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12 July 1983

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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SOVIET ELECTION INVOLVEMENT DISPUTE RESUMES

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 19 May 83 p 8

[Text]

The row over Soviet involvement in Fiji's general elections last year has resurfaced.

The Prime Minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, released a document which he said showed that the former Opposition leader, Mr Siddiq Koya, promised a closer relationship with the Soviet Union in return for aid for his National Federation Party in the election.

Mr Koya has released a statement saying the document was "maliciously false."

He said: "I have neither seen before today nor signed any such document at any time.

"I believe that the signature which appears like my own, has been planted into the document by a photocopying technique."

In the document, headed Secret — In Confidence, Mr Koya allegedly confirms on behalf of the party that they were being

helped "in goodwill in the interest of Fiji by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic Government to contest all seats" in the election.

The document was purported to have been drawn up in Sydney in March last year. In it Mr Koya promised concessions to the Soviets, including an embassy and research facilities in Fiji. However, there was to be no military co-operation. The concessions would have to be within Fiji's law, the document says.

It says the agreement would become void if the party lost the election and adds that if the party won and failed to honour the agreement, the Soviets could cash a bond allegedly offered by Mr Koya.

The row over Soviet involvement with the Federation Party erupted last year

when Ratu Sir Kamisese told an Australian magazine that the Opposition party had received help in the election campaign.

A commission of inquiry into the election is under way in Fiji, and in his statement Mr Koya asked why the Prime Minister did not take the document there, instead of going to the news media.

He said the ruling Alliance Party wanted to cut short the inquiry and he would not take legal action over the release of the document until the inquiry was over.

Legal action now would stop the present debate before the commission on the issue of Soviet involvement, Mr Koya said. As the burden of proof on the allegations rested with the Government it would welcome such a move.

OPINIONS ON NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS WITH PRC VIEWED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 3 May 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Various Opinions on Proposal for Normalization of Indonesian-PRC Relations: Some Agree, Some Want Things to Stay As They Are at Present"]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, KOMPAS--It is time for Indonesia to unfreeze its diplomatic relations with the PRC. However, the process of unfreezing relations must be seen from the point of view of whether it will be an influence tending toward national stability or not.

This is the view expressed by former Vice President Adam Malik and H. Amirmachmud, chairman of the DPR/MPR [Parliament/People's Consultative Assembly], in separate interviews with a KOMPAS representative on Monday [2 May].

Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, in his discussions with President Soeharto at Merdeka Palace on Sunday [1 May], delivered a message from the PRC, to the effect that Beijing was ready at any time to normalize its diplomatic relations with Indonesia. The message was conveyed through a representative of Nakasone who just returned from Beijing.

The Indonesian view of this message is that the question of relations with the PRC depends on the attitude of the PRC itself toward the remnants of the Indonesian Communist Party [PKI] and communist guerrillas in Southeast Asia.

Former Vice President Adam Malik, in a meeting with KOMPAS at his home on Monday [2 May], said: "It is time for Indonesian relations with the PRC to be unfrozen, because that will be advantageous for Indonesia, both politically as well as economically."

The former Indonesian foreign minister and vice president said that the PRC had the veto power in the United Nations. The inclusion of the East Timor question on the United Nations agenda would be damaging to the Indonesian position if the PRC opposes Indonesia. Furthermore, the PRC has a key role in resolving the conflict between Kampuchea and Vietnam. Therefore, if relations with the PRC are unfrozen, Indonesia's efforts in

ASEAN to exert pressure on China will carry greater weight. He added that up to now Indonesia has tended to leave the representation of its interests to other ASEAN countries in connection with relations with China. In fact, among the ASEAN countries, it is Indonesia which has been respected by the PRC because it holds a strategic and important position in connection with relations in Southeast Asia.

Adam Malik also said that the PRC needs raw materials from Indonesia, such as coffee, rubber, and timber. Up to the present the PRC has bought raw materials from Indonesia, although not directly but rather through Singapore and Hong Kong. He added: "This is clearly harmful to Indonesia. If trade with China were conducted directly, the profits made would be larger."

In answer to a question Adam Malik said that if diplomatic relations between Indonesia and the PRC were unfrozen, this would not mean that the Taiwan trade office in Indonesia would be closed. He added: "It is our sovereignty that is involved. The Taiwan trade office is for commercial matters. Therefore, our sovereignty cannot be bartered away as in a business matter," said Adam Malik. "Indeed, if possible our commercial relations with Taiwan should be improved even further," he added.

He also said that we need not be afraid of unfreezing our diplomatic relations with the PRC. It is now almost 20 years since Indonesia froze its diplomatic relations with the PRC. This means that enough time has passed for the Indonesian people to understand who has been their enemy.

However, Adam Malik admits that it will be necessary for the staff of the PRC Embassy in Indonesia to be limited in size if diplomatic relations between the two countries are unfrozen. He said: "Tell them that we are limiting their staff to 10 people and don't let them open consulates in the provinces. The question of consultates would only come up later and could be considered afterwards, in the next phase of diplomatic relations."

Whether the unfreezing of Indonesian relations with the PRC is necessary or not should be considered in terms of whether such relations would be an influence favorable to national stability or not. Although we follow an independent and active foreign policy, for Indonesia the matter of national stability is the first consideration.

Amirmachmud, the chairman of the DPR/MPR, discussed this matter in answering questions from a KMOPAS representative at Parliament on Monday [2 May]. There had been an indication of a PRC desire to normalize relations with Indonesia, conveyed through Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Regarding the possibility that the PRC might promise not to help communist movements in Southeast Asia in general, and in Indonesia in particular, as a condition for the normalization of relations, Amirmachmud said that a promise or a guarantee is a relative matter. A promise is just a promise. Particularly in the field of politics, a promise is not a certainty that you can hold onto. He added: "However, national stability is an absolute condition that must be insisted on."

H. Amin Iskandar, a member of the DPR/MPR, considered that Indonesia opinion, which was expressed by President Soeharto to Prime Minister Nakasone, was a definite fact. He said: "Because that is the opinion of the Indonesian people." He is a member of Committee I of Parliament (concerned with security and order matters and foreign affairs questions) and of the Development Unity Faction.

He said that diplomatic relations between the two countries must be based on the good faith of both sides to develop friendship, cooperation, mutual understanding, and a mutually advantageous relationship.

According to Amin Iskandar, since an incident once occurred which was very damaging to the Indonesian nation (G30S/PKI) [abortive communist coup d'etat in 1965], it would be logical for the normalization of relations to be preceded by conditions designed to strengthen good faith. This might take the form of a commitment not to help the communist movement which seeks to damage the Indonesian people and state, particularly in the ideological field.

However, according to Amin Iskandar, this would certainly be difficult for the PRC, which is bound by the decisions adopted at the last congress of the Chinese Communist Party, which approved four principles, including continuing to apply the principle of Marxism-Leninism in a consistent way. According to Amin Iskandar, based on this consideration the PRC will certainly have to continue trying to create a communist brotherhood throughout the world. And this is an obligation. Violating it means that you have become a revisionist.

The best possibility, according to Amin Iskandar, is to leave things as they are now. This is because it appears that there is no greater advantage to be obtained from normalizing relations.

Meanwhile, an official in the marketing section of a company which sells building materials said that if direct commercial relations between Indonesia and the PRC were established, many products made in Indonesia would face heavy competition, both in terms of quality and quantity, as well as in terms of price.

However, from another aspect, particularly when viewed in terms of foreign exchange, direct trading relations will be more profitable than the indirect relationship now in effect. Halim, an employee of a firm which distributes various construction equipment, said: "Certainly, it would be more profitable and cheaper to have direct trade relations because in that case we would no longer need to import Chinese goods through Singapore."

According to information obtained by KOMPAS, Indonesian imports from the PRC have been as follows: 1977-78, \$155 million; 1978-79, \$113 million; 1979-80, \$155 million once again; 1980-81, \$232 million; and in 1981-82, \$210 million.

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CSO: 4213/68

AMBASSADORIAL POST IN MANILA LEFT VACANT

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 15 May 83 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Foreign Minister Mochtar on the Post of Indonesian Ambassador to the Philippines, Which Has Been Left Vacant"]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja considers that relations between Indonesia and the Philippines are good and that there are no particular problems affecting them.

The foreign minister's statement was made in answer to questions from reporters regarding relations between the two countries at the present time which appear to be less than flawless. Although it is now about 6 months since Leo Lopulisa ended his tour of duty as ambassador to the Philippines, no new ambassador has been appointed as his replacement.

Leo Lopulisa, who became ambassador to the Philippines in August 1981, left his post at the end of 1982, although he had only served in that position for about 2 years. Generally, an ambassador is at his post for between 3 and 4 years, unless he is called home or sent home by the country involved.

When he was still at his post in Manila, at the beginning of January 1982, Leo Lopulisa caused a commotion with his statements during an interview with the Philippine publication, BULLETIN TODAY. As reported by that Manila newspaper, Leo Lopulisa urged the Philippines and Malaysia to hold conversations to resolve their dispute about the Sabah question. He advised the Philippine Government to issue an official statement renouncing its claim to Sabah in order to pave the way for good relations with Malaysia.

Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo later said he was "very unhappy" about this statement and called Ambassador Leo Lopulisa's comment "improper interference" in the matter. After that, Romulo called in Ambassador Leo Lopulisa and said that the question only involved the governments of the Philippines and Malaysia.

Leo Lopulisa himself later issued a statement that he had not intended to play the schoolteacher in Manila and said he had not made a mistake in issuing the statement. He was called back to Jakarta for "consultations." However, after that he returned to his post. Nevertheless, at the end of 1982 Leo Lopulisa was seen once again in Jakarta, as he had completed his tour of duty in Manila. Since then the Indonesian Government has not appointed a new ambassador to the Philippines and has left the post vacant.

Asked why the post has been left vacant so long, Foreign Minister Mochtar gave as an explanation that finding a good ambassador was not easy.

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CSO: 4213/68

EAST TIMORESE PROTEST BIASED REPORTING

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 12 May 83 p 9

[Article by John Hamilton]

[Text]

Journalist JOHN HAMILTON recently toured East Timor on behalf of The West Australian and other Australian newspapers. This response to his reports on conditions in East Timor was compiled by a group of East Timorese now living in Perth. It was signed by two of their number—former Fretilin fighters Francisco Soares and Carlos Afonso—and incorporates the views of others who do not wish to be identified because they claim there would be reprisals against relatives still in East Timor.

THE former Portuguese colony of East Timor was invaded by Indonesian forces on December 7, 1975. Since then the Indonesian occupying forces have continued their rape and pillage of East Timor, and between 100,000 and 300,000 people have died.

What journalist John Hamilton calls the complete "Indonisation" of East Timor is, in fact, an act of genocide.

We have evidence from relatives who have arrived in Australia from East Timor recently, from letters from East Timor and from personal experience. We have also participated in the Australian Government Senate inquiry on human rights in East Timor.

We consider that the articles written by John Hamilton contain many inaccuracies.

Mr Hamilton does not speak Indonesian, Portuguese or Tetum, the Timorese language. He

relied totally on Indonesian official interpreters. He was accompanied by an Indonesian journalist, together with local representatives from the Provisional Government. He visited only a small part of Timor.

The Hamilton report contains many factual errors, as well as serious omissions and insinuations. While he refers to the civil war which occurred in 1975 and lasted two months, he makes no reference to the invasion and illegal occupation which has lasted for seven and a half years.

The second major factual error occurs in his report published by *The West Australian* on April 30. He finds a population decrease of 95,000 since the Portuguese 1974 census, giving a population of 650,000. He asks whether 95,000 died in the civil war and its "aftermath."

By "aftermath," is he referring to the Indonesian invasion? Whether he is or not,

the civil war and the Indonesian invasion are not related in a cause-effect sequence. The consequences, in terms of population numbers killed, the trauma and suffering experienced by Timorese people, are incomparable.

It is definitely not the case, as Mario Carrascalao, Indonesian puppet governor, claims, that most of the people who have died in East Timor, died during the civil war in August-September 1975.

The civil war fighting did take a heavy toll. The International Red Cross estimated that 1500 died. The Australian Council for Overseas Aid put the figure at between 2000 and 3000.

The former Indonesian Foreign Minister, Adam Malik, made a statement in April 1977 which confirmed the reports of mass Indonesian atrocities. With cool cynicism, he said: "Fifty thousand, or perhaps 80,000 might have been killed during the war (against the Indone-

sians) in Timor, but we saved 600,000.

Atrocities

The former Australian consul to Dili, Jim Dunn, visited Portugal in 1977 to collect eyewitness accounts of atrocities in Timor from Timorese and others who had fled Timor. He said Indonesian atrocities against the population of East Timor made the My Lai massacre "look like a gentlemen's picnic," and that as many as 100,000 East Timorese may have been killed in the Indonesian onslaught.

Dunn said the situation in East Timor was one "that might well constitute, relatively speaking, the most serious contravention of human rights facing the world at this time."

Jim Dunn's estimate of deaths was made early in 1977. But towards the end of 1977 the Indonesians began saturation bombing of Fretilin-held areas.

The saturation-bombing strategy was aided by arms deals between Indonesians and Britain and the U.S.

A further major military operation was conducted early in 1981, when 50,000 men and women aged between nine and 60 years were conscripted to form a "fence of legs" to hunt Fretilin in the bush. Many people are believed to have died as a result of this operation.

In John Hamilton's April 30 report, Governor Carrascalao claims there is no longer Fretilin resistance, and that you can go anywhere (in Timor) now.

Fighter

In a report prepared for the U.N. debate on East Timor last year, the number of Fretilin fighters was put at 6800. They were reported to be well organised, armed (as a result of ambushes

carried out against Indonesians) and in control of areas of the eastern and south central regions of East Timor. And this is after seven-and-a-half years of fighting the Indonesian military which has received massive aid from the Western democracies.

People who have arrived recently from East Timor, confirm that fighting continues in East Timor. These recent arrivals (who wish to keep their identities secret for fear of reprisals against relatives remaining in East Timor) claim that the big majority of Timorese people reject the enforced presence of the Indonesian occupiers.

Resettled

Governor Carrascalao is reported by John Hamilton as saying that most of the Fretilin have been resettled.

A Fretilin commandant of four years, Francisco Soares, who survived surrender and got out of East Timor, denies this. He says that when Fretilin leaders are captured or surrender, they are interrogated, often tortured and many disappear.

He claims that many Fretilin leaders were tortured after their surrender, and some are known to have been dropped to their death from Indonesian military helicopters.

Joao Carrascalao, former UDT leader and brother to the Governor, now living in Sydney, said in a New Zealand television report that Fretilin leaders, when they surrendered, were executed.

In his report published on May 3, John Hamilton claims there is only one gaol in East Timor, and that there are no political prisoners.

We have evidence that 1000 people were taken from Atauro to Lira Island in August

last year. Throughout Timor, there are centres which are also used for imprisonment, interrogation and torture.

We know that at least until 1979 other prisons existed. Sang-tai Hoo was known for torture—it used electric torture, cigarette burning and the sexual abuse of women in its interrogation and terrorisation of prisoners.

We know the names of women who have been tortured in the Nangala Centre but are still alive in Timor. One of these women is now paralysed as a result of her torture.

Carlos Afonso, who arrived in Perth last year, was also tortured in the Nangala centre. After his arrest in 1977 he was interrogated. He was stripped, his hands and feet were tied together, and he was given electric shocks and beaten.

After this, he was put in a cement safe, one metre high and one metre wide. The safe had water put in it and he could hardly breathe. He was kept in this safe for three days and three nights.

One person who arrived recently spoke about Timorese women under the Indonesian occupation. When an Indonesian military person wants a woman, be she married, single or a young girl still living with her parents, they take her by force. If the parents or husband object, they may be all killed.

Who is benefiting from the money being spent in East Timor? We believe that the official figures on the amount could be a considerably reduced due to large-scale corruption.

Much of the "development" is directed toward people settled un-

der the transmigration scheme, not the Timorese people. Development is being made according to Indonesian, not Timorese interests. The public service, for example, is dominated by employees transmigrated from Bali and West Timor.

It is disappointing that John Hamilton fails to refer to the aspirations of the Timorese people. While Indonesian propaganda may be able to blind those outside Timor who don't want to see, it can never kill the will of a nation of people, no matter how much they are forced into subjugation and suffering.

We are not children to be given a lolly. Happiness does not come from having a colour television in a village, or from asphalt roads—it comes from freedom and independence.

CSO: 4200/645

FATHER ASKS LOCATION OF IMRAN'S GRAVE

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 3 May 83 p 3

[Article: "Imran's Father Wants To Know Where His Son Is Buried"]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The Jakarta Legal Aid Society on Monday [2 May] received a letter from the father of Imran [a recently executed Muslim extremist], asking for help from Dr Abdul Rachman Saleh, director of the LBH [Legal Aid Society], in obtaining information on the place of burial of his son, who was recently executed.

M. Zein, Imran's father, said in his letter he sincerely hoped he would be able to find out where his son was buried, as he intended to go to see it. He had wanted very much to meet with Imran before his son was executed. However, Imran himself did not ask to meet with his father. At the time of his execution, on 28 March, Imran only asked to meet with his wife and his two children. This request was met by the authorities handling the execution.

Abdul Rachman Saleh, who was one of Imran's defense attorneys, yesterday [2 May] spoke frankly to a KOMPAS representative. He said: "I also have never known where Imran is buried." Therefore, he continued, "it might be better for me to advise M. Zein to ask the attorney general directly for information on the matter."

Imran, who was tried on a charge of performing criminal, subversive acts, was sentenced to death by the Central Jakarta State Court. Subsequently, the Jakarta Court of Appeals confirmed the sentence, and the request for clemency which Imran sent to the president was rejected. He was executed on 28 March 1983, according to a statement by Attorney General Ismail Saleh in a press interview. However, Ismail Saleh did not state where Imran had been executed or where his remains were buried. Indeed, when he was pressed, by the journalists, to provide this information, the attorney general continued to decline to make it public.

When Ali Said, minister of justice, was asked by a KOMPAS reporter about the matter, he replied that Imran's place of burial remained a secret so that it would not be turned into a shrine by the people. Mrs Syahraini, Imran's wife, in her statement to the press, also said that she had never been informed of where her husband had been buried.

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CSO: 4213/68

GRADUATION SPEECH NOTES INCREASING IMPORTANCE OF ARMY PILOTS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 May 83 p 12

[Article: "Role of Army Pilots Increasingly Important to Army; Now Organized in Three Squadrons"]

[Excerpts] Semarang, KOMPAS--It cannot be denied that the role of Army pilots is very important in the Army. This was stated by Lieutenant General Rudini, Army chief of staff, in his speech at the closing ceremonies for the first class attending the Pilot Officers Basic Training Course at Ahmad Yani Army Air Base in Semarang on Wednesday [11 May]. The 24 month training course graduated 33 Army cadet pilots.

Rudini said that field conditions in various areas of Indonesia, together with various limitations on available ground facilities, will make the Army pilot an important and even decisive element of the forces.

When Army aviation was established, the role of the Army pilot was largely related to a requirement for observation of movement and providing limited mobility to the forces. However, both at present and in the future the Army pilot will be expected to provide fire support to increase the maneuvering capability of Army troops. There may also be added, nonmilitary tasks like helping the people in the event of natural disasters and so forth.

Brig Gen R Widodo Sastroamidjojo, the commander of the Army Pilot Training Center, said that the curriculum for the 24-month training course is divided into several phases.

Out of the 39 cadets who attended the course, 33 graduated and 6 failed in the preliminary and basic phases because they did not meet flight requirements. Those who graduated were qualified as assistant pilots. Eleven of the graduates qualified on the Bell-205 helicopter, 14 on the BO-105 helicopter, and 8 on the Alouette helicopter.

When the Army aviation corps was formed on 14 November 1959, it had one fixed-wing L-20 Beaver. This aircraft with Army stripes on it is still in good condition and ready to fly.

The Army aviation corps was later strengthened with the addition of two L-19 Bird Dog aircraft and 16 Mi-4 helicopters. From then on it was felt there was a need for pilot training facilities within the Army.

It was not until the end of 1965 that the first flight training school was established, with the name of the Army Flight School. Five Belalang aircraft made by the Nurtanio Company were used for instruction purposes.

Training was carried on at the Aerial Photo Interpretation Center at Curug and at Ahmad Yani Army Air Base. These 2 centers graduated 13 pilots in the 1st class. After that training activity was halted, and the Flight Training School only taught maintenance personnel.

Later, because of growth and changes in the organization of the Army aviation corps, the Flight Training School became the Army Aviation Training Center in early 1970s. However, 2 years later the training center suspended activity because of a reorganization of the Army aviation corps. Pilot requirements were met from outside the Army Aviation Training Center.

In 1975, due to increased operational activity and because of plans to strengthen the Army aviation corps, the shortage of pilots and maintenance personnel was increasingly felt. As a result training activity was reactivated.

Initially, requirements for pilots were met with personnel from the Indonesian Armed Forces Academy [AKABRI] and from the Army Officer Candidate School. However, this source of personnel became unavailable when the Ministry of Defense and Security ordered the maintenance of 100 battalions in the Army. As a result, all graduates from the Indonesian Armed Forces Academy and the Army Officer Candidate School were assigned in support of that program.

From this came the idea of training a group of sergeants to become pilots. The first course in April 1981, was attended by 39 students with the rank of sergeant second class, and it was this first training class whose graduation ceremony was attended last Wednesday [11 May] by the Army chief of staff.

At present the Army aviation corps has one squadron of fixed-wing aircraft, one squadron of attack helicopters (Bell-205), one squadron of tactical support helicopters (Bo-105), and one squadron of general support helicopters (Alouette-III).

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CSO: 4213/68

REPHASING OF LARGE-SCALE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS PLANNED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 7 May 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Government Decides on Rephasing of Large-Scale Development Projects, Including Petrochemical Plant at Plaju, Musi River Oil Refinery, Alumina Plant on Bintan Island, and Olefin Plant in Aceh"]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The government will carry out a rephasing of large, government-financed development projects with high import components. The projects are scheduled to be financed by foreign export or commercial credits. The rupiah funds which have been reserved for these projects can be used to increase the number of labor-intensive development programs.

Prof Dr Ali Wardhana, coordinating minister for economics, finance, and industry and supervisor of the development program, announced this decision to reporters in his office on Friday [6 May]. He said: "The rephasing program is an additional step after the devaluation of the rupiah to reduce the burden on our foreign balance of payments."

The present rephasing program involves expenditures in fiscal year 1983-84. For the next fiscal year the program will be reviewed.

To identify the projects whose construction needs to be rephased, a study is presently being carried out by Prof Dr J.B. Sumarlin, minister of state for development planning, and Dr Saleh Afiff, minister of state for administrative reform, with the help of cabinet ministers from the technical ministries involved.

To start with, four large projects have been identified which will be affected by rephasing. These four large projects have been chosen because they are considered very useful in reducing the burdens on the balance of payments. At the very least they should reduce the balance of payments burden by about \$4 billion.

The first project chosen is the Pusat Aromatik [petrochemical plant] at Plaju, South Sumatra. This development activity was originally planned as an integrated project, which would operate on the basis of crude oil and condensate and later produce naphtha. With the naphtha it would produce paraxylene, which would subsequently be transformed into PTA (Purified

Terephthalic Acid). The PTA would be the final phase of the petrochemical project, for the PTA would be used as raw material to produce polyester fiber. The fiber in turn would be used as a raw material to produce textiles.

According to the original plan, this integrated project was to cost about \$1.5 billion, part of which would be financed by export credits and commercial credits. The money required for this project is considered very large for the present time, and it would not be easy to obtain it.

This does not mean that the project has been canceled. However, for the present phase it is only planned that the project would go as far as the stage of producing PTA, which is the lowest step on the scale of this integrated project. Meanwhile, the upstream phase of the project has been postponed, awaiting further developments.

It is planned that PTA can be produced in 1985-86, with the productive capacity set at 150,000 tons per year, which later can be raised to 225,000 tons. Meanwhile, the raw material for producing PTA, or paraxylene, will temporarily have to be imported. Ali Wardhana said: "However, there is no need for concern, because there is enough paraxylene being produced in the world. The Middle East, Korea, and Taiwan also produce this product, and the price is declining."

The second project is the Musi River oil refinery, which was initially planned to cost about \$1.35 billion. This project was originally to produce fuel from petroleum. It will also produce naphtha and, at the same time, increase the efficiency of the oil refinery at Plaju which is now rather old and which is wasting about 13 percent of the petroleum passing through it.

However, in addition to the Musi River oil refinery, Indonesia is currently building three other oil refineries, at Balikpapan and Cilacap, which will be completed by the end of 1983, and at Dumai, which will be completed early in 1984. When these three oil refineries are taken into account, they will be able to meet domestic requirements for oil-based fuels.

Ali Wardhana said: "For this reason there is no urgent requirement to continue with the construction of the Musi River oil refinery." Furthermore, with the rephasing of the petrochemical plant at Plaju, the naphtha which was to be produced by the Musi River oil refinery will have no immediate market. Therefore, construction of the Musi River oil refinery has been postponed for the moment. The minister said: "At present we are only concentrating on increasing the efficiency of the Pladju and Sungai Gerong oil refineries, which are rather old. And to do that we don't need to make large investments because what is involved is only renovation and rehabilitation of the existing plants."

The third project is the Alumina Plant on Bintan Island, which is expected to cost about \$600 million. This project was originally intended to process bauxite into alumina, to provide the raw material for the Aluminum Plant at Asahan. However, alumina as such is still rather east to import.

The fourth and largest project is the Olefin Plant at Lho Seumawe in Aceh, which is to cost \$1.6 billion. The Olefin Plant is to produce raw materials for the production of plastics, synthetic rubber, and synthetic fiber. This project is still in the phase of a feasibility study. It has been postponed, and its future construction will depend on later developments.

Ali Wardhana stated: "The total cost of these four projects alone is \$5.05 billion. With the present rephasing program the costs that will be incurred for fiscal year 1983-84 will amount to \$1 billion. From the cost point of view, this will ease the burden on our balance of payments." The import component of the four projects is almost 99 percent.

The coordinating minister for economics, finance, and industry admitted that with the rephasing of the four very large projects Indonesia will have to deal with contractors who may ask for the payment of damages because they have already made preparations to build these projects. Renegotiation of their contracts will be required.

Apart from the four large projects mentioned above, other and smaller projects will also be subject to rephasing. For example, in connection with the construction of cement plants, an effort will be made to turn these projects over to private business firms. If this can be done, the government will withdraw from the projects. However, if the private sector cannot take them over, the government will have to continue building them to the minimum level required for domestic consumption. Ali Wardhana said: "However, the government will first ask the private sector to handle these projects."

According to the minister, with the rephasing of development projects, especially the very large ones, large funds in rupiah will become available which were originally reserved for these projects. These rupiah funds will be used to finance labor-intensive projects. For example, the construction of roads, irrigation canals, projects of special interest to the president, and so forth.

He said: "With these increased rupiah funds, there will be more labor-intensive development projects undertaken." Given the domestic economic situation, which needs increased construction activity, this action is very good because it increases the opportunities for work, for earning income, and so forth.

The action taken by Indonesia was aimed at ensuring that what happened in a number of other developing countries would not happen here. Take the example of Mexico, whose external debt was increasing, but it was unable to repay it. There is also the case of Brazil, which has had 18 devaluations of its currency. Indonesia is trying to plan its development activity more carefully. It is not necessary to take drastic action.

PRK TO ADMIT TOUR GROUPS

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Jun 83 p 3

[Text]

ORBITOURS, an Australian-based tour operator, has won what is considered to be the first contract to move special interest arts and culture tour groups into Kampuchea, according to the company's managing director Mr Paul Cummings.

Diethelm and World Travel Service will both be selling the tours in Bangkok but have been allotted a limited seat quota of six to 10 seats on a group that could accommodate a maximum of 21 people.

The breakthrough by the Sydney-based tour company came after a three-year effort by Mr Cummings that first began when his firm started tours into Vietnam in 1980, about two groups a year and some individual travellers who went along with the packages sold in Bangkok by Diethelm.

The Singapore-based trade newspaper *Travel Trade Gazette Asia* reported this week that Mr Cummings signed the contract on May 25 with unidentified authorities in the Kampuchean foreign ministry.

The paper said that the Kampuchean tours would be sold as part of a package that will also include Vietnam and Thailand. The two-week package will begin with three days in Thailand, move on to Ho Chi Minh City for another three days, then into Kampuchea for

another four and return to Bangkok via Ho Chi Minh City for another four-day stay.

Though the Heng Samrin authorities have allowed tours and official delegations from other socialist countries into the country, this is reportedly the first time they will be allowing special interest tourists to visit. The main focus of the Kampuchea expedition will be the temples of Angkor Wat with other highlights being city tours, including options to visit the Tuol Sleng torture prison of the Khmer Rouge and the mass graves where the victims were buried.

TTG Asia said that at least two other European operators, which it did not identify, were understood to be negotiating similar tour agreements with the Kampuchean.

Mr Cummings declined to go into precise financial details of his arrangements with the Kampuchean but said that the roughly US\$1,500 tag ex-Bangkok

would be comprehensive enough to cover all air fares, land arrangements, accommodation and all meals.

He was quoted as saying that the Kampuchean have allowed two groups to enter the country, one between November 17-24 and the other from February 9-16, 1984. American citizens and journalists will not be allowed and Indian nationals will get a 15 per cent discount.

TTG Asia said Mr Cummings had gone into Kampuchea on May 16 and spent 10 days touring the country. It said the tour operator had declined to give further details.

Visas for Vietnam will be available either in Bangkok, or in Australia for those departing from that country. Kampuchean visas will be picked up in Ho Chi Minh City. Mr Cummings also said that there is no minimum foreign exchange requirements, unlike the practice followed by other communist countries.

PHNOM PENH DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 May 83 p 15

[Article by Jacques Bekaert]

[Text]

IT IS true what they say: that Phnom Penh was the "most beautiful city of Asia, a natural paradise, a place of charm and peacefulness." But that was quite a while ago, before 1970, before the war, before the Khmer Rouge, before Heng Samrin.

Broad boulevards, plenty of trees, majestic rivers (the Tonle Sap, the Bassac and the Mekong), pleasant houses, a graceful palace, a museum of incredible rich content, and gracious and friendly people. Yes, it must have been the closest thing to a dream city.

But in the past decade or so Phnom Penh has gone through a nightmare. It is only waking up, still uncertain of its future, still terrorised by some recent, horrifying memories...

In a geography book published in 1944 for the "enseignement primaire superieur indochinois" (Indochinese superior primary classes) it is said of Kampuchea that "there is only one city worthy of that name, but it is an important one. Phnom Penh, 103,000 people. The city has easy communications with every part of Cambodia thanks to the rivers... but depends, for its relationship with the rest of the world, on Saigon."

Today Saigon is no more. But Ho Chi Minh city is indeed the link between Phnom Penh and the world. Not just in terms of air traffic, or roads. Ho Chi Minh city

and Vietnam (most decisions, I guess, are made in Hanoi) keep a close eye on this fragile member of the great socialist family. Even more so since Kampucheans and Vietnamese have a long history of animosity. The Khmers cannot forget that in the past Vietnamese kingdoms have swallowed parts of what was at one time a great empire.

Vietnamese presence in Phnom Penh is rather discreet, though. Here and there you may see a *bo doi* buying a few mangoes at the market, or strolling (in a group of two or three) in the streets. Not much more. One evening a Vietnamese soldier came to me. "Tovarich," he said, and made the international gesture indicating that he wouldn't mind a free cigarette. I told him the best I could that I was not a Soviet comrade but a Belgian capitalist, offered him a pack of "555" (Mr Pham Van Dong's favourite brand, I was told) and indicated that he and his two friends could keep it. He looked in disbelief, smiled and quickly moved away.

Shock

Phnom Penh is slowly emerging from the shock treatment it got under the Khmer Rouge. The city then was almost a desert. Coconut trees were planted here and there,

ruining the sewerage system. A handful of embassy staffs were kept under virtual house arrest (with the exception of the Chinese and to a lesser extent the North Korean) and Norodom Sihanouk, prisoner in one of the palaces, was secretly listening to the BBC World Service to try to find out what was going on in his own country.

The city is back to life. It is obvious from the thousands of bicycles, tricycles and pedestrians filling the streets from 5.30 in the morning until nine at night. From the two main markets where business is booming and products more abundant than in Hanoi or Peking!

Yes, there is food. Plenty of fruit (watermelon and juicy mangoes), vegetables, even meat and some fish. Rice seems to be no problem, if you can afford it.

A bureaucrat, one of those young and serious-looking gentlemen working for some ministry, rarely makes more than 120 to 200 riels a month (the black market rate, the only one that matters, is around 35-40 riels for a dollar). "I have a wife and two young children. With my salary I cannot even survive," one of them explained to me. "A kilo of rice costs three riels at the market. It is only one riel at the state shop but I cannot always get it from there. And you cannot survive on rice alone." Like many others, he moonlights as a cyclo, or accepts a small cash gift (in dollars: nobody would even look at your roubles and the Vietnamese dong is definitely going out of fashion). Can you call it corruption? The money I gave him really will go to feed his wife and babies.

The markets are great places to get in touch with people. It seems that almost everybody is anxious to talk to you. A few words of French help because they bring back some happy memories. "Je m'excuse, monsieur, my French is not very good. During the Pol Pot years I had to pretend I had no knowledge of any foreign language. When a French doctor saw me in 1979 I could not say a word to him. The fear has been such that I almost erased any French from my brain." Is he happy today? "I survived. This is a true miracle. I don't care much about the new regime but if they leave me in peace, I can take it."

Propaganda is everywhere. More so, I guess, since hundreds of banners around the city were celebrating the "eternal friendship between Vietnam and Kampuchea" on the occasion of the Cuu Long division's withdrawal. Vast paintings in the purest "socialist realist" style can be seen near official buildings. The radio — public loudspeakers are almost everywhere — blasts music, "news" and political propaganda three times a day. I have never seen anyone who gives the vaguest impression he or she is listening to the words. In most cases, the technical quality is so poor that it is almost impossible to understand anyway.

Electricity is obviously a serious problem. In the evening, electric light seems to be provided only to state shops, hotels and restaurants and, of course, hospitals. The state restaurants have abundant menus in French, Chinese and Khmer, and are fairly expensive. A "Saigon" beer costs 20 riels. One wonders with what money those government officials manage to pay their sometimes impressive bills!

But you can also eat in the street. I had a very good dinner for less than 10 riels one evening near Monivong boulevard. Everybody seemed to be extremely amused to see a foreigner enjoying his little *brochettes* while smiling at the two beautiful girls sitting next to him. Every time I smiled at one of the girls, said a word of French or offered to buy them a meal, the crowd applauded and cheered. It was all good fun although the next morning my official "guide" (his basic line was: *Tout va bien*, everything is OK), on learning where I went for dinner the night before, told me I should have gone to a state restaurant — "cleaner and better."

Four years after "liberation," Phnom Penh still looks like a city the day after a terrible war is over. Only official buildings seem to have benefited from some kind of serious repair. For the rest, people are camping, making the best of an almost impossible situation. The sewerage system is out of order, the sanitation department a concept, not a reality. Some people burn their rubbish, others seem just to leave it in the streets.

"The health situation is still catastrophic," a doctor told me. "Most of the people who came to Phnom Penh between 1979 and 1981 were country people, with no idea of what life in a big city is. We have to educate them, tell them how to use a toilet, how to keep themselves clean."

The problems are quite obvious when you look at the children. Many have eye or skin diseases. Malnutrition — widespread under the Khmer Rouge along with the lack of sufficient sleep — has probably damaged an entire generation. The post-1979 baby boom has created serious problems for the understaffed service of the "Maternal and Infantile Protection." Recent figures give for 1982 a birth-rate of seven per cent. (Under the Khmer Rouge it went as low as 1.93 per cent in 1978).

Babies and children are everywhere. Almost 45 per cent of the present Kampuchean population are under 14 years of age. Close to 90 per cent of the women surveyed recently in factories near Phnom Penh suffer from some gynaecological infections.

Petrol

In the streets of Phnom Penh I saw horses and water buffaloes, dogs and cats, chicken and sheep, pigs and cows. If you find a few bottles of soft drink on the pavement, don't drink it. It is petrol. Since almost the entire fleet of private cars was destroyed under the Khmer Rouge, most of the cars you see today are official ones. They have their own petrol station. The little bottles are for the mopeds. Most "petrol stations" also sell cigarettes. "Samit" seems to be

very popular but more expensive than the local "Liberation" or "7 Janvier." At the markets you will indeed find a lot of products from Thailand. They find their way here from Aranyaprathet or from Singapore, via Ho Chi Minh city.

On Thursday and Sunday the Royal Palace is open to Kampuchean visitors. The rest of the week they are supposed to work, and access is limited to foreigners. It is a delightful place built by the French in 1913. I told one of the guides that I knew a former resident of the Palace, Prince Norodom Sihanouk. She had a big smile. As I was leaving an hour later, she whispered: "Tell monseigneur we don't forget him."

At the National Museum (also built by the French), Mr Ouk Sun Heng, the new director, and his people are trying their best to preserve the treasures of almost 15 centuries of Khmer Art. The museum itself was founded in 1917 on the suggestion of the great expert, Georges Groslier. It is in the traditional Khmer style with an elegant and quiet patio. It is also in bad shape. The last work was done in 1968 under a UNESCO programme. During the years 1975-1978 it was badly neglected.

The Khmer Rouge had no respect for art, and many statues were left in the garden, exposed to the rain. We stood in front of a magnificent statue of King Jayaverman VII. One of the "inscriptions" about him read: *Il souffrait des maladies de ses sujets plus que des siennes, car c'est la douleur du peuple qui fait la douleur des Rois et non leur propre douleur* (He suffered from the pain of his subjects more than from his own because it is the suffering of the people that makes the pain of the kings and not their own pain.)

EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL DESCRIBED

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 May 83 p 5

[Article by Jacques Bekaert]

[Text] Vietnam made a great show of its troop withdrawal from Kampuchea last Monday. Among the party of Western reporters invited for the occasion was Jacques Bekaert. Here, with pictures he took at the time, he gives his impressions of the event, the troops who took part, and the long-suffering people of Kampuchea.

PHNOM PENH

SATURDAY... As I was walking toward the gate, a soldier, AK47 firmly in hand, moved to block the way.

"No," he said as one of my French colleagues and myself indicated we wanted to take evening stroll outside Wat Phnom, the official guest-house in the Kampuchean capital.

"Why?" we asked. "Pol Pot. Dangerous." His English was too limited to tell us more; our Khmer, alas, was non-existent.

We went to one of the officials from the foreign ministry travelling with us. "The guard says we cannot get out because Pol Pot's troops could create trouble."

"No, not at all. We have the entire country under control. There is no danger." "Good!" we replied. "So we can take a walk..."

"No, it is better to stay in the garden"

"But if there is no danger, why can't we go out, just for a little while...?"

But it was useless to argue. We knew it from the beginning. Our guide does not make the rules. And does not intend to take it on himself to break them.

"You are very tired. Tomorrow will be a very active day. You are very tired."

It sounded more like an order than a simple statement!

We had arrived in Phnom Penh a few hours earlier, a group of almost 40 Western journalists, most of us based in Bangkok. The previous Tuesday night we all got a phone call from the Vietnamese embassy: "You have a visa to go to

Ho Chi Minh City and Kampuchea to see the troop withdrawal. You are leaving Thursday morning. Good night." By Thursday, indeed, we were in the former capital of South Vietnam, and on Saturday arrived at Pochentong airport via the regular Air Kampuchea flight.

In the afternoon we were granted a ritual tour of the Tuol Sleng jail where the Khmer Rouge tortured and killed hundreds of people, including a few of their own, labelled "CIA or KGB agents." The most eloquent testimonies to the cruelty of Pol Pot's goons were the bare cells, the iron bed caked with blood and dirt, rather than the questionable propaganda of the exhibition rooms.

"This is the evidence," claims one of our guides. I wonder. Not that I doubt the horrors of Tuol Sleng. But torture, killing and "spontaneous confessions" characterise a great number of dictatorial regimes around the world. Left and Right. For the true follies of Pol Pot and his brand of crazy communism you have to go to the streets, talk to the people, see the stupid destruction of an entire country, its heritage, its soul.

On Sunday morning a press conference was given by the People's Republic of Kampuchea foreign minister, Hun Sen. Never before did so many Western journalists attend such a ceremony. Hun Sen is still very young, one of the youngest foreign ministers in the

world. Next to him sits the Vietnamese ambassador, Mr Ngo Diem...

"Do you feel it is time to open a dialogue with nationalist forces like Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann, excluding of course the Khmer Rouge?" asks James Pringle of *Newsweek* — a former resident of Phnom Penh. "Never." In fact the answer is long, complicated rather than complex, and the entire exercise takes forever because every word is translated into four languages: Khmer, French, English and Vietnamese.

Next comes Barry Wain, from the *Asian Wall Street Journal*. "How many troops are leaving Kampuchea, starting tomorrow, and how many are staying in the country?"

This rather simple question will never receive a clear answer. "One division and six brigades and regiments."

"Some of us are not military experts," explains Neil Kelly of NBC in a soft voice. "Would you care, Mr Minister, to tell us how big is a division, a brigade, a regiment...?"

"I can not give you exact figures, but there will be tanks also." Neil insists: "Maybe the Vietnamese ambassador could help us here...?"

Mr Ngo Diem will provide us with the only figure of the day: "I can tell you there will be more than 10,000 troops leaving Kampuchea during May. But I am not the commander of the Cuu Long division and even if was I could not tell you the exact number. You understand why?"

None of us is too sure why but we won't get any further explanation. After the press conference we try to convince our guide to let us walk a bit in the city. "No time to do that. We have to go back for lunch, because you are hungry. And this afternoon there is an important programme. You must see it. And tonight another programme. You must see it."

The afternoon programme is "the meeting organised to award medals to the Cuu Long group of divisions" (we will never succeed in finding if Cuu Long is made of bits and pieces of various divisions or if it is a division by itself).

Ceremony

Present in the hall across from the new foreign ministry are the diplomatic corps — socialist countries from Eastern Europe and the Indian charge — Vietnamese officers and soldiers of Cuu Long, a military band, the media and selected local guests.

On stage is Heng Samrin and the cream of the PRK leadership: politburo members like Chea Sim and Bou Thang (also minister of defence); the Vietnamese ambassador Ngo Diem; Col Vo Dai Dan, commander of Cuu Long; Keo Chanda, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee of the City of Phnom Penh (back in the limelight after a temporary disgrace); foreign minister Hun Sen...

It is a well rehearsed ceremony, complete with music, young pioneer girls with red scarves and bouquets of flowers — but no smiles. No surprises in the various official speeches except that in most cases the Khmer and the Vietnamese version are read at the same time, going through the same loud-speakers. I wonder if anyone can understand a word. A new concept in instant translation...

The most interesting moment is probably the presentation of souvenirs to the Cuu Long commander. Gifts from Phnom Penh and the provinces of Kandal, Kompong Chang, Kompong Speu and Pursat. This may be the only indication as to where the withdrawing troops come from.

Before the end I manage to escape. Comrade Chea Sim gives the closing speech, and I am anxious to walk in the streets of Phnom Penh. To most of us this is becoming an obsession.

Once at the Royal palace I realise that quite a few colleagues have done the same. It does not take long before our guides arrive, too.

Last duty of the day, a cultural programme. It is a show called "March of the Kampuchean Nation." A mixture of ballet and theatre, the PRK version of the history of Kampuchea. It is — politics aside — an impressive per-

formance. The dancers and actors are good, the music of Dyin Dikan and Bin Aong Phat entertaining and the stage design impressive given the fact that four years ago nothing was left of the artistic life of Phnom Penh.

The text and the songs, of course, are in Khmer. The programme I have received gives a brief resume of the action. The language is a bit strange, as in this paragraph describing Norodom Sihanouk's role (little is said about Sihanouk in the play):

"The fall of Dien Bien Phu was one of the factors of the French troops withdrawal from the Indochina and brought about complete Independence to the three countries: Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos.

Sihanouk took this good opportunity and proclaimed himself as Father of National Independence.

The So-called father and father of all fields and at last, Sihanouk drew Kampuchea which was always regarded by himself as (Oasis of Peace) into the flame of war, and from the flame of war into the (Oasis of Peace)."

This is the original text, down to the last bizarre comma. I am still not sure what this really means.

The big day, Monday...

Withdrawal day. The justification of our visas. The reason we are here! Monivong Boulevard (I have never heard anyone calling it by its new name) leading to the Independence Monument (built by Prince Sihanouk) is full of people. Orderly groups of little pioneers in blue skirts or pants, white tops and red scarves, delegates of the labour union in brand new blue suits ("We got them yesterday," one of them told me), solidarity groups, party cadres, members of the PRK armed forces. Dancing children and minority representatives are on hand. And the officials, like defence minister Bou Thang.

Unreal

There is traditional and military music. And an air of expectation, thousands of little flags, Vietnamese and Kampuchean. But no joy. Hardly anyone smiles. People are on duty. They have been here

since 5.30 this morning. They shout slogans: "Chayo, Chayo." It is a bit unreal.

Behind the lines are the people of Phnom Penh. Nobody told them to come and not many came (Phnom Penh is today a city of half a million people). They have no uniforms, no bright red scarves, no new suits. They have probably seen too many soldiers, too many armies, been bombed too many times. Americans, South Vietnamese, Khmer Rouge, Vietnamese. The Khmers have few friends in the world.

The trucks and the tanks go by. The little *bo doi* wave back.

Their equipment is incredibly old, almost falling apart. One wonders how they can be a threat to anyone. It must indeed be a good army; at the same time, one of the poorest in the world.

Later we go to see the tanks embark on a rusty barge. They will go home the slow way, on the Mekong River. Again the little flags, red and yellow, with the star or the silhouette of Angkor Wat, and more curious children. This is a big show.

A colonel, in perfect French, tells me: "We are happy to go home. We were glad to help the Kampuchean people. They are so courageous. But now the government really controls the country. We can go home." He looks like a decent man; I am quite sure he is sincere. He looks as poor as his men.

After lunch and a goodbye to the Wat Phnom residence (nice big rooms, wonderful service, the lovely smile of Moni and Mesa, Chinese soap and Thai toothpaste) we start our journey to the border. The television crews go by helicopter (\$100 a person) most of the others by bus (\$10 and a good look at the countryside).

As we leave Phnom Penh, we benefit from more of the sad spectacle of Pol Pot's legacy. Rusty cars in the fields, ruins of little houses, abandoned temples, left over from a truly mad enterprise... From now on until the Vietnamese border, the road is lined with little flags. It must have cost a fortune, unless of course they were given to the People's Republic of Kampuchea for the occasion.

We arrive at the river town of Neak Loeung, spread on both sides of the majestic Mekong River. David Hyatt, from Voice of America, and I go for a short walk. When we come back our bus and the ferry are gone, already on the other side of the river. Are we lost in Kampuchea?

"Imagine," says David, "the correspondent of VOA missing in Kampuchea. They will think I am a spy..." We convince a man in a small barge to take us to the other side. As we reach the middle of the river, the ferry returns with a couple of anxious guides, gone in search of the missing-in-(journalistic)-action. Our adventure has been a short one. The poor guides must by now be convinced that these Western reporters have no sense of discipline...

We finally arrive at the border: just in time to see, already far away, the back of the last military truck. They crossed the border half an hour ago. We have missed the climax of the show. The Foreign ministry officials look desperate, their mission ended in failure. Later we learn that only one helicopter made it on time. Tight security kept the other one too long at Pochentong airport.

It is strange to be here, at this controversial border, a place that has seen many invasions (or "rescue operations" as the Vietnamese, and the Americans before them, like to call their military ventures into the territory of Kampuchea).

Today, to go from Kampuchea into Vietnam seems easy. We walk back and forth. No one knows exactly what to do. A Vietnamese bus is supposed to be there to take the majority of the correspondents back to Ho Chi Minh City. Where is it?

We go for a drink — Vietnamese version of Coca Cola — to Vietnam, then come back to Kampuchea to see what's going on with the luggage. Vietnamese border officials look at this mess with disbelief.

Stranded

More than an hour later, the few of us going back to Phnom Penh leave the border, its old bunkers, flags, welcoming signs and puzzled officials.

"We won't be able to go back to Phnom Penh tonight, because the Neak Loeung ferry stops running at 7 p.m.. We will have to sleep at Svey Rieng."

At Svey Rieng, dinner is ready at the state restaurant. The food is good, service friendly (the Khmers must be, along with the Nepalese, among the friendliest people in the world).

Outside, a loudspeaker blasts music and words. "It goes on every day, in the morning, at noon and in the evening," explains one of the guides. "People have no radio, no newspaper. Thanks to the broadcasts from Phnom Penh, they are informed."

Of course, the concept of information is relative. What they get is not the World Service of the BBC. It is strictly party line. Lots of talk. A bit of political education. Patriotic music... I wonder if many people pay attention.

Svey Rieng is almost completely destroyed. It is not just the Khmer Rouge, but the war before, the American bombings; it bears the scars of the miseries of Kampuchea for more than a decade.

We sleep at the old bungalow hotel. It is poor and clean. Again, everybody is helpful and nice.

Tuesday morning... Followed by the sound of Hun Sen's voice (the broadcast is the foreign minister's press conference of last Sunday), I take a tour of the city. Behind the main street is what looks like an army camp of the PRK armed forces. In the ruins of an old brick house, suddenly, a beautiful woman appears. She smiles, and as I take a picture, she makes a delicate gesture to brush back her long hair over her shoulder.

On the way back to Phnom Penh, we come across more trucks of Vietnamese troops. It is a lot more relaxed than yesterday. The flags are still here, and the slogans, yellow letters on a red background. But in some villages, at least, the cheering is spontaneous. The young *bo doi* seem very pleased. They smile and wave as I take pictures. They go home with pots and pans, coconuts and mangoes. Children pass them cigarettes. This is a lot more convincing than the well-orchestrated goodbye in Phnom Penh.

But, of course, it does not mean the end of the Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea...

PROGRESS ON SOVIET-AIDED OIL PIPELINE FROM SRV NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 21 Apr 83 p 2

/Article by Gn. Phosaisommani: "Progress in the Construction of the Permanent Oil Pipeline"/

/Text/ One of many big projects now under construction and survey in the period national transformation and construction and advancement toward socialism in our country is the project to survey and build a permanent oil pipeline from Vientiane to Vinh in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in order to pump oil into our country.

Recently I had an opportunity go to the survey site of the permanent oil pipeline where the technicians and workers of the permanent oil pipeline survey and construction division along with the Soviet technicians have been working in different locations from Vientiane to the border of Vinh in the SRV. At the survey site Comrade engineer Kongfa Phoummasak of the board of directors of the design, planning, and construction institute, and also the survey division chief, said that this permanent oil pipeline survey project is being aided by the USSR according to an agreement signed in 1980. The first actual survey period got started from June to November 1981 involving Soviet and Vietnamese technicians. The first survey was to collect economic and technical data, and plan the survey of the 500 kilometer distance from Vientiane to Vinh.

In the second period the survey was organized and named "the permanent oil pipeline survey division" and consisted of 3 engineers, 4 high-level technicians, 26 mid-level technicians, and 212 basic-level technicians and workers. It was divided into four subdivisions stationed at various construction sites. After assigning workers to details they have, since April 1982, been doing the actual survey and are scheduled to complete it in 22 months.

The second survey period consists of surveying and photographic survey, measuring, clearing the woods for the pipeline trail, and geological surveying, e.g., drilling, checking the soil, /afphoksat, translation unknown/ in flooded areas, analyzing water around the pipeline trail, and designing and calculating. Throughout 1982 they lacked equipment and vehicles for surveying and had many difficulties. For example, many of the survey areas required them to go through dense forest and marshes, and to climb mountains. They went through wilderness. However, they were able to score great achievements, which means they were able to complete a total of 175 km of the survey, exceeding the expected level by 55 km.

Entering 1983, by absorbing the plenums of the third party congress and the government's first 5-year economic plan, those technicians and survey division workers, along with the Soviet technicians in each unit and each work location, all have been putting their energy into achieving in carrying out their duties diligently, actively, and skillfully. Now they have completed 50 percent of the survey from Vientiane to Nam Thon, Khammouan Province, over 200 km on route 13, and 1/3 of the survey on route 8 from Nam Thon to Vinh District has been completed. The survey will be 100 percent complete in February 1984.

Along with the survey the workers also united to build 13 more houses in different work areas from Paksan District to Na Pe, Khammouan Province. Meanwhile, they transported a total of over 150 tons of survey equipment for the permanent oil pipeline construction from Danang to Vientiane.

Comrade engineer Kongfa Phoummasak also added that the permanent oil pipeline construction and oil storage will be carried out in three phases. When the first phase is finished it will be able to pump 170,000 tons of oil to the country per year. In the second phase they will be able to pump 220,000 tons, and 300,000 tons per year in the third phase.

Now the Lao-Soviet technicians and the survey workers are working unyieldingly and efficiently. This is to record an achievement to welcome the first congress of the LPRYU which will soon be opened, to welcome International Labor Day on 1 May, and also to implement the plenum of the third party congress and victoriously to carry out the First 5-Year Plan in economics, making it a reality.

9884
CSO: 4206/70

EDITORIAL URGES PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN MANUFACTURING

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 21 Apr 83 pp 1, 4

/Editorial: "Industry, Small Industry, and Manufacturing Should Be Expanded Systematically"

/Text/ This year the industry, small industry, and handicrafts sectors need to put their efforts into producing a number of indispensable household items, and /they should/ consider this to be their number one task. This is the ideology and collective guidance as specified in the plenum of the third session of the third party congress of the party central executive committee concerning such tasks.

However, success requires that cadres, government employees, and workers involved study clearly and grasp firmly each task. For example, in industry we must try to make production systematic through management and by accurate economic calculations, and assuring raw materials, fuel oil, and various spare parts. This is /in order/ to use the machines to their fullest capacity and steadily to raise the production capacity of the existing factories. Meanwhile, we should try to produce a number of necessary tools and spare parts, e.g., agricultural tools and parts for automobiles and bicycles; assemble bicycles; and repair water pumps and automobiles. We should try to form small industries, for example, machinery and small hydroelectric dams; manufacture agricultural products, animal food concentrate and sugar; produce paper; and produce equipment for brick and tile construction, etc., in Sam Neua, Xieng Khouang, Laung Prabang, Savannakhet, Pakse, and other districts where it is possible to build agricultural and industrial structures step by step.

For small industry and manufacturing production in large and small cities and in agricultural co-op units, it is important to accelerate our traditional vocations. We must use domestic raw materials, take advantage of cotton growing, silkworm raising, silk weaving, blacksmithing, and weaving; and produce salt, fish sauce, fermented fish, soy sauce, sweets, etc., by using what our people already know plus the manufacturing research from fraternal countries. This will help us to be self-sufficient and independent in household goods, and to reduce orders from abroad.

In all of the expansion and production of this industry, small industry and handicrafts, we must not only push forward agricultural co-ops but we also have

to have a plan to encourage the private sector to invest in producing indispensable household goods and construction equipment in order to sell to the government and to the markets, without having to limit capital and the number of workers. We must encourage and organize workers' families, government employees and small merchants to turn to handicrafts. We should help to teach them occupational skills and guide them in new techniques, including giving them loans for buying and distributing products. Meanwhile, we should have a tax exemption policy in the initial phase for small industrial production, private handicrafts, and co-ops. This is to make it convenient for them to expand their own production widely and efficiently in order to respond to the demands of society.

Each district and province should organize and try to study this matter. The Ministry of Industry, Handicrafts and Forestry along with the provincial administrative committees should provide guidance in making plans for the bases subordinate to them, and help them to solve many different problems in order to push forward and strengthen industrial, small industrial, and handicrafts production throughout all localities, to be able to respond to the need for indispensable household goods, and also to take part in making the first 5-Year Plan of the government as well as this year's plan for industrial, small industrial and handicrafts production by the party and government become a reality.

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CSO: 4206/70

BRIEFS

UN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AID--Vientiane (K.P.L.): The rural development construction project in the Pa Hoi Zone, Na Pheung Village, Meuang Feuang Canton, which is subordinate to Feuang branch district in Vientiane Province, has been underway since the beginning of 1981 using UN funds. At present, some construction projects have been basically completed. The head of the committee responsible for the project stated that the Pa Hoi development project is one of three development projects in Vientiane Province. For example, there is the Phou Bai zone development project and the Hom District zone development project. The Pa Hoi development project has established conditions that make it convenient for the Mong who had lived in the mountains and who once engaged in shifting agriculture to engage in settled farming and make progress in the plains areas. At present, the workers in this project have reclaimed 15 hectares of farm land. The plan is to reclaim more than 200 hectares. In building farms for chickens bred for meat, two coops have been built, with each coop able to hold 2,500 chickens. One pig pen, which can hold 150 pigs, bred for meat, has been constructed. Pigs are now being raised there. One cattle pen has been built. It can hold 100 head of cattle bred for meat. At present, 16 head of cattle are being raised. One storehouse has been built. As for construction on the building to hold equipment for small scale production of animal feed, a generator is being installed. Also being installed are rice mills, potato shredders, corn huskers, food grinders and food mixers. This rural development construction project is included in the First 5-Year Economic Development Plan of Vientiane Province. The plan calls for expanding irrigation for farming, raising livestock and building new houses for the Mong. The head of the committee responsible for the project said that in order to carry out the project as planned and to complete it in stages, construction will be carried out each year and things will be expanded depending on the actual material conditions. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 18 May 83 pp A2, 3] 11943

GDR AIDED SHOE FACTORY--Vientiane (K.P.L.): The installation of equipment for producing shoes for handicapped people, which has been underway since March and which has been aided by experts from the German Democratic Republic, has been completed in good order. The official hand-over ceremonies were held the morning of 18 May at the Medical Center for the Handicapped in Vientiane Capital. Attending the ceremonies were representatives from the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the German Democratic Republic. This shoe factory has shoe sole equipment, cutters, punchers, wood planers, equipment to sew the shoe tops, equipment to repair shoe tops and heels, equipment to sew and repair shoes, shoe leather ovens, equipment to sew the soles tightly, and other equipment. On the occasion of

opening up the factory, Mr Khampeng Mongkhon, the head of this center, and Mr Vanter, the leader of the German experts, pointed out that the success in installing equipment to produce shoes for the handicapped shows the attention given by our party and state and by the state and people of the GDR to rehabilitating the soldiers and state employees who have made sacrifices for their country and for peace, independence and socialist construction. The sincere help, combat solidarity and spirit of proletarian internationalism have strengthened the solidarity of the two parties, the two states and the people of the two countries. That is, the solidarity of the Lao Ministry of Public Health and the GDR Ministry for District-Managed Industry and Foodstuffs Industry has increased. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 18 May 83 p A4] 11943

VIENTIANE RESETTLEMENT--Vientiane (K.P.L.): Having been strongly mobilized by the local administrative powers and with the economic construction path of the party which is aimed at bringing prosperity to all tribesmen on the path of socialism, since the beginning of 1983, 23 families from Khok Fouk Village in Pha Tang Canton, Vang Viang District, Vientiane Province, have joined together to build a new life after coming down from the mountains to earn a living in the plains. There, they have reclaimed almost 16 hectares of land and built a small-scale irrigation system in order to facilitate bringing in water. At the same time, they have given attention to expanding animal husbandry, such as cattle, buffalo and hogs. On the average, each family has about four to five head of cattle and buffalo. And they have worked hard to expand the area planted in starchy crops. The Phan Tang Canton Administrative Committee told reporters that in the old regime administered by the American imperialists, the Lao people in Khok Fouk Village, Pha Tang Canton, had great troubles. They had to hire themselves out to others to make a living and did not own any cattle. But in the new regime, because of the attention given by the party and state, the people in Khok Fouk Village have a happier life. At present, they are happy and are diligently emulating to build the country. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 13 May 83 p A5] 11943

CHAMPASAK RECRUITMENT--Vientiane (K.P.L.): Recently, 80 youths in Nong Te, Don Talat, Nong Pham and Champasak cantons in Champasak District, Champasak Province, went to serve their country with a spirit of diligence. They volunteered to join the national defense and public security ranks, various factories and offices in order to carry out two tasks: to defend the country and help build a socialist country and to build up their locality so that it is strong on all fronts for the happiness of the people. [Excerpt] Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 14 May 83 p A4] 11943

USSR-AIDED AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL LAB--Vientiane (K.P.L.): On the morning of 29 April, the administrative committee of the Na Bong Agricultural college, which is subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Agricultural Cooperatives, held a ceremony to open an agricultural chemical laboratory after carrying on construction for more than a year. Participating in the ceremony were Mr Kideng Pathamawong, the deputy minister of agriculture, irrigation and agricultural cooperatives, the heads and deputy heads of this ministry, and invited guests and Soviet and Cuban experts who had come to help the Na Bong College. Before cutting the ribbon to open this laboratory, Mr Thongli Saigndachak, the deputy head of the college administrative committee, said that construction on this agricultural chemical laboratory began on 20 April 1982. The

Soviet Union has provided research equipment and helped install this equipment. And it has given instruction on the use of this equipment in accord with the mutual agreement signed by the governments of both countries in November 1980. This agricultural chemical laboratory is the first such laboratory to be used by students for research. It will be used to make biological soil studies and so on for use in agricultural production in Laos. After that, Deputy Minister Kideng cut the ribbon and invited both the Lao and foreign guests to come see this laboratory. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 30 Apr 83 p A4] 11943

CSO: 4206/75

MALAYSIA SIGNS CONTRACT FOR 2 PATROL VESSELS

Kuala Lumpur NATIONAL ECHO in English 13 Jun 83 p 3

[Text]

LUMUT, Sun. — Malaysia has signed a contract with South Korea to build two offshore patrol vessels, the Deputy Chief of Navy, Rear Admiral Datuk Abdul Wahab Haji Nawawi, said yesterday.

He said the construction of the vessels would begin early next year.

The first of the two would be constructed in South Korea and the second in Malaysia six months later.

The costs were not disclosed.

Rear Admiral Datuk Abdul Wahab was speaking to reporters after receiving the Royal Malaysian Navy's (RMN) new South Korean-built command and

support ship, K.D. Mahawangsa, at the naval base here.

The ship, costing \$48 million, has a displacement of 4,500 tonnes and is capable of carrying one battalion of troops.

There is also a landing pad for helicopter and it can carry heavy vehicles including a total of 17 tanks at one time.

He also said that plans were being studied to fully equip RMN's personnel in anti-submarine warfare.

"We have got anti-submarine warfare ships, but in order for them to be really effective, we must also have adequately trained personnel in such warfare and be aware of

hostile submarine movements," he said.

Rear Admiral Datuk Abdul Wahab said the RMN was looking for countries that could provide suitable courses on anti-submarine warfare for its personnel.

"We do not limit our scope in the search for such countries," he said.

He said that two men would be sent to West Germany and a few others to France, the United Kingdom and Pakistan for such purposes.

He said that the naval base here would take in recruits in July.

COMMUNIST PARTY TACTICS SCORED

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Jun 83 p 20

[Text]

KOTA BARU, Men. — The outlawed Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) is using the names of two prominent Malaysian nationalists to spread its influence among the people.

This was learnt from the party's pamphlets, said the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Tan Sri Mohamed Amin Osman, at the opening of a senior police officers' conference here.

Tan Sri Amin said the plan to use names of Berhanuddin Al-Hilmy and Ahmad Boestaman was designed to confuse people into thinking that the communist struggle and the nationalist struggle of these two men were identical.

Dr Burhanuddin was the leader of the Pan-Malayan Islamic Party, the predecessor of Pas, while Mr Boestaman was a left-leaning politician.

Tan Sri Amin said the communists were using this tactic to muster support, especially among the Malays.

The party's 10th regiment based in Weng, southern Thailand, had also tried to influence Malays living near the border in Kelantan, Trengganu and Pahang.

Infiltrate

The party was also planning to infiltrate youth groups and other organisations to instigate people to form a united front against the government, he said.

It also tried to get support from Orang Asli and timber workers in remote areas.

Tan Sri Amin also said that eight communists terrorists were killed had been killed this year and one had surrendered.

CSO: 4200/646

MAHATHIR WARNS ON DISUNITY

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Jun 83 p 20

[Text] MALAYSIANS were urged by Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad to voice their doubts about government policies through the proper channels.

This was because their doubts could easily be exploited by those with undesirable motives.

For example, the New Economic Policy had been exploited by people who were out to split Malay solidarity, he said yesterday.

Dr Mahathir was speaking at the fourth Selangor Umno convention at the Mara Institute of Technology here.

"These people are going around saying that the policy is only benefiting a handful of Malays, namely, companions of Umno leaders, particularly my friends," Dr Mahathir said.

They used cliches like the "rich are getting richer while the poor are getting poorer" to arouse the people.

"They make these allegations to confuse the people so that they will oppose the government and create a climate of unrest in the country."

Because such allegations were being made, people should discuss their doubts and fears about government policies openly through proper channels such as forums and conventions.

"Talking in coffee shops with peo-

ple having the same viewpoints is not the answer as emotions of jealousy and unrest would only be intensified.

He also warned Malays against communist attempts to divide the community by using Islam as an issue.

"They are enlisting the support of Malays by claiming that communism is not opposed to Islam and a number of Malays have fallen prey to their tactics," Dr Mahathir said.

The communists knew that pitting the races against one another was not enough to win their struggle.

"They know they can only succeed if they enlist the support of the Malays," he said.

Dr Mahathir explained that the NEP was formulated to benefit all races and since its formulation no one could deny he had not profited from the policy, directly or indirectly.

He said the government sometimes helped the rich bumiputras in certain ventures as the poorer ones might not have the expertise to manage these ventures.

"We can't, for example, give a contract to a taxi driver to build a factory. He would only be another 'Ali Baba' for he would give the project to another due to his lack of expertise."

GROWTH RATE OF 4.5 PERCENT FORECAST

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Jun 83 p 20

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Tues. — Malaysia's growth rate for this year is likely to be 4.5 per cent, close to last year's 4.6 per cent, Finance Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah said.

The forecast of 5 per cent growth, made recently by Malaysia's central bank, Bank Negara, in its annual report, was a little too high as the balance of payments had not recovered sufficiently, he said.

Although world economic prospects appear brighter now and in the future, economic growth cannot be expected at the high levels attained in the 1960s and 1970s.

He said the present economic recovery could help improve Malaysia's balance of payments position

as demand for its products, mainly primary commodities and semi-manufactured goods, improves.

Malaysia had experienced a deteriorating balance of payments with a substantial outflow of foreign exchange for services, especially freight and insurance.

The government may have to take steps to reduce imports selectively, he said, without giving further details.

He said the government was carrying out a mid-term review of the fourth five-year development plan started in 1981, with a view to implementing the development policies more effectively.

CSO: 4200/646

SIX BILLION DEFICIT POSSIBLE

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 10 Jun 83 p 17

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Thurs.
— Malaysia may run up a deficit of more than M\$6 billion in its current account this year because of the falling value of exports and increased imports.

This was announced by Finance Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah who said he hoped that local businessmen could rally round and put up proposals on how best to correct the worsening situation.

Speaking during a pre-budget session at his ministry yesterday, he said total imports amounted to M\$28.8 billion last year while exports amounted to M\$26 billion.

The service account was going from bad to worse. Freight and insurance charges increased to M\$2.8 billion last year, re-

sulting in a deficit of M\$2.1 billion.

For 1983, he said, freight and insurance charges would result in an outflow of M\$3,089 million against an inflow of M\$810 million, resulting in a deficit of M\$2.2 billion.

Something must be done to correct this, said Tengku Razaleigh. He said the government was mounting investment and trade missions abroad and he urged local businessmen to change their traditional patterns of trade and explore making inroads into new markets.

A committee on invisible trade was working on the problem of freight and insurance charges. The minister hoped that the private sector would find ways to slow down the drain on foreign exchange.

CSO: 4200/646

MALACCA REFINERY PLAN UNDER REVIEW

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 8 Jun 83 p 12

[Text]

PETRONAS, the national oil company, is reviewing its plans for a US\$1.3 billion (S\$2.7 billion) oil refinery in Malacca.

Sources said that the move appeared to be an adjustment of Malaysia's plans for the petroleum industry because of low oil prices.

The refinery, which can process 120,000 barrels per day (bpd), was to have been working by 1987 according to official forecasts. But this is likely to be deferred for a few years.

Petronas' first refinery, which has a capacity of 30,000 bpd, at Keroh in Trengganu started operations recently.

Esso and Shell already operate refineries with a combined capacity of 120,000 to 130,000 bpd.

Malaysia's overall development plan is being reviewed because of the recession and reduced earnings from major primary commodities. Petronas' re-

think is part of this review.

The Malacca refinery, its size already trimmed from the 162,000 bpd outlined in the Fourth Malaysian Plan (1981-85), was originally to have been in production in 1985/86.

Sources also said yesterday that Malaysia had increased its oil output by 20 per cent more than its target for this year.

This was to compensate for revenue lost because of the drop in world oil prices.

Earnings

Malaysia was expected to produce 300,000 bpd this year, sources said, but is producing between 360,000 and 370,000 bpd.

Last year, Malaysia, which exports most of its oil, had an average output of 297,000 bpd.

Export earnings from oil in 1983 were projected last year at US\$3.1 billion when the price was US\$35.65 a barrel

for high quality light crude.

But Malaysia cut its prices by an average of US\$5.50 a barrel in March after Opec dropped its benchmark price by US\$5. Malaysia is not an Opec member.

Sources said that as a result of the increased production, Malaysia has already reached the production level set for 1985 under its current economic plan.

Malaysia had been forced to offer up to 30 per cent of its production on the spot market because buyers were reluctant to agree to fixed-term contracts.

Petronas has also indicated that it was prepared to relax production-sharing agreements with foreign oil contractors, the sources added.

The worldwide slump in oil exploration, with much of remaining interest focused on China, has helped increase the pressure for such a review.

CSO: 4200/646

EEC EXPORT SUBSIDIES COULD HURT

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 19 May 83 p 1

[Text] New Zealand dairy income--and the return to farmers--could drop markedly next season as a result of a European Economic Community decision to increase export subsidies on its dairy goods.

The Dairy Board emphasised yesterday that although the EEC move was only one influence on world dairy markets, it was a major one which could have serious repercussions for New Zealand.

Board spokesmen agreed with an estimate made by the Prime Minister, Mr Muldoon, in London on Tuesday that the EEC's decision would cost the board \$100 million a year.

Mr Muldoon said the EEC had given its traders an additional sum which enabled them to sell surplus products in world markets at a lower price.

New Zealand, he said, had to come down to that lower price because it had the same volume of dairy products to sell.

Protest

The increased EEC export subsidies, believed in New Zealand to have been agreed to because of pressure from traders in EEC member countries, came into effect at the beginning of this month.

They were the subject of a personal protest by the chairman of the Dairy Board, Mr J. T. Graham, while he was in Brussels recently.

Mr Graham was due back in New Zealand yesterday after discussing dairy issues in Britain, Europe, the United States and Mexico.

Now New Zealand has been dealt a double blow from the EEC with the announcement on Tuesday of an average 4.2 per cent increase in guaranteed prices to EEC farmers.

Relentless

That move could help to maintain or even increase European dairy production at a time when surplus stocks are already at a high level although the main influence on dairy production will be the price of grain feedstuffs.

The two EEC moves give additional point to comments made by Mr Muldoon to British businessmen and bankers in London.

He said the EEC must stop its relentless chipping away of New Zealand's place in the British market or there would be nothing left.

New Zealand, the Prime Minister said, would be in deep trouble unless it could maintain reasonable access to the markets it had built up over a century.

Holding Fast

The two latest EEC moves come at a time when New Zealand is in the middle of negotiating access to the British market for butter after the end of this year.

New Zealand is holding fast to its present quota of 87,000 tonnes but could strike some solid opposition, particularly from France and Ireland.

The EEC Commission is now considering proposals for presentation to the EEC Council of Ministers by September 1, but a decision by the council will probably not be announced until the end of the year.

The acting president of Federated Farmers, Mr Brian Chamberlin, said: "Not only are these new prices unrelated to prevailing market rates, they will create distortions both for their own consumers and outside suppliers to the EEC.

"There is no question the new rates will present New Zealand primary exporters with more difficulties.

"Such action makes New Zealand's farmers wonder whether or not European consumers are aware that such policies could mean higher taxes for them."

CSO: 4200/647

DAIRYING MISSION TO CHINA HOPEFUL

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 20 May 83 p 14

[Text] Hong Kong--The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of Agriculture, Mr Rex Austin, said in Hong Kong yesterday that New Zealand and China were ready to co-operate in developing China's dairy industry.

Just before leaving for Peking to head a New Zealand dairy industry mission on a two-week visit to China, Mr Austin said he was going with definite proposals which would help to "get things moving."

The Chinese had shown interest in buying dairy processing machinery and the mission hoped to turn those proposals into firm orders.

He said opportunities also existed in the rest of the dairy industry, and among other matters to be discussed in Peking was a veterinary protocol to permit New Zealand to export livestock, semen and embryos to China.

Mr Austin said he would also discuss a possible exchange of agricultural students between New Zealand and China, probably at graduate and postgraduate level. New Zealand was also likely to send some lecturers.

The mission Mr Austin is leading will also visit Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang and Shanghai.

CSO: 4200/647

CLOSER DEFENSE TIES TO AUSTRALIA SEEN

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 18 May 83 p 34

[Text]

Closer links between the defence forces of Australia and New Zealand will be a natural consequence of the Closer Economic Relations Agreement, says the new Chief of Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal D. M. Crooks.

"We could expect that the quite long-standing policy of working closely with Australia could be enhanced by C.E.R.," he has said in Christchurch.

Air Vice-Marshal Crooks is starting a tour of Royal New Zealand Air Force bases to mark his new appointment as head of the Air Force.

His first visit was to Wigram, "the cradle of the Air Force."

He said that he had chosen to start his tour at Wigram for professional and personal reasons.

"The Air Force was born at Wigram more than anywhere else," he said. "My own early days were very much spent at Wigram."

Air Vice-Marshal Crooks said he hoped to be able to leave the Air Force in its present good shape, "and better if it is possible to do so."

Professionalism was one of the R.N.Z.A.F.'s most highly respected aspects to its allies, an aspect he hoped to improve even further. Organisational matters would take up much of his time, too, especially the re-examination of defence needs under way at the moment.

Air Vice-Marshal Crooks said that the lead time for any decisions he might make in office was so great that he would spend most of his appointment implementing things decided on by his predecessor and setting the scene for his successor.

"In some ways this ensures a consistency in the way we do things and that is a good thing," he said.

The Air Force probably had a higher profile than the Army and the Navy in New Zealand, Air Vice-Marshal Crooks said. This was because of its activities such as search and rescue as well as protection of the exclusive economic zone and annual support to the Antarctic research programmes.

"Air Force morale is absolutely first class," he said.

Manpower was right up to the authorised level and a higher calibre of recruit was joining than at any other time during his Air Force service.

Air Vice-Marshal Crooks said that he would carry a special message with him on his tour of the bases.

"The special message is to impress upon them the importance of the job they are doing and to assure them that they have every right to be proud of what they are doing because they do it very, very well."

JOINT ENERGY STRATEGY FOR AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 17 May 83 p 15

[Text]

The Minister of Energy, Mr Birch, has proposed that New Zealand and Australia get together to avoid disruption of energy supplies.

Mr Birch put the proposal forward at a conference of energy experts in Canberra last week, he said in a statement yesterday.

"The International Energy Agency is closely monitoring oil supply and consumption in all its member countries and providing advice on how to minimise disruption risks," Mr Birch said.

For study

"I talked on this subject to energy experts at Energy 83 in Canberra . . . and put the proposal to them that Australia and New Zealand should get together to de-

velop a regional strategy for avoiding possible future energy supply disruptions."

Mr Birch said he expected his proposal to be studied by energy officials on both sides of the Tasman this year.

Before his Australian visit, Mr Birch chaired an International Energy Agency meeting in Paris.

Influence

Mr Birch said the chairmanship gave him a rare opportunity to talk closely with OECD ministers and put New Zealand in a position to influence discussions on world energy matters.

Discussion at the conference had centred on energy supply, he said, particularly the USSR and other Eastern bloc countries supplying natural gas to Europe. — NZPA.

CSO: 4200/647

ECONOMIC FREEZE TO BE EXTENDED UNTIL 29 FEBRUARY 1984

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 23 May 83 p 1

[Text]

THE FREEZE on the economy is to be extended until February 29 next year and will be tightened to include allowances.

Cabinet's decision was announced this afternoon by the Prime Minister, Mr Muldoon.

Mr Muldoon said the reason for extending the freeze to February 29 was that any other date would make it difficult to finalise any agreement for the breakout period.

And the Government didn't want to extend it any later than that, he said.

The decision to tighten the freeze to include allowances would be backdated to last Friday and would include the agreements made in Auckland last week.

All areas

The freeze, imposed on June 22 last year, covers wages, prices, interest rates and rent, and was due to be lifted next month. Mr Muldoon said the extension would continue in all areas, though there could be some fine tuning in regulations which would be promulgated.

A wage increase of some kind would be announced at the end of the freeze, he said. Answering a question, Mr Muldoon said he could not predict when the freeze would be completely lifted. He said a phase-out period would be essential.

Given the present mood of the trade unions towards negotiating a proper free wage bargaining system, Mr Muldoon said he did not know whether it would be completely ended by the next election.

Mr Muldoon said the date of February 29 ending the freeze would give the Government, employers and trade unions about five weeks after the holidays for any negotiations on the break out. This would also allow time to get necessary regulations drafted.

By the end of February he believed inflation would be down to what he termed "a good single figure rate."

He also hoped the interest rate structure would have changed and the country would be getting the benefit of single-figure rates. The break out period controls would be designed to stop a wage price spiral recurring, he said.

On cabinet's decision to freeze allowances, Mr Muldoon said it covered the agreements made in Auckland

last week which covered the freight forwarding industry. These agreements would now be covered by the freeze, he said.

Asked when the wage order announcement would be announced, Mr Muldoon said it would be after Christmas but there was a lot of talking to be done first.

Asked about the size of the order, Mr Muldoon said the earlier two percent figure was now "behind us."

Asked if the freeze on reimbursing allowances might penalise unions not seeking to break the freeze, Mr Muldoon said: "If anyone is penalised, and as far as I am aware, no one is, the culprits are the Socialist Unity party — Douglas, Andersen and specifically a fellow called Mike Jackson."

Mr Muldoon agreed the employers were equally culpable for caving in.

Mr Muldoon repeated that, now the decision on extending the freeze had been firmed up, there would be tax relief for low-income earners in this year's budget.

Earlier, Mr Muldoon said that the Federation of Labour could, if it wanted to, have talks with the Government on how the tax relief would be "targeted."

The acting executive director of the Employers Federation, Mr Ray Taylor said today that the extension of the freeze was inevitable and necessary.

"February 29 makes better sense than December 31 as far as the transition into another set of rules for wage and price fixing is concerned," said Mr Taylor.

He said the federation was concerned that the time was well used so that the new rules that had to be formulated would be well known to everyone involved.

Further disruption by the unions in support of the \$20-a-week wage rise campaign would be a waste of the time the extension had created, he said.

He said the freeze on allowances for the freight forwarding industry was inevitable if unions were going to attempt to use loopholes to beat the freeze.

Union reaction

The Auckland Trades Council president, Mr Bill Andersen, said the eight-month freeze extension would undoubtedly fuel trade union protest action.

Mr Andersen said he considered the planned industrial action over the Federation of Labour \$20 a week campaign would extend and harden.

Mr Andersen said the freeze extension would be discussed by the FoL national executive at its meeting tomorrow.

On the cancellation of the freight forwarding industry reimbursing allowances increase, Mr Andersen said the agreement with the industry had been negotiated under legal conditions.

"The FoL has a letter from the Prime Minister stating that reimbursing allowances were not included in the freeze," he said.

NEW OIL FIELDS OFF TARANAKI

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 20 May 83 p 1

[Text] PA New Plymouth

A Taranaki oil-prospecting programme which could produce an offshore find almost as big as the Maui field was outlined yesterday in an evaluation by a Wellington brokers firm, Renouf Partners.

The firm has looked at the over-all Taranaki drilling programme and in particular the work proposed by New Zealand Oil and Gas.

The evaluation said that with its existing and proposed licences N.Z.O.G. has every chance of making a significant contribution to New Zealand's future oil and gas requirements.

The period of drilling activity about to begin is far more extensive than New Zealand has previously experienced and "more importantly, based on information which is technically superior to that used previously," the evaluation said.

N.Z.O.G. will be a major participant in drilling a large structure in the offshore licence, ppl 38,113, which could have recoverable reserves approaching

those of the Maui field.

The target in the north-west corner of the licence area, almost directly west of New Plymouth, is described as of high potential and low risk. The structure is described as a 70 sq km natural inverted saucer-shaped dome with the potential to accumulate hydrocarbons in commercial quantities.

It said the possibility of oil underlying gas can be inferred with a certain degree of confidence.

It could contain 500 million barrels of oil or 3.5 trillion cubic feet of gas with about 200 million barrels of condensate. Either possibility would constitute a commercial proposition, the report said.

Two other potential targets in the licence area were considered immediately drillable.

N.Z.O.G. has a 47 per cent interest in this licence with Petrocorp Exploration, 51 per cent; Pan Pacific Petroleum, 1.5 per cent; and Otter Exploration, 0.5 per cent.

The company also has a 9.76 per cent interest in plans to drill ppl 38,116, off

— the south Taranaki coast near Kupe 1.

Two prospective targets have been defined in the licence area which could be commercially worth while. It regards the licence as extremely prospective on the basis of completed seismic interpretation and evidence from previous drilling.

The other partners in this licence area are Petrocorp, 60.96 per cent; Aurora Petroleum (Fletcher Challenge), 19.52 per cent; and Supletro, 9.76 per cent.

The oil rig, Benreoch, is to drill two other wells off Taranaki. One of them, for Petrocorp and Diamond Shamrock in ppl 38,109, will be close to the oil and gas well in ppl 38,113. The other, for eight companies including Petrocorp, is close to Maui.

Onshore, N.Z.O.G. has recently been granted the licence ppl 38,083 which is considered a prime onshore block.

"We are confident that small fields similar to McKee could be found in this licence area," the evaluation said.

CSO: 4200/647

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON BUILDING COASTAL DISTRICTS

BK181300 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Jun 83

[NHAN DAN 18 June Editorial: "Build the Coastal Districts Into Strong and Firm Military Fortresses"]

[Text] Our country's coast is over 3,000 km long. It is an area of strategic significance to the economy and national defense. During the national liberation and defense wars, this populous area with its developed economy was providing much manpower and a lot of material resources for the various battlefields. It was always the scene of fierce fighting by our people and troops against the enemy's war of sabotage and land grabbing operations, especially in the important estuarine regions.

Despite many heavy defeats, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have not relinquished their cruel long-term plots of weakening then annexing Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, paving the way for their expansion into Southeast Asia.

China has not changed its strategy and policy toward our country, but has become even more frenziedly hostile and cruel. In close collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries, the Chinese reactionaries are intensively waging a very cruel and insidious multifaceted war of sabotage against our country, while preparing for a large scale war of aggression against our people.

Our people and troops must remain alert day and night, uphold revolutionary vigilance and be ready to fight and to fight victoriously. The coastal area is one of the places where the Beijing reactionaries, together with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, are waging a multifaceted war of sabotage, using extremely cruel tricks.

They have been using their naval forces to harrass us and send spies and reconnaissance agents from the sea into our country in order to provoke us and interfere with our production and communications at sea by stealing our people's boats and ships. Moreover, they have used the coastal area as a way to infiltrate their spies, reconnaissance agents, commandos, goods,

mail, decadent and reactionary cultural works and leaflets into our country. In coordination with their henchmen still hiding in our country and with dishonest traders, villains and hoodlums, they have conducted psychological warfare operations to harrass us on the distribution and circulation front, incite people to flee abroad and instigate reactionary organizations to undermine our economic bases.

In order to create an integrated strength to fulfill the duty of defending the socialist fatherland in the new stage and to resolutely defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, our people and troops in the coastal area must urgently build their combat positions and closely link the economy with national defense and vice versa. Each coastal district must be a strong and firm fortress to protect territorial integrity, firmly maintain political security, and assure social order and security. In this connection, we must wipe out reactionaries, spies, villains and hoodlums, raise the quality and standard of our combat readiness and be ready to defeat the enemy in any circumstances.

Under the leadership of various party committee echelons, nearly all coastal districts have recently made some changes in performing their duties of consolidating national defense and security, firmly maintaining political security, assuring social order and security, strengthening the militia and self-defense forces and raising the quality and standard of combat readiness. They have correctly fulfilled their tasks of drafting and inducting youths every year.

Noteworthy is that many districts have succeeded in establishing plans for people's warfare to coordinate combat among villages, cooperatives, factories, farms and afforestation sites, creating a network of combat positions linking the mainland closely with islands and the seas and ensuring strong defense in districts.

The efforts to combine economic development closely with national defense consolidation and to go offshore to islands in order to exploit our economic potentials, build up national defense and fulfill the requirements of combat and the people's livelihood have become real revolutionary acts of many districts which are bringing about realistic results.

Districts in the 3d military region of the coastal area, the Ho Chi Minh City and Quang Ninh, Minh Hai and Kien Giang provinces have expanded their cultivated area by tens of thousands hectares through reclaiming virgin land and land from the sea, planted millions of trees, built hundreds of kilometers of roads and strengthened the militia and self-defense forces in critical areas. They have paid further attention to coordinating the militia and self-defense forces with the public security, border defense and naval forces in intercepting foreign ships and boats which have encroached on our territorial waters.

Each coastal district should struggle to become a politically and economically strong and culturally and socially developed unit while being a strong and firm fortress to maintain national security in peacetime and to defeat the enemy in time of war.

One urgent and fundamental issue is that party committee echelons and administrations at all levels in the coastal districts should strengthen their political and ideological bases to implement the two tasks of developing the economy and consolidating national defense.

All primary installations, especially riparian and estuarine villages must clean their area by wiping out all the reactionaries, spies, speculators, smugglers, villains and hoodlums to build a safety zone and launch a mass movement for security defense.

We should intensify the political and ideological tasks, enforce discipline and forge socialist ethics among the armed forces and the people, especially among cadres and party members to make all people well aware of the reactionary nature, cruel plots and crafty tricks of the enemy so that they will voluntarily participate in the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage.

The militia and self-defense forces as core forces in production should hold fast to the seas and increase their patrols in order to promptly detect all of the enemy activities and be ready to fight under all circumstances.

In order to consolidate and perfect the people's warfare positions in districts, the authorities of coastal districts should closely link the building of military fortresses with the comprehensive development of districts on the basis of strengthening the economy to create vigorous national defense potential.

Every achievement in expanding production and developing the economy, culture and livelihood of the coastal people should be developed effectively to build the all-people national defense and to contribute to consolidating the country's national defense plan.

As the country's critical areas of national defense, the coastal districts should institute really good plans with specific and creative measures to firmly grasp the dictatorship of the proletariat, promote the laboring people's collective mastery and develop their strengths in order to turn themselves into increasingly stronger and firmer military fortresses. The strip of land along the coast must be a steel-like rampart for building and defending the socialist fatherland.

CSO: 4209/421

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS EMPHASIZED

Hanoi DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP in Vietnamese No 11-12, 1982 pp 13-14

[Article by Senior Colonel Do Hoang Mao, Deputy Commander of the Capital Military Region: "Combining the Schools With the Localities"]

[Text] Hanoi is one of the cities in which there are concentrated many colleges, higher schools, and vocational middle schools (32 colleges and higher schools and 18 vocational middle schools). Although their missions, nature of study, and activities differ, they are aimed at the same goals: training scientific-technical cadres to serve economic development and socialist construction; training of reserve officers and technical personnel who are prepared to meet the requirements of building the armed forces, building a national defense of all the people, and supplementing the army when necessary.

Because they understood the Party's political line and military line, and firmly grasped the two strategic missions -- "building and defending the homeland" -- in addition to doing a good job of their study mission the colleges, higher schools, and specialized middle schools have made many efforts in organizing self-defense forces, participating in maintaining political security and social order and social safety, and forging a military, combat-ready way of life.

The organizational form and scale of the self-defense forces in the schools differ. Some schools organize cadres and teachers into self-defense units but do not organize students, making the excuse that students have undertaken military training in accordance with the program stipulated by the state. Schools which organize students into self-defense units believe that in addition to providing military training according to the state program it is also necessary to, by means of the self-defense organization, manage and train the students so that they can have an organized, disciplined way of life and a flexible, urgent life style. We believe that the organization of self-defense units among students is necessary because they are young men and women who are healthy and enthusiastic and have political consciousness and scientific knowledge. They should be brought into self-defense units in order to, by means of those organizations, manage and train to give them the necessary knowledge so that when they leave the schools they can bring into play their capabilities not only in production and economic development but also in the sphere of national defense.

With regard to scale and method of organization, the schools base the formation, of squads, platoons, companies, battalions, etc., on classes, departments, and professional bureaus and sections. That is appropriate, for self-defense units are basic-level mass armed forces and the self-defense table of organization must be closely bound with and appropriate to the Party's basic-level organization and the administrative organization of the school. It also combines study and work with combat readiness and combines specialized knowledge with military knowledge and stimulates their mutual development.

During recent years the self-defense units of the colleges, higher schools, and vocational middle schools in Hanoi have not only completed the general military training program but have also held many training classes for thousands of reserve officers for our army's combat arms. Many self-defense cadres of the colleges have voluntarily and enthusiastically participated in the military training of the students of general middle schools so that it can attain good results. The self-defense units of the Economics-Planning, Railroad-Road Communications, and Water Conservancy colleges, the Hanoi Polytechnic College, Hanoi University, the Hanoi Medical School, etc., have worked with the localities in performing many tasks, have achieved accomplishments in many respects, and have been commended by the local party committees and governmental administrations. Many schools have done a good job of managing students and have thus taken the initiative in preventing unwholesome activities on the part of students and in protecting internal safety. The Railroad Road Communications College, thanks to a good plan for organizing patrolling and guarding, since the beginning of 1982 has six times caught people in the act of stealing school property. In comparison to 1981 the number of thefts has greatly declined (bicycle thefts decreased by 84 percent and miscellaneous thefts decreased by 56 percent).

In addition to the schools that have done a good job, during recent years some colleges, higher schools, and vocational middle schools in the Hanoi area have had the following deficiencies which require attention.

-- They have not yet brought into play the role of self-defense forces in managing students and have not taken the initiative in uncovering and stopping unwholesome acts on the part of some students, but have allowed the occurrence of a number of instances of loss of security which have affected local order and security.

-- In coordinating with the localities (especially the subwards in the city proper) to maintain order, some schools have not taken the initiative, have not cooperated closely, and in some cases have not yet fulfilled patrolling, guarding, and protection plans agreed to by the schools and localities.

-- The missions of the military work, such as draft registration and self-defense training, have not been fulfilled fully and strictly by some schools, which has affected the fulfillment of the military missions of the precincts and districts.

-- Relations between schools and the military organs of the precincts, districts, subwards, and villages are not yet good. During the past 2 years some

schools have not carried out activities and have not reported to the local military committees.

For our part, we realize that there been times when we have not taken the initiative, have not yet formed close relations with Department 1 of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools and the military committees of the school, and have not created favorable conditions so that the relevant organs can work together in fulfilling the missions of the Party's local military work.

In order to develop the results of this conference, in order to fulfill the Party's military missions in the capital, and in contributing to winning victory in the Party's military missions in the present phase, we recommend:

-- Continuing to consolidate, improve the quality of, and maintain and promote the activities of the self-defense forces of the colleges, higher schools, and vocational middle schools, Continuing to organize self-defense forces in schools which do not yet have them or in which they are still very weak. The self-defense forces in the colleges, higher schools, and vocational middle schools must lead the way and be exemplary in fulfilling such military missions as the military obligation law, the law regarding officers of the People's Army, and the laws regarding reserve officers and reserve troops, be truly exemplary in implementing all stands and policies of the Party and state in the capital, be exemplary in leading a civilized way of life, create the new socialist man, and participate in building a rich and strong capital.

-- Tightly manage the students, develop the self-defense forces, and take the initiative in defeating the enemy's many-sided war of destruction. Uncovering and stopping negative acts and maintaining absolute safety for the school. Positively participating in patrolling and guarding the area around the schools' residential areas, under the coordination of the local People's Committee and Military Command Committee.

-- Uniting closely with the people, the self-defense militia, and the public security forces in protecting the schools' residential areas. According to their capabilities, the self-defense forces can participate in labor and sanitation to help the localities and educate youths and teenagers. If there is a conflict between the school and the locality, the leadership and military command committee of the school must take the initiative in resolving the problem, and absolutely must not allow bad elements to take advantage, provoke, and create contradictions between the school and the locality.

-- It is necessary to study training programs so that they can be appropriate to reserve officers, reserve troops, and self-defense forces. We believe that self-defense unit members who are students should study the reserve officers and troops program stipulated by the state, while members who are cadres or teachers at the school should study the self-defense curriculum under the guidance of the local military organs.

With the concern of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools, and with the experience gained in this conference, we believe that there will be new developments in building up self-defense forces and forging a military life style among students in colleges, higher schools, and vocational middle schools, and that there will be many model, outstanding units in the victorious fulfillment of the missions of the Party's military work.

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CSO: 4209/401

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

PLEIKU DEGA-FULRO ACTIONS--Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrillas battle activities on the Pleiku battlefield: From 1-5 April, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed Le Duan Vietnamese enemy forces in an area south of (Plei Ton Mon) village when the latter moved from (Chhu Lien) to the northern area. The guerrillas killed four Vietnamese soldiers and wounded another, and seized 1 AR-15, 1 AK, 20 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 30 rounds of AK ammunition and a compass. On 9 April, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed Le Duan Vietnamese enemy troops on the road from (Buon Tuol Ma Tet) in an area south of (Buon Ma Tinh) village. Two Vietnamese soldiers were killed. The guerrillas seized 2 AK's, 1 AR-15, 75 rounds of AK ammunition, and 30 rounds of AR-15 ammunition. On 25 April, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy forces in (Plei Kun Tien) plantation, 15 km west of (A Khe). A Vietnamese soldier was killed and another was wounded. The guerrillas seized 1 AR-15 and 75 rounds of ammunition. In sum, on the Pleiku battlefield, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted nine casualties on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy. [Text] [BK160409 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Jun 83]

CENTRAL HIGHLANDS GUERRILLA ACTIONS--Here is a report on the battle activities of guerrillas in Vietnam's Central Highlands on the Dac Lac battlefield: On 3 April, the guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy soldiers at (I Ngol Buon Triek) village. They seized 2 AK's, 36 rounds of ammunition, and 1 watch. On 12 April, the Vietnamese soldiers were ambushed by the guerrillas on the road from (Dat) to (Tien Rong), where a Vietnamese soldier was killed. On 17 April, the guerrillas attacked Vietnamese soldiers in (Buon Tiek Me) plantation. A Vietnamese soldier was killed and another was wounded. The guerrillas seized a carbine. In sum, the guerrillas of the Vietnam's Central Highlands inflicted three casualties on the enemy. They seized 3 guns, 36 rounds of ammunition, and 1 watch. [Text] [BK160819 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 Jun 83]

DAC LAC GUERRILLA ACTION--Here is a report on battle activities of guerrillas on the central plateau in Vietnam against the Le Duan Vietnamese clique. Dac Lac battlefield: On 1 March, the guerrillas attacked the Le Duan soldiers at (Buon Teak Me) village killing one and seizing an AK. On 18 March, the guerrillas attacked at (Buon Cheang Toe) and wounded two enemy soldiers. On 30 March, during an attack at (Buon Teang Rong) village, the guerrillas killed two enemy soldiers. In sum, on these three days, the guerrillas killed three Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers and wounded two others. They also seized an AK. [Text] [BK130445 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Jun 83]

KONTUM, DAC LAC ACTIVITIES--Here is a report on the battle activities of the Dega-FULRO guerrillas: Kontum battlefield: On 5 April, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers along (Buon Malang) road killing one and wounding a number of others. On 11 April, the guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers in the village orchard at (Buon Blai Kron), at (Buon Sbuo Mahal) village, and at [words indistinct] village north of Kontum, killing 3, wounding 6, and seizing 2 AK's, an AR-15, 3 handgrenades, 35 rounds of AK ammunition, and 59 rounds of AR-15 ammunition. In sum, on the Kontum battlefield, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas killed or wounded 10 Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers. Dac Lac Battlefield: Between 3 and 12 April, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers at (Chas Onop Buon Trek) village, and on the road from (Bat) to (Huam Ron) killing or wounding a number of others. They also seized 2 AK's, 36 rounds of AK ammunition, a wristwatch, and 5 bundles of goods. On 17 April, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan enemy soldiers at (Sbuon Pot Me) village in the Dac Lac area, killing one, wounding another, and seizing a carbine. In sum, on the Dac Lac battlefield, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas killed or wounded three Le Duan Vietnamese enemy soldiers. On these two battlefields, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas killed or wounded 13 Le Duan Vietnamese enemy soldiers. [Text] [BK180512 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Jun 83]

BAN ME THUOT ATTACKS--Here is a report on the battle activities of guerrillas in the Central Highlands in Central Vietnam: Dan Me Thuot battlefield: On 9 April, guerrillas on the Central Highlands in Vietnam attacked the Le Duan soldiers who were moving to the west of (Chak Trang) village. A Vietnamese soldier was killed and an AR-15 and 30 rounds of ammunition were seized. On the same day, about 500 meters from (Chi Chea Yabuon Ho) village, Vietnamese soldiers were also attacked. Two of them were killed and another one wounded. On 12 April, a Le Duan truck, on the road from (Lac Thien) to Ban Me Thuot, was attacked and set afire. Three soldiers on board were killed and two others wounded. The guerrillas also seized an AK, a wristwatch, and a quantity of materiel. On 15 April, the guerrillas sneaked into (Buon Hairea Treak) village and killed four Le Duan secret agents there. They also seized an AK and a radio receiver. On 20 April, in an attack at (Buon Kiet) village, the guerrillas seized 2 AK's and 50 rounds of ammunition. On the same day, Le Duan soldiers were attacked crossing the river at (Ya Tol). One was killed and another one wounded. In sum, in 6 days, the guerrillas killed 7 Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers, wounded 4 others, destroyed a truck, and seized 4 AK's, an AR-15, 80 rounds of assorted ammunition, a radio receiver, and a quantity of military materiel. [Text] [BK180718 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 17 Jun 83]

CENTRAL HIGHLANDS RAIDS--On 9 April Dega-FULRO guerrillas on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield ambushed Vietnamese soldiers sallying west out of (Jatrang) hamlet and intercepted those who carried out an operation in (Buon Jithlea Ya Buon Hor) hamlet, killing three, wounding one, and seizing an AR-15 with 30 rounds of ammunition. On 12 April, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas intercepted Vietnamese

trucks on the (Lak Thien)-Ban Me Thuot road, burning a truck, killing three passengers, wounding two others, and seizing an AK, a wristwatch, and some materiel. From 15 to 20 April, the guerrillas attacked Le Duan Vietnamese informers in (Buon Hairiang Meprah) and (Buon Cheap) hamlets and attacked them when they were fording (O Ya Ken) stream, killing one, wounding another, and seizing two AK's with 30 rounds of ammunition. [Text] [BK171029 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Jun 83]

CSO: 4212/39

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SOVIET EDUCATION MINISTER COMMENTS ON TRAINING VIETNAMESE CADRES

Hanoi DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP in Vietnamese No 11-12, 1982 pp 4,8

[Interview with V. P. Yelyutin, Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the USSR, published in PRAVDA, 28 September 1981: "Training Cadres for Vietnam"]

[Text] Thirty years ago the first group of Vietnamese students went to study in the Soviet Union. V. P. Yelyutin, Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the USSR spoke with a PRAVDA reporter about the development of cooperation between the two countries in the enterprise of training cadres for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

-- "Please tell us in which fields our country's college sector has trained specialized cadres for Vietnam and how relations between the two countries in that sphere have developed during the past 30 years."

-- "In the summer of 1951 the schools of Steel and Metallurgy, Finance, Industrial Chemistry, Medicine, Construction, and Machine Tools in Moscow received the first Vietnamese citizens as students. The first group consisted of 21 students.

"At the beginning of the 1981-1982 our country's colleges received 1,027 Vietnamese students, including 694 undergraduate students, 99 graduate students, and 209 trainees. A total of more than 4,600 Vietnamese youths are studying in the colleges under our Ministry. They listen to lectures and take training at 150 schools in 33 cities in the Soviet Union. That is a result of the development of relations between the two countries in the enterprise of training cadres for Vietnam.

"During the past 30 years the schools of our Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education -- not counting the schools and institutes of the system of the National Vocational Training Commission of the USSR and of a number of ministries and organizations -- have trained 14,710 Vietnamese specialists. The colleges and scientific research institutes of the USSR have trained for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, more than 2,000 M.A.'s and nearly 40 Ph.D.'s. Today people who graduated from schools in the Soviet Union are playing important roles in the economic, educational, and cultural spheres in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They include ministers, vice ministers, leadership cadres of enterprises, scientists, teachers, and famous educational administrators.

For example, of the 700 instructors at Hanoi University, 268 graduated from schools in the Soviet Union. Of the 200 M.A.'s and Ph.D's at that leading Vietnamese university 114 were trained in universities in the Soviet Union.

"The situation is similar at the Hanoi Polytechnic College, where of 217 M.A.'s and Ph.D.'s playing key roles at the school 118 defended their dissertations in our country. It should be added that the Hanoi Polytechnic College and Hanoi Agricultural College No 1 were built with the assistance of our country."

--"Obviously, cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam develops more and more every year. Please tell us what new forms that cooperation has taken in the sphere of educating and training cadres."

--"In the sphere of our sector, the cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union has taken new forms. The direct relationships between the colleges of the Soviet Union and Vietnam have been consolidated and developed. Soviet instructors are working in Vietnam. Technicians of the two countries have cooperated to resolve problems in teaching communism to college students and improving the teaching of social science.

"According to the plan for cultural and scientific-cultural education between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in the 1981-1985 period, 24 Soviet colleges and the "Problems of Colleges" Institute of the Soviet Union will coordinate their activities closely with 22 Vietnamese colleges and the 'Vietnamese Higher and Vocational Middle Schools' Institute.

"We will take many steps to create a system for raising the level of specialization of the national economic specialists and the instructional cadres. They will study in our country or scientific cadres and national economic specialists will go to Vietnam to assist them. The 1981-1985 agreement on cooperation on training and raising the specialized levels of Vietnamese leadership cadres and specialists in the economic management sphere will soon be implemented."

"Please give us an outlook on Soviet-Vietnam cooperation in training cadres for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

--"The university sector of the Soviet Union is directly training cadres for Vietnam. We are still paying much attention to the quality of training. In the process of training specialists for Vietnam, the colleges of the Soviet Union have paid attention to the special circumstances in which the Vietnamese specialists will operate.

"Our professors and instructional cadres highly value the diligence of Vietnamese students studying in the Soviet Union and their ardent desire to assimilate solid, profound knowledge.

"According to a recapitulation of the recent academic year, more than 80 percent of the students received good grades and 32 percent of them received outstanding grades! One out of every four Vietnamese graduates receives a red diploma. The instructing and educating of Vietnamese students in the Soviet Union is highly valued by Vietnam. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has awarded medals to 10 colleges of the Soviet Union.

"In conclusion, I would like to say that we and our Vietnamese colleagues have participated together in many joint activities in the sphere of higher education in the countries of the socialist community and in the activities of the international organizations."

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CSO: 4209/401

AGRICULTURE

DIRECTIVE ISSUED ON FLOOD, TYPHOON CONTROL TASKS

BK110630 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Jun 83

["Recent" directive of the Central Committee for the control of floods and typhoons on the 1983 flood and typhoon control tasks]

[Text] The directive urges various echelons and sectors to provide good guidance for this task and pay attention to the following main points:

Ideological work:

--We must fully grasp the watchword "four on-site preparations" with self-reliance and self-help being regarded as main requirements.

--We must not rely on the help from higher echelons and must rid ourselves of any subjective thinking that, with the presence of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project on the Da River, heavy flashfloods will be a thing of the past. We should not think like that because this project is still under construction and is therefore not strong enough for the control of flashfloods in the lower reaches of the river during this time of the year.

--We must also heighten vigilance against all the enemy's insidious schemes and must take precautions against the scourge of war and natural calamities during the flood and typhoon season.

In planning:

--We must prepare comprehensive plans for every piece of work, area, and key point to cope with various situations which may arise.

--We must rely on such factors as terrain features, hydrological elements, rivers, canals, and existing antiflashflood projects to determine and zone off those areas vulnerable to floods with the attention given to riverside areas, fluvial soil areas, flashflood-diverting dams, farmland areas, river-mouth and port areas, and those critical dike portions and sea dikes frequently affected by typhoons.

--We must statistically check all the areas to plan appropriate activities against flashfloods triggered by rain and to determine places to which people and their valuables will be evacuated when necessary.

--We must prepare in advance those who are to be evacuated and the places to which they will be sent.

--We must check and categorize the number of people in each area to quickly determine the number of people to be evacuated and those who are required to remain behind when floods occur.

--We must organize our forces to maintain public order and security on the spot.

--We must prepare enough grain for man and feed for animals during the flashflood season, ensuring that there is enough for consumption for a period of 1 or 2 weeks when there is an evacuation.

--We must prepare our forces for present rescue activities as well as for unexpected rescue operations in heavily-damaged areas.

--We must prepare relief and preventive medicine against epidemics and diseases for both humans and animals.

--We must inspect and reorganize the system of storehouse owned by both the state and the collective.

--We must prepare in advance berthings for boats and sampans to take refuge, ensuring that riverside floating storage facilities, including barges, be securely moored down.

--We must strengthen those important communication lines frequently damaged by typhoons and floods and must pay attention to protecting important sites such as bridges, ferry-crossing sites, and those dike supports which frequently collapse.

--We must check and redistribute various waterway and ground transportation means, ensuring that they are adequate for use in the rescue of human lives and property.

--We must continue to reinforce various irrigation projects such as lakes, dams, and pumping stations to ensure satisfactory antflashflood activities.

--We must stockpile necessary materials at various communications, economic, and national defense project sites for emergency use.

--We must devise measures to drain floodwater from every area as soon as the water level recedes.

--We must prepare enough crop seeds if we want to have crop seeds available for sowing as soon as the floodwater recedes; and we must strive to normalize the everyday life of the people in areas stricken by floods and typhoons.

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

DO MUOI SPEAKS AT PHA LAI THERMAL POWER PLANT

BK130902 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Recently at the Pha Lai Thermopower Plant construction site, Ministers of Building and Power Pham Ngoc Tuong and Pham Khai jointly chaired a conference to review construction work over the past 36 months and launch a 90-day general assault emulation drive for revolutionary action designed to put generator group No 1 into operation. Comrade Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the conference.

Comrade Do Muoi praised all the workers, soldiers, and cadres of the various units participating in the plant construction over the past 36 months having overcome many difficulties and carried out a large amount of construction and assembly work. He instructed the ministries of power and building and other ministries concerned to concentrate forces to a high degree on finishing off the remaining construction details of generator Group No 1 and actively prepare all necessary conditions for putting this generator group into safe operation at its designed capacity.

Along with putting generator group No 1 into operation, he added, it is necessary to accelerate construction and assembly work to put generator group No 2 into operation on schedule while making active preparations for rapidly building generator groups Nos 3 and 4. The ministries of Mines and Coal, and Communication and Transportation, he continued, must be responsible for ensuring an adequate supply of good-quality coal for generator group No 1 as well as for the entire plant in the years to come.

CSO: 4209/421

LIGHT INDUSTRY

RESEARCH GOALS OF FOOD INDUSTRY SECTOR STATED

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese Jan 83 pp 8-9,18

[Article by Nong The Can: "The Orientation of the 1983 Scientific-Technical Activities of the Food Industry Sector"]

[Text] The year 1982 was the second year of the implementation of the 1981-1985 scientific-technical guidelines of the food industry, in accordance with the common guidelines set forth by Political Bureau Resolution No 37 regarding the scientific-technical policy. The sector's scientific-technical activities were focused more strongly on serving production and contributing to the stimulation of production under the conditions of scarcities and a serious imbalance among raw materials, fuel, and materials.

Production is affected by all aspects of management, including the effects of science and technology in many different forms: preparing technical materials in correct accordance with requirements and fully explaining the production rules to all cadres relevant to the application of technical advances, measures for ensuring product quality, etc.

We had to resolve many problems which we thought would take care of themselves. For example, in recent years there had been a tendency for some raw materials crops to decline in quality and yield per land area. That decline appeared to be completely due to a lack of grain and to inappropriate prices. After looking at the problem in detail we saw that there were a whole series of scientific-technical matters that had not been implemented to the extent allowed by circumstances and conditions, including some matters that were contrary to the biological laws of the plants that had not been promptly eliminated.

In 1982 the sector's scientific-technical activities achieved many results in intensively cultivating and increasing the yields of raw materials crops, ensuring product quality, manufacturing a number of electrical machinery replacement parts, increasing the total effectiveness of product quality and economizing in the use of raw materials and materials, etc., but it also revealed weaknesses in technical management the overcoming of which must receive attention in future years. A problem worthy of attention is the drafting of specific plans to organize the application of technical advances to production. When assigning application plans to the bases, the Ministry has not entered deeply into helping them overcome problems which arise.

In 1983 production will continue to be out of balance and the capacities of the bases will generally continue to be utilized at a low level. The principal reason is the lack of raw materials, fuel, and materials. Therefore, the sector's scientific-technical activities must be concentrated on resolving those difficulties by means of many different measures. Only by centering on the present problems of production can scientific-technical activities practically serve production. Depending on each problem, specific guidelines and measures must be set forth for resolving those measures. Some problems in production can be resolved during the plan year, but some scientific-technical matters must keep a step ahead, and preparations must be made to apply them to production in future years. But whether they are short-range or long-range problems, there must be specific objectives and economic effectiveness must be made the yardstick.

The sector has many different scientific-technical activities, but in general both central industry and local industry must concentrate on the following:

In-depth investment in raw materials crops.

Scientific-technical activities must participate in the scientific zoning of raw materials areas, in accordance with the guidelines of using little land and practicing intensive cultivation from the very beginning. It is necessary to continue to find and apply new measures to increase the yields and quality of raw materials crops per unit of cultivated land. It is necessary to apply both measures at the same time. The measures that have been proven by actual production should immediately be broadly disseminated so that many bases can apply them. The combined measures must undergo experimentation on small areas or at research stations so that conclusions can promptly be reached and immediately verified. We were very pleased over the actual situation in 1982 and are encouraging the state farms to create high-yield areas, for that is a form that has undergone very practical testing in production. However, attention must be paid to monitoring its application and to gathering economic-technical statistics.

Maintaining and increasing the effectiveness of total capital return.

Because the quality of raw materials has not met standards and because of an imbalance among raw materials, fuel, and materials, in addition to negative phenomena which have affected production, in recent years the total capital return effectiveness of some products has tended to decline. That is an alarming situation for everyone engaged in production and commerce. Science and technology must contribute positive measures, first of all by maintaining, and then increasing, the total capital return effectiveness.

In 1983 the requirement toward all products is that the capital return effectiveness cannot be lower than in 1982. All production bases must place the total capital return objective in the forefront. If so, they will be able to lower the economic-technical norms, economize on raw materials and materials, and lower production costs.

The measures for improving the total capital return effectiveness must be set forth in the quarterly production plans or before the production season. In

1983 it is necessary to concentrate on the specialized sectors which still have many capabilities for increasing the total capital return effectiveness and bring about great economic effectiveness, such as the production of alcohol in the framework of the microbiology program of the food industry, in combination with the other management measures; the cane sugar sector, by means of technical management measures combined with the good preparation of production equipment and materials; and the monosodium glutamate sector, with the goal of reducing the number of ruined fermented batches and increasing the fermentation effectiveness.

Strengthen management and ensure product quality.

The products of the food industry sector serve exports and domestic consumption. Both involve food for people, so ensuring quality is the No 1 requirement of production. In 1983 the main objective is ensuring product quality in accordance with the promulgated standards. Especially, exported products must meet the quality standards agreed to in contracts signed with customers. With regard to domestically consumed products, the foremost requirement is meeting the food sanitation requirements.

There is an urgent requirement to improve the quality of a number of products, noteworthy among which are:

Local spirits made from the different kinds of distilled alcohol. Almost none of them meet consumption quality standards and endanger health. The first step that should be taken is the timely promulgation of quality standards, along with state documents making stipulations regarding commercial registration and the production management of those types of alcohol. It is necessary to strictly punish all instances of illegally producing and circulating the various kinds of poor-quality alcohol. At the same time, the food industry sector must provide technical production guidance. The time has come to end the production and consumption of alcohol that does not meet technical standards.

Manually produced sugar still contains too much extraneous material. A number of bases, especially privately owned ones, use excessive amounts of bleaching agents. It is necessary to promptly promulgate quality standards for brown sugar, tablet sugar, cask sugar, and centrifuge sugar. It is also necessary to organize inspection teams and inspect the quality of the local scientific-technical organs, in coordination with the management and marketing organs.

Tobacco is a valuable export product with regard to which we still have many capabilities, but there are requirements for improving and stabilizing quality in order to occupy a strong position on the market. It is necessary to pay attention to improving quality of seedstock and in the cultivation, preliminary processing, and cigarette production phases. One of the important measures is to provide additional good equipment to produce filter-tip cigarettes, package cigarettes, etc.

In 1983 quality management must pay adequate attention to increasing the ratio of high-quality products, such as increasing the ratio of types A and B fresh tea buds and increasing the ratio of type 1 shrimp crackers for export.

In order to ensure product quality, one of the important matters is restoring and maintaining industrial sanitation discipline, which has been considerably "eroded" by the negative phenomena.

Strengthen equipment management.

The situation of equipment breakdowns in the sector is becoming increasingly worse because during the past several years the equipment has not been renovated as planned. In 1983 equipment management must proceed in all three of the following directions.

-- The importation of spare parts and materials which our country is not yet capable of producing.

-- Boldly advancing to the production of some spare parts. In that sphere, the results of activities during the past several years have been encouraging and prove that we are capable of producing some spare parts in our country.

As regards local industry, the key requirement regarding spare parts and equipment is to serve the processing of tea and manually refining sugar, and the pressing of vegetable oil.

-- Strengthening periodic maintenance, a key aspect of equipment management, in order to ensure the activities of the production lines, and providing energy and auxiliary equipment. Two key aspects which must receive special attention are preparing the right kinds of materials in time and organizing tight maintenance.

Promote scientific-technical research and the application of technical advances.

In contrast to other years, in 1983 the Ministry's scientific-technical research will be decentralized to the enterprise combines and the enterprise federations. Therefore, the Ministry is encouraging the bases to research simple topics which do not require the concentration of large numbers of cadres and large expenditures, in order to mobilize internal capital and the local technical cadres and workers. For example, with regard to the topic of changing the ingredients in candy production they can conduct trial production runs in order to make evaluations and produce on an official basis. Furthermore, it is encouraging the bases to sign contracts with the scientific research organs to carry out research projects, in order to bring about greater economic effectiveness.

With regard to projects managed by the Ministry and state at the research institutes and centers, it is necessary to determine the key projects on which to concentrate capital, cadres, and materials in order to accelerate the research rate (for example, the topic of selecting Vietnamese coconut varieties, the topic of increasing the total recovery ratio of alcohol, etc.) The state research funds are limited, so they cannot be spread around evenly but must be concentrated on projects which have an immediate effect on production and bring about high economic effectiveness.

On the basis of regarding research plans as laws, every quarter it is necessary to evaluate plan evaluation. Last year, the tasks of supervising, controlling, and assisting scientific research projects were not regarded as production plans. That deficiency must be corrected in this year's management.

With regard to improvement topics and innovations, their capability to be introduced into actual production must be evaluated immediately. There are many reasons for the application of technical advances but the bottom line is economic effectiveness, i.e. effectiveness in the use of capital, materials, and labor. When the results of projects are applied, the applying base must carry out democratic discussions, and there must be specific plans to carry out that task, especially for the preparation of materials, and there must be a division of responsibility in implementing those plans.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

LIST OF NONMILITARY COLLEGES PUBLISHED

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 83 pp 45-46

[List of non-military colleges in Vietnam]

[Text] Editor's note: At present, in addition to their instruction and cadre training functions the instructors and students of our country's colleges also carry out or participate in many scientific-technical projects and research the introduction of scientific-technical advances to production. So that our readers in Vietnam and abroad can keep in touch with and understand those activities, HOAT DONG KHOA HOC is publishing a list of the existing colleges (we will report on all changes and additions when we learn of them).

No	Name of College	Managing Organ	Address
1.	Hanoi Polytechnic College	Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools	Bach Mai, Hanoi
2.	Polytechnic College of Ho Chi Minh City	"	268 Ly Thuong Kiet, Ho Chi Minh City
3.	Da Nang Polytechnic College	"	Hoa Vang, Quang Nam-Da Nang
4.	Viet Bac Industrial Technology College	"	Thai Nguyen-Bac Thai
5.	Hanoi University	"	Thuong Dinh-Dong Da, Hanoi
6.	Hue University	"	Hue-Binh Tri Thien
7.	University of Ho Chi Minh City	"	227 Nguyen Van Cu, Ho Chi Minh City
8.	Hanoi Construction College	"	Huong Canh-Vinh Phu
9.	College of Mining-Geology	"	Pho Yen-Bac Thai

10.	Economics-Planning College	"	Nam Bo St., Hanoi
11.	Economics College of Ho Chi Minh City	"	17 Duy Tan, Ho Chi Minh City
12.	Higher Supplementary Foreign Language School *	"	Me Tri-Dong Da, Hanoi
13.	Can Tho College	"	Can Tho-Hau Giang
14.	Da Lat College	"	Da Lat-Lam Dong
15.	Thu Duc Technical Normal College	"	Thu Duc, Ho Chi Minh City
16.	Central Highlands College	"	Ban Me Thuot-Da Lat
17.	Communications College	Posts and Telecommunications General Department	Mo- Ha Dong-Ha Son Binh
18.	Hanoi Normal College No. 1	Ministry of Education	Mai Dich-Tu Liem-Hanoi
19.	Hanoi Normal College No. 2	"	Xuan Hoa-Hanoi
20.	Foreign Languages Normal College	"	Mai Dich-Tu Liem-Hanoi
21.	Viet Bac Normal College	"	Thai Nguyen-Bac Thai
22.	Vinh Normal College	"	Vinh-Nghe Tinh
23.	Hue Normal College	"	Hue-Binh Tri Thien
24.	Quy Nhon Normal College	"	Quy Nhon-Nghia Binh
25.	Ho Chi Minh Normal College	"	222 Nguyen Van Troi, Ho Chi Minh City
26.	Railroad-Road College	Ministry of Communications-Transportation	Cau Giay-Hanoi
27.	Maritime College	"	Cau Dai-Hai Phong
28.	Maritime Communications College	"	Cau Tre-Hai Phong

* College status under consideration.

29.	Maritime Products College	Ministry of Maritime Products	Nha Trang-Phu Khanh
30.	Forestry College	Ministry of Forestry	Dong Trieu-Quang Nam
31.	Commercial College	Ministry of Home Trade	Tu Liem-Hanoi
32.	College of Foreign Trade	Ministry of Foreign Trade	Duong Lang-Hanoi
33.	Water Conservancy College	Ministry of Water Conservancy	Dong Da-Hanoi
34.	Higher Banking Specialized Training College	Central Bank	Dong Da-Hanoi
35.	College of Diplomacy	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Duong Lang-Hanoi
36.	College of Jurisprudence	Legal Commission	Thuong Tin-Ha Son Binh
37.	Central Physical Education-Sports College	Physical Education-Sports General Department	Tu Son-Ha Bac
38.	Finance-Accounting College	Ministry of Finance	Phuc Yen-Hanoi
39.	Financial College of Ho Chi Minh City	"	229 Dong Khoi-Ho Chi Minh City
40.	Jose Marti Agricultural College (Agricultural College No. 1)	Ministry of Agriculture	Tran Quy-Gia Lam-Hanoi
41.	Agricultural College No. 2	"	Viet Yen-Ha Bac
42.	Agricultural College No. 3	"	Thai Nguyen-Bac Thai
43.	Agricultural College No. 4	"	Thu Duc-Ho Chi Minh City
44.	Hanoi Music Institute	Ministry of Culture	Cho Dua-Hanoi
45.	Ho Chi Minh City Music Institute	"	112 Nguyen Du, Ho Chi Minh City
46.	Stage-Cinema College	"	Mai Dinh-Tu Liem-Hanoi

47.	Hanoi Architectural College	Ministry of Building	Kilometer No 7- Hanoi Road, Hanoi
48.	Ho Chi Minh City Architectural College	"	196 Nguyen Tri Minh Khai, Ho Chi Minh City
49.	Hanoi Medical College	Ministry of Public Health	Khuong Thuong-Dong Da, Hanoi
50.	Viet Bac Medical College	"	Thai Nguyen-Viet Bac
51.	Hue Medical College	"	Hue-Binh Tri Thien
52.	Hanoi Pharmacy College	"	13 Le Thanh Ton, Hanoi
53.	Medical-Pharmacy College of Ho Chi Minh City	"	217 Hong Bang, Ho Chi Minh City

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