern provinces had been flooded for planting. Of that total, 706,000 hectares, about 80 percent of the cultivated area, were in nine provinces in the Bac Bo lowlands. Quickly bringing in water to flood the fields for planting and concentrating their labor forces, the localities were able to expand their cultivated area from 180,000 (on 30 January) to more than 330,000 hectares, 30 percent of the plan norm. However, that still falls short of the urgent needs of the seasonal schedule and is only 77.1 percent of the total at the same time last year. Meanwhile, the area planted in rice seedlings which are sufficiently mature to transplant but have not yet been planted is increasingly rapidly and the seedlings may become too mature to be transplanted.

The requirement to rapidly expand the area planted in rice is now very urgent. The localities are mobilizing all labor forces, working without days off, and working additional shifts, to quickly plant the seedlings in the paddies, retaining water that is supplied to flood the paddies for planting, sowing additional late spring seedlings, planting the seedbed area and the harvested winter crop area, and taking full advantage of the seasonal schedule to expand the subsidiary food crop area and the winter-spring industrial crop area.

In the south, as of 5 February more than 600,000 hectares of winter-spring rice had been transplanted, an increase of more than 17.4 percent over the same period last year. In addition to concentrating on planting the remaining area the localities are changing over to caring for the winter-spring rice. Insects and diseases are spreading in the rice area in the southern provinces and more than 110,000 hectares have been damaged by insects. Organizing the elimination of insects and preventing insects and diseases from spreading, the localities are setting aside most of their labor to use combined methods to eliminate insects and diseases and limit damage to winter-spring rice to the lowest possible level.

AGRICULTURE

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL STRESSES HIGH-OUTPUT GRAIN AREAS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Feb 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Create High-Output Rice and Corn Areas"]

[Text] Resolving the grain problem is both an urgent immediate mission and a long-range mission of strategic significance in the enterprise of building and defending the homeland. The Seventh Plenum of the Party Central Committee stressed that "Efforts must be concentrated on the agricultural production front, the foremost front, the central concern of which is food production." Fully understanding the Party's line of agricultural development, localities all over the nation are concentrating on intensive cultivation and increasing the number of growing seasons, and expanding the grain area. At the same time, they have plans for creating high-output specialized rice and corn areas and have begun to achieve high economic effectiveness. By 1981 the nation had created only 450,000 hectares of high-output rice; in 1982 the total increased to 735,000 hectares; in 1983, it increased to 1.3 million hectares; and in 1984 it increased to about 1.6 million hectares. The high-output corn area amounts to more than 30,000 hectares.

In the high-output rice areas the winter-spring crop yield is five to six tons, the summer-fall crop yield is four to five tons, and the 10th month crop yield is three to four tons per hectare. Although high-output corn areas have only recently been created they provide yields of 25 to 30 quintals per hectare on a large scale and 30 to 40 quintals on a small scale. The high-output rice areas usually contribute to the state an average of 2.7 to 3 tons of paddy per cultivated hectare. Many basic-level production units, such as Dai Phuoc and Dien Tho 3 in Quang Nam-Da Nang, Tuy Hoa District, and the city of Tuy Hoa in Phu Khanh Province contribute four to five tons per high-output rice hectare, etc. With the methods and experiences in creating high-output corn areas in Vinh Phu, a number of cooperatives have intensively cultivated corn and added a winter corn crop, thus creating new conditions for doubling pork production.

Creating high-output rice and corn areas is a scientific, correct working method and promotes production on the basis of rationally exploiting the local labor and land potential. Despite insufficient material conditions, every region and locality has created high-output rice and corn areas and has contributed to increasing commodity grain output, meeting the needs of society, and furthering the development of production along the lines of concentration, specialization, and advancing to large-scale socialist production.

In 1985 the plan to create high-output rice areas calls for 2 million hectares and output of 8.7 million tons (more than 50 percent of the total paddy output). With the existing capabilities, we can control irrigation on more than 4 million hectares and have hybrid, selected rice varieties that provide per-season yields of 5 to 10 tons per hectare when used in the main planting. Furthermore, the peasants in all areas have experience in selecting rice and corn varieties and with the assistance of the state have brought new, higher quality varieties into production in the different ecological areas.

The expansion of and investment in high-output rice and corn areas cannot depend only on materials and fertilizer supplied by the state according to plan. Many localities and bases have met their own needs from the four sources of capabilities, especially alliances and exporting-importing, in order to have additional POL, fertilizer, and insecticides to invest in the high-output rice and corn areas, and have many dynamic, creative methods to make up for their deficiencies in order to make in-depth investments in the main rice and corn planting in both rice and corn high-output areas.

Continuing to increase yields and output and expand the high-output rice and corn areas is a long-range mission the basic direction of which is intensive cultivation. In 1981 the city of Tuy Hoa in Phu Khanh Province attained a rice yield of 65 quintals but in 1984 attained 105.5 quintals per hectare. That was an encouraging step forward but our responsibility does not end at such a productivity level; we must find ways to further increase yields on a large scale for there is still great potential that has not been rationally exploited and on an actual scientific basis annual yields of 135 to 225 quintals of paddy have been and can be attained.

We can learn from the experiences of a number of cooperatives in the Red River Delta and in the Bac Bo midlands which perfected intensive cultivation techniques and attained seven tons of paddy per hectare during the winter-spring season on their entire areas; of cooperatives in Nghe Tinh which attained yields of 5 to 10 tons by intensive cultivation; and of cooperatives in Quang Nam-Da Nang which by means of intensive cultivation techniques attained stable rice yields of more than 15 tons of paddy per hectare. Therefore, in addition to the mission of continuing to consolidate and complete the existing high-output rice and corn areas it is necessary to plan and increasingly complete the building of fields, renovate the management mechanism, improve and perfect the contracting out mechanism, and have a specific policy regarding such areas in order to create conditions for expanding the high-output grain areas. We must not stop at 2 million hectares but can attain 3 to 4 million hectares of high-output rice and 200,000 to 300,000 hectares of high-output corn in future years.

Rice is the principal grain in the daily lives of our people. The production of large quantities of grain will not only solidly resolve the food problem but will help create sources for strategic reserves and contribute effectively to the nation's industrialization. Corn ranks just after rice. By expanding and intensively cultivating the high-output corn areas we can have additional commodity grain, mainly in order to create conditions to make animal husbandry a principal production sector and achieve balance with cultivation. As we

begin to implement the 1985 plan, a goal of decisive significance is endeavoring to attain 19 million tons of grain. The high-output rice and corn areas play important, decisive roles in increasing commodity grain production in each season and the year-round. The localities, production bases, and relevant sectors must concentrate their efforts on investing adequate labor forces, management and technical cadres, capital, and facilities in expanding the high-output rice and corn areas and creating a new turning point on the grain production front in order to attain the principal goals set by the Fifth Party Congress.

5616

CSO: 4209/281

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

30-YEAR HISTORY OF CITY ELECTRIC POWER SECTOR TRACED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 26 Dec 84 pp 3,4

[Article by Engineer Do Lenh Thuy, Director of the Hanoi Electric Power Service]

[Text] On 21 December 1954, after liberation of the capital, Uncle Ho paid a visit to the Hanoi Electric Power Service. Thirty years have passed, but the picture of Uncle Ho, along with his words, remain deeply etched in the memory of each cadre and worker.

In 1954, the workers of the service (then called the Bo Ho Lighting Factory, including the Yen Phu Power Plant) totalled only 716, and the power output was only 12,500 kilowatts. Only by looking back over the past 30 years can we see how extensively the power sector has expanded--to approximately 200 times what it was in 1954. The Electric Power Service itself has more than 1,700 cadres and workers and manages more than 1,500 transformers of all types with an output of 600,000 kw, with nearly 3,000 km of high-tension transmission lines and low-voltage lines, and with yearly outputs equalling nearly 1/3 of the total output of Electric Power Corporation 1. The number of consuming customers is constantly growing. The service has signed contracts with nearly 70,000 user establishments, among them 4,300 industry and small industry customers, more than 400 agricultural customers, over 2,000 government agency, school, and hospital customers, and more than 60,000 urban families (46 times the number of families in 1954).

When Uncle Ho visited the Electric Power Service 30 years ago, he repeatedly stressed the need for unification and for promoting the emulation movement to develop ability, serve production, and serve the people. As he instructed, the men and women of the service united closely together, upheld the spirit of collective ownership, and for many years fulfilled the tasks assigned them, even during the years that the Americans launched their devastating attacks on the capital, especially the 12 historic days and nights at the end of 1972, when nearly all the electric lines of Hanoi were destroyed by B52 bombs. Thanks to the bravery of cadres, workers, and personnel of the electric power sector and positive measures, power lines continued to provide service to key activities. From 1981 to the present, there were many difficulties for power supply in Hanoi, with power shortages and instability and the electric power network patched together. The service instituted measures to supply power

corresponding to sources, mobilizing each person to display a spirit of initiative to overcome every difficulty, guarantee electricity for each key point and for the political needs of the state, draw up near- and long-term plans to improve development of the electric network in the capital, and strive for a network capacity of 250 megawatts within 1985. In 30 years of support to production and combat, the state has awarded the Electric Power Service 20 labor medals of every type and 3 resistance medals.

In 1984, the Hanoi Electric Power Service was confronted with many difficulties, especially in the imbalance between supply capacity demands by using establishments, although commercial power distributed had exceeded that of 1983 by 94 million kilowatts. The material base of the electricity network has not yet increased in proportion to the demands of the supply sector, of inclement weather, of drought and flood control efforts, of periods when electricity must be concentrated on agriculture for long durations, and of the daily life of cadres and workers. But cadres and workers strove daily and hourly in production and daily life to carry out tasks, with high targets, in commemoration of the greatest holidays of our party and state. Through concrete activities in response to the sector's emulation drive to make accomplishments in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the day Uncle Ho came to visit, the service surpassed the goals for total output value by 3.5 percent and for commercial electricity by 1.1 percent, applying over 400 suggestions to production for a benefit of over 500,000 dong. In spite of extremely difficult conditions with materials, equipment, and facilities, the service developed and expanded the network and within the year constructed 8 km of new 6-kilovolt lines, 25 new transformer stations, and some other projects for a total investment of 12 million dong. Many fine examples in production and life, such as the cadres and workers of the electric power sector who worked tirelessly at scientific research, completed repair and production projects and performed urgent repair when the cause of trouble was determined. Many comrades worked around the clock in Ba Dinh and in Cau Dien. During Tet and other holidays, hundreds of people did not take vacations, ignored work at home, and devoted themselves to public service in order to insure a continuous supply of power.

Alongside such accomplishments, the Electric Power Service noted that there were still many shortcomings, such as not yet doing a good job in the area of electricity sales, allowing much leakage and losing electric power at a higher rate than estimated, managing operations that still have lax aspects, and managing activities that allow many accidents to occur and negative phenomena in production and life. These shortcomings had many adverse effects on the achievements of the service. Each person is resolutely searching for ways to raise management standards and is listening to criticism and gradually correcting shortcomings.

At the start of the new year, the Electric Power Service must strengthen its production and business organizations, improve all the principal aspects of management, and formulate fully detailed and firmly grounded construction plans, paying special attention to regulating production, supplying materials, reducing the loss of electricity, correctly implementing regulations,

continuing to distribute to electrical tributaries, using and managing fixed and liquid property and capital well, reducing costs and prices, making a profit, etc.

In addition, the service must use labor and salaries effectively, see to the daily life of cadres and workers, and optimally manage equipment provided to the Hanoi electricity network in 1985 through Soviet aid. In managing and running the electricity network, regulations must be implemented correctly and fundamentally, so that the total number of safe stations rises from 40 percent in 1984 to 80 percent by the end of 1985.

With close guidance from the upper echelon, with the efforts of each person in the Electric Power Service, and with help and support from sectors and from the people, all cadres and workers of the electricity sector will strive in 1985 to exceed goals and to match up to the role of the city electric power sector.

9830

CSO: 4209/217

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

LAO CAI MINE CONTRACTS OUT WORK

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Feb 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Lao Cai Apatite Mine in Lao Cai Applies Contracting-Out Form, Ore Mining Productivity Improves"]

[Text] Thanks to the application of the form of paying salaries according to final output, combined with the trial assignment of salary funds according to volume of output in a number of mining tasks, contracting out the repair of machinery and equipment in the electrical machinery repair department, and increasing the contracting out of entire projects in capital construction, the Lao Cai apatite mine has increased its ore mining. Labor productivity in the teams and units has increased. The electricity-water department maintained the flow of electricity and created favorable conditions for sites nos 4 and 2 to attain ore mining productivity 120 to 135 percent above the norm. At the end of the production line the railroad transportation unit, cooperating closely with the Lang Giang railroad station to increase ore loading productivity from 20 to 27 cars per day. With regard to manual labor, ore mining unit 2 extended the paying of salaries according to final output to the production teams and volume increased considerably. Ore mining unit 2, which has 12 production teams totalling 158 workers, always fulfills its monthly production plans before the deadline. The mine's cadres and workers have also participated enthusiastically in communist labor days organized by the mass organizations and have manually mined more than 7,000 tons of lump ore.

5616

CSO: 4209/283

LIGHT INDUSTRY

APPEAL MADE FOR QUALITY, GOOD APPEARANCE IN PACKAGING

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 26 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by Quan Ly]

[Text] In countries with developing industries, in addition to production sectors, there is a packaging sector that is rich in varieties and attractiveness in form. Here, packaging is considered a type of product. Thus, in addition to providing protection to contents, packaging also introduces and embellishes the product, thereby increasing the confidence of the consumer in the product contained inside.

With attractive and high-quality packaging, the production worker is also psychologically influenced not to casually place in it damaged or poor quality products. That is the objective requirement of the product.

Hanoi industries presently turn out many products that are not packaged, or have damaged or poor packaging, so that not even the principle purpose is attained--that of protecting the product during circulation. Xuan Hoa Bicycle Factory, for example, turns out products of moderately high quality such as rims, chains, and spokes. Rims are a valuable commodity, with a market price of 1,000 dong a pair, yet, without packaging around the outside, their plating can easily be scratched off in transport. The factory also wants to have attractive and durable packaging, but without a materials supply plan what good does it do to worry about it.

Thus, in order to raise the quality of packaging, both substantially and formally, requires, in addition to primary and direct responsibility on the part of enterprise and factory directors, attention from all levels and sectors, especially materials supply operations, to make packaging and establish the proper price for packaging.

9830

CSO: 4209/217

LIGHT INDUSTRY

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL URGES INCREASED CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OUTPUT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Feb 85 p 1, 4

[Editorial: "Expand Capabilities To Produce Construction Materials"]

[Text] Construction materials are materials of foremost importance in building the material-technical bases of socialism. They are also a plentiful source of goods to exchange with the peasants for agricultural products and food products and to export. In 1984, in addition to officially bringing two large cement production installations (Bim Son and Hoang Thach) into operation, the Ministry of Building and the sectors and localities gradually changed over to a dynamic, creative management mechanism in organizing forces and expanding capabilities to produce construction materials. Nearly all of the products attained or surpassed the plan norms. Cement increased by 424,000 tons over 1983, building bricks increased 68 percent, roofing tiles increased 46.4 percent, and construction glass increased 40.5 percent in comparison to the annual norm. A number of new products, such as white cement, porcelain coated paving bricks, colored powder, unbaked high-density bricks, etc., produced from domestic raw materials, entered into stable production in notable quantities. The results of the production of construction materials last year contributed importantly to enabling many key central and local projects to maintain their planned construction rates relatively well. They also contributed considerably to the state purchasing of grain, agricultural products, and food products. In 1984 there was much rain and large areas were flooded in all three regions. The supplying of electricity, coal, POL, and a number of other materials and raw materials did not increase over the previous year but the production of construction materials increased. That confirms that we still have many capabilities for expanding the production of construction materials.

Our country has a relatively complete network of construction materials production installations. As regards cement, at the central and local levels there are more than 40 large and small installations with a total capacity of more than 3 million tons a year. With regard to bricks and tile, the state and cooperative installations are capable of producing more than 6 billion bricks and tiles of all kinds every year. With regard to labor, construction materials workers are scattered out in many hamlets, precincts, and districts. Sources of such raw materials as clay, rock, sand, and gravel exist practically everywhere. There are considerable supplies of local coal and partly burned coal recovered by factories which are suitable for baking bricks and tiles. At present the production installations exploit only about half of those sources

of raw materials. There are many objective difficulties, such as a lack of POL, electricity, transportation facilities, etc. But the subjective deficiencies are also important reasons. Construction materials are not only necessary for building the planned projects but are also circulated as consumer goods. Due to failure to realize those many uses, planning has not yet ensured the necessary conditions for developing the production of construction materials. Every year the average rate of increase of that production sector is lower than the development rate of capital construction and the need for construction materials to exchange with the peasants for agricultural products and food products and to export. A considerable number of places are still bound by the old working methods and lack dynamism in resolving problems, or only pay attention to mechanized facilities, modern technology, and large-scale production and rely on supplies from the upper echelon, and do not do a good job of using production methods, organizational forms, and production scales that are appropriate to the existing conditions regarding natural resources, raw materials, labor, and skills, in order to expand their product lines, increase output, and improve quality. Furthermore, management is not tight and a considerable quantity of such important goods do not reach the state but fall into the hands of private merchants, which adversely affects the implementation of construction plans and the state purchasing of agricultural products, and the struggle to stabilize the prices of construction materials on the social market.

Expanding capabilities to produce construction materials is above all making good use of the existing network of installations and exploiting many more sources of local raw materials. The direction of efforts is to concentrate on the production of such goods and products as cement, the various kinds of building, paving, and decorative bricks, pebbles and rocks for baked lime, roofing materials, glass, etc., in order to promptly and fully serve the construction of the key projects, while at the same time paying adequate attention to producing goods needed by the people for use in building and repairing houses. It is necessary to produce the various kinds of unbaked bricks and paving bricks. The construction units active in the midland and mountain regions must organize the exploitation of local raw materials, take the initiative in balancing such existing raw materials as rock, sand, and gravel, and restrict to the minimum bringing in the various kinds of materials from distant areas.

Widely applying technical advances, continually improving product quality, and reducing the consumption of materials and fuel, etc., are especially important measures. In the sector as a whole as well as in each basic-level unit, attention must be paid to improving production techniques, investing in depth, and purchasing additional parts wherever necessary, while at the same time promoting the movement to rationalize production, improve techniques, improve management, and pay attention to quality and production effectiveness. In the immediate future it is necessary to rearrange, reorganize, and achieve a new division of labor in, production, and do a good job of organizing joint operations and alliances in order to ensure the balancing of materials according to the construction needs of each area and locality, and overcome the situation of production not being planned, of places needing much producing little and places needing little producing much, and of materials being transported in a round-about way, which causes additional damage and wastes

fuel. On the basis of correctly carrying out a division of labor and decentralization, it is necessary to rationally transfer the construction materials production installations from the central level to the local level and from the construction bases and the districts and precincts, in order to develop the dynamism and creativity of the basic level but not allow the development of dispersion and fragmentation or the violation of production regulations and technical standards, ensure centralized management, and mobilize materials to meet construction needs according to plan.

The production of construction materials must be promoted in order to meet the urgent needs at present, while at the same time creating favorable conditions for new development in building the material-technical bases of socialism.

5616

CSO: 4209/281

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

WIDER ADOPTION OF CREMATION URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Feb 85 p 3

[Readers Write column by Linh Son: "Funerals Should Be Changed"]

[Text] People who die have been taken care of in many different forms: permanent burial, temporary burial and then reburial or the cremation of remains, cremation immediately after death, etc. Those forms still exist in our country. In general, permanent burial is still quite widespread. A few ethnic groups in the north and in western Nam Bo have the custom of cremation. There is also some cremation in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

North of Vinh Linh the localities have zoned cemeteries for war dead and the people. South of Binh Tri Thien some have zoned or are zoning cemeteries. Beside roads, dikes, and populated areas we see a rather large number of old and new tombs.

In the coastal areas and lowlands many families bury relatives on cultivated land or even in gardens. A considerable number of families must spend much money to buy land and build tombs. Some well-off families in southern Nam Bo have also purchased fertile land to build tombs and have taken over too much land. On the other hand, many poor families encounter difficulties when family members die.

The problem that is posed is that we should select a form that is rational and reasonable for the deceased, and take into consideration the effect on the nation's economy and society.

Directive No 51 CT/TU, dated 25 October 1984, of the Party Central Committee on strengthening leadership of the campaign to build a new way of life, brought up many matters, including the creation of new customs and habits.

By making enquiries and exchanging opinions many people have agreed that cremation is good and in conformity with sentiment and reason. Ordinarily, cremation is carried out by oil and firewood. The relatives of the deceased put the ashes in an urn and take them home or place them in a pagoda, and take them along when the family moves. Every year .7 percent of the population dies, which amounts to a total of 400,000 people a year. If a deceased person on the average requires three to four square meters of land (permanent burials take up more land than reburials), which amounts to a total of 120 to 140

hectares of land, most of which is cultivated land or building land and the rest of which is forest land. In addition, it is necessary to mention the considerable expenditures for labor, materials, fuel, and food for funerals, burial offerings, reburials, the movement of tombs, etc.

In Ho Chi Minh City an increasingly larger number of families have cremated family members. When the Mac Dinh Chi cemetery and a number of areas with tombs were cleared for construction many families cremated the remains.

We can imagine a time in the future when cremation will be favored by many families who are now burying relatives in temporary cemeteries. It is certain that there will be studied and applied a number of effective methods to meet the aspirations of the families.

In recent years many old people have recommended, and their families have agreed, that they should be cremated after their death. Their children are emulating them. That chain-reaction response has spread among the people and hamlets. If encouraged by the local governments and mass organizations and provisions are made and conditions are created, it is certain that cremation will become widespread. We think that that is a major problem which clashes with long-standing customs and habits in the sphere of culture and society, so it is necessary to campaign, create conditions, and encourage.

We would like to recommend that the following tasks be carried out simultaneously:

1. The extensive exchanging of opinions should be encouraged so that the people can see the immediate and long-range benefits to families and society, and voluntarily create a new custom. It is necessary to combine proselytizing with setting a good example in order to create a chain-reaction response.
2. Plans should be drafted regarding investment in and preparation of cremation facilities, places with electricity should install electrical equipment and effective cremation methods should be researched in order to reduce expenses and avoid troublesome procedures.
3. A number of policies should be researched to encourage and assist families encountering difficulties.

For the common benefit and individual benefit, and for the sake of a new, wholesome custom we hope that in the future more and more places will practice cremation and there will be fewer and fewer places with tombs.

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END