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22 MAY 1986

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INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

MELBOURNE VIEWS VANUATU, KANAK LINKS WITH LIBYA

BK071307 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0810 GMT 7 May 86

[From the "International Report" moderated by Sue McAlister]

[Text] The Government of Vanuatu has decided to establish diplomatic ties with the Government of Libya. This comes at a time when Libya had been condemned by many nations of having sponsored numerous terrorist attacks. There has also been much talk of Libyan support for the more extreme Kanaks fighting for New Caledonia's independence from France. Vanuatu's prime minister, Father Walter Lini, has often taken a more radical stance than the leaders of other countries in the South Pacific, and his latest move is sure to cause controversy.

Radio Australia's Pacific correspondent, Trevor Watson, reports:

[Begin Watson recording] Father Walter Lini has never tried to hide his interest in economic ties with the Soviet Union, his appreciation of Cuba's support during Vanuatu's own struggle for independence, or his sympathy for the Libyan cause. With diplomatic links with Havana long established and feelers out to Moscow, Father Lini has now announced his decision to put informal contacts with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi onto a more formal footing. Speaking in Pidgin, Father Lini declared that his was an independent, nonaligned country and would deal with anyone it wished. If some countries, he said, were troubled by Libya then that was their problem. Indeed, within days of the American air raid on Tripoli, Father Lini dispatched a message of condolence to Col al-Qadhdhafi expressing solidarity with Libya in what he called this critical hour.

An agreement to establish diplomatic ties with Tripoli as many European countries are expelling Libyan diplomats was probably reached during a conference of so-called revolutionary movements hosted by Col al-Qadhdhafi in March. There were more than 300 groups at the conference, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. Father Lini's Vanuatu Party was represented by Vanuatu's foreign minister, Mr Sale Molisa. The Irian Jayan independence movement, the OPM, and a radical Kanak group, the FULK [United Kanak Liberation Front] from New Caledonia, were also in Tripoli for the meeting.

Back in Noumea, FULK leader Yann Uregei claimed that an international fighting force had been formed during the conference, and it may well be prepared to help the Kanak people in their campaign for independence from France. Uregei gave no indication of the type of assistance that Kanaks could expect but for several months now members of his party have been traveling to Libya for unspecified training.

Vanuatu, of course, was granted its independence by the French and British governments in 1980 and has little need for Libya's so-called fighting force. A sense of solidarity with the Libyan people may be one reason to establish diplomatic relations; oil is another. A large proportion of the foreign aid that now flowed into Vanuatu from countries like Australia and Britain flowed straight out again to the Australian-based subsidiaries of the big Western oil companies. Father Lini said that Vanuatu and Libya would begin trading the moment diplomatic links were in place.

Meanwhile, Vanuatu is still waiting for a formal Soviet request for fishing rights within its 200-mile economic zone. Kiribati reached a fishing agreement with Moscow last year worth nearly \$2 million. While Canberra and Washington grow increasingly concerned about South Pacific's renegades making way for Soviet intrusions into the region, tiny island states like Vanuatu are hungry for development assistance even if it has to come from Mr Gorbachev or from the man President Reagan called the mastermind of terrorism. [end recording]

/12858

CSO: 4200/998

AUSTRALIA

HAWKE HOPES FOR 'CONSTRUCTIVE' TIES WITH JAKARTA

BK050920 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, today told parliament his government would continue to try to create a constructive relationship with Indonesia. By any standard of assessment he said the relationship was important. But in making any attempt to improve ties, the government would not accept capricious acts by the Indonesian authorities. Mr Hawke's remarks follow statements he made on commercial television yesterday in which he said the seriousness of his country's present rift with Indonesia could not be understated but he added that Australia would not grovel to preserve a relationship.

Answering a question from the opposition leader, Mr Hawke said his government had addressed the issue of friendly relations with Jakarta from its 1st day of office. At the core of the present problem, Mr Hawke added was the need for Indonesia to accept the different nature of Australian society. Earlier, the opposition claimed that the prime minister's remarks about Indonesia yesterday were contrary to Australia's long-term interests. The opposition leader, Mr Howard, said Australia's relations with Indonesia were critically important and must be based on mutual respect. Mr Howard said the Hawke government had a general disposition to downgrade the importance of members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and this had contributed to the cooling of relations between Jakarta and Canberra. He said Australia must renew its willingness to give the relationship a high priority.

The present strains on the relationship between Jakarta and Canberra spring from the publication by a Sydney newspaper of an article on the finances and business dealings of Indonesia's president, his family, and associates. Indonesia subsequently put a brief ban on Australian tourists visiting Bali without visas and barred two Australian journalists from Bali where they were to cover President Reagan's visit last week.

/12913

CSO: 4200/1001

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

SPOKESMAN ON VANUATU-LIBYA TIES--Australia says that Vanuatu's plan to establish diplomatic relations with Libya should be seen as part of Vanuatu's approach to the Third World. A spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Department in Canberra said Vanuatu had announced its wish to improve relations with many Third World countries. Announcing the decision yesterday, the Prime Minister of Vanuatu, Father Lini, said that after formal links were established he hoped for aid and trade from Libya. The Australian spokesman said Vanuatu as a sovereign nation had every right to make such a move. He said it was possible that the subject would be talked about during the tour of the Pacific by Australia's Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, which begins on Sunday. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 May 86 BK] /12913

RESIDENT AMBASSADOR TO NEPAL--Australia is upgrading its relations with Nepal. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hayden, has announced that Ms Dianne Johnstone will be Australia's first resident ambassador in Katmandu. Mr Hayden says Ms Johnstone's appointment would enhance links between the two countries and assist improving consular services for the growing number of Australian visitors to Nepal. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 6 May 86 BK] /12913

CSO: 4200/1001

INDONESIA

AUSTRALIAN REPORTERS ACCOMPANYING REAGAN BARRED

BK280435 Hong Kong AFP in English 0421 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Sydney, Australia, April 28 (AFP)--Indonesia has barred two Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) journalists travelling with U.S. President Ronald Reagan from accompanying him to Bali, an ABC spokesman said Monday.

The spokesman said they had been prohibited under the blanket ban on Australian journalists following an article in a Sydney newspaper earlier this month about the wealth allegedly amassed by President Suharto's family and friends.

The two Washington-based ABC journalists--radio reporter Jim Middleton and television reporter Richard Palfreyman--had been denied entry to Bali despite representations to the Indonesian Government by Mr. Reagan's staff, the spokesman said.

However it was understood that another two Australian journalists, who both work for non-Australian news organisations, would be allowed into Bali with the presidential press corps.

A number of Australian based journalists also have been refused visas to cover the ASEAN talks.

In Jakarta, observers recalled that other reprisals for the article have included a ban on Australian journalists covering the current Thomas Cup badminton tournament in Jakarta and cancellation of an Australian trip by B. J. Habibie, Indonesian Minister of State for Research and Technology.

Diplomatic sources said that nine Australian journalists had applied for visas to cover the Bali meeting and that all nine applications were rejected.

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CSO: 4200/954

INDONESIA

BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER U YE GAUNG VISITS

Meets with Mokhtar

BK031245 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Indonesia and Burma have agreed to renew and upgrade bilateral cooperation. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said this after meeting with Burmese Foreign Minister U Ye Gaung in Jakarta today. Mokhtar disclosed that Burma welcomes the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea's 8-point peace proposal to solve the Cambodian problem.

On bilateral trade with Burma, Mokhtar said that the current trade balance is in Indonesia's favor because since 1985 Indonesia has stopped importing rice from that country.

Talks with Suharto

BK050748 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 5 May 86

[Excerpt] At his Cendana Road residence in Jakarta this morning, President Suharto received a courtesy call from Burmese Foreign Minister U Ye Gaung, who was accompanied by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja.

Mokhtar later told newsmen that U Ye Gaung had used the visit to introduce himself as the new Burmese foreign minister and to extend a greetings message from the Burmese president to President Suharto.

/12858
CSO: 4213/140

INDONESIA

SUBROTO DISCUSSES EFFECTS OF OPEC PRODUCTION CEILING

BK241329 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0959 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Jakarta, April 24 (ANTARA)--With OPEC's production quota set at 16.3 million barrels of oil per day, Indonesia does not have to cut down its production from its previous national quota of 1.189 million barrels, Mines and Energy Minister Subroto said Thursday.

In fact, he added, Indonesia could raise its production level to 1.2 million barrels per day.

"When OPEC's total quota was 16 million barrels per day in the past, Indonesia got a national quota of 1.189 million barrels. Now that the new OPEC quota of 16.3 million barrels has been agreed on, Indonesia does not have to reduce its oil production. In fact, Indonesia could even increase it up to 1.2 million barrels," Subroto explained to reporters after seeing President Suharto.

The minister voiced his belief that it is the big oil producing countries that should cut down their production to attain the agreed total quota.

The exact distribution of national quotas among the OPEC members is still a problem and will be discussed in the organization's meeting to be held in June, he said. However, prior to a final decision OPEC members have now started to make contacts among themselves to negotiate the matter.

In the OPEC ministerial meeting in Geneva last week no decision was set on the national quotas. It only resolved to set the total quotas of 16.3 million barrels per day for the second and third quarters and probably 17.23 million barrels per day for the fourth quarter of this year.

Three countries, Iran, Libya and Algeria did not approve the above quota. They urged that the quota should be smaller, that is 14 million barrels for the second quarter and 14.5 million barrels for the third.

Replying to questions, Subroto said that the non-OPEC countries would not be able to take advantage of the setting of the quota to 16.3 million barrels, because they have now reached their maximum production level.

He said the agreement on the new quotas was a progress for the organization, however, he added, that the setting of the quota needs to be followed by further coordinated action in the part of the OPEC members.

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

NEW REGIONAL MILITARY COMMANDER--Army Chief of Staff General Rudini installed Major General Ali Geno as new commander of the Bukit Barisan 1st Regional Military Command at a ceremony in Medan on 23 April. [Summary] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 24 Apr 86 p 1 BK] /12858

CSO: 4213/140

MALAYSIA

NEW STRATEGY FOR FIFTH GOVERNMENT PLAN VIEWED

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 22 Mar 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Strategy for the New RML"]

[Text] The economic recession has forced the government to make a number of adjustments in its development strategy and policies for the 5-year plan which will be in effect from the beginning of this year to 1990. It was forecast that the prices of export commodities such as palm oil, petroleum, rubber, tin, and other products would remain unstable. As a result, the state's foreign exchange revenue is dropping. The government, therefore, cannot carry out a liberal 5-year plan as it had in previous years.

It came as no surprise then that in the Malaysian 5-Year Plan (RML) document released by the government to the House of Representatives last night, the Malaysian economy was estimated to grow at an annual rate of about 5 percent. The forecast was based on the assumption that there would be no change in the economic situation. If the situation worsens, and all indexes show that the world economy is moving slowly, there is a good chance that the growth rate will fall below the 5 percent growth rate that has been forecast.

In such a situation, the country clearly should not be burdened with foreign debt to finance the development program. Therefore, a new strategy has been formulated for the implementation period of the RML. The government intends to reduce the foreign debt. Under the RML, the government expects to reduce foreign borrowing to finance development expenditures by 33 percent or \$16.66 billion [Malaysian dollars].

To replace foreign borrowing, domestic loans, especially from sources that will not cause inflation, will be increased in line with requirements to stabilize the debt service ratio at a manageable rate.

In addition to reducing foreign debt, the RML supports the rapid development of domestic activities to create new wealth. Strong pressure will be exerted toward achieving greater capabilities and higher productivity through the better use of available domestic facilities and resources as well as suitable technology.

The rationale behind this new strategy, as explained in the RML, is to make certain that the programs and projects that are to be carried out produce a

high return for the benefit of all the people of this country. To achieve this target, more pressure undoubtedly should be applied to raising further the current level of skills and productivity in all ranks of workers, in both the public as well as in the private sectors.

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CSO: 4213/132

MALAYSIA

CAMPAIGN TO ATTRACT UNEMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR REPORTED

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 27 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Delaila Hussain: "Estate Facilities To Be Improved; Campaign To Attract the Unemployed"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Wednesday [26 March]--The government will be launching a campaign to improve the basic facilities on estates in the near future to attract more of the unemployed and fill 10,000 jobs in the agricultural sector.

Datuk Lee Kim Sai, labor minister, informed BERITA HARIAN of this important step because labor in general shows little interest in working in the agricultural field.

He said the government has decided it will not employ foreign workers but rather will offer job opportunities available to domestic workers.

"However, this policy may have to be reviewed and foreign workers may continue to be employed if the people do not fill these vacancies."

Changed Attitude Needed

The attempt to fill vacancies in the agricultural sector requires a changed attitude on the part of unemployed workers because the Labor Ministry can only determine which job opportunities exist and restore them to those who are ready to take them.

In this connection, the minister will visit all the estates in the country to observe the living conditions of those who work in that sector.

He feels that the campaigns which will be launched are important because of the various allegations received to date about the unsatisfactory basic facilities available on those estates which have caused domestic workers to lose interest in entering this sector.

By law, he said, employers are required to prepare enough basic facilities so that their workers live in reasonable comfort.

"Therefore, the campaign will stress efforts to improve the living conditions of the estate workers and will not stress wage increases," he added.

The government will also supervise the activities of foreign workers who are brought into the country to fill the vacancies in certain sectors, especially on the estates.

With regard to workers released in the private sector, Datuk Lee said the Released Workers Reconciliation Committee in his ministry had definitely ascertained that rather serious unemployment situations exist in seven states, namely, Perak, Selangor, Pulau Pinang, Sarawak, Pahang, Johor, and Negeri Sembilan.

As of 31 December, he said, 43,844 workers had been released in various sectors.

Seven States

According to a report submitted to the Cabinet by that committee 3 weeks ago, the highest number of released workers occurred in Perak, that is, 10,120 persons were released, most of them from the mining, lumbering, and wood processing as well as textile industries.

In Selangor, 6,518 workers were released, 5,550 in Pulau Pinang, the majority of whom worked in the electronics and textile sectors, 4,790 in Sarawak, 3,466 in Johor, 2,769 in Negeri Sembilan, and 4,402 in Pahang Darulmakmur.

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CSO: 4213/132

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

CLAIM TO SABAH PRESSED--Manila, 2 May (AFP)--A Philippine Sultanate is to seek the help of the United Nations and international courts in pursuing its claim to the Malaysian state of Sabah, the Philippine News Agency (PNA) reported here Friday. Rajah Muda (crown prince) Esmail Kiram of the Moslem Sultanate of Sulu in the southern Philippines told PNA that Sultan Jamalul Kiram III's proprietary rights and sovereignty over the oil- and timber-rich East Malaysian state were "perpetual." The sultan's brother and heir to the Sultanate reportedly warned the Philippine Government that "appeasing our Moslem neighbors"--meaning Malaysia--would endanger a lasting peace in the region. The Philippines laid claim to Sabah in 1962, before Malaysia obtained its independence from the Britain, on the grounds that the territory was part of the Philippines because it was originally owned by the Sultan of Sulu. Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel last month said Manila was prepared to discuss the case with Kuala Lumpur, which argues that the Sultan's claim is unsubstantiated. Previous Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos verbally withdrew Manila's claim in 1977, but the withdrawal was never formalized. The Sultan of Brunei ceded the territory to the Sultan of Sulu in the 14th century. The Sultan of Sulu subsequently leased to British businessmen, and the state became part of Malaysia when it gained independence. /Text/ /Hong Kong AFP in English 0718 GMT 2 May 86 HK/ 12228

CURFEW IN BALING RELAXED--The 1930-to-0500 curfew, imposed in the controlled area of Mukim Siong in Baling after the Memali incident, will be relaxed for 3½ hours from tomorrow until 14 June. The new curfew period is from 2300 to 0500. Kedah-Perlis chief police officer (Zulkifli Ahmad) said in a statement that the curfew was relaxed in view of fasting month and the Id al-Fitr holiday. /Text/ /Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 7 May 86 BK/ 12228

CSO: 4200/1004

PHILIPPINES

LABOR MINISTER ADDRESSES EUROPEAN BUSINESSMEN

HK300137 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Labor Minister Augusto S. Sanchez, under attack from the local and American business communities for the past weeks, is urging European businessmen to take a more aggressive stance and give their American and Japanese counterparts a "run for their money."

"I would like to assure you that the government is not averse to stiffer competition among you," Sanchez told the European Chamber of Commerce last week. He gave this encouragement to European investors even as he noted that the U.S. and Japan "concededly hog a larger share of foreign investments in this country."

Consolidated European investments represent some 25 percent of the total foreign capital in the country, dwarfed only by American and Japanese equity, according to the labor minister.

While Sanchez stressed that the new government is for treating all foreign businessmen as equals, he pointed out that the interest of the Filipino must come first.

"We encourage European investors to take a more aggressive business stance and give American and Japanese businessmen a run for their money but this, as in all things, must be on the Filipino people's terms," Sanchez said.

In the opening of his prepared speech, Sanchez raised the hope that the European businessmen--through the chamber--would be "more discerning than your American counterparts," who have criticized many of his statements.

Sanchez also assailed the manner by which the government of deposed President Marcos allowed a select group of foreign businessmen to have an "incentive's heyday" which is described as "unprecedented in Philippine business history."

For example, he said, investment areas previously available only to Filipino citizens were opened to foreign nationals. Various tax and import requirements were also relaxed to accommodate foreign capital, leaving little room for local capitalist to maneuver and match foreign competition, Sanchez said.

Labor laws were also fashioned to keep a "docile workforce" and keep wages below the desirable level, he added. "Mr Marcos more than bent over backward to stimulate the inflow of foreign capital. And what did he get from doing all that?" Sanchez asked.

Answering his question, Sanchez said that once Marcos saw a rich investment area, he demanded as a precondition for the establishment of foreign business the surrender of a substantial share of stocks to him or to his "crony." This was what made the former president a "very wealthy man," Sanchez said.

Labor and management can now expect a "better deal" from the new government, the labor minister said. The "oppressive and repressive labor laws" under Marcos will have to go, he said.

Sanchez also said the government's wage fixing mechanism will undergo a "serious review and examination," with an eye to limiting government intervention in the wage fixing process. "The increase in strikes called due to wage-related issues clearly shows labor's repugnance to government intervention in wage determination," he said.

Asked by BUSINESS DAY after his speech if he expects additional criticism from the American/Philippine business communities with his call to the European investors, Sanchez said: "What's wrong with that? That's the spirit of free enterprise. Let them (criticize)."

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CSO: 4200/964

PHILIPPINES

MANILA EVENING POST SUPPORTS LABOR MINISTER

HK011527 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 30 Apr 86 p 4

/Editorial: "The Sanchez Controversy"/

/Text/ Ever since his appointment as minister of labor, former Batasan member, Augusto Sanchez has been the object of criticism from all sectors. The controversial Minister Sanchez, perhaps next only to his colleague, Nene Pimentel, does not seem able to do anything right at the moment.

Yet one may ask, what has Mr Sanchez done or said to deserve such treatment. Is it his ideas on profitsharing? His outspoken criticism against greedy multinational corporations? Or his instructions to the NLRC /National Labor Relations Council/ that decisions against labor must be reviewed by him?

Now comes a news item saying even the American undersecretary of state for political affairs, Michael Armacost, has seen fit to "advise" the Aquino government to rein in or put a muzzle on Mr Sanchez. Sure enough, Mr Sanchez has now begun to backtrack from some of his statements or sing a different tune. And to the disappointment of the journalistic elite, he did not show up at the recent Kapihan /coffeeshop/ forum.

Yet, when one closely analyzes the statements of Mr Sanchez, he is saying really nothing wrong or new. Many of his views were said before, even by past ministers of labor. What after all is wrong with profitsharing if the company can afford it? We are sure that all multinational corporations can afford to share their profits. The same can be said of many closed corporations.

The observations made on multinational corporations are likewise correct. If they are not making money, they wouldn't be here. Worse, officers of these multinationals even engage in domestic politics. They even tell our government officials what to do. Can't our officials do the same towards them? Is it possible that Mr Armacost's statement was solicited by the American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines? After all, the American Chamber has been known to interfere in most of our political processes.

As for his prolabor stance, we should not be too critical. After all, he is the minister of labor. Capital already has Ongpin, Concepcion, Fernandez, Estanislao and Jayme in government.

Our advice is for Mr Sanchez to stop talking but to do what he has to do.

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CSO: 4200/976

PHILIPPINES

DAILY ASKS EXPLANATION ON 'SILENCING OF SANCHEZ'

HK291555 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 29 Apr 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Was Mr Sanchez Reined In?"]

[Text] There was something peculiar about the absence yesterday of Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez at the weekly Kapihan sa Manila [Manila Coffeeshop], despite a firm commitment to attend the weekly breakfast forum. Many regulars of the Kapihan have long wanted to ask him about his recent actuations and statements which have been seen to be sharply divisive.

The explanation offered by the moderator was that Sanchez had been prevailed upon not to show up, lest he once again embarrass the government with quotable but unauthorized quotes, like his categorical statement that he is "pro-labor." If this is correct, then so be it. Kapihan organizers cannot really insist, and if it is a Malacanang policy to first subject its ministers to briefings so that their press statements are sanitized, then again, so be it. This is, after all, a government that is run without checks and balances, and it can always justify any act by invoking Proclamation No 3, which clothes it with omnipotent powers.

What is alarming, however, is the timing of the muzzling of Minister Sanchez with the publication of "unusually candid" statements of former U.S. Ambassador Michael Armacost, now undersecretary of state for political affairs, on U.S. policy, especially as it pertains to the Philippines.

Armacost singled out Minister Sanchez, saying he was "apprehensive that the labor minister is attacking multinationals, endorsing strikes and favoring the leftist union KMU [Kilusang Mayo Uno--May 1st Movement] ... (while) discouraging investments the Philippines needs at this point."

Armacost then added: "Maybe they've got to rein Mr Sanchez in or get him to change his policy views."

Apparently, the advisers of President Aquino have reined Sanchez in. Will they also change his views?

We hope that the silencing of Sanchez did not come with the signal of Washington, D.C., and that the hand of coincidence should be obvious. But whatever it is, Kapihan regulars--and, eventually, the reading public--deserve an explanation.

PHILIPPINES

CONCERNED CITIZENS' POLITICAL GROUP FORMED IN LAGUNA

HK290653 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 Apr 86 p 25

[Article by Momoy Cardenas]

[Text] Cabuyao, Laguna--A new organization which could be a potent political force in Laguna was formed here during the meeting last Sunday of former provincial and municipal officials led by ex-Vice Governor Rodolfo Tingzon.

Called "Ang Konsensiya ng Laguna" (Angkla), the new group has for its main concern the mobilization of concerned citizens of Laguna to accelerate the growth and stability of the province.

Angkla is anchored on the principles of sincere leadership, concern for the protection of human rights, respect for law and authority, promotion of peace and unity.

It will always keep its door open for civic-spirited individuals, and forge alliances with any political and social groups whose primordial objective is to work for the good and welfare of the Lagunenses.

Among the founders of Angkla are former Mayors Cesar Dizon of San Pablo City, Felicisimo Vierneza of San Pedro, Miguelito Limaco of Binan, Enrique Bautista of Santa Cruz, Nicanor Alcasabas of Cabuyao, Roberto Gonzales of Santa Rosa, Lorenzo Meneses Jr. of Los Banos, Querubin Relova of Pila, Vicente Mercado of Lumban, Gerardo Kabamalan of Kalayaan, Bruno Ramos of Bay, Corbelio Calabig of Paete, Vicente Pahutan of Victoria, Adelina Gabatan of Pagsanjan, Romulo Cuento of Nagcarlan, Glicerio Perena of Cavinti, Melecio Arban of Rizal, Amando Valsorable of Famy, Eustaquio Alvis of Santa Maria, and ex-Vice Mayors Daniel Fandino Jr. of Alaminos and Isagani Reodica of Magdalena.

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CSO: 4200/964

PHILIPPINES

RISK ANALYSIS CITES LACK OF FISCAL POLICY, PUBLIC SUSPICIONS

HK260441 Hong Kong AFP in English 0433 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Hong Kong, April 26 (AFP)--The Philippines' future is by no means rosy, according to a survey released here, which cites such problems as a lack of fiscal policy and possible tensions within the new government of Corazon Aquino.

"The real danger is that the Aquino government has no real fiscal policy in sight," said the survey published this week by the Hong Kong-based private group the Political and Economic Risk Consultancy Ltd. Unless tax measures are introduced, other methods of funding the Philippines' 25 billion dollar foreign debt would be counter-productive, it said.

The survey, pointing to increased political stability following the overthrow of President Ferdinand Marcos in February, said that "our assessment of the near- and medium-term risk for the Philippines has improved considerably." But it warned that the country was still "a relatively high-risk area."

Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez and Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, key figures in the effort to restructure the ailing economy, will be under public scrutiny, the analysts said. "The public's suspicion, no matter how dubious or invalid," is that they "might in reality still have hidden ties with the discredited Marcos regime."

But the "man to watch" is Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, a loyal Marcos supporter until he led the revolt which installed Mrs Aquino as president. The report said that he could "make a dash for power" to protect his assets, under threat as the government moves to sequester money allegedly amassed illegally by Mr Marcos and his associates. "It should be remembered that Minister Enrile figures prominently in the hidden wealth scandal," the survey said, and at the same time "certain Aquino personnel will not forget" his role as a member of the Marcos military establishment.

The survey also said that the Philippines would not be able to repay its foreign loans unless the economy grew faster than 6.31 percent a year. "Right now, this is asking for the impossible," the risk consultants said. The Philippine economy registered an estimated 3.5 to four percent negative growth in 1985, with one to 1.5 percent positive growth predicted for 1986.

"At the moment, no real economic policy initiatives are being taken" the survey warned. It said the government was busy trying to unravel the confused situation it inherited.

PHILIPPINES

ARRESTED GERMANS SUSPECTED AS LINKS TO MARCOS 'MOLES'

HK221535 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 22 Apr 86 pp 1, 6

/Article by Victor Sallorano/

/Text/ Deposed President Marcos has several well-placed "moles" in the Aquino government and they were supposed to have been contacted by two German nationals, Peter Koppenhoeper and Ulve Oehlke, arrested earlier at the Manila International Airport (MIA).

Members of an intelligence section of the armed forces of the Philippines are now searching for these moles or spies, who the military believes have vital information about the "structural weaknesses" of the Aquino government.

"National security is at stake in this case and the military will try to resolve the matter as soon as possible," said a reliable source in the armed forces.

Koppenhoeper and Oehlke, who are now being closely guarded by military intelligence agents, contacted Marcos earlier this month in Honolulu, offering their services to "bring out the information from the Philippines to Hawaii for \$5 million," the source said.

Out of the \$5 million, however, they will only get 20 percent or \$1 million, while the \$4 million will pay the services of the moles.

Oehlke and Koppenhoeper were arrested by a team of "vigilante" operatives, led by one Col Romeo Cruz (PD /Philippine Constabulary/ ret.), who invoked the name of the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG). The PCGG, however, denied it had anything to do with the MIA operation of Cruz's team.

The (the Germans) were then taken by Cruz to the PCGG, who in turn referred the Germans to the military.

At this moment, the military has clamped a news blackout on the case, pending interrogation of the Germans.

Meanwhile, the German Embassy in Manila has kept mum about the detention of their compatriots. The source said that the military will definitely have something to announce, but only after the case has been cracked.

A slight commotion occurred Friday night at the MIA after Cruz's team arrested the Germans. It seems that the Aviation Security Command (Avsecom) wanted to have jurisdiction over and custody of the foreigners, who were apprehended at the departure area as they were about to board the 8 pm PAL /Philippine Air Lines/ flight to Honolulu.

The military is also looking into the possibility of "an international spy ring being used by Marcos to put him back in power," a source said.

"Our national situation is now fraught with social agitation that some people may be taking advantage of for their own vested interests," he said.

He further explained that the growing social unrest in Metropolitan Manila may even be "artificial in nature" and fomented by people who have reasons to hate the new government.

Cruz who earlier stated that Marcos has an army of foreign mercenaries deployed in the country could not be reached.

He disappeared after the military took the Germans into their custody.

The source added that the military intelligence service issued a receipt to Cruz for the Germans, that the foreigners were handed over in good physical condition.

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CSO: 4200/976

PHILIPPINES

JAPANESE GROUP VIEWS 'FEUDALISTIC' LEGACY IN NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

HK291547 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Apr 86 p 22

/Article by Teodoro Y. Montelbano/

/Text/ The legacy of a feudalistic structure remains largely unchanged in Negros Occidental. A delegation of the Japanese Committee for Negros Campaign (JCNC) made this assessment after a 5-day visit to the province recently.

The delegation was made up of representatives of Catholic, Protestant and Buddhist communities as well as citizens' movements in Japan. Headed by Bishop Aloysius Nobuo Soma of Nagoya, JCNC members visited haciendas and slum settlements, a communal farm tilled by sugar workers and loaned by the owner, an agricultural experiment project operated by a basic Christian community /BBC/ /as published/ group, and hospitals. The group spent one night talking with sugar workers. After the Negros visit, JCNC said it will help the Aquino government and the private sector in Negros embark on self-reliance projects with an initial funding of Y5 million (about \$250,000).

The group also promised to lobby with the Diet (parliament) for direct foreign aid to private development entities.

"Desperate" was how the group described the continuing crisis in Negros. The delegation, however, was impressed by the way workers were coping creatively with their lot, despite the many obstacles.

Prominent among the major impediments is the feudal culture which Soma observed still exists particularly in the countryside.

"We were shown the very extensive landholdings of a few landlords. Some of our hosts (which included the National Federation of Sugar Workers /NFSW/ provincial chapter) told us several of the big landowners still have their private armies intact," Soma said.

To a large extent some big landowners were hesitant to lend a portion of their idle land for workers to cultivate for daily food consumption, according to members of the group.

"This, despite the fact that many existing haciendas in the province, we understand, are not being utilized fully by the hacenderos for lack of operational funds because sugar prices are still low and proceeds from last seasons production have not been fully paid," said Prof Douglas Lummis, a delegation member who teaches at Tokyo's Tsuda College.

Lummis and the other members of the group said they were appalled by the widespread poverty in the province.

Rev Tetsuro Odori, chairperson of the Japan Committee on Japanese-Philippine Relations, related how he felt when the group visited the malnutrition ward of the Western Visayas Regional Hospital in Bacolod City. "It was shocking; and the situation, so desperate" that the sight of the malnourished children "brought tears in our eyes," he said.

Still, there was a feeling of hope amidst the gloomy conditions prevailing in Negros, Soma said. The bishop particularly commended the NFSW for teaching workers how to plant crops other than sugar and to engage in other income-generating activities like livestock raising.

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CSO: 4200/976

PHILIPPINES

MOVE FOR CORDILLERA AUTONOMY REPORTED

HK291537 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 28 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

/Article by Roy S. De Guzman/

/Text/ Bontoc 25 Apr--The proposal for an autonomous Cordillera region, if favorably acted upon by the Aquino Administration, could end decades of armed resistance by tribesmen in the area who constitute majority of the Communist led guerrillas operating in the Norther Luzon mountain ranges.

"I see no reason for continued resistance if autonomy is granted in accordance with the demands of our people," said William Claver, officer-in-charge /OIC/ of Kalinga-Apayao Province and staunch advocate for autonomy.

Claver expressed these views in a talk with newsmen shortly after the sixth annual celebration of Cordillera Day, held yearly in commemoration of the death of Macli-ing Dulag, Kalinga tribal leader allegedly murdered by government soldiers in 1980.

Claver said the New People's Army (NPA) in the Cordillera is made up mostly of tribesmen--from 80 to 95 percent--who joined the dissident movement in their hope of establishing a regional autonomous government "where in the rights of the oppressed are protected against any form of racial discrimination."

The NPA in the area gained widespread publicity when, 4 years ago, Fr Conrado Balweg, SVD came out in the open to declare that he had joined the rebel movement. He led attacks directed against government soldiers since then.

The priest, recent reports indicate, has been expelled from the NPA for various organizational reasons although most people here believe that Balweg "remains clean."

The Kalinga OIC said he believes many of the NPAs will lay down their arms and opt for peace when the question of autonomy for the Cordilleras is finally resolved.

Claver said the leaders of the Cordillera People's Alliance (CPA)--the organization leading the struggle for autonomy--will have an audience with Aquino tomorrow.

"The autonomy issue will certainly be discussed," he said.

The CPA has proposed that some form of limited autonomy be granted for the Cordillera region--covering specific areas in the provinces of Benguet, Abra, Ifugao, Mountain Province and Kalinga-Apayao.

If ever granted autonomy, the CPA proposes the creation of a separate Cordillera legislative body representing all sectors and under a regional government headed by Cordillera leaders.

Fr Patricio Gygyuyon, CPA vice chairman, told newsmen here that should the autonomous government be established, the multinational corporations operating in the affected places will still be allowed to operate, provided they share their profits with the autonomous government.

Gygyuyon also said that they hope to limit, if not totally eradicate, the excessive exploitation of natural resources in the Cordillera region.

He expressed optimism that the Aquino government will grant their demands, even as he said that they shall "pursue to the end" the fight for self-determination and independence of the Cordillera people.

The militant priest further noted that the autonomy idea has caught fire, affecting even the people of Pampanga and Ilocos Norte aside from the still unresolved 20-year-old secessionist movement in Southern Philippines.

"The reorganization of the government structure, I hope," Gygyuyon added, "will lead to some form of federal government."

Proposals for autonomy have been opposed by key government leaders, including Vice President and Foreign Affairs Minister Salvador Laurel.

The proposal for the autonomy of the Cordillera region--with a population of about 860,000--was first made at the 1971 Constitutional Convention.

The constitution, as originally drafted, provided for Cordillera autonomy. But it was soon withdrawn when so-called "foreign-interest groups" urged for its removal in the charter.

On the autonomy proposal even leaders of the leftist bloc have expressed reservations. Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) founding chairman Jose Ma Sison, in a statement of support for the Cordillera cause, expressed this in a message: "I favor autonomy for the Cordillera region but under a revolutionary unitary government."

The sixth Macli-ing celebration was marked by overnight dancing in the streets, a day-long program of speeches and cultural presentations, and a morning march around the Bontoc municipality.

"Macli-ing Dulag's death did not lead to the intimidation of our people but instead served to unite us towards the fulfillment of a just order--where the Cordillera people reign supreme over their own land," a CPA officer said.

A government representative, Atty Fausto Lingating who is deputy minister for the Office of Muslim Affairs and Cultural Communities (OMACC), said his office supports the Cordillera people's stand for regional autonomy.

The CPA wants the autonomy-seeking forces to also be represented in the Constitutional Commission which the president is about to convene, saying "this is vital if the real sentiments of our people are to be heard."

Majority of those seeking autonomy reside in the mountainous provinces and municipalities along the Cordillera ranges, an area considered "quite explosive" due to the insurgency problem. It is also the only region where Aquino gained a wide margin over the deposed President Marcos during the last elections in the so-called Solid North.

When Marcos' government embarked on an "economic development drive" in the Cordillera during the mid-1970's, a number of projects--like the Chico River Dam--infuriated tribespeople.

Dulag led the tribesmen's protest over the river dam project, which led to his brutal death in April 1980.

"The struggle continues," seems to be the declaration of around 2,000 Cordillera people who trooped to Bontoc in memory of their fallen martyr and hero.

An optimistic future has been predicted by Domin-Ung Manzano, Sagada tribal leader. Following local custom, he read a slaughtered pig's entrails and forecast the events that may take place in the future.

"The evil one is gone," he said. "It will be good for the Cordillera when the visitors come."

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CSO: 4200/976

PHILIPPINES

GROUP URGING ARMY PULLOUT INFILTRATED BY NPA

HK290659 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 27 Apr 86 p 11

/Text/ A Kalinga-Apayao factfinding and medical mission which recommended pullout of an army battalion from Flora town, lower Apayao, for alleged rampant violations of human rights was recently confirmed infiltrated by four members of the New People's Army (NPA).

The current containment drive of the 54th Infantry Battalion of the 5th ID /Infantry Division/ in the area has severely deprived the local units of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the NPA, access to a veritable rice granary and a tactically well suited terrain for insurgency training and group formation, it was reported to Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fidel V. Ramos.

The mission which recommended to President Corazon Aquino the military pullout, was reportedly composed of Manila and Apayao-based human rights groups organized to investigate charges of violation of human rights such as torture, illegal detention, arson, looting, salvaging, hamletting, and forced recruitment in the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHIDF).

The complaints were allegedly made by two residents of Barangay Sta Maria, Flora Town, whose identities were withheld, who reportedly slipped out of the military encampment and walked for 4 days to Tuguegarao, Cagayan to report to the Social Action Center (SAC) and Task Force Detainees-Tuguegarao (TFD).

The charges, however, were belied by the residents of areas affected, according to the military report. In one instance, Barangay and other local sociocivic leaders petitioned for the retention of the military group in the area for their security and protection, the report said.

The 17-men factfinding and medical mission visited Lower Apayao areas 12-16 March, took photographs, talked to the residents and dispensed medicine and medical care. They also asked the residents who received the medical assistance to acknowledge receipt by signing papers, according to the residents.

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CSO: 4200/976

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL VIEWS ISSUES OF BALI ASEAN MEETING

HK301413 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 29 Apr 86 p 4

/Editorial: "Reagan and the ASEAN"/

/Text/ These past 2 days, the six member-nations ASEAN have been meeting in Bali, Indonesia, with foreign ministers of each member-nation in attendance. To make the event more newsworthy, the American President, Ronald Reagan, has been fit to pay a visit. However one looks at it, the ASEAN meeting, if one reviews their agenda, will concern itself mostly with what the United States has in mind.

On the agenda are American concerns like security matters related to Soviet power in Asia and the Pacific, international terrorism, and the problem of Kampuchea. In economic matters, the direction is towards protectionism and U.S. foreign assistance.

Vice President and concurrent Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel is in Bali to represent the Philippines where he will surely meet the American President. "I will merely listen," Laurel has said. What we fear is that he may just listen to instructions and obey them. After all, the Philippines is once more the "baby" of the Americans.

There are many ticklish issues in the Bali conference which may give us trouble in the future. The Kampuchean problem, for one. There are diplomatic relations between the Philippines and Vietnam. We also maintain cordial relations with the Soviet Union. Hence it would be inappropriate if we are to be asked to sign a communique which includes a condemnation of the Soviet Government's military and security policy in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Philippine claim to Sabah is another issue. It is suggested that Mr Laurel should refrain from conducting a serious negotiation on it in the next 2 days. A controversial issue like the Sabah claim cannot just go away after 2 day's talk. The complications need time and thought.

Just the same, we wish Mr Laurel's Bali visit much success.

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PHILIPPINES

BOHOL OFFICIALS PROTEST TROOP STATIONING

HK291549 Manila THE NEW HERALD in English 29 Apr 86 p 11

/Article by Eric Gallego/

/Text/ Tagbilaran City--Governor-designate Victor de La Serna and city mayor Dan N. Lim have jointly expressed their strong objections over the assignments of one battalion of Army Scout Rangers here.

In separate letters to the Regional United Command, both local officials expressed their desire to be given the first chance to solve the insurgency problem of Bohol before taking any military solution. "Insurgency in Bohol is not as serious as perceived by the military authorities," they said. "Assigning one battle-tested combat troop here could only create a big problem than we have at hand," they said.

De La Serna said, "Bohol remains as the most peaceful province in the country and Boholanos the most peaceful loving people. Local officials should be given an opportunity first to confront the problem before anything else."

Both local officials reportedly received full support from the people in the province for trimming down government excess personnel and gave a 10 percent across-the-board increase of salaries for retained and necessary employees.

The local officials have also been praised by the people for working for the release of seven political detainees after they took over as designate OICs in their respective offices.

Lim and De La Serna have waged an all-out campaign against plunderers of natural resources and illegal fishing. "These people who rape our mangrove areas and engage in trawl fishing are committing crimes against humanity," they said.

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CSO: 4200/976

PHILIPPINES

CONSTABULARY CHIEF REPORTS ON 'LOOSE' FIREARMS

HK011531 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 1 May 86 p 2

/Article by T.F. Oriano/

/Text/ There are still 93,794 loose and unauthorized firearms in the possession of individuals, private armies and insurgents, the PC-INP /Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police/ reported yesterday.

Brig Gen Renato de Villa, PC chief, said in a command conference that he had ordered a town-by-town accounting of recovered loose and illegally-issued firearms upon instruction of Gen Fidel V. Ramos, AFP /Armed Forces of the Philippines/ chief of staff.

Maj Cris Maralit, PC-INP spokesman, said the conference was first command meeting called by de Villa with all regional commanders, including that of the National Capital Command (Cap-Com), attending.

De Villa said the drive against loose and unauthorized firearms has netted a total of 5,800 firearms which were confiscated and collected from 1 January to 21 April 1986.

The PC chief said 50 percent of the total seized firearms or 5,794 firearms were accounted after the February revolution.

De Villa ordered an intensified nationwide collection of these firearms because "less than 50 percent of the firearms in the hands of private armies and war-lords has been collected so far."

Statistics showed that as of 31 March, a total of 131 private armies are reported to be still in operation in various parts of the country. These groups, it was learned, possess an estimated 8,700 firearms.

De Villa said that although some of the leaders of these private armies have held the country or neutralized by government forces, there is a belief that some groups are still intact and well-armed and should be the target of continuous police operations.

He also instructed all PC field commanders at the meeting to intensify their campaign against organized and syndicated crime groups.

He told them that as of 31 March 1986 a total of 1,825 such groups have been identified nationwide and collectively have the strength of 9,000 members with some 21,000 firearms. Most of these groups are located in Metro Manila and in Regions 3, 4 and 6.

In another directive, de Villa also ordered all PC-INP personnel to stop using recovered and impounded vehicles which were either carnapped or used in the commission of crimes.

He said this malpractice exists because of tolerance of some unit commanders who justify this gross malpractice with the "shallow reason that the vehicle owners themselves allowed such use or under the guise of augmenting or increasing the mobility of the unit.

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CSO: 4200/976

PHILIPPINES

COPRA BANS LIFTED, 7 FIRMS TO EXPORT \$7 MILLION

HK290831 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 24 Apr 86 p 7

[Text] Seven firms are set to export 39,500 metric tons of copra worth about \$7 million following the government's lifting last month of the four-year ban on copra exportation.

Philippine Coconut Authority [PCA] Administration and Agriculture Deputy Minister Oscar Santos said yesterday that seven trading firms have already notified the PCA of a total of 13 perfected contracts for copra exports to South Korea, Japan, Taiwan and several European countries.

Davao Wesscom Trading Corp., CNO enterprises and Picom International Co. have started loading a total of 5,100 metric tons Santos said. CNO started loading an initial 1,100 metric tons to South Korea.

Four other companies will export 34,400 tons to Japan, Taiwan, South Korea and Europe.

Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra Jr. said earlier that the lifting of the ban, which was implemented in 1982, was in line with President Aquino's campaign commitment to dismantle all government-backed monopolies, including the reported coconut monopoly-monopsony enjoyed by her cousin, ex-Ambassador Eduardo Cojuangco Jr.

The lifting of the ban, he said, is expected to create an aggressive local market which will jack up copra prices by an estimated 50 centavos per kilo from last month's pl.80. He added that copra prices have increased to an average of P2 a kilo a few weeks after the ban was lifted.

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CSO: 4200/964

PHILIPPINES

GOVERNMENT EXCESS RICE IMPORTS FROM INDONESIA

HK301447 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Apr 86 p 3

/Text/ The government will return excess rice imports from Indonesia following a report that rice production for this year will increase by 11 percent, agriculture official disclosed.

Rice imports last year, according to earlier reports, may have exceeded the 400,000-metric ton limit imposed by the cabinet of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos. According to sources, total rice imports last year reached at least 500,000 metric tons or 100,000 metric tons over the limit.

"We should not have imported that much," Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra said, "considering that 400,000 metric tons of the imported rice are still in stock. We should have imported only about 100,000 metric tons."

Last year's imports came from Indonesia, Thailand, China and the United States. The excess 100,000 metric tons came from Indonesia last September, according to a REUTERS wire report from Jakarta.

Although National Food Authority (NFA) officials then denied that there was a shipment from Indonesia, other sources from the food agency said the 100,000 metric tons from Indonesia did arrive and were reflected in the NFA books as procurement from Iloilo.

Deputy Minister Carlos Dominguez said the excess rice imports will be returned to Indonesia by October. He said the contract for the rice imports stipulates that the imports can be paid in cash, in kind or can be returned by the Philippine Government.

The decision to return the imports was reached after it was projected that palay production will increase by 11 percent by the end of crop year 1985-1986 this June.

"The 11 percent increase over last year's production is not necessarily good news," Mitra said. He explained that right now, self-sufficiency in rice has already been attained.

The 11 percent increase is still manageable at this point, but if this happens on an annual basis, "it could create problems for us," he said.

"The moment we achieve a surplus, we will not know what to do with it. We cannot export it, the world market rate is only P2 per kilo while we buy (palay) at P3.50 per kilo," Mitra said.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MAF) last week reported that palay production is estimated to reach 182 million cavans by the end of June, reflecting an increase of 11 percent from the previous crop year's production of 164 million cavans.

MAF sources said it was actually estimated that total production will reach 187 million cavans but considering post harvest losses and the lack of post harvest facilities, it was projected that actual production would only reach 182 million cavans.

The problem of inadequate post harvest facilities is another concern if rice production continues to increase substantially. This is one reason, Mitra said, that traders and millers are now being tapped to assist in rice procurement through the quedan financing program of the government.

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CSO: 4200/976

PHILIPPINES

18-MONTH ECONOMIC PLAN STRESSES GROWTH

HK290821 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 23 Apr 86 p 7

[Article by Rosa Ocampo]

[Text] The Philippine Government is requesting for higher ceilings on all the monetary and fiscal targets under the new 18-month economic program being worked out with the International Monetary Fund.

Central Bank officials told MALAYA that the new program will emphasize "economic growth." The previous adjustment program emphasized austerity as a means of arresting inflation, unstable exchange rate, and high balance of payments deficit.

These basic problems are already under control. With the economic adjustment period seemingly over, relaxed monetary and fiscal ceilings are expected "to motivate the business sector to invest and improve production."

During the last two years, the private sector was discouraged by austerity measures dictated by the adjustment program that allowed high interest rates, increased taxes, limited government spending, and tight control of monetary aggregates.

The Philippines overshot the quarterly targets on the reserve money level, net international reserve, and budget deficit, among other things.

The new economic program is targeting a growth of 1.5 to two percent for 1986 from last year's negative 3.95 percent.

The IMF is also concerned about the revision of the 1986 national budget which will be presented by Budget Minister Alberto Romulo.

The Fund has allowed the adoption of a new economic program after it cut short the operations of the standby credit arrangement expiring June 30.

The Philippines failed to meet most of the monetary targets it has committed to foreign creditors as stipulated in the agreement.

/12712

CSO: 4200/964

PHILIPPINES

ONGPIN REPORTS \$600 TO \$700 MILLION LOAN SECURED

BK190608 Manila PNA in English 0355 GMT 19 Apr 86

/Text/ Manila, 19 Apr (PNA)--Several foreign governments, including the United States and Japan, the country's major official creditors, have committed to extend from 600 to 700 million U.S. dollars in new money to the Philippines to prop up its ailing economy.

Central Bank /CB/ officials said the commitment was contained in a telex message sent here by Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin from New York. Ongpin said there are strong indications that about 600 to 700 million U.S. dollars was forthcoming from official sources.

The finance minister said the new loans from the foreign governments will carry concessional terms. Concessional loans usually carry an interest rate of only about 2 to 3 percent and are payable over a period of not less than 10 years.

CB officials also said that Ongpin told the advisory committee in New York that it is the decision of the Philippine Government to cooperate with foreign creditors. Ongpin, in his message said the Philippine Government intends to maintain its good relationship with its lenders.

Ongpin, together with CB Governor Jose B. Fernandez, left recently for United States to attend a joint meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. They also met with foreign creditor banks to renegotiate the country's foreign debts.

While in New York, the two officials signed with the banks restructuring agreements covering the remaining portion of the restructurable debt of the public sector. An extension of the 3-billion U.S. dollar trade facility due to expire in December this year was also negotiated successfully with the banks.

Ongpin and Fernandez will arrive shortly and will meet with a team from the IMF who is here to review the country's performance under the IMF standby credit arrangement.

/12228

CSO: 4200/976

PHILIPPINES

COMMISSION INVESTIGATES TELEPHONE COMPANY

HK230521 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 22 Apr 86 p 8

[Article by Geselle J. Militante]

[Text] The task force of the Presidential Commission on Good Government investigating Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co. [PLDT] said the company has long engaged in "technical dollar salting" operations maneuvered by a handful of key officers who will soon face criminal charges.

Task force chairman Louie Sison said documents show PLDT has been violating Central Bank regulations on remittances of foreign exchange and placement of time deposits.

Citing bank statements, Sison said PLDT has been depositing its monthly foreign exchange earnings with Citibank in New York for at least three months before remitting them to the Philippines.

A Central Bank regulation requires all foreign exchange earnings to be remitted by a company within 15 days from receipt, he said.

PLDT's foreign exchange earnings are not reflected in its books and have never been subjected to audit, Sison said.

"Their accounting firm never asked for proof. They have been taking PLDT's word alone for entry into the company statements," he said.

Moreover all the accounts have never been reported to earn any interest, the task force chairman added.

Foreign exchange records and bank accounts kept exclusively by Oscar T. Africa, PLDT president, showed a balance that could be merely the tip of the iceberg, Sison said.

Basing his statements on records furnished him by Antonio O. Cojuangco, senior executive vice-president and chief operating officer of PLDT, Sison said that as of 1984 PLDT's foreign exchange account showed an average monthly balance of \$10,188,655.50. In 1985, the average monthly balance showed to Sison was \$4,767,093.23.

Not included in the average monthly balance were foreign exchange earnings placed in bank accounts in different parts of the world, Sison said. He estimated the average monthly balance from all these other accounts at \$1.8 million as of 1985.

These accounts have not registered any interest, he added.

Citibank N.A. in Manila said an account, even if current, normally pays interest.

Sison also said PLDT violated in 1984 a Central Bank regulation on time deposits.

He said the company put \$14 million in a time deposit account in Wells Fargo in Hong Kong in June 1984. He said the deposit was subsequently reduced to \$7 million about four to five months later. "Half of the \$14 million was sold to PCI-BANK, (Philippine Commercial International Bank) in New York in October 1984, he said. "Of the interest earned from the time deposit, \$1 million was diverted. Cash gained from interest was sold in the black market."

Some of the diverted interest also went to Josefina Shipping Co., a Panamanian firm, Sison said, adding this firm was ordered to remit to the country \$50,371.25.

PLDT management explained the diversion of interest as a way of providing for emergency funds for PLDT executives sent to travel, Sison said.

Proceeds of the black market sales were deposited in a private account and used in "contribution" for purposes that could not be justified, Sison added. He said Antonio Cojuangco admitted that the contribution was for deposed President Marcos.

Sison provided the following breakdown of sales on the black market: \$198,324.75 as of Nov 26, 1985; \$270,030 as of Jan 16, 1985; remittance of \$498,601.17 to Bank of America in Manila as of Jan 14, 1985.

PLDT's earnings from American Telegraph and Telephone Co., its correspondent firm, amounting to \$63,672,408, were reflected in PLDT records as only \$53,838,336.73, Sison said.

Overall, PLDT's foreign exchange earnings for 1985 were about \$78 million, Sison said, adding they were never audited.

Cojuangco commented that New York was not aware of the transactions, Sison said.

PLDT President Africa was in charge, he added.

Sison said he was further looking into interest on PLDT's time deposit of \$609,793,000.35 not reflected in company books.

Expenditures amounting to \$190,000 cannot be accounted for, Sison said. The money was described as funds for executive expense, "but the checks for this fund were destroyed, canceled," he said.

Sison said the several gaps in PLDT records must be filled. Cooperation of banks in other countries is needed to untangle the mesh of foreign exchange transactions, he said.

/12712

CSO: 4200/964

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

REBEL PRIEST BALWEG 'STILL ENEMY'--Camp Dangwa, Benguet--Rebel priest Conrado Balweg is still an enemy of the state despite his expulsion from the ranks of the New People's Army (NPA). Col Juanito Aquias, deputy commander of the Regional Unified Command (RUC) here, made this reaction after major newspapers published the ouster of Balweg from the NPA due to reasons like cohabiting with different women in his mountain hideouts. "Balweg may now have a different ideology or conviction. But the fact remains; he is still fighting against the government," said Aquias. However, he said, the military's intelligence units are still trying to penetrate Balweg's suspected fortresses in order that the rebel priest would be given the opportunity to accept or reject the offer of President Aquino for reconciliation. "If he surrenders, he can be considered a friend," Aquias said. Balweg has never been captured since he joined the communist NPA in 1979. He still has on his head the prize of P150,000 for his capture, dead or alive. Lately, he together with another rebel priest Bruno Ortega and NPA commander Mailed Molina formed the Cordillera Revolution Army (CRA) guided under the philosophy of Igorot's "budong" or "peace pact." /Text/ /Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 30 Apr 86 p 3 HK/ 12228

ARMY RESCUES 16 NPA HOSTAGES--Sixteen hostages, including 4 children, held hostage by the New People's Army since February were rescued Monday by the police and members of the Civilian Home Defense Force in Malitbog, Bukidnon. These victims were among the 250 residents of Claveria, Misamis Oriental who were abducted by the rebels and used as cover against pursuing government troops. The hostages were brought to (Pahanton), San Luis, Malitbog, Bukidnon, where they were made to work in rebel communal farms. /Text/ /Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 1 May 86 HK/ 12228

CENTRAL BANK SCRAPS IMPORT CONTROLS--Manila, 30 Apr (AFP)--The Philippines' monetary board has scrapped import controls on 143 items as part of the government's import liberalization program, the Central Bank announced here Wednesday. The move was designed to spur local industries to be more competitive, the bank said in a press statement. Items covered by the deregulation included basic raw materials such as basic iron and steel products, hydrogen peroxide, paper and paperboard and products of such materials, it added. The lifting of tariffs on these items was among the conditions set by the international monetary fund for the approval in 1984 of a 610 million dollar standby facility for the Philippines. Local manufacturers have been demanding a postponement of the move, saying delisting would give undue competition for their products. /Text/ /Hong Kong AFP in English 1021 GMT 30 Apr 86 HK/ 12228

RAID REVEALS ARMS CACHE--Constabulary agents have raided the house of former MP Arturo Barbero and a prominent businessmen in Bangued, Abra. The agents were able to seize an arms cache which included high powered firearms like machineguns, armalites, three handguns, and dynamite. The raiders were armed with a search warrant issued by Abra regional trial court executive judge Leopoldo Hernilla. [Text] /Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0800 GMT 30 Apr 86 HK/ 12228

SUPREME COURT ON SEQUESTRATIONS--The power of the Aquino government to sequester, take over, and seize the assets and businesses of ousted President Marcos and his associates were questioned before the Supreme Court yesterday [29 April]. Petitions filed by former Manila Hotel and Philippine Airlines General Manager Roman Cruz and the Tourist Duty-Free Shop Incorporated of the Tangco family questioned the legality of the sequestration move. The petitions charge that the sequestrations violate the constitutional guarantees to the right to property and due process of law, the right to presume innocence, and the right against unreasonable searches and seizures. The petitioners asked the Supreme Court to order the Commission on Good Government to stop the sequestration and freezing of assets until the two petitions are heard by the court. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 29 Apr 86 HK] /12712

NEW SANDIGANBAYAN PRESIDING JUSTICE--The reorganization of the Sandiganbayan, the intermediate appellate courts and the Commission on Elections is expected to be completed next month. The announcement followed the induction into office by President Aquino of lawyer Francis Garchitorena as the presiding justice of the 9-man Sandiganbayan. Garchitorena replaced former presiding justice Manuel Pamaran who presided over a division of the Sandiganbayan that tried the Aquino murder case. Garchitorena, a Bicolano, was one of the lawyers who challenged the court on the constitutionality of the proclamation of martial law in 1972 by then President Marcos. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 29 Apr 86 HK] /12712

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CSO: 4200/964

SINGAPORE

BRIEFS

CHEN MUHUA CALLS ON LEE KUAN YEW--Singapore, May 7 (AFP)--Chen Muhua, a Chinese state councillor and governor of the Bank of China, Wednesday paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew as she wound up a six-day visit to Singapore. The state-owned Singapore Broadcasting Corp (SBC) said Mrs Chen would leave for Kuala Lumpur Thursday for a three-day visit before returning home. No information was given on the content of their talks. Mrs Chen's visit has been at the invitation of Singapore Finance Minister Richard Hu. Though Singapore and Beijing have no diplomatic links, trade relations have been long established with the Bank of China operating here since 1936. Bilateral trade has trebled over the past six years totalling 5.8 billion dollars (\$2.6 billion U.S.) in 1985. Last month, taxation authorities of the two countries signed an avoidance of double taxation treaty here, which would also cover foreign companies investing in China through Singapore. Singapore has investments totalling \$190 million (U.S.) in 90 projects since China opened its doors to overseas investors in 1979. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1201 GMT 7 May 86 BK] /12858

CSO: 4200/996

SOLOMON ISLANDS

EXPORT INCOME DROPS SHARPLY

Sydney THE SOUTH SEA DIGEST 18 Apr 86 p 2

[Text]

Solomon Islands had an external trade surplus in 1985 of about \$A900 000 compared to a surplus of about \$27.8 million in 1984. Exports dropped by \$11.9 million to \$83 million (fob), and imports rose by \$15 million to \$82.1 million. The fall in export earnings was due to a 6% drop in overall export prices and overall volume of principal export commodities. Average export prices for copra were 30% below the 1984 figure, palm oil 17% and logs 2%. Fish, which accounted for 31% of total exports, earned \$26.4 million, with improved prices compensating for an 18% fall in volume. Logs and sawn timber accounted for 24% of exports, earning \$19.8 million. Copra, which topped the list in 1984, dropped to third place with earnings of \$18.8 million compared to the 1984 figure of \$25.6 million. Palm oil products fell from \$15.2 million to \$10.96 million, and cocoa earnings rose from \$2.64 million to \$4 million.

The largest trade surplus for Solomon Islands was with Japan, \$27 million, followed by the Asian region \$18.8 million, the EEC \$17.7 million and Britain \$8.5 million. The adverse trade balance with Oceania increased from \$21.6 million in 1984 to \$37 million.

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CSO: 4200/989

THAILAND

THAI-BURMESE BORDER COMMITTEE REACTIVATES ACCORD

BK250402 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] Chiang Mai--The Thai-Burmese Border Committee (Thailand) yesterday agreed to reactivate the seven-point guideline adopted five years ago to promote relations.

The seven-point guideline calls for:

- Promoting relations between Thailand and Burma.
- Reaffirmation of Thailand's policy to deny support for Burmese political refugees and to deny Thai territory as a base for Burmese rebels.
- Urging Burma to support ASEAN activities for mutual benefit.
- Promoting cooperation to solve border problems with emphasis on problems occurring in areas inaccessible by Burmese authorities.
- Cooperation in the suppression of smuggling and elimination of opium cultivation and narcotics trade.
- Promotion of economic cooperation and exchange of visits by officials.
- Negotiations to demarcate borderlines.

The one-day meeting, attended by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, National Security Council Secretary-General Prason Sunsiri, governors and officials from nine northern provinces bordering Burma, ended yesterday.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong said talks to resolve border problems would be held during the visit of a Burmese delegation between May 7-10.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong said there were about 23,000 Kuomintang remnants living in restricted areas in Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai and Mae Hong Son provinces under the control of Thai officials.

He said the KMT elements who live independently and have their own army would be suppressed by government forces.

The NSC chief said opium output on Thai territory this year would drop to about 15 tonnes as against between 30-40 tonnes due to the crackdown campaign launched by the Government.

But he said marijuana production was on the rise and forecast the yield this year would be about 500 tonnes.

The NSC chief said marijuana was largely planted outside Thailand by hilltribesmen with funding from some minority groups.

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CSO: 4200/985

THAILAND

PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI BEGIN BANGKOK VISIT

Meets Deputy Foreign Minister

BK300150 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] The chief of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's political department, Faruq Qaddumi will meet Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong today.

Mr Qaddumi, who arrived in Bangkok yesterday, said he would not raise the issue of establishing a PLO office in Thailand because it was up to the host country to offer.

Thailand has refused to allow a PLO office on the grounds the organisation is already represented in Vietnam and Malaysia.

The official also said Thailand's vote in the United Nations Security Council condemning the United States bombing attack on Libya was a "stand that any peace-loving country should take".

Denies Training Southern Rebels

BK010035 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 May 86 p 3

[Text] A representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization yesterday denied news reports that the PLO has been supporting Muslim terrorists in the southern part of Thailand.

The denial was made by chief of the PLO Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, who is currently leading a five-member Palestinian delegation on a visit here as guests of the Foreign Ministry.

Qaddumi, whose position is equivalent to a foreign minister, dismissed as groundless allegations that the Palestinians have provided aid and training courses to separatists and guerrillas operating in the Muslim-dominated southern provinces.

Israel defence forces, which invaded southern Lebanon in 1982, had come across evidence including passports, suggesting that Thai Muslims were among the international terrorists groups that received military training from the PLO.

The Palestinian said during an interview that the PLO praised Thailand for its vote for a United Nations Security Council resolution that would have condemned the U.S. attack against Libya. He described Washington as an "obstacle" to world peace.

"The U.S. military action against Libya has been strongly denounced by all peace-loving countries, including the PLO, because the American action is against the UN Charter," he said.

Qaddumi yesterday morning conferred with Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong and other senior Foreign Ministry officials on the situation in the Middle East as well as ways to forge closer relations between Thailand and the organization.

When asked if he had raised the issue of setting up a PLO information office in Thailand during the meeting, he said the PLO had earlier submitted the proposal to Thailand and would leave the issue for the Thai side to consider. "But what we really want is the development of mutual relations," he said.

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CSO: 4200/985

THAILAND

ASEAN MEMBERS APPROVE DRAFT ON ECONOMIC TIES

BK280251 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Apr 86 pp 3, 7

[Article by Phichai Chunsuksawat and Lucia Halpern in Bali]

[Text] ASEAN officials yesterday approved a draft memoire on ASEAN-U.S. economic relations expressing concern over protectionism, agricultural subsidies, general system of preferences, and trade bills.

The memoire, which makes specific requests for U.S. action in these areas, will be passed onto U.S. action in these areas, will be passed onto U.S. President Ronald Reagan after his meeting with ASEAN foreign ministers on Thursday. ASEAN sources described the memoire, which still has to gain final approval by the ASEAN foreign ministers on Tuesday, as addressing ASEAN concerns with its relationship with the United States.

Another ASEAN memoire to the Tokyo summit was also approved yesterday. Although both memoires had been approved by senior ASEAN economic officials during their meeting in Kuala Lumpur last week, senior ASEAN political officials had not seen the memoires until yesterday.

The memoire to the U.S. expresses appreciation for Reagan's stand against protectionism in Congress and continued efforts in this regard.

One ASEAN source said that ASEAN is essentially seeking an assurance from the U.S. President that he would continue to fight the trend in Congress.

"Just say it one more time. That's what we want him to say and this would give us more confidence," said the sources.

This statement is expected to please the U.S. President who is looking for ASEAN support on this issue to carry with him to the Tokyo summit next week and in his fight with the Congress.

The ASEAN sources said that the memoire made specific mention of a number of protectionist trade bills in Congress but did not say what they were.

One bill which ASEAN officials had previously expressed concern about is the omnibus trade bill.

The memoire, the sources added, makes specific mention to ASEAN's stand opposing subsidies for agricultural exports and expresses the need for the continuation of special trade preferences in areas of agricultural, tropical and natural resources.

ASEAN is expected to get Mr Reagan's support on the generalised system of preferences [GSP] as he fought last year to secure a congressional extension of GSP that allows preferential access to U.S. markets for certain products from developing countries.

The ASEAN sources would not say, however, what specific requests or action the regional grouping mentioned in the memoire to Mr Reagan.

The sources described the ASEAN memoire to the Tokyo summit more as "a statement" from developing countries to the developed."

This memoire focuses on broad economic issues such as the new round of multi-lateral trade negotiations, the multi-fibre arrangement and the issue of commodities.

With regard to commodities, mention is made of the oil crisis, a particular concern of Indonesia, and calls for stable prices. Sources said that the memoire to Mr Reagan does not mention security issues adding that this, particularly the Kampuchean issue, will be raised during the foreign ministers' talks with the U.S. President.

One Thai source said that ASEAN is expected to approach this issue by asking Mr Reagan how the U.S. perceives the Kampuchean issue in the Asian-Pacific context.

A number of ASEAN sources have said that the present meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers and the visit of President Reagan is "conducive" to a show of U.S. support for the Khmer coalition's eight-point peace proposal--the main topic of talks between the senior officials today.

The sources said that Thailand is presenting a draft for an ASEAN joint statement to be considered by the senior officials today.

The senior officials will also be discussing today the "where, when and what" of the next ASEAN summit meeting.

Thai sources told the POST that Thailand hopes that the ASEAN joint statement on Kampuchea will show solid support for the Khmer peace plan adding that although changes may be made, it is hoped that such a statement will clearly outline the reasons for ASEAN support.

These sources said that ASEAN support is based on the fact that the plan originated with the Khmers themselves and because its proposals were "reasonable and acceptable."

The sources said that the plan was reasonable because it calls for a step by step withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

The proposal is also flexible, the sources said, because it does set a time frame for Vietnamese withdrawal. These points are expected to be mentioned in today's draft, which is also expected to contain a renewed call for Vietnam to consider the eight-point proposal and to call international support for the plan. Apart from the ASEAN joint statement on Kampuchea, the sources said another statement may be issued by the foreign ministers on general topics.

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CSO: 4200/985

THAILAND

VOFA ON NGUYEN CO THACH'S 'DOUBLE DEALING'

BK300708 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Station commentary: "The Double Dealing of Nguyen Co Thach"]

[Text] The visit to Bangkok of Mr Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese foreign minister, during 21 to 23 April created no progress on the continued surge to end the 8-year Kampuchean problem. Mr Thach stood firm on Hanoi's rejection of the 8-point peace proposal announced in March by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea despite a request made by Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila for Hanoi to reconsider its decision.

Foreign Minister Thach again failed to ameliorate his image of a double dealer. At the meeting of nonaligned ministers in New Delhi several days before his visit to Bangkok, he was quoted as saying that the prospect for a political solution in Kampuchea had improved because of constructive dialogue between Hanoi and Jakarta. He reportedly backed this up by adding that the trend toward dialogue was gaining momentum in the direction of a political solution. Those words, however, proved to be meaningless because, having arrived in Bangkok, Mr Thach stated that the proposal was stupid because the CGDK was offering a quarter of the cake to Heng Samrin when that cake was already his.

The presentation of the 8-point proposal had raised hopes that a change in the Kampuchean issue might occur sometime in the future. The plan called for Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea in two stages, formation of a four-party government, which will include the pro-Hanoi Heng Samrin regime, and free elections under UN supervision. For ASEAN and most Western countries, the plan offered a way in which the problem could be resolved without any loss of face and with a guarantee that security would not be jeopardized. The coalition would begin to talk with Hanoi before Vietnam withdrew any of its troops from occupied Kampuchea and the whole coalition, not just Prince Sihanouk, was for the first time ready to talk to the Heng Samrin group as well as to include the latter in the national coalition government.

However, only 2 days after the plan announcement, Hanoi flatly rejected it and called it a Chinese ploy aiming at slandering Vietnam, blocking the trend

of dialogue which is vigorously developing in Southeast Asia. The response was, as the editorial of a local Chinese paper commented, delivered so quickly that it raised a doubt as to whether the Politburo had even bothered to consider the essence of the plan. Moreover, by rejecting the proposal before the Heng Samrin regime, Hanoi clearly confirmed to the whole world its political standing that of a master of the Indochinese region. It also proved that the Phnom Penh regime is no more than a puppet administration of Vietnam.

Vietnam's refusal to negotiate with the CGDK can only be seen as an obscenity of an arrogant aggressor who was misled into believing itself as a great conqueror. The reality is much different, though. With an increasing number of defectors from the Heng Samrin regime and the increasing support of the CGDK by international community, Vietnam will have to accept the real situation sooner or later. And time will prove that who is misled, who is the real fool, and who will lose everything, even the cake.

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CSO: 4200/985

THAILAND

RTAF PLANS PURCHASE OF EIGHT MORE F-16'S

BK250406 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Soemsuk Kasitthipradit]

[Text] The Royal Thai Air Force [RTAF] plans to buy eight more F16 fighter jets, a source said yesterday.

The source said the air force wanted the additional eight aircraft for its 1989-94 development plan to complement the 12 F16s already on the order books.

The planned purchase, approved recently by RTAF Commander-in-Chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Praphan Thupatemi would give Thailand one 20-jet squadron by the end of 1994.

The source said the RTAF also plans to buy attack aircraft, possibly A-7D Corsair IIs, to increase its defensive capability during the next development plan.

Because of financial constraints, the purchase would be made gradually until the RTAF obtained the full squadron.

The source stressed, however, that Thailand had no policy of aggression against its neighbours. He said the modernisation of the air force was purely for defensive purposes.

Each Corsair costs about 300 million baht. The RTAF receives an annual allocation of about 2,500 million baht for modernisation.

Apart from the F16s and A-7Ds, the RTAF plans to buy four C-130 transport planes to increase the logistics capability of its existing fleet of four.

The United States-built F16 is considered one of the most potent interceptors of hostile aircraft. Thailand last year placed an order for 12 F16s--eight one-seaters and four double-seaters--at a total cost of about 8,900 million baht, payable in five years.

The F16 deal was approved after intense lobbying by the armed forces. Many MPs, government economists and students openly opposed the deal on the grounds it would aggravate the foreign debt problem and damage economic stability. Some opponents said Thailand's acquisition of the General Dynamics F16s would intensify the arms race in the region.

The first F16 is scheduled for delivery in the middle of 1988. The jets would be stationed at the First Wing Air Base in Nakhon Ratchasima.

The RTAF is in the process of calling bids to build shelters for the aircraft. The shelters, which must be strong enough to protect the jets from surprise attack, were expected to cost about 30 million baht each.

The source said the RTAF will send a group of pilots and engineers for flying and maintenance training in the U.S. around the end of the year.

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CSO: 4200/985

THAILAND

BRIEFS

ARMY SET TO FIGHT CPM--The 4th Army Region has established a forward headquarters in Pattani Province to conduct suppression operations against separatist bandits and insurgents of the Communist Party of Malaya. The new forward headquarters is located in Khok Pho District. The establishment was made on the request of 4th Army Region commander, Lieutenant General Wanchai Chitchampong, and was approved by Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek. The 4th Army has already begun transporting manpower and materials to Pattani Province yesterday. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 3 May 86 BK] /6662

SITTHI ON MRS REAGAN'S VISIT--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila last night assured U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that there would not be any disruption to the scheduled visit by U.S. First Lady Nancy Reagan to Thailand although the House of Representatives has been dissolved. Speaking to reporters in Bali this morning, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said Mr Shultz asked him at a dinner last night that in the event of parliamentary crisis, whether Mrs Reagan's scheduled visit to Thailand should be changed. He said he assured Mr Shultz that there would not be any change since the present government would remain as a caretaker government and, moreover, Mrs Reagan is the guest of their majesties the king and queen. ACM Sitthi urged the Thai people not to create any untoward incidents or show any unfavourable expression towards the United States during Mrs Reagan's visit. He stressed that Mrs Reagan's visit represented a gesture from U.S. President Ronald Reagan that the U.S. still wanted a friend of Thailand that it attaches importance to Thailand even though President Reagan could not come himself. Mrs Reagan is scheduled to arrive from Kuala Lumpur tomorrow afternoon. [Excerpt] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 2 May 86 p 3 BK] /6662

KUOMINTANG COMMUNITY ASKS GOVERNMENT PROTECTION--Members of the Kuomintang [KMT] community said yesterday they need protection from the Thai Government against harassment by followers of opium warlord Khun Sa. The plea was made to National Security Council Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri who visited some 3,000 KMT members at Ban Nong Ouk in Chiang Dao District of Chiang Mai Province yesterday. Sixteen KMT members were killed and several others wounded in a grenade attack by Khun Sa men during a Songkran celebration on the night of April 4. KMT leader Col Kikkiang sae Chiang, 70, told Sqn Ldr Prasong that his people would feel more secure if the Thai Government provides security for them. Sqn Ldr Prasong told the KMT people to try to adjust themselves to the

Thai was of life and learn the Thai language. He said the language barrier will be removed if the KMT people are able to speak Thai. Sqn Ldr Prasong pointed out that even Col Kikkiang, who has been in Thailand for years, still needs an interpreter to talk with him. The KMT promised to follow the instruction and pledge to obey the Thai authorities. Sqn Ldr Prasong yesterday also visited the Ing Pa Wok Pass at the Thai-Burmese border. The border pass was said to have been used by goods smugglers. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 26 Apr 86 p 3 BK] /6662

CSO: 4200/985

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR REMOVAL OF SON SANN AS KPNLF PRESIDENT

Paris MOUL KHMER in Cambodian Dec 85 pp 17, 18

[Editorial]

[Text] Leaders of the KPNLF showed their opposition to Mr Son Sann on 17 December 1985. This group of leaders is composed of Mr Hing Kunthon, Mr Abdul Gaffar Peang Meth, and the military is composed of General Sak Sutsakhan, the Commander-in-chief, and General Dien Del. This group of leaders founded the KPNLK Provisional Central Committee for the Salvation. This committee has accused Mr Son Sann of opposing cooperation between KPNLF troops and Sihanouk's army. It also said that Mr Son Sann does not respect the front's constitution in that he appoints only his relatives to important posts without consulting the Executive Committee.

This is the first time that Mr Son Sann's close aides openly opposed him and asked him to resign.

However, this happened once in France when the group of advisers presented a no-confidence and non-recognition motion against Mr Son Sann by accusing him of holding dictatorial power, unilateral decision-making and irresponsibility, and letting his son-in-law, Dr Chhay Han Chheng to do whatever he likes for his own interests against the KPNLF's interests. This group of advisers has not changed its position towards Mr Son Sann.

These two events have shown clearly that Mr Son Sann is isolated from all his aides except his family and his naive supporters.

The ASEAN countries do not show their true position because it is difficult to decide about this matter and on the other hand they do not want to be obviously involved in the KPNLF's internal affairs. First, they have realized that Mr Son Sann is not an effective leader in the anti-Hanoi struggle and he does not have the support from Cambodians abroad. For more than a year, ASEAN diplomats in Paris have searched for somebody to replace Mr Son Sann. Recently, they found that General Sak Sutsakhan could replace Mr Son Sann. Secondly, Mr Son Sann is the Prime Minister of the coalition government. If he resigns, this coalition government would not exist. The ASEAN countries and the Beijing Chinese have made every effort to keep this government alive.

Prince Sihanouk asked Mr Son Sann to remain as President of the KPNLF and he stated that leaders of the KPNLF should cordially settle all problems. The KPNLF must unite and he does not want to get involved in others' internal affairs.

Mr Son Sann declared on 21 December 1985 that he is still President of the KPNLF. He also added that those who have opposed him think first of their own interests. It is reported that Mr Son Sann sent his son--Son Mounea--from Bangkok to Paris to rally Cambodians to present motions of support to him and to oppose his opponents.

This is the result of the policies and the lack of leadership ability of Mr Son Sann that we have talked about during the past several months.

Therefore, the only way to help the KPNLF in the country's liberation is to remove Mr Son Sann from the position of President of the KPNLF as the group of advisers in Paris did already.

7429/12859
CSO: 4212/65

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

EDITORIAL CITES SRV, POL POT AS ENEMIES

Sarcelles SROK KHMER in Cambodian Feb 86 pp 1, 12

[Editorial]

[Text] What is the purpose of being divided while our country has been in the hands of foreigners? Is this the time for division among us? Millions of our people died and many others die with every passing day. Our national patrimony is almost destroyed. Isn't all this the result of the division among us during the past 15 years?

All of us of all political tendencies have agreed that the first big danger for the nation is the aggression and occupation of our country by the Communist Vietnamese. The second big danger is the genocidal regime of the Pol Pot Khmer Rouge and his group. The third big danger is the division among Khmer nationalists which can lead to internal conflict.

We can summarize the cause of turmoils in Cambodia since the first century A.D. in three sentences--first, conflicts among contenders for the throne due to ambition and personal rancor; secondly, importuning foreigners to interfere in Khmer internal affairs; thirdly open aggression from neighboring countries. Since 18 March 1970 these three main factors of turmoil happened in our country.

Therefore, at present the danger for our nation is more serious than ever. All Cambodians are aware of these main factors of turmoil but they still let themselves fall into this historical trap. Peoples of various developed countries throughout the world have avoided this trap of history because they have a sense of national consciousness. We, however, have always placed individuals above national unity. Don't we know that at present, members of the Cambodian royal family, officials and some military commanders have been tricked by foreigners. They are dividing and inciting Cambodian people to kill each other while our country has been invaded and occupied by foreigners. These acts, whether intentional or not intentional, are real. We--the Cambodian people--have seen this. When members of the royal family, officials and military commanders are divided, the country, the nation and the people are the victims. If we die for national liberation, it is our most noble sacrifice as heroes who here already fulfilled our duties as citizens. However, it is very regrettable if we die for the self-interest of any individual, especially at a time when there are few Cambodian patriots. There have been the rifts in

FUNCINPEC and at present there are conflicts in the KPNLF and there is also Mr Sosthene's group. When shall we be able to find a formula for unification? Even if the Vietnamese leave our country, do we have to fight one another for the throne? Do we have to rely on foreigners to act as referees? These events would repeat themselves. History will repeat itself. Are these events shameful?

In these circumstances, when our country and nation have lost sovereignty, Cambodian nationalist politicians, who are wise and really loyal to the nation, should unite nationalist troops and keep them away from conflicts of the politicians. If we can do so, nationalist troops and people on the battlefields as well as our people inside and outside the country would be able to concentrate in the spirit of struggle, without being factionalized and the struggle will be effective. If we do not have such a base there is no way to improve the situation. If various politicians interfere and divide the army, all of us would lose. It is necessary for all politicians to set aside their own political tendencies and unite in one sole political structure for national liberation. When we achieve peace, they should let the Cambodian people elect them as leaders of the country in conformity with genuine democracy.

7429/12859

CSO: 4212/65

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO U.S. STRIKE ON LIBYA

Phnom Penh Meeting Supports Libya

BK171508 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] On the morning of 17 April, cadres from all provinces throughout the country met at the Central Political School in Phnom Penh to voice support for the government and fraternal people of Libya who have resolutely opposed the U.S. imperialists to defend their national independence and territorial integrity.

On that occasion, Comrade Pao Hamphan, vice chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, strongly condemned the U.S. war escalation against Libya and serious threats against the Arab people, saying that this clearly shows the Reagan Government's policy of state terrorism and that the Reagan Government must be held responsible for increasing tension in that region. The comrade also stressed that the concrete violation of the independence and territorial integrity of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya shows insane contempt for international public opinion, including that of the United States and its allies.

A representative of cadres from all provinces, Comrade Phan Phin, pledged to unite with and give unreserved support to the just and correct cause of struggle waged by the Libyan people under the leadership of Comrade Col al-Qadhdhafi against the war mongering U.S. policy. At the same time, representatives of the meeting's participants pledged to persuade the entire Cambodian people always to heighten revolutionary vigilance to smash all maneuvers of the Cambodian reactionaries of all stripes, who are lackeys of the Beijing expansionists and U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Commentary Condemns U.S. Acts

BK171456 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Station commentary: "The Cambodian People Always Stand by the Side of the Libyan People"]

[Text] On 14 April, President Reagan ordered his aircraft to barbarously bomb areas in Tripoli, such as the presidential palace, and various other

sectors in Libya. This criminal action by Reagan had laid bare before world public the U.S. imperialists' aggressive face against Libya.

In the face of this barbarous, aggressive act, the valiant Libyan people retaliated against the U.S. imperialist aggressors by shooting down three of their airplanes. We still remember very well that less than 1 month ago, on 24 and 25 March, the U.S. imperialists ordered their aircraft to grossly attack the Gulf of Sidra, a Libyan naval base, and two warships. There is no doubt that these U.S. war activities are within the framework of the most perfidious maneuver to eradicate Libya's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The U.S. imperialists have shamelessly implemented an economic blockade against Libya and repeatedly caused hostile acts against Libya. However, despite such repeated pressures, threats, and hostile acts by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the heroic Libyan people have valiantly and courageously retaliated against the enemies, thus causing them the most shameful defeats and isolation.

To conceal his aggressive schemes against Libya's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, President Reagan has made meaningless and groundless justifications. Obviously, dangerous activities by the imperialists not only threaten Libya and cause tension in the Arab countries but will also certainly spread to various other regions in the world. This new act of war by the Reagan Government is a direct threat to countries struggling for independence and democracy and the countries in the nonaligned movement. This is in gross opposition to the developing trend of talks in the world and shows a serious contempt for peace- and justice-loving public opinion throughout the world, including that of U.S. allies.

This current escalation of war by the Reagan Government is the outcome of the most dangerous collusion between the United States and Israel, which is causing tension and kindling the flames of war in the Middle East and various other regions in the world. Recently, President Reagan demanded that the U.S. Congress approve a budget of \$10 billion for use in opposing the Nicaraguan people. President Reagan has been making every effort to strengthen a military alliance in Northeast Asia among Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul, and in particular U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger recently went to assess the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border and reached an agreement with Thailand on building up an arms stockpile in Thailand. These U.S. activities once again laid bare to world public the U.S. imperialists' policy of state terrorism and their ambition to dominate the world.

The Cambodian people, who used to suffer and shed their blood at the hands of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, see and are well aware of their perfidious and protracted maneuvers. Our people resolutely condemn the U.S. acts of aggression against Libya. The Cambodian people always stand by the side of the valiant and courageous Libyan people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists. The heroic Libyan people will absolutely win. The U.S. imperialists must hold full responsibility for the negative consequences arising from this act of aggression.

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CSO: 4200/74

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

RADIO REPORTS KPRAF ACTIVITIES DURING PAST WEEK

BK110438 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 10 Apr 86

[From the "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" Feature]

[Excerpt] Our armed forces and people, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteers, have been constantly on their guard and smashed every maneuver of the Cambodian reactionaries and the Pol Pot Bandits, who are supported by the Thai authorities.

According to figures from the past week, during 26 clashes with the enemy, our armed forces and the Vietnamese volunteers put out of action 260 enemy soldiers. Of these 170 were killed on the spot, 48 were taken prisoner, and another 42 were persuaded to return to the revolution and their families. We seized 102 weapons and a large quantity of war materiel. A number of battles were outstanding.

On 25 March, taking advantage of darkness and the thick forest, a group of bandits attempted to attack Varin District [Siem Reap Province]. However, the enemies were forced to quickly retreat in to the jungle by our forces, leaving 20 dead on the spot. We seized 7 weapons and a lot of ammunition. On the same day, at 0700, some units from Ratanamondol District [Battambang Province], during a patrol in a sector about 4 km northeast of Treng, ambushed a group of bandits just emerging from the jungle. In a 30 minute clash, we killed 8 bandits on the spot and seized 6 weapons, including a B-40, 4 AK's, and an AR-15.

On 29 March, a group of bandits tried to plunder people's property in a sector about 7 km southeast of Chikreng [Siem Reap Province] but were ambushed by units of our regional forces in charge of the area. We killed 5 on the spot, took 11 prisoners, and seized a lot of war materiel.

On 30 March at 0400, a group of bandits came out from the jungle and tried to steal people's paddy and rice in a sector about 11 km from Bavel [Battambang Province]. They were ambushed by some units of the engineering corps' "bar" [Cambodian letter] regiment. We killed 10 of the bandits on the spot and seized 3 weapons and some war materiel.

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CSO: 4200/74

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

PHNOM PENH MILITIAMEN SEEN OFF TO BORDER DEFENSE SITES

BK261222 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] A meeting was held at the Cambodian railway station on the morning of 25 April by the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee to see off militiamen of the city to national defense labor sites at the Cambodian-Thai border. Attending the send-off meeting were Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the provisional party committee of Phnom Penh City; and cadres representing offices, departments, units, mass organizations, the buddhist clergy, and the population of Phnom Penh.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Nguon Nhel highly appreciated all the great revolutionary achievements scored by our Cambodian people during the past more than 7 years. The inhabitants of Phnom Penh have also enthusiastically participated in the triple revolutionary movement, he said, thus achieving emulation feats with satisfactory results. The comrade warmly praised the militiamen who have sacrificed everything for the Cambodian revolution by volunteering to work in the national defense labor sites at the Cambodian-Thai border. In conclusion Comrade Nguon Nhel urged all militiamen and workers to wholeheartedly respect discipline and heighten their will to carry out all tasks entrusted by the party.

Comrade Um Sarit, representative of the regimental command, pledged that the militiamen of Phnom Penh vowed to the party and people of Phnom Penh that they would spare no efforts to strengthen internal solidarity and proletarian internationalist solidarity and the unity between the Cambodian and Vietnamese combatants and the militant workers positioned along the Cambodian-Thai border and to join hands in crushing the remnants of the Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk forces and driving them totally out of Cambodian territory.

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22 May 1986

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

HENG SAMRIN LEADS DELEGATION IN TOUR OF NORTHEAST

BK100718 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] While Cambodian people throughout the country are busily taking part in the emulation movement to welcome the national traditional new year, from 7 to 9 April, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, led a delegation to visit cadres, combatants, and workers at a number of localities in the north-east.

Everywhere, people from commanding levels in the region to both Cambodian and Vietnamese units and workers who are carrying out duties along the Cambodian-Thai border, particularly in the province of Stung Treng, Choam Khsan District in Preah Vihear Province, and on the summit of Preah Vihear hill, warmly welcomed and expressed happy sentiments to the comrade general secretary. Speaking with Cambodian cadres and combatants and volunteers of the Vietnamese Army in Stung Treng Province, the comrade general secretary congratulated the entire northeast in general, and Stung Treng Province in particular, for actively taking part in every common victory scored by the Cambodian revolution from the 1984-85 dry season to the first quarter of 1986, mainly in implementing well the task of crushing the enemies both along the border and inside the country and achieving well the task of building a defense line along the border which has ensured stability for the entire region. The successes scored by the northeast are the results of the close Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity and cooperation between the army and the entire people.

The comrade general secretary stressed that because they are being weakened and cannot carry out major military activities, the enemies have resorted to perfidious maneuvers to destroy us politically and economically. In particular, they have waged a psychological war and exaggerated and made-up stories, such as that they attacked this or that place; made claims about the issue of national reconciliation and neutrality, and about the theme of Cambodians do not fight Cambodians. This is aimed at weakening our fighting spirit and slandering every political principle of the party and state, particularly breaking the Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity. The comrade general secretary stressed that lately, the enemies have carried out a perfidious maneuver concerning an 8-point proposal of the so-called tripartite Coalition Government. This maneuver should be timely exposed because this is the enemies' way to get out.

The comrade general secretary called on people to constantly heighten their vigilant and revolutionary spirit. They should be masters of the situation at all times in fighting the enemies in every field. Attention should be paid to manage and strengthen the army so as to further increase its fighting force. We advance the task of firmly strengthening localities, mainly by building companies to carry out the two tasks and using militia forces in villages and communes to defend localities.

Furthermore, during meetings with cadres of the provisional party committee and the people's revolutionary committee of Stung Treng Province, the comrade general secretary further raised some additional issues, mainly calling on people to pay attention to implementing well circular No 16 of the party Central Committee Secretariat concerning the task of fighting the enemies, winning back the enemies, dry season production work, preparations for this year's rainy season, and the task of purchasing paddy, which are major tasks the party and state should pay attention to from now to the end of June. The comrade general secretary particularly congratulated Stung Treng Province for buying paddy over this year's plan and affirmed that Stung Treng Province, like other provinces throughout the country, should grasp this year's principle: as long as people have paddy to sell, the state will continue to buy it.

During meetings with cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer army, the comrade general secretary sincerely praised and expressed profound gratitude for the precious proletarian internationalist spirit of the Vietnamese volunteer army and experts who have wholeheartedly assisted the northeast, a region with many difficult geographical features compared to other regions, in accordance with the determination of our two parties and states, Cambodia and Vietnam. Along with calling on Vietnamese cadres to continue to assist this region to contribute to achieving the three strategic tasks set forth by the party's fifth congress, the comrade general secretary also called on Cambodian cadres and combatants to increase their cooperation and learn from these friends' assistance to firmly advance toward self-sufficiency.

During this tour, apart from assessing the general situation, the comrade general secretary spent a lot of time visiting combatants and workers in their localities.

While touring Preah Vihear Province and visiting our combatants and cadres of the KPRAF, the Vietnamese combatants, and our workers who are carrying out tasks on a number of hills in the Choam Khsan and Preah Vihear temple sectors, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin praised the high fighting spirit of our cadres, combatants, workers, and the Vietnamese volunteers who firmly stood their ground in defending the borders of the Cambodian fatherland. During cordial meetings with workers on the summit of Preah Vihear temple hill, as well as with workers along the road to Phnum Sambot, the comrade general secretary talked with people and inquired about their hardship and daily life. After warmly meeting them, the comrade general secretary told the workers that their labor is to defend our border and stop

the enemies from infiltrating to destroy us. This is because we want to defend our people and state authorities and ensure their stability in accordance with the resolutions of the party congress which say that the entire army and people are doing this to defend and build the fatherland. The comrade general secretary pointed out that we still have difficulties with the Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann groups, who have been assisted and nurtured by China and the U.S. imperialists and given asylum on Thai soil to infiltrate and destroy us. The comrade general secretary highly appreciated our workers, saying that they have clearly shown their spirit of contributing to the defense of the country and creating conditions for building the fatherland toward progress. Although they do not carry weapons, our compatriots have been fighting by carrying out activities through their labor. This is an active and noble contribution of our people to the task of defending the fatherland.

The comrade general secretary took the opportunity to expose the enemies' psychological warfare concerning the building of our defense line along the border and again praised the high sacrifice of the workers. He stressed that this is a sacred act and displays the lofty spirit of sacrifice which the people have been maintaining in the task of firmly defending their fatherland's border.

Everywhere he went, the comrade general secretary, on behalf of the party and state, took the opportunity to most warmly wish all the best for the national traditional new year to Cambodian and Vietnamese cadres and combatants and workers. He also distributed gifts such as medicine, foodstuffs, and various material. This created a happy atmosphere and greatly encouraged the cadres and combatants who are carrying out duties on the spot and showed the attention of our party and state for the armed forces, which are stationed along the border and inside the country, and for the building of the defense line along the border. All the localities pledged to courageously implement the noble tasks assigned by the party and state.

The delegation successfully ended the visit and returned safely to Phnom Penh at 1500 on 9 April.

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CSO: 4200/74

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

PRACHEACHON EDITORIAL VIEWS PRODUCTION EFFORTS

BK201235 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Apr 86

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Vigorously Emulate from the Beginning of the New Agricultural Production Season"]

[Excerpts] The 1985-86 production season was marred by prolonged drought in the middle of the season. However, our peasants in every solidarity production group, with the most active attention from state authorities and all levels of mass organization, from various ministries and services, from the armed forces, and with the assistance from fraternal socialist countries, particularly from Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and some international organizations, have made every effort to advance the production task and have scored fairly good results. In the past season, we planted rainy season rice on 98,137 hectares more than last year. Some provinces did very well. Kampot achieved production on 99,110 hectares, or more than 106 percent of the plan; Kratie 104 percent; and Mondolkiri 102 percent. The provinces which scored fairly good results were Prey Veng, Siem Reap, and Kompong Som.

More attention has been paid than in the previous years to striving to produce more through intensive cultivation. It has increased by 106.67 percent compared to 1984, and 212,664 hectares were planted. Along with this, 30,198 hectares of subsidiary crops were planted. Kampot, Prey Veng, and Takeo provinces came out top in this field.

The movement to produce dry season crops, compared to the 1984-85 season, had made quick progress. According to provisional statistics, by early April 1986, 113,850 hectares had been planted with an average yield of 2.5 metric tons per hectare. Production in the past season encountered difficulties and had some weak points. The agricultural sector still relies almost entirely on nature, tools are outdated, irrigation is still not mastered, scientific and technical research and its dissemination and implementation are still not good, the people's scientific and technical knowledge in taking care of crops is still limited, production is still not in conformity with demands and needs, and the management and use of labor and the supply of equipment to serve as production means are still not good and do not fully satisfy demand.

Speaking at the seventh agricultural meeting, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, stressed that localities which score good results and make progress are those which clearly grasp the political path of the party and state; know how to implement it with skill and an improvisational spirit in accordance with the real conditions of their areas, expand the peasants' spirit as masters of the collectivity, and promote collective efforts to appropriately implement the emulation movement to defend and build the fatherland and bind it closely with the three revolutionary movements.

We should start the new production season by relying on good experiences of the past year, striving to correct shortcomings, and managing well the labor force and the draft force, seeds, and tools serving production. We should immediately start tilling, transplanting, and planting.

To vigorously advance production, firmly strengthen localities, and move toward building [word indistinct] and developed rural areas, it is important to strengthen and expand solidarity production groups which constitute the force ensuring the evolution of the locality. In this spirit, efforts should be made to promote and gradually advance solidarity production groups throughout the country. In particular, the quality of the first type of solidarity production group should be raised along with efforts to widely expand and strengthen the second type. To successfully advance production, we should firmly grasp and implement well some key policies in each stage, such as making good preparations and starting work on time, seeds, extending the planting season, preparing land, producing natural fertilizers, water, taking care of crops, and so on. We should start tilling land as soon as possible and finish sowing and transplanting on time by having realistic work programs. Land which produces more should be tilled and transplanted on time. Areas assigned for rainy season planting should be worked on.

Attention should be paid to expanding the good experiences of Kampot Province, which knows how to implement the task with an improvisational spirit such as dividing the labor force to carry out transplanting activities by mobilizing combined forces from areas without water to those with water, tilling land using draft animals from the beginning of the season, starting work wherever it can be done first along with advancing land tilling work using tractors. Special attention should be paid to areas to be planted with floating rice and the newly reclaimed land. Preserve the animal draft force and manage tractor teams well. Sufficient rice seeds should be ready for sowing and broadcasting the first time round and enough left in case of natural disasters. They should be selected among those which produce high yield in a short period. Attention should be paid to using new rice seeds with high yield. The planting season should gradually be extended. Efforts should be made to plant early rice twice in one rainy season on the same plot of land in areas where water is not a problem. Along with this, efforts should be made to open up areas which meet planting conditions for dry season planting.

Vigorously promote intensive cultivation aimed at increasing production through the three forms: model intensive cultivation, advanced intensive cultivation, and ordinary intensive cultivation. It is important to pay attention to advancing ordinary measures to overcome the outdated low production of 1 metric ton per hectare by paying great attention to storing manure and using natural fertilizers. Continue to claim land and expand the cultivated area in accordance with the plan by dividing the labor force to claim land and encouraging people to set up new villages and communes. It is important to implement well the resolutions concerning the management and use of agricultural land adopted by the ninth session of the party's fourth Central Committee. Real measures should be taken to overcome water problems by pooling efforts to build small and medium waterworks in villages and communes. Along with this, we should have appropriate measures to deal with natural disasters by using to the maximum traditional ways of irrigating land in combination with increasing the efficiency of water pumps each locality possesses.

Every level and department should closely cooperate with local state authorities and pay attention to turning activities in each area toward advancing this year's rainy season agricultural production and scoring better results than last year.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 7-13 APRIL

BK140919 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 7-13 April:

National level: SPK in English at 0454 on 7 April reports that the Ministry of Agriculture has sent tractors to help prepare the soil in various provinces. By the end of March, 31,870 hectares of land had been turned up, including 4,570 hectares in Takeo, 3,250 hectares in Prey Veng, and 2,500 hectares in Pursat. The ministry has also sent 40 technicians to repair out-of-order tractors. SPK in English at 0443 GMT on 14 April reports that, with assistance from Vietnam and the Soviet Union, rubber production in Cambodia has over the past 7 years strongly developed, playing an important role in the development of the national economy. Out of some 70,000 hectares left untouched during the Pol Pot time, almost 27,000 hectares in the provinces of Kompong Cham, Kratie, Mondolkiri, and Ratanakiri and Kompong Som city have been restored, supplying materials for various factories in Cambodia and helping promote export. By the year 1990, it is expected that 60,000 hectares will be restored to meet the target for that time of 50,000 metric tons of crepe.

Kampot Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 8 April reports that by the end of March peasants of Kampot Province had paid nearly 2,600 metric tons of paddy in patriotic contributions to the state.

Kandal Province: SPK in English at 1124 GMT on 7 April reports that veterinary workers in the province inoculated in the 1st quarter of this year 26,000 head of bovine against epizootic diseases, while the lectures were also given on how to care for the animals. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 0452 GMT on 7 April reports that by the third week of March of this year, peasants in Kien Svay District had put 3,850 hectares under dry-season rice, including 3,530 hectares of the IR-36 high-yield variety. The peasants are now gathering 810 hectares of dry-season rice with an average yield of more than 3 metric tons per hectare.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh Domestic in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 9 April reports that by early March peasants in Stoeng Trang District had sold almost 120 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Kompong Chhnang Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 11 April reports that by the end of February women in Rolea P'ier District had transplanted more than 300 hectares of rice and planted more than 480 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops. They also sold the state nearly 313 metric tons of paddy.

Kratie Province: SPK in French at 0404 GMT on 13 April reports that by the end of March peasants in this province had transplanted 5,295 hectares of short-term rice, thus fulfilling 88 percent of the plan set for this dry season.

Preah Vihear Province: SPK in English at 1102 GMT on 13 April reports: Despite unfavorable weather, peasants in the province last monsoon planted rice on 10,171 hectares, or 78 percent of the plan, with an average yield of 1.5 metric tons per hectare. Over 800 other hectares were covered with subsidiary food crops. The province now counts 34,330 cattle and 11,692 pigs. The veterinary service vaccinated some 20,000 cattle and 3,135 pigs against prevalent diseases. In the whole of 1985, 16,000 hectares of land were mechanically tilled with the assistance of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 9 April says that by the end of March peasants in Peareang District had transplanted more than 6,200 hectares of dry-season rice, or more than 90 percent of the plan. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 9 April reports that peasants of Peam Ro District planted more than 1,630 hectares of subsidiary food crops and more than 370 hectares of industrial crops during the current dry season. According to SPK in English at 0407 GMT on 14 April, for the upcoming monsoon cropping, the Ministry of Agriculture has sent 30 tractors to Prey Veng Province to help work 6,000 hectares. The provincial agricultural service, for its part, has sent 60 tractors to prepare another 20,000 hectares. In the month-long period ending 15 March, tractors to prepare another 20,000 hectares. In the month-long period ending 15 March, tractor operators tilled 3,880 hectares in three districts including 2,450 hectares in Kamchay Mea. Last year, the Agriculture Ministry helped Prey Veng till 16,000 hectares. According to SPK in French at 0404 GMT on 13 April, during almost 2 months preceding mid-March, the peasants of Kompong Trabek District supplied the state with 1,524 metric tons of paddy.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 10 April reports that by early March, peasants in Chikreng District had sold the state 1,430 metric tons of paddy.

/9738

CSO: 4200/74

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

HUN SEN CONGRATULATED--Recently, Comrade Vu Quang, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission, sent a message to Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the KPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission, to congratulate him on his 35th birthday. The message in part says: May you enjoy good health and successfully achieve the noble task assigned by the Cambodian party and state. May the relations between the two parties and states and between the two countries' foreign relations commissions be further strengthened and expanded. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 25 Apr 86 BK] /9738

BULGARIAN DELEGATION RETURNS--On the afternoon of 11 April, the KPRP delegation led by Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and interior minister, returned home safely after successfully attending the 13th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Greeting the delegation at the airport were Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the provisional party committee of Phnom Penh, and many cadres from the interior ministry. Lyuben Damyanov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Bulgaria to Cambodia, was also present. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Apr 86 BK] /9738

RETURNEES IN KOMPONG THOM--In early March, authorities in Baray District, Kompong Thom Province, put out of action 70 enemy soldiers: 17 were killed, 48 wounded, and 2 taken prisoner; 3 others were persuaded to surrender. We also seized some weapons and ammunition. Three misled persons returned to the revolution during the same period, bringing with them three weapons and a quantity of ammunition. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Apr 86 BK] /9738

RED CROSS AID DISTRIBUTION--Recently, the Cambodian Red Cross, in close cooperation with local state authorities in Ratanakiri Province, distributed 160 sacks of rice--a gift from the MCC [expansion unknown] and UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees]--to 500 families in the province's 5 districts. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Apr 86 BK] /9738

WOUNDED SOLDIERS--A delegation of the Council of State led by the General Secretary of the Council, Chan Ven, visited SRV troops hospitalized at Hospital 122 on the occasion of the traditional new year. Another delegation led by Pen Navut, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of education, and made up of other officials such as the representatives of the Industry Ministry, Rubber Plantation General Directorate, and SPK, called on and presented gifts to Cambodian soldiers convalescing at Hospital 1/79. On the same occasion, two Defense Ministry delegations led by El Vansarat, party Central Committee member, deputy defense minister, and chief of the General Political Department, and Comrade Meas Kroch, deputy defense minister, also visited wounded cadres and combatants at Hospitals 1/79 and 122 and Combatants' Center 317. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 19 Apr 86 BK] /9738

CSO: 4200/74

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

DEFENSE MINISTRY HOLDS CADRES CONFERENCE

BK301355 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The Defense Ministry recently convened a conference of the leading cadres of various military regions and armed services and branches to study the task of mobilizing the industrial production output and volume to meet the routine requirements and the wartime demands and to help fulfill the immediate and urgent demands of the army while simultaneously preparing for potential readiness to mobilize in case of war.

In the past years, some of the military regions and armed services and branches have conducted surveys and have discussed with various related sectors and ministries to carry out some tasks aimed at deriving experience in laying the base for a common institution. Through these tasks, they have preliminarily succeeded in assessing the capacity of producing and repairing the ordinary technical, training, and combat equipment and outfits in each area, each factory, and each locality.

The initial experiences in mobilizing industry have helped make the conference a success. They have not only enriched the theoretical and practical works but also offset the revolutionary viewpoints on the all-people's national defense and the procedures for combining the economy with national defense and vice versa in each project, each factory, and each territorial division.

In the recent past, too little effort has been exerted to study and carry out the task of mobilization. Many fundamental issues have not been suggested for study. As the workload is still very large, it is necessary to prepare cadres, the organization, and plans to do it. The duties to be done in the immediate future should be included in a general plan and a long-term plan.

The task of studying and preparing for mobilization should be oriented forward, toward the primary installations, and into all sectors and state agencies so that projects can be formulated for each important area and along each line.

Effort should be concentrated on studying some basic issues. Managerial control should be strengthened gradually as the task has been completed by applying various systems and patterns to help the primary installations achieve the project of allowing management agencies to control the situation and commanders to organize control and drill and exercises depending on the authorized scale and capacity of sectors, localities, and primary units.

/8309

CSO: 4209/497

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

GENERAL HOANG VAN THAI ARTICLE ON DEFENSE, CONSTRUCTION

BK291313 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Excerpts from the "basic contents" of an article by Senior General Hoang Van Thai in the April issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN: "Let Us Gain a More Thorough Understanding of the Two Strategic Tasks of Building and Defending the Socialist Fatherland"]

[Text] While our entire country is building socialism in a specific situation in which it must constantly cope with its new, direct, and dangerous enemy--namely the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists who are acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries--there have emerged in a more prominent fashion the urgent requirements for linking socialist construction with the defense of the socialist fatherland in all fields of activity and for applying correctly the mode of carrying out national construction in parallel with national defense.

Sharing the same stretch of land, airspace, and waters with us, the enemy is attempting to carry out its scheme of weakening, subjugating, and annexing our country. Its hostile policy toward our country's revolution has not changed in the least but has become more perfidious and malicious. It is seeking ways to implement a smiling diplomatic policy toward many countries, but has continued to reject negotiations with us, to refuse to settle the problem regarding Sino-Vietnamese relations through dialogue, to conduct constant artillery shellings and land-grabbing operations at many of our country's border areas, and to kill our compatriots. Meanwhile, it has continued to strive to distort the revolutionary situation in our country and seek every way possible to isolate us in the world arena.

Faced with such a complex situation, our party's policy of carrying out simultaneously and combining closely the two strategic tasks as such has been regarded as a correct national strategic policy. The situation at present requires us to realize more profoundly, through our thought and action, this national strategic policy.

First, along with grasping firmly the economic line, we must conduct intensive indoctrination on the party's military line among party and state organs and among various echelons, sectors, mass organizations, and other organizations in the entire system of the dictatorship of the proletariat from the central to the local and grassroots levels. Only by realizing thoroughly the party's

economic and military lines can we understand thoroughly and insert these two strategic tasks into the activities of our own localities, sectors, and mass organizations. Simultaneously, with the adoption of appropriate forms, we must instill a sense of national defense into the entire people, making our people improve their sense of national defense, awareness of those activities regarding national defense in which every citizen must participate during peacetime as well as during wartime, and awareness of their duty of giving solicitous care to the People's Armed Forces in all respects so they can help defend the fatherland firmly. Particularly, with regard to youths, we must truly pay attention to teaching them our forefathers' tradition of self-sacrifice for national salvation and sense of socialist awareness, making them realize the duty and honor of defending the country, deservedly taking up their forefathers' cause of national salvation and defense, and being ready to sacrifice themselves for the sake of independence, freedom, and socialism.

Teaching the law on military service is indispensable for youths as well as for the entire people, especially for cadres. This is to make them aware of it and implement it scrupulously. In general schools, professional orientation programs must be directed not only at promoting economic activities but also at encouraging students to perform military obligations and enthusiastically join the army and the contingent of military officers.

Second, we must combine economic construction with national defense and vice versa at all echelons and sectors and at the central and local levels through the adoption of concrete plans and practical measures.

This is a very important problem in directing the implementation of the two strategic tasks. The state must have long-term plans on both the economy and national defense. These plans must be carefully calculated to ensure that they are well proportioned, inserted into a general economic and national defense plan, and carried out in a closely coordinated manner to support and stimulate each other.

Only by doing so can we satisfactorily meet the requirements for both economic construction and national defense, ranging from the redistribution of the population to the rearrangement of various industrial, agricultural, forestry, fishery, communications, transportation, and capital construction projects and of the activities of the cultural, education, public health, and social sectors.

Under their existing conditions, our armed forces have been all the more aware of their duty of constantly remaining vigilant, being ready for combat, and fighting victoriously. They have also been aware of their duty to carry out economic construction to contribute to making the country prosperous.

In addition to the time devoted to training, combat units must offer their labor service in carrying out afforestation, cultivating industrial crops, producing grain and food, and so forth in accordance with the requirements of the central government and the localities concerned. This is to improve the living standards of their own units and to make some contributions to the state.

The economic task requires us to reexamine the personnel staffing of various organizations to make sure that it suits the situation, to manage closely material-technical bases; to oppose bureaucracy, subsidization, corruption, and waste; and to practice thrift strictly.

The more the economy is combined with national defense and vice versa adequately and neatly, the more it will benefit the cause of national construction and defense as well as efforts to step up production and meet national defense requirements. It is not advisable to think that the combination of economy with national defense will only cause trouble to the economy or that the army's function is merely to fight the enemy.

Such a view is not in line with the party's strategic thinking in implementing simultaneously and combining closely the two current strategic tasks. It might cause unforeseeable losses if the enemy were recklessly to wage a war of aggression against our country.

The reason is that only by combining the economy closely with national defense and vice versa in peacetime and by making such a combination a system and a pattern before a war breaks out rather than it becomes necessary to shift the entire economy to a war footing can we hope to make it swift, compact, and effective with fewer losses and to meet the requirement of national defense, guaranteeing victory in war.

Third, we must be prepared to mobilize both human and material strength ranging from the registration and administration of the reserve forces of the various related departments, sectors, and state agencies so that they are ready to be, called into the army in case of war to the formulation of a mobilization system to prepare all the necessary technical facilities for national defense by mobilizing each separate economic sector and the economy as a whole.

The state has recently issued a circular and decree on this issue. It is now necessary to institutionalize it into law to organize, implement, and closely administer these tasks right now. This is a very broad and major subject of decisive significance to victory in war. Particularly, it is closely related to [words indistinct] of the war.

However, this is a very new and complicated issue that should be strenuously studied and urgently carried out and, of course, must be thoroughly understood and actively and positively carried out by all echelons, provinces, cities, and economic and technical sectors. They should work on it and derive experience to supplement and enhance it.

Today, the war for the defense of the socialist fatherland is vastly different from the war for national liberation in many respects--in space and time; in the mobilization of forces and the scale of fighting; and in fierceness, complexity, and urgency. Particularly, the initial stage of the war for national defense differs sharply from that of the war for national liberation. The success or failure of a war for national defense depends to a large extent on the way its initial stage is perceived and handled. The impact of this

perception and handling is not limited only to the initial stage; it affects the entire course of the war and its ending. Thoroughly understanding the party's military line; closely combining economy and national defense in concrete, well-designed plans; and, especially, doing a good job of preparing for mobilization in all fields are extremely important tasks aimed at satisfactorily meeting the requirements of the initial stage of the war for national defense in particular and of the preparation of the entire country as a whole for the struggle against aggression.

Fourth, we must build the system of party leadership, state management, and the people's mastery in national defense, as we have been doing in the economic field. In this system, we must pay attention to firmly ensuring the principle of the party's exercising absolute leadership over the army, administer effective state management in national defense, and clearly define the responsibilities of each sector and the rights and obligations of all citizens in national defense.

Only by clearly defining and ensuring relations in this system will we be able to coordinate closely, comprehensively, and substantially the strategies, regulations, plans, measures, and concrete tasks of each sector in consolidating national defense and defending the fatherland. If not ensured by necessary policies, measures, and the system of party leadership, state management, and the people's mastery, the simultaneous implementation and close coordination of the two strategic tasks will remain a mere slogan.

At present, party committees, key leading cadres, and the staff and planning organs of all echelons and sectors play a particularly important role in promoting a thorough understanding of the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland from the center to the localities and grassroots units. They are the components that guide and organize the simultaneous implementation and close coordination of these two strategic tasks nationwide as well as in each sector and locality. Reality over the past few years has shown that the level of understanding of the two tasks in each place depends in great measure on the influential role of these key forces.

The situation in our country and the international background at present and in the coming years demand that our entire people and army, especially the party and state organs--taking advantage of the results already obtained and the experience accumulated--take a new step forward in their thinking and action to carry out satisfactorily the two strategic tasks of successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese homeland, to make our country increasingly prosperous and powerful, and to fulfill our internationalist duty to the fraternal Lao and Cambodian nations, thereby proving ourselves a stable and firm outpost of peace and revolution in Southeast Asia and actively contributing to the world revolutionary movement.

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CSO: 4209/497

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

CRACKDOWN ON CRIMINALS --Since the beginning of this year, the public security service of Nghe Tinh Province has continuously cracked down on criminals, dishonest merchants, and black marketeers, closing down more than 100 open markets and 1,000 gambling dens and illegal business establishments. The provincial security service has dispatched more than 100 capable cadres and combatants to key areas such as Vinh Municipality, Ha Tinh City, and Thach Ha, Nam Dan, Anh Son, Do Luong, and Thanh Chuong Districts to coordinate with the local forces in tracking down and arresting 15 gangs of dangerous professional thieves and hooligans and retrieving millions of dong for the state coffers.
[Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 May 86 BK] /12913

CSO: 4209/508

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

COMMENTARY SEES UNEXPECTED OUTCOME FOR U.S. ACTION IN LIBYA

BK061204 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 4 May 86

[Commentary by Editor Duong Quang Minh: "It Will Not Turn Out as the United States Expects"]

[Text] The Reagan administration is still contemplating new criminal actions against Libya. In an interview with the U.S. paper LOS ANGELES [as heard] on 26 April, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz again threatened that the United States would intensify military and economic sanctions against Libya and that this would be accompanied by other, clandestine moves. Shultz said that the United States now has all the means needed to carry out this threat and that this certainly should be done with success.

At the Tokyo summit conference in Japan, U.S. President Reagan called on his Western allies to cooperate with the United States in imposing economic and political sanctions against Libya.

On 22 April the U.S. television broadcasting network CBS revealed that in order to extend its capabilities and increase the efficiency of its attacks against Libya, Washington is likely to use more modern weapons. According to CBS, in case of renewed strikes against Libya, the United States would not exclude the use of the U.S. Navy's newly tested Tomahawk cruise missiles. These missiles, designed to be launched from submarines, have an approximate range of 800 km and are capable of carrying nuclear warheads to attack targets at sea and on the ground.

AP on 25 April reported that following its recent air strikes against Libya, the United States continues to send its aircraft to reconnoiter Libya. The CIA keeps on eavesdropping on telephone conversations between Libya and other countries and between people inside Libya. On 24 April the United States again mustered various naval units of the NATO bloc to engage in a new war game in the Mediterranean called "Deterrent Force 86."

This is evidence that the Reagan administration remains very stubborn. Defying public opinion and all international conventions and laws, it continues to pursue its path of fighting any country it wants. The pretext put forth by the Reagan administration of fighting Libya's international terrorism is merely a trick aimed at paving the way for its new crimes and

also an excuse for it to carry out international terrorism, of which it is a practitioner and also a culprit.

An American scientist named (Herman) exposed this malicious, distorting allegation by the Reagan administration in the FRG paper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU. He said: Today with the approach of branding anything it does not like as terrorism, the U.S. administration is taking more and more unprecedented arbitrary actions. And more than ever before, the Washington administration gives itself the right to label any country opposing it as terrorist.

American scientist (Herman) also criticized the United States for forming a mercenary army to strike at Nicaraguan territory and for providing this army with documents inciting a killing mentality and vandalism; for lending a helping hand to the forces so they could carry out their armed activities, resulting in the deaths of thousands of Nicaraguan civilians; and for increasing its support for the South African apartheid regime by providing this regime with mercenary units so it could create unrest and kill thousands of civilians in neighboring countries. Scientist (Herman) concluded by saying that the Washington administration is precisely the protector of international terrorism.

Faced with the Washington administration's menacing and provocative acts against Libya, progressive mankind is demonstrating its position by siding with Libya against U.S. aggression. The Libyan people, after their ordeal, are all the more aware of the cruelty of the Reagan administration. They have strongly rejected all the enemy's landerous allegations and accepted all its challenges.

In an interview with THE HINDUSTAN TIMES, Chief of State Al-Qadhdhafi asserted that Libya is against all forms of terrorism and strongly protests the kidnapping and killing of innocent people. Everyone knows that Libya has never resorted to the use of this method against any country, including the United States.

Chief of State Al-Qadhdhafi pointed out: It is racism, exploitation, and colonialism which are the root causes of the use of force in the world. The U.S. air strike against Libya cannot force nations to end their struggle for freedom and independence.

Chief of State Al-Qadhdhafi also emphasized: The U.S. move to oppose Libya may drive Libya into communism. It is Reagan who is showing us that on this earth, we cannot stay neutral. And if unable to stay neutral, we will choose socialism in opposition to imperialism.

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CSO: 4209/508

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

HANOI SAYS U.S. 'EXPLOITING CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT'

BK061321 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 6 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists and some other reactionary forces are exploiting the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear factory in the Soviet Republic of Ukraine for political purpose. They fabricated sensational stories about thousands of people getting killed in the nuclear accident to horrify people. U.S. President Reagan even accused the Soviet Union of covering up the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear station.

The fact is that immediately after the accident the Soviet Government had informed all countries concerned about it and measures to overcome its aftermath. This accident only killed two people and wounded a few others. Moreover, it is the first accident at a nuclear factory in the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, according to a report by the American Citizens Organization, there have been about 20,000 such accidents at U.S. nuclear factories since 1979, and the number of these accidents increases annually. In 1983, there were 5,000 accidents; among them 247 cases were regarded as serious. The Reagan administration did not care a thing for the victims while making a hue and cry about and shedding crocodile tears on the fate of the victims of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear factory of the Soviet Union. If the United States administration really cares for mankind's existence and fate, it should not have accelerated the nuclear arms buildup, the most dangerous weapon of mass destruction. By making such noises about the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear factory, the United States attempted to besmear the Soviet Union's prestige and play down the Soviet peace initiative, which has won worldwide support and to sidetrack world public attention from the U.S. testing.

However, the Reagan administration's efforts will go nowhere. Even during these days, the world public--including the Americans--keep condemning the U.S. nuclear buildup and demanding that the Reagan administration follow the Soviet Union's example to halt all nuclear tests. In Britain, Secretary of State [Title as heard] Geoffrey Howe urged the U.S. President not to make use of the Chernobyl nuclear accident for anti-Soviet propaganda. Reaction by the world public proves that the U.S. efforts to use this accident to besmear the Soviet Union have been futile.

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CSO: 4200/995

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

RADIO CITES OPPOSITION TO PLANNED U.S. STOCKPILE

BK021546 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 2 May 86

["Event and Opinion" feature]

[Text] Public opinion in Thailand and Southeast Asia is worried and indignant at Washington's and Bangkok's decision to set up a war reserve munition arsenal in Thailand. This opens the way for the Pentagon to send American GI's to the country and restore its military bases there. This arsenal will be a tool for the United States to interfere in Southeast Asian countries' internal affairs. Together with other U.S. arsenals in Japan and the Philippines, the world-be U.S. arsenal in Thailand forma a huge logistic base system for the rapid deployment force including 300,000 American GI's.

It is reported that in the past recent years more U.S. arms have been poured into Thailand. The United States has supplied Thailand with fighter-bombers, tanks, antitank missiles, and early this year the United States provided Thailand with up-to-date radars which are being deployed at the Thai-Kampuchean border region. Since 1982, U.S. and Thai troops have annually conducted military exercises code-named "Cobra Gold" in the region close to the PRK, brazenly provoking the three Indochinese countries.

Commenting on the U.S. move to set up a big arsenal on Thai soil and the U.S.-Thai military ties, the Thai paper BANGKOK POST said this act only further aggravates tension in Southeast Asia. The paper said: The implementation of this Pentagon plan is a new step in the arms race and only accelerates armed conflicts in the region. Public opinion also rejected the U.S. slanderous allegation that it helps Thailand oppose threats from Vietnam. Public opinion in Bangkok said Vietnam is not a threat to Thailand. Addressing a symposium in Phatthaya, Thailand, recently, Mr Sukhumphan, director of the International Research and Security Institute of the Chulalongkon University, said that Vietnam is not a threat to Thailand and that the military budget of Thailand is too much. Many Thai scholars share Mr Sukhumphan's views.

The Thai paper THAI RAT on 8 March warned that those who use fake pretexts of war are attempting to wage war. The paper also criticized the Thai Administration's policy regarding Thailand as the 52d [as heard] state of the United States. It said that the Thai Administration's agreement to let the United States set up an arsenal on its territory means to invite the enemy into its country.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

FRG COMMERCIAL DELEGATION DISCUSSES BROADER RELATIONS

OW032024 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 3 May (VNA)--A commercial delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany headed by the management director of the Otto Wolff Industrieanlagen visited Vietnam from 25 April to 1 May.

The 18-member delegation included representatives of the committee for oriental trade, several FRG industrial corporations and major commercial firms.

During its stay here the delegation met with many Vietnamese import and export corporations and service organizations in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City to explore the possibility for broadening commercial relations and cooperation between the two countries.

The delegation was briefed on Vietnam's orientations for economic development in the coming years and the draft regulations for investment in Vietnam.

The FRG guests were received on separate occasions by Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Khac, minister of foreign trade; Vo Van Sung, assistant to the foreign minister, and Nguyen Vo Danh, vice chairman of the people's committee of Ho Chi Minh City.

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CSO: 4200/982

22 May 1986

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

CPV SENDS GREETINGS TO FRG COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

OW021740 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 2 May (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent a message of greetings to the 8th Congress of the German Communist Party.

The message notes with pleasure that the German Communist Party has actively worked in coordination with the peace-loving and progressive forces in the Federal Republic of Germany to carry out a persistent struggle against the U.S.-led imperialists who are using the FRG as an outpost in their adventurous military plans. It highlights the party's struggle against the monopoly capitalists, and for the people's civil rights, thus actively contributing to the common struggle of the peoples in Europe and the world as a whole for peace, national independence and social progress.

After describing the German Communist Party as the "loyal representative for the interest of the working class and laboring people of the Federal Republic of Germany and a worthy continuator of the glorious tradition of the German Communists and workers' movement," the message continues:

"We value highly the role and effective activities of the German Communist Party and affirm our solidarity and full support to you".

"May the solidarity and friendship between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Federal Republic of Germany consolidate and develop every day," the message concludes.

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CSO: 4200/982

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

NHAN DAN VIEWS NIXON, 'VIETNAM SYNDROME'

BK030641 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 30 Apr 86

[NHAN DAN 30 April Commentary by Nguyen Huu Chinh: "The Vietnam Syndrome Still Torments the United States"]

[Text] Please, no more Vietnams! How many times large numbers of Americans have uttered such an exclamation before as well as after 30 April 1975, the day that is closely connected with the total defeat of the United States in its war of aggression against Vietnam and the day when South Vietnam was totally liberated.

The memory of Vietnam is a nightmare to large numbers of Americans. The harder they try to obliterate it, the more lively, harassing, and bitter it becomes. The impact and direct consequences of the Vietnam war will linger on for many decades in U.S. society.

More than 10 years after 30 April 1975, U.S. public opinion is still divided over a series of issues, especially foreign policy. The Reagan administration's recent acts of aggression against Libya once again have forced the American people to ponder the correct and necessary lessons and conclusions of the Vietnam war. This is still on the agenda of today's United States.

In the past 10 years, the Vietnam war has remained an attractive theme for the U.S. media, research, and literary and artistic circles. More than 1,200 books, dozens of fictional and documentary films, and thousands of press articles on this theme have appeared. The book "Please, No More Vietnams" has drawn the attention of many people. Its author is none other than former U.S. President Richard Nixon.

To Nixon "Please, No More Vietnams" is only the war cry of opponents of U.S. power in the international arena advising the West continually to retreat and fail. Nixon contends that the shadow of the Vietnam war still weighs heavily on Washington's foreign policy so long as the myths generated by the collapse of Saigon in 1975 have not been dispelled.

What Nixon called the four myths to be at all costs refuted and dissipated are also the four facts long obvious to large segments of world public opinion: First, the Vietnam war was unethical; second, the United States could not win the Vietnam war; third, the United States cannot expect to use force successfully to deal with national liberation wars; and fourth, the United States is on the side condemned by history.

Nixon openly said: As long as we are unable to dissipate the Vietnam syndrome, we will still incur setbacks in all our international initiatives--the Third World, East-West relations, and our relations with friends. Can the United States easily dispel the Vietnam syndrome and succeed in the international arena as it is expected to?

Nixon and other constantly hot-tempered brains like his contend: With Reagan in the White House and his reelection for another term, a new period of U.S. foreign policy has opened--the period in which the United States is ready to show and use force, considering it the basis of an effective foreign policy, and in which the Reagan doctrine seeks to reaffirm the basis of the policy of checking revolutionary and progressive movements in the world.

Nixon advocates: The best way for us to avoid a war like Vietnam is to be firm in our determination and our belief in our combat capability if we ever have to fight. Those who advocate such a policy agree that the United States should bring its involvement in the international conflicts to ever higher levels of tension.

In the new period of U.S. foreign policy, the shadow of adventurism is often seen. On the one hand, current U.S. foreign policy advocates ever greater intervention--either very brazen or subtle--in the international affairs of many other countries. On the other, it is always connected closely with its intensive flexing of military muscles.

The two targets for U.S. muscle flexing are Nicaragua and Libya. As regards Nicaragua, the U.S. Congress has been urged to increase aid to the reactionaries to exert maximum pressure on the revolutionary administration. As for Libya, the United States has trampled on all the normal principles of international law. In March and April 1986, it mobilized more than 30 warships, 250 airplanes, and more than 30,000 soldiers to conduct several provocative attacks on this country. Particularly, on 14 April, the U.S. Air Force struck the capital and several other cities of Libya. It even bombed the president's palace and killed many civilians. This has stirred up a wave of extreme indignation worldwide.

Reagan and many of his close aides always thought that the 14 April attack was a strong message to both his adversaries and friends saying: The United States is no longer paralyzed by the memory of Vietnam and is ready to use military force whenever need be. They also think that by subduing adversaries by force, everything that the United States has fabricated, distorted, and imposed on its adversaries will become truth. They have made a big mistake.

Just as during the Vietnam war, since the Libya event the United States has been isolated and condemned. Only some of its allies in the NATO bloc have openly protected the United States. On the contrary, broad segments of world public opinion have offered much sympathy and support to the courageous Libyan people.

On 23 April, Libyan President al-Qadhafi clearly and crisply said: If the United States continues to attack Libya, Libya will become a second Vietnam. Let Washington learn from its past lessons! Eleven years after the Vietnam war, the United States has once again become seriously divided. The continuous flexing of military muscle may cause international armed conflicts to break out, and this has worried many Americans.

Following the 14 April provocative attack, [words indistinct] have come to the White House to stage protest demonstrations. On 18 April, they again demonstrated in New York in front of the Waldorf Astoria where the U.S. President was staying during his visit to the city, holding picket signs up high that said: Reagan is the No 1 terrorist.

The rift is even profound within the U.S. ruling circles. Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter said: The attack on Libya is a silly mistake. Secretary of State George Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger still disagree with each other on the role of the military. Many key people in the State Department still consider U.S. divisions and aircraft carriers diplomatic tools. On the contrary, many U.S. generals and field officers still do not want military forces used merely to show the flag, make threats, conduct maneuvers, and send out diplomatic signals. During the Vietnam war, the belligerent U.S. forces had too narrow-minded and short-sighted a view of the material strength of U.S. weapons and ammunition. They have paid too high a cost for belittling the political and moral strength of those who resolutely struggled for independence and freedom.

Now, on a series of key issues related to U.S. power such as limits to the policy of flexing of military muscle, restrictions on the use of maximum combined pressure in foreign affairs, and limits to presidential power, the U.S. intramural dispute is still going on unceasingly.

It was no mere coincidence that on 10 January 1986, when carrying several articles analyzing the U.S. political and economic schemes in the Asia-Pacific area, JAPAN TIMES also printed a picture of Saigon on the last day of April 1975 showing a helicopter on the roof of a multistory building in Saigon as Americans were elbowing their way up to the helicopter to flee. Eleven years after, the United States wound is still painful and the Vietnam syndrome is still termenting the United States.

/8309

CSO: 4209/497

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

ASIAN-PACIFIC TRADE UNIONS HOLDS SEMINAR IN HANOI

Held on May Day Centenary

OW032034 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 3 May (VNA)--An Asian-Pacific seminar on the centenary of May Day and the trade union rights was opened in Hanoi this morning.

The seminar is held under the joint sponsorship of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions (VFTU), the World Federation of Trade Unions, and the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the centenary of May Day.

Participating in the seminar are representatives of the host organizations, and the trade union organizations from Australia, Japan, Kampuchea, Laos, the Philippines, Thailand, and the coordinating committee of the Asian-Oceanic Trade Unions.

Addressing the seminar, Pham The Duyet, acting president and general secretary of the VFTU, brought out the great significance of the seminar which he said, would actively contribute to the common struggle of the workers and other working people in Asia and the Pacific for their welfare, democratic liberties, and the trade union rights as well as for peace, disarmament, a new international economic order, friendship and cooperation among nations in this region.

Seminar Issues Communique

OW041822 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, May (VNA)--The Asian-Pacific seminar on the centenary of May Day and the trade union rights successfully closed here today after two days' sitting.

At its closing session, the meeting issued a press communique highlighting the results of the seminar and expressing its wishes to broaden cooperation and united actions among all trade union organizations in a struggle for the interests of the working people, peace and social progress.

The press communique notes: "The struggle to defend and strengthen the trade union rights is closely associated with the struggle against imperialism, monopoly capitalism, trans-national capitalist corporations, the U.S. policy of arms race, especially the armament of nuclear weapons. Struggling for peace is extremely urgent and of vital significance for all nations on this planet. The delegates to the seminar fully support the trend for dialogue to strengthen understanding, create and consolidate mutual trust aimed at peacefully settling all disputes among states in the world, preventing wars and exterminating chemical and nuclear weapons by the end of this century.

"The delegates call on all nuclear powers to put an immediate end to the arms race, stop nuclear tests, and the use of nuclear weapons in space. They energetically condemn the U.S. bombings of Tripoli and Benghazi, considering it a brazen act against sovereign Libya..."

The communique points out that the consolidation of good neighborliness and friendship among all countries in Asia and the Pacific, and their joint efforts to create hopes and mutual trust in order to convene an Asian forum aimed at finding constructive solutions to the security in Asia and the Pacific will not only exert a good influence on the situation in Asia and the Pacific but also constitute an active contribution to the common aspiration for maintaining and defending peace.

"The delegates welcome the trend for dialogue which is taking shape between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries in order to normalize their relations", the communique says.

On this occasion, the delegates expressed their solidarity with the working class and people of Vietnam and wished them happiness and prosperity, and the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions further development.

/9738

CSO: 4200/982

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

ESPERANTO SEMINAR IN USSR--Hanoi, 4 May (VNA)--A Vietnamese delegation has attended an international seminar on Esperanto for peace and disarmament recently held in Volgograd, the Soviet Union. The delegation included Dao Anh Kha and Nguyen Dinh Hien, respectively chairman and secretary-general of the Vietnam Esperanto Association for Peace. At the seminar, the sub-committee for solidarity with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea of the Esperanto movement for world peace adopted a resolution expressing its full support for the Indochinese countries' stance of good will as shown in the recent Vientiane communique of their foreign ministers' conference. Later, the delegation took part in the 19th consultative conference of the socialist countries' Esperanto associations held in Czechoslovakia in late April. The conference worked out a plan to help consolidate and enhance activities of the Vietnam Esperanto Association. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 4 May 86 OW] /9738

AGRICULTURAL GROUP IN BERLIN--Hanoi, 3 May (VNA)--An agricultural delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by its secretary Nguyen Thanh Binh has arrived in Berlin for an official visit to the German Democratic Republic. While there the delegation will exchange experience on agricultural production in the GDR. It was welcomed by Werner Felfe, political bureau member and secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee, and Helmut Semmelmann, member of the SED Central Committee and head of its agricultural department. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 3 May 86] /9738

STATE DELEGATION VISITS CSSR--Hanoi, 2 May (VNA)--A delegation of the Vietnamese state inspectorate led by its chairman Bui Quang Tao left Prague yesterday, concluding a week-long visit to Czechoslovakia. During its stay in Czechoslovakia, the Vietnamese delegation exchanged experience with the Czechoslovak people's control organ in implementing the resolutions of the 17th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and in the tasks. Bui Quang Tao, who is also member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, was received by Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister Rudolf Rohlicek in Prague on 30 April. The two sides informed each other of the economic situation in their respective countries. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 2 May 86 OW] /9738

22 May 1986

SOVIET LECTURERS VISIT SRV--Hanoi, 4 May (VNA)--A group of lecturers of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Soviet Union have paid a visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The group included M.K. Khalmukhamedov, expert of the propaganda committee of the CPSU Central Committee, and V.A. Sulemov, [spelling of names as received] professor of the Social Sciences Academy under the CPSU Central Committee. During their stay, the Soviet guests paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his home and office. They gave lectures in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, the provinces of Ha Son Binh and Song Be and the special zone of Vung Tau-Condau, on the success of the 27th CPSU Congress. The Soviet guests were received by Dao Duy Tung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of its commission for information and training. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 4 May 86 OW] /9738

ALLIES INTO ARMS RACE--Hanoi, 3 May (AFP)--The United States will lead their western allies and Japan into a "dangerous arms race" during the seven-nation western summit opening in Tokyo Sunday, the Vietnamese Communist Party daily NHAN DAN said Saturday. The United States will try to draw the other summit nations--Japan, West Germany, France, Italy, Britain and Canada--into U.S. President Ronald Reagan's so-called "star wars" strategic-defenses-in-space program and a "costly and dangerous" arms race, it said. It added that financial and trade disputes between the seven were "increasingly serious" because of Washington's desire to "make their allies share the consequences of the serious budget deficit they have due to the arms race." [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1507 GMT 3 May 86 BK] /9738

SPORTS DELEGATION VISITS CUBA--Hanoi, 3 May (VNA)--A delegation of the General Department of Physical Culture and Sports led by its deputy head Duong Nghiep Chi has paid a ten-day visit to Cuba at the invitation of the National Institute of Sports and Entertainments (INDER) of Cuba. The delegation compared notes on the development of physical culture and sports with senior officials of the INDER and other bodies concerned. Receiving the guests on 25 April, Conrado Martines, director of the INDER, reaffirmed Cuba's continuous cooperation and assistance to Vietnam in these fields. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 3 May 86 OW] /9738

BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Hanoi, 2 May (VNA)--Bulgarian Ambassador to Vietnam Filip Velkov Markov left Hanoi on 30 April, concluding his term of office in Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 2 May 86 OW] /9738

U.S.-ASEAN RIFT--The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE in Paris on Saturday carried an article underlining the ASEAN countries' disappointment after their talks with U.S. President Reagan. According to the paper, the foreign ministers of Indonesia and Thailand complained about the U.S. policy of trade protectionism. The Malaysian foreign minister expressed concern over the U.S. supply of military equipment and technology to Thailand [as heard] without consideration that China may use force to overthrow other countries in the region. Another dispute between the U.S. and ASEAN is ASEAN's disapproval of the U.S. attack on Libya. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 4 May 86 BK] /12913

'LIBERATION' OF SOUTH--Hanoi VNA 5 May--Meetings were held in many parts of Great Britain on 30 April to mark the 11th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam the same day. Speaking at a meeting in London held by the Britain-Vietnam Association, Chairman of the Association Erinie Koberte [spelling as received] appraised the Vietnamese people's efforts in the anti-U.S. resistance war in the past as well as in national construction and defence at present. Also on this occasion, many political parties and mass organisations in Australia have extended their warmest greetings to the Vietnamese party, government, and people. In their congratulatory messages, they reaffirmed their support for Vietnam in national construction and defence. A film show in honour of the anniversary was jointly given in Moscow on 29 April by the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 5 May 86 OW] /12913

YANG DEZHI VISITS U.S.--Chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Yang Dezhi last Saturday arrived in New York for an official fortnight visit to the United States. This visit is another step to further strengthen the military ties between Washington and Beijing. It is reported that during his trip, Yang will consider China's arms purchases from the United States. A Japanese government spokesman said: Yang Dezhi will pay an unofficial visit to Japan on 19 May on his way back home from the United States. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 5 May 86 BK] /12913

ROMANIAN PARTY ANNIVERSARY HONORED--Hanoi VNA 5 May--A talk was organized here today by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with other peoples in honour of the 65th anniversary of the communist party of Romania (8 May). It was attended by Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the International Department of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary general of the said committee, and other Vietnamese officials. Speaking on the occasion, Romanian Ambassador Constantin Potinga brought out the founding and development of the CPR over the past 65 years. He stressed that the CPR is (?now continuing) its international solidarity with the communist and workers' parties in many countries and with the democratic and progressive forces in the struggle for democracy, peace, freedom and a better life. Taking the floor, Trinh Ngoc Thai wished the friendship and mutual assistance between Vietnam and Romania further consolidation and development. Later, the Romanian ambassador held a get-together, which was attended by Vu Quang, member of the Party Central Committee and head of its international department. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 5 May 86 OW] /12913

SRV-LAOS POSTAL COOPERATION--Hanoi VNA 26 Apr--An agreement on postal and telecommunication cooperation for 1986 between Vietnam and Laos was signed in Vientiane on 25 April. Signatories were Dam Xuan Dung, Vietnamese economic and cultural representative in Laos, and Khamliang Kayslat, vice-minister of the Lao Ministry of Transportation, Post and Telecommunications. Under the agreement, the two sides will promote cooperation, exchange equipment and experiences in these fields. Vietnam will continue sending experts and training personnel for Laos. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 26 Apr 86 OW] /12712

CPV DELEGATION DEPARTURE--Hanoi VNA April 29--A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Dang Thi, member of the party Central Committee, has left here for the 8th Congress of the German Communist Party (DKP). [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 29 Apr 86 OW] /12712

ROMANIAN ENVOY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE--Hanoi VNA April 29--Romanian Ambassador Constantin Potinga held a press conference here today in honour of the 65th anniversary of the Communist Party of Romania (May 8). It was attended among others by representatives from the International Department and the Commission for Information and Education of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and the Foreign Ministry. The Romanian ambassador brought out the history of the Communist Party of Romania, its successes in leading the socialist construction in Romania and its contributions to the world people's struggle for democracy, peace, freedom, and a better life on earth. He also expressed his joy at the development of the Romanian-Vietnamese relations on the basis of the agreements signed by the two countries and wished the Vietnamese people still greater successes in national construction and defence. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1612 GMT 29 Apr 86 OW] /12712

USSR'S LENIN PRIZE--The CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have decided to present the 1986 Lenin Prize in the scientific-technical field to Nguyen Van Hieu, doctor in mathematics and physics, director of the Vietnam Institute of Science. Nguyen Van Hieu is the first Vietnamese to receive this honor. Many other Soviet scientists have also been awarded Lenin Prizes for their contributions in the scientific-technical field. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Apr 86 BK] /12712

SWEDISH AID--Hanoi VNA 25 Apr--The Swedish Parliament recently adopted a government proposal to grant 300 million kronor as nonrefundable aid to Vietnam in the 1986-87 fiscal year. This aid will be used to develop Vietnam's paper industry, public health, and electricity and to import necessities in service of production and the people's life. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1618 GMT 25 Apr 86 OW] /12712

CSP: 4200/966

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

ADMISSION OF MORE WORKERS TO CPV RECOMMENDED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Mar 86 pp 3, 4

[Article by Hoang Hai: "Pay Attention to Training, Bringing More Working-Class Workers into Party Committees"]

[Text] One of the important goals of party building is to bring more workers into the party and actively train and utilize cadres coming from the ranks of workers. The directive of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat on holding congresses of party organizations at various levels also emphasized the importance of filling party committee positions with workers; and in recent days, sectors and echelons have mindfully provided elementary and advanced training to and utilized cadres coming from the working class. Each year, party organizations have trained and admitted nearly 10,000 workers with outstanding achievements in production, combat, and administrative and economic work. Of these new recruits, qualified and promising elements were trained to become leadership and management cadres. Some places, including Quang Ninh, Haiphong, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and the Geological General Department, have assigned more working-class cadres to the ranks of leadership and management. The growth of the contingent of workers has resulted in more workers being inducted into the party and promoted to leadership and management positions at various levels and in various sectors, clearly making the party more combative and the state machinery more competent. Events in recent years have shown that one of the very basic reasons for some localities to come off with flying colors in their political tasks is that their party organizations have given an adequate thought to recruiting workers.

Nevertheless, apart from accomplishments, weaknesses still exist. In many sectors and at many levels, the effort to enlist cadres coming from the working class is still slow and hesitating. Many places lack short- and long-term planning. Party committees' guidance is not comprehensive, homogeneous, and able to link the effort to recruit working-class cadres with revolutionary mass movements in localities and units.

It is imperative to promote more working-class cadres to party committees in enterprises, building projects, state farms, and forestry sites; to provincial, municipal, and district party committees; and to leading positions in enterprises, ministries, general departments belonging to the field of industry, CPV Central Committee departments, mass organizations, and internal affairs

organs. An effort should be made to ensure that more party secretaries, trade union directors and secretaries, and youth union secretaries in enterprises, building projects, state farms, and forestry sites are cadres coming from the working class. In these installations, workers directly involved in production should be satisfactorily represented in party, trade union, and youth union executive committees. Simultaneously with increasing the number of cadres of working origin, we should broaden and speed up the revolutionary movement of the working class aimed at fulfilling political tasks; build firm and strong trade, women's and youth unions; struggle to eliminate the system of state subsidies and bureaucratic centralism; and resolutely switch to economic accounting and socialist business. We should mindfully accelerate party development among workers to create an abundant reserve for selection and training of leadership and management cadres for the party and state at various levels and in various sectors. The selection and training process should focus, first of all, on outstanding workers, workers from big industry, and workers from longstanding worker families. These are new socialist men with high political awareness and with an ability to take the lead and stimulate the laboring masses to produce enthusiastically and achieve high quality and efficiency; to struggle vigorously against negative manifestations; zealously to set up a new managerial system; to show a sense of collective mastery; and to take part in social activities. These outstanding workers have appeared, and are appearing, in growing numbers in installations resolutely committed to switching to economic accounting and socialist business.

Training more cadres coming from the working class is the most important goal of the cadre building program, from beginning to end. We should examine each worker's tangible conditions and capabilities for growth and select promising elements for training to become scientific-technical, management, and leadership cadres for levels and sectors. Right now, levels and sectors must complete the selection of cadres to be groomed for positions under their assigned management, to replace first of all, those slated for transfer before and after this year's congresses of party organizations at various levels.

In training cadres coming from the working class, we should attentively overcome the numerical imbalance between scientific-technical cadres and management cadres, between basic training and practical training, between immediate requirements and long-term requirements, between different sectors and crafts and different areas, and between superior levels and the grassroots level. Simultaneously with recruiting working-class cadres, we should select deserving elements in keeping with criteria set by party committee echelons in this year's congresses of party organizations to ensure organizational homogeneity, and maintain continuity effectively in assigning and employing cadres, particularly those involved in leadership and management. Plans should be devised for properly managing the reserve of working-class cadres, regularly adding newly-emerged outstanding elements and promptly replacing those no longer measuring up to requirements. That reserve consists of all three categories of cadres--those currently working at low-level positions; economic and technical cadres sent to enterprises, building projects, state farms, and forestry sites following graduation from middle school, or college, to serve as workers directly engaged in production; outstanding workers, front rank laborers, and emulation combatants.

Levels and sectors should mindfully renovate and speed up the effort to improve, rehabilitate, and develop enterprise-based, supplementary-education schools and courses for workers and civil servants, and first of all, for workers targeted for recruitment. Plans should be drawn up for expanding precollege instruction at colleges and advanced schools, reserving priority for outstanding workers having graduated from general middle schools in enterprises and building projects. After a year of precollege education, if they pass a qualification test, they will be admitted to colleges or advanced schools, without having to take the required exams.

Party schools, mass organization schools, and schools on economic management and state management at central and local levels should promptly open special training courses, or set aside a satisfactory enrollment quota, for workers. In present circumstances, we should focus both on systematic training in regular schools and courses and short-term classes, and on domestic, on-the-job, and in-school training, while creating conditions for sending students overseas for higher studies to build rapidly a contingent of working-class cadres with a college or higher education. We should ameliorate the college enrollment system while renovating and reinforcing policies designed to encourage and mobilize workers to study, putting education on a par with production, and ensuring a steady income for trainees. Responsible organs should consider modifying, reinforcing, and promptly issuing procedures and policies toward cadres selected for in-school studies, and that process should be uniformly applied nationwide to avoid arbitrary action.

It falls to all levels and sectors to train, utilize, and bring working-class cadres into party committees. The task of eliminating the system of state subsidies and bureaucratic centralism and resolutely switching to economic accounting and socialist business is important, difficult, and complex; but in compensation, it has brought about a new and favorable condition for our working class to grow and our economy to embrace economic accounting and socialist business, leading to the emergence of workers endowed with dynamism, creativeness, technical skills, and increasingly higher managerial expertise and political awareness.

9213/13045
CSO: 4209/457

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

'SERIOUS MISTAKES' PROMPT UNSCHEDULED PARTY CONFERENCE

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 22 Mar 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by V.N.L.: "Municipal Party Organization Executive Committee Holds Enlarged Conference To Study the Implementation of Political Bureau Resolution 31 and Discusses the Themes and Plan for the Holding of the Party Organization Congresses on the Various Levels; Conferees Express a High Degree of Unanimity with the Political Bureau, Express Determination To Steadfastly Implement Resolution 6, 7 and 8 of the Central Committee and Political Bureau Resolution 28 and Offer a Number of Suggestions to the Central Committee Concerning the Price Policy, the Cadre Issue...; Nguyen Van Linh: These Congresses on the Various Levels Must Be Conducted in the Spirit of Revolutionary and Scientific Change, in the Spirit of Speaking the Truth and Speaking Forthrightly, Must Be Congresses of 'the People Trusting the Party, the Party Trusting the People'"]

[Text] (SGGP)--The serious mistakes recently made in the implementation of the policies on prices, wages and money cannot be correct by returning to the management mechanism of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies. Rather, it is only on the basis of continuing to correctly implement Resolution 6, 7 and 8 of the Party Central Committee and Political Bureau Resolution 28 and taking many urgent and well coordinated measures that the situation can gradually be stabilized. This thinking, which is the basic thinking expressed in Political Bureau Resolution 31/NQ-TW, was very highly endorsed at the extraordinary enlarged conference of the municipal party organization executive committee held from 18 to 21 March 1986.

Agreeing with the assessment of the situation and the urgent measures set forth in Political Bureau Resolution 31, the conferees deeply analyzed the considerable harm that has been caused in many areas by serious mistakes recently made in the implementation of the policies on prices, wages and money, mistakes that were caused by the failure to gain a thorough understanding of Resolutions 6, 7 and 8 of the Party Central Committee and Political Bureau Resolution 28 and by the pervasive, prolonged influence of the views and style of work based on administrative management, bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies among some party and state agencies.

The conferees proposed to the Party Central Committee many specific measures that can be taken to correct the situation, measures which include properly evaluating and prosecuting, in a determined and serious manner, leadership

cadres who have systematically committed mistakes as a result of views and a style of work that are not compatible with the change in direction in economic management set forth in Resolutions 6, 7 and 8 of the Party Central Committee while selecting and promoting cadres who are well suited to the new way of working.

As regards prices, the conferees suggested that the Party Central Committee examine and correctly adjust the relationship between the prices of industrial goods and the prices of agricultural products and do so in a way which insures that the party's policy on the alliance of workers and farmers is implemented well.

Applying Political Bureau Resolution 31/NQ-TW to the actual situation within the city, the conferees debated and decided upon specific programs of action, among which the tasks of stepping up production, reducing production costs and reducing circulation costs were emphasized with a view toward creating the supply of goods needed to lay the foundation for gradually stabilizing prices. To stimulate production, the conferees set forth measures concerning reorganizing production, providing a full supply of raw and other materials, endeavoring to utilize 70 percent of existing machine capacity, repairing the Cho Quan Power Plant and restoring generators at basic units to operation. The conferees assigned the municipal people's committee the responsibility of promulgating in March 1986 temporary regulations on the autonomy of basic units in production and business, promulgating appropriate policies for developing the collective economy and issuing specific instructions on the implementation of Decision 34/QD-UB on household small industry and handicraft production, the subsidiary trades and private production.

Together with accelerating production, the conferees adopted many measures aimed at strengthening socialist commerce and the management of the market; eventually stabilizing prices; intensifying export-import activities; enacting appropriate policies to mobilize idle capital among the people; eliminating unnecessary expenditure items; reducing the size of indirect staffs and the staffs of administrative agencies by 30 percent in 1986; and maintaining real wages.

Also at this conference, the executive committee discussed the directives of the Secretariat on conducting a criticism and self-criticism campaign and concerning the party congresses on the various levels. The conferees stressed the need to organize a truly effective movement among the masses to criticize and offer their opinions concerning the building of the party and stressed that this effort should not be carried out in a form for form's sake or cursory manner. Criticism and self-criticism within the party must be frank, constructive and carried out in the spirit of comradeship, with importance attached to self-criticism and to adopting measures to rectify shortcomings. Many conferees pointed out that there are still many jobs that are not being performed well, many jobs that can be performed better in our city and that each organization of the party must, once it has recognized its shortcomings and weaknesses, take immediate measures to correct them, especially to correct the malady of bureaucracy within the agencies of the party and state.

At the conference, Nguyen Van Linh, secretary of the municipal party committee, said: correcting the difficult situation we currently face will require time and unanimity and enormous efforts on the part of the entire party and all the people; will require that many urgent measures be taken in a well coordinated manner; and will require that the corps of communists adopt a correct, firm attitude, display a stronger sense of discipline and spirit of responsibility to the party and the people and not make unauthorized statements that can be used by the enemy to oppose and attack the revolution. Concerning preparations for the upcoming party congresses on the various levels, Nguyen Van Linh said: after 10 years, our country's economy still faces very many large difficulties. Mistakes in the implementation of the policies on prices, wages and money have made the situation more difficult. For this reason, these party congresses on the various levels must be congresses that fully embody the revolutionary and scientific character of a genuine communist party so that we can reverse the situation and move the country forward; must be congresses that clearly reflect revolutionary change; must be congresses that build stronger trust, congresses of the party trusting the masses, the masses trusting the party. All levels must prepare for these congresses in a truly revolutionary spirit. For their party congress, our Cuban comrades adopted the slogan "change or die." The revolutionary and scientific character of the 27th Congress of the CPSU has also exerted an enormous impact. We must study and do what these comrades of ours have done. Nguyen Van Linh also stressed a number of specific jobs that must be performed when preparing for the party congresses on the various levels within the city: it is necessary to conduct a very good review and engage in very thorough criticism in the spirit of speaking forthrightly, speaking the truth and not concealing shortcomings and weaknesses. Strongpoints must be stated fully but concisely. Much time must be devoted to deeply analyzing shortcomings and weaknesses and adopting ways to correct them. Recently, some places have been lax with regard to practicing criticism and self-criticism. At other places, criticism has taken the form of personal attacks instead of criticism offered in the spirit of communists. Nguyen Van Linh emphasized the need to make very good arrangements for the masses to contribute their opinions and criticize the building of the party so that these congresses are not only congresses of communists, but are also truly congresses of the laboring people. We cannot fail to be vigilant against enemy sabotage, sabotage that is carried out by many sophisticated tactics. And, holding these congresses in the spirit described above will defeat the tactics employed by the enemy to commit sabotage, build the strength of the party, increase the strength of the close bond between the party and the masses and move the country forward.

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CSO: 4209/494

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

CPV DEPARTMENT HOLDS CONFERENCE ON EMULATION

BK061535 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The CPV Central Committee Emulation Department recently held a conference in Thai Binh, the pace-setting province in the 1984 regional emulation movement, to review the emulation movement of the six Bac Bo delta and midland provinces for 1985 and to sign emulation contracts for 1986.

An outstanding feature was that the provinces in the region had paid attention to organizing continual, vigorous emulation movements aimed at promoting agricultural and consumer goods production. The annual grain output of Vinh Phu and Thai Binh Provinces exceeded the plan and was higher than in 1984. On their part, Hai Hung and Ha Bac Provinces' output, though failing to meet the planned norm, still surpassed that of 1984.

Despite the fact that the capital and supplies slated for capital construction were very limited, various provinces concentrated their resources on completing important projects in accordance with the formula: The state and the people work together. Thai Binh launched the Xuan Hai sea-dike project; Vinh Phu built the Hung Vuong road; and Ha Nam Ninh constructed a flash flood control project and the Hoang Long dike.

Meanwhile, the Vietnamese-Soviet friendship emulation movement at the construction sites of the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant and the Da River hydroelectric power station was carried out vigorously and effectively. At the Da River project, cadres and workers moved 60,000 cubic meters of earth and rocks during a single night to control a powerful flash flood and safely protect the construction site.

At present, distribution and circulation of goods are the most urgent problem. Various provinces in the region have made much progress in implementing the resolution of the party Central Committee's Eighth Plenum. The six Bac Bo delta and midland provinces fulfilled the grain procurement target for 1985, with Vinh Phu and Hai Hung overfulfilling the norms by 112.3-114.5 percent. All the six provinces also fulfilled their export plans, with some provinces exceeding the norm by 400-700 percent.

Various delegates to the conference contributed many suggestions, discussed measures to overcome weaknesses and shortcomings, and resolved to organize broad mass emulation movements to achieve concrete targets and to enable the six provinces to advance evenly and steadily. The delegates also unanimously suggested that the Council of Ministers commend Thai Binh, Hai Hung, and Vinh Phu Provinces for their achievements.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

PUBLIC NAMING OF CORRUPT OFFICIALS URGED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 23 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Tran Dinh Van: "The Truth Is Strength"]

[Text] We had met by chance, by sharing a hotel room. He had arrived in Ho Chi Minh City from Hanoi before me and was eager for news from Hanoi. He continued to regret the fact that were he in Hanoi during these days of so many events of vital importance at home and abroad, he could go to the Ba Dinh Club for exercise each evening and meet with cadres from many different sectors who know much of the latest news.

He related an incident to me through which he said he was able to gauge the intensity and depth of Hanoi's interest in the very pressing issues that touch everyone. A friend with whom he had taken the same flight to Ho Chi Minh City had just received a letter from his wife. Although personal, the letter touched upon matters with which everyone is concerned. For this reason, his friend read the letter to several other persons at his hotel. In the letter, his wife described a spell of severe cold weather, about 10 degrees, accompanied by heavy rains and piercing winds that had lasted in Hanoi for several days and went on to compare it to the frightful state of some persons' thinking: "Frozen solid."

Her letter then mentioned the congress of the CPSU and the icy confidence that had begun to melt. Her thoughts then began to flow more easily but she continued to be very cautious and spoke to her husband in imagery and figures of speech so that he fully understood the very subtle advice she was giving him: there is only cause for limited optimism. It is still a matter of wait and see.

When his friend, a high ranking, well known agricultural specialist, finished reading the letter from his wife, he said:

--"My mother is now more than 90 years old. Her several children must continue to support her. In my absence, the heavy burden of family life naturally falls on the shoulders of my wife. Yet, in her letter, she talks only about her attitude and that of her friends as they followed the developments at the congress of the CPSU, about a desire for change. Are we to endure this outmoded, old fashioned way of thinking and working forever?"

I told my friend that each activity at the CPSU congress was closely followed and the proceedings of the congress have been closely read, especially the report by Comrade Yeltsin from the Moscow party organization, not only in the capital, but in all provinces. On the day that NHAN DAN Newspaper began to carry Yeltsin's report, I was working in Haiphong and Quang Ninh. The report generated unusual interest. The party paper, like a magnet, drew everyone's attention to the report and made it compulsory reading. Practically everyone who read the report wanted to share their joy with one another and encourage everyone else to read it as well. The lessons of very vital importance presented in the report are not only lessons that apply to our friends, but to each and every one of us as well, down to the ordinary citizen. For many years, cadres, party members and the people have wished that they could speak the truth and have been very concerned to see, in reports or public accounts, the truth being embellished and rearranged to suit subjective desires, the propensity being to conceal shortcomings and exaggerate achievements. Achievements very easily become the achievements of an individual and there are even fights over just who should get the credit for achievements. But mistakes that are so serious as to constitute a crime are the fault of the collective. Discipline and compliance with the law have grown increasingly lax and the motto "live and work in accordance with the Constitution and the law" that hangs inside agencies and at public places has become merely a matter of form and hangs there merely for show.

The lesson of foremost importance drawn from the 27th Congress of the CPSU--to speak the truth--immediately sent a shock throughout our country. Rarely have I seen readers waiting as anxiously for the next issue of NHAN DAN as they were for the issue carrying the next installment of Yeltsin's report. At many agencies, so many persons wanted to read the paper when it arrived that one person had to read it aloud to the others. At the Quang Ninh Province hotel, a rather interesting debate took place. One comrade cautiously expressed the following opinion: "Regardless, this is still an internal matter of our friends and cannot be easily applied by us. We must continue to weigh the pros and cons of this matter..." The other guests at dinner that evening, cadres from many different sectors who were working in Quang Ninh, rejected this opinion and unanimously observed: are not speaking the truth, reporting the truth, applying clear, specific awards and penalties and naming persons who have made mistakes the splendid attributes of a system of which the people are truly the masters, are not these the foremost standards by which a system that serves the people is measured? Speaking the truth and reporting the truth are never confined to certain bounds or areas, are not a matter of one place being required to tell the truth and another place not. Speaking the truth is the essential, paramount virtue of every cadre and party member. It expresses their absolute confidence in the people. Fortunately, of the nearly 30 cadres at the Quang Ninh hotel, only 1 person was not in agreement and expressed confusion in the face of public opinion demanding that the truth be told.

When I returned to Hanoi, I found that Yeltsin's report was still the topic of everyone's conversation. In my subward, the Phan Chau Trinh Subward, are dozens of collective housing areas. Practically all the residents of the

subward are state cadres and personnel. A number of them passed among themselves the entire translated version of Yeltsin's report, not just excerpts as had appeared in the paper.

The person with whom I had shared the room at the hotel was puzzled: "Why didn't they add one or two more installments and publish the complete text of the report? When you read a report like that, your mind is opened, what harm is there to fear?"

I replied:

--"I am equally puzzled. Having heard several comrades in my subward explain what they read, I agree with what you are saying. Several decades of bureaucratic centralism have made us accustomed to handling things internally. Whenever certain cadres have made a mistake, our first response has generally been to conceal it. When disciplinary action has had to be taken, it has been taken quietly, sometimes by transferring the person in question to another place and sometimes even by "kicking him out." The cancers that have amassed within this body of ours cannot be successfully treated and must be surgically removed and then coated with oil. If we simply hide them, the disease will become more serious. Today, at many agencies and units, cadres and personnel are turning around and facing many things that are unpleasant to look at and hear. "Wiser" than before, they have thrown themselves into the struggle against mistakes made by persons of position and authority for which only they should bear the future consequences. Although there are still areas that are "off limits," although there is still that one individual or another who cannot be touched and although, in practice, it has become increasingly widespread for cadres and party members to know everything negative about some cadres that there is to know, they are telling each other what they know under their breath, are whispering it to one another. Against a background that is still this complex, the publication of Yeltsin's report, even though not the complete text, is still very welcomed and can be viewed as the catalyst for bolder subsequent steps. On the basis of what was said in only those two issues of the paper, I counted several dozen middle and high ranking cadres, including members of the Central Committee, vice ministers and ministers who have made mistakes and must be named. Had the entire text of the report been published, I am afraid that some cadres would have found it more than they could possibly bear. Some cadres of position and authority who have committed many mistakes but continue to smugly live under protective umbrellas would surely be absolutely startled by a demand that they be named and would certainly do everything in their power to prevent this from happening, their desire being that newspaper articles demanding that the truth be told not be widely disseminated. Deserving of concern is that we must not allow this important newspaper article to be forgotten and must maintain this wholesome activity by continuing to publish articles that build upon this very revolutionary way of thinking and working, thus generating a new atmosphere and creating a new style.

The person with whom I shared my hotel room was very concerned that it will be very difficult to meet demands that the truth be told if we overestimate the enemy or are only afraid that the enemy will take advantage of us, if we bare our faults for all to see or if we use the excuse that we are protecting the

prestige of an agency, protecting the prestige of an individual leader. A political instructor, he once taught lessons and told some of the truth about negative phenomena occurring within our state apparatus. Although the materials used by him were very accurate, he was discreetly "reminded" that he should not speak openly about these matters in front of students, that he might easily offend Comrade A. or Comrade B. and that "it would be better to discuss such things privately with the school board."

I told him that I had just arrived from the North and that I sensed, both among our leaders and our people, very much support for the strong measures taken by the CPSU congress to rapidly lead the Soviet Union from its sluggishness. I told him that everyone views these strong measures as the way out of our country's socio-economic situation. Of course, there will still be many methods of concealing the truth, of preventing everyone from speaking the truth. For example, some persons will maintain that because we are experiencing very many difficulties and life is still very unstable, speaking the truth at this point in time would amount to nothing more than "handing a knife to the enemy," that it would only serve the enemy, that speaking the truth at this time would be "demagoguery." On the day before I arrived in Ho Chi Minh City, the head of an institute suggested that I write an article criticizing the kinds of negative thinking mentioned above, essentially that I criticize this attitude of fearing the truth and point out the situation in which some cadres of position and authority who have committed many mistakes could find themselves, namely, being afraid of being named and thus being threatened with being labeled "used by the enemy."

He said to me:

--"Now, more than ever before, now that we are urgently preparing for the campaign of criticism and self-criticism and public opinion is pressing the very legitimate demand that we speak the truth and report the truth, that we call everything by its name, we must reflect upon the very profound lessons of Lenin and Uncle Ho.

During the first several years following the establishment of the Soviet administration, the Soviet Union had to contend with domestic and foreign enemies and endure a serious famine. Lenin, too, had to eat black bread and, like the common citizen, received only a very meager sugar ration. Some of his comrades did not want to tell the truth about the difficulties being faced for fear that they would provide the imperialists encircling the country with additional evidence with which to take full advantage of the Soviet Union's weaknesses. Lenin criticized this mistake. He asserted that the greater the country's difficulties become, the more necessary it is for us to tell the people each difficulty being faced.

In 1950, we uncovered a major case of theft of money and goods from the army masterminded by Colonel Tran Du Chau, chief of the Quartermaster Department. At the time, the French colonialists, supported as they were by the United States, were still much stronger than we militarily and economically. The zone under their control was still very large and encompassed the fertile deltas. Moreover, from the standpoint of military cadres, we had very few colonels. Worried, some comrades wanted to completely handle this major case

of theft internally in an effort to keep the enemy from learning about it. President Ho did not agree. He advocated informing public opinion, making a public report to the people. CUU QUOC Newspaper, the party's only daily newspaper in 1950, carried an investigative report in several consecutive issues describing the deceitful practices of Tran Du Chau and recounting the trial proceedings that resulted in this criminal being sentenced to death, thus upholding discipline within the army and the law of the young Democratic Republic of Vietnam, which had been established only 5 years earlier.

In 1956, we committed serious mistakes in land reform. Then, one-half of the country was living under the yoke of the Americans and Diem. The enemy was always on the watch for every weakness of ours to use as propaganda against us. Some comrades did not want to make our mistakes public. Ho Chi Minh was a person who was very strict but just. He placed very much faith in the people of both the North and the South. He went before the National Assembly and admitted his shortcoming and several key leaders of the Political Bureau were dismissed. The very clear, specific disciplinary action taken in that case was published in newspapers and reported over Voice of Vietnam Radio."

7809

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

INITIAL RESULTS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PENAL CODE REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Mar 86 p 3

[Article: "Initial Results of the Execution of the Penal Code in Ho Chi Minh City. In the Space of 3 Months, 90 Percent of Units and Agencies Studied the New Code; Many Citizen Cells, Agencies, and Units Pledged Good Execution of the Code; Review and Resolution of Nearly 6,800 Cases Incorrectly Handled"]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City started the study and execution of the Penal Code in October 1985, and up to now has scored many positive initial results.

Conducted in depth as well as in breadth, from upper to lower echelons, from the inside to the outside, mobilizing all available means and using all possible forms, the work, designed in the framework of a plan that focused on efficiency rather than on form, has been done by the CPV municipal committee step by step and linked with the execution of the resolution of the Eighth Plenum which established new structures in production, distribution and communications, and in other aspects of social life.

The preparation phase was carried out fairly well. In addition to materials supplied by the Ministry of Justice, the city printed over 100,000 copies of the Penal Code for dissemination. In particular, the code was translated into Chinese, printed in more than 10,000 copies, and distributed to citizens of Chinese descent. Two propaganda themes that served as introduction to the code were written, and 1,500 copies of the text were made. Over 700 reporters, after being given an advanced seminar about the code, were dispatched to 203 units where they constituted the core of propaganda units working on contents of the Penal Code. Studying the code was done in an expeditious and flexible manner in 18 districts and wards. Districts having large numbers of Chinese and members of religious denominations followed special courses. As of the end of December 1985, all districts and wards finished setting up study sessions of the Penal Code for citizens. Generally speaking, approximately 75 percent of all the people have learned about the code.

At services, sections, sectors, corporations, enterprises, schools, armed forces units, political fronts, and mass organizations of the city level, the work was done in approximately three-fourths of all units. However, progress was slower at agencies and enterprises of the central level located in the city, with only less than two-thirds of organizations finishing. Approximately

90 percent of state cadres, workers, and employees present in the city have studied the Penal Code.

The study of the Penal Code had the merit of strengthening the people's confidence in the socialist regime, and also triggered a salutary change in perception and thoughts in the minds of cadres and citizens about the socialist rule of law, and about their duty to abide by state laws. Those achievements contributed to the prevention and deterrence of criminal offenses and violations of the law, and to the reestablishment of law and order in the city. Likewise, respect and abidance by state laws and contribution to crime deterrence were heightened. In some localities, union members and cadres, workers, and employees collectively pledged abidance by the law and strict execution of the organization's rules. Many citizen cells in the 5th, 10th, and 11th Precincts, and in the districts of Binh Chanh, Hoc Mon, and Cu Chi volunteered to register their pledges for emulation movements for abiding by the law, and for fighting negativism and violations of the law. Certain agencies went farther by formulating plans to correct past mistakes, or to write or improve a set of internal rules, which were designed to boost discipline and to serve as the basis for annual promotions and awards.

In parallel with educational and propaganda activities about the Penal Code, Ho Chi Minh City conducted a thorough review of matters concerning the arrest of citizens and their detention, the conduct of reeducation in detention and temporary detention camps and in reeducation schools, and the execution of forced-labor measures in the city and in the districts and precincts. Inspection groups uncovered many cases that had been arbitrarily handled without due process of law, or that had involved individuals whose temporary or legal detention periods had been exhausted, and made appropriate recommendations for resolution by authorized agencies. Between October and December 1985, nearly 6,800 similar cases were resolved. Through the review period, the city learned by experience that the following matters must be improved: case classification, prerogatives of the subward and the village, daily classification of arrests and temporary detention to ensure due-process arraignment and custody, and provision of strict guidance concerning lengths of time for each proceeding, such as investigation, control of investigation, arraignment, trial, execution of sentences, etc., as provided by law. Legal proceedings, such as investigation, arraignment, and trial of criminal-offense cases, as provided by the Penal Code, must be conducted instead of discharging the cases and applying administrative measures due to difficulties encountered in the investigative process. Frequent and ad-hoc inspections must be made in order to correct mistakes in a timely manner and to maintain strict abidance by the law. Statutes and procedures pertaining to labor-reeducation and forced labor must be reviewed or re-formulated to be consistent with the Penal Code and to ensure the people's right to collective ownership.

To allow the strict and efficient execution of the Penal Code, since 1 January 1985, Ho Chi Minh City has continued its propaganda and educational activities and the study of the Penal Code by cadres, workers, employees, and citizens in the entire city to allow each individual to have a good grasp of the spirit and the contents of the code, of the policies of the party and the state vis-a-vis crime, and of the meaning of criminal offenses and punishment given offenders.

Those efforts were designed to encourage an active participation in crime prevention and deterrence, primarily in the economic and distribution and communications areas, in the protection of the properties of the people and of the state, and in the maintenance of social order and security. Everybody must learn the code, if he has not done so, particularly students of elementary and secondary schools. In order to obtain success, these endeavors must be closely associated with realities of the local execution of the law, and meanwhile, corrective measures should be taken swiftly to overcome deficiencies and shortcomings. Propaganda activities supporting the Penal Code should be geared toward the execution of the resolutions of the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth plenums of the CPV Central Committee, aiming at eliminating bureaucratic and overbearing structures, completely reverting to economic accounting and socialist-style business, bringing society closer to justice and reason, and contributing to the construction of the new regime, the foundation of a new economy, the building of a new culture, and the making of the new socialist man of Vietnam.

9458

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22 May 1986

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

LONG AN IMPLEMENTS 8TH RESOLUTION TO STABILIZE PRODUCTION, LIFE

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 17 Mar 86 p 6

[Article by Le Khiet: "Long An Implements the Resolution of the 8th Plenum"]

[Text] Just as elsewhere in the country, after the currency was changed (one new for 10 old dong), every aspect of economic, cultural and social life in Long An encountered major difficulties. However, like other localities, Long An is not sitting by idly. Making correct use of the 6th, 7th and 8th resolutions, Long An is gradually stabilizing production and life.

Thoughts and Methods

In past years, following the guidelines in the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the Party Central Committee and Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau (4th Session), Long An formulated plans to improve distribution and circulation in order to hit three targets:

To review circulation and distribution thoroughly in order to stimulate and expand production.

To expand business, gradually eliminate bureaucratic centralism, supply administration and state subsidies, improve marketing formulas and use rational prices in order to maintain commodities and the currency.

To improve life for the laborers, particularly those who are paid salaries, based on expanding production and business.

Before the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the Party Central Committee was implemented, Long An formulated a resolution on "improving economic control in all respects throughout industry, agriculture and distribution and circulation" based on the spirit of the resolutions of the 6th and 7th plenums of the Party Central Committee (5th Session). Since the end of the first quarter of 1985, Long An has guided pilot projects at two textile and wood enterprises in order to establish a new control mechanism and implement economic accounting and socialist business. The resolution of the 8th Plenum illuminated things and provided additional strength, which enabled Long An to affirm its work and resolutely continue to improve economic control. The province's resolution on implementing the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the

Party Central Committee stresses eliminating bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies immediately along with building a new mechanism and implementing economic accounting and socialist business in accord with the local situation. Realizing that production is the basis for solving the price, wage and monetary problem, the province has implemented many measures to expand production, created conditions for implementing the resolution of the 8th Plenum and launched a campaign to eliminate bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies.

Long An has established a committee to guide improving economic control. The committee consists of the secretary of the Provincial CPV Committee, the chairman of the Provincial People's Committee and the deputy chairmen. Plans have been made to monitor things at the production units. The directors make calculations, conduct inspections and solve specific problems. The province has guided gradual and cautious, but all-round, development. It has selected guidance points in the industrial, agricultural and distribution and circulation spheres and gained experience in order to expand the spheres. At the production installations, the plans to build a new control mechanism have been implemented uniformly and thoroughly with suggestions from the collectives through the special congresses of the cadres, workers and civil servants. These plans have been checked many times, and the workers' collectives have contributed ideas so that the new control mechanism will really be a new turning point in production, satisfy the requirements concerning high productivity, quality and economic results and solve the price, wage and monetary problem. The implicit idea is that when building the new mechanism, the old obstacles must be overcome and conditions must be created for producing more products of higher quality, making a profit and ensuring that production costs are in line with society's law of value and law of supply and demand, which will secure society's approval.

The production installations that have received guidance have determined guidelines and tasks, reorganized the forces, evaluated equipment capacity, checked the capabilities and quality of each cadre and worker and examined the vertical and horizontal relationships in management and the control of the factories, work shops and teams where each person on each production chain has been rearranged. The research installations have recalculated the economic and technical norms and eliminated inefficient factors. Indirect production elements have been reduced to a minimum. The functions, powers and tasks of the directors, bureaus and sections have been stipulated clearly. The abilities of the cadres have been used to help production achieve the greatest results possible. The production installations have examined the expense measures and resolutely opposed disguised forms of state subsidies. After building a new mechanism, a number of enterprises made plans to invest intensively, improve product quality, organize closed production and ensure results in production.

Applying the resolution of the 8th Plenum to agriculture, Long An has continued to stress that agriculture is the leading front and that investments must be concentrated on this so that agriculture in the province makes progress and fulfills or exceeds the 1986 and 1986-1990 norms regardless of the difficulties. In implementing the resolutions of the Party Central Committee, Long An has coordinated exploiting the labor potential of the

southern districts and the arable land of the southern districts, advanced into Dong Thap Muoi using incentives, gradually expanded the two-crop, high-yielding rice area, harvested the floating rice area and increased the winter-spring rice area in this region from 700 hectares in 1980 to 20,000 hectares and then to 70,000 hectares during the 1985-1986 winter-spring season. In 1984, even though there was serious flooding and 30,000 hectares with an estimated yield of 90,000 tons were lost, Long An's yield still reached 584,000 tons, which exceeded the planned norm. With the resolution of the 8th Plenum, the province is guiding the construction of an agricultural production model, determining crop and animal allocations, fully exploiting the labor and arable land potential, implementing integrated business formulas and, based on this, building a new control mechanism, reorganizing production, implementing economic accounting and ensuring that production is profitable. However, in agriculture, there are units that cannot implement economic accounting fully. Because of this, Long An is inspecting each agricultural economic unit and formulating rational policies for each state farm, station, farm, technical service corporation and environmental protection unit. Long An has analyzed the special characteristics of the agricultural sector and is applying the spirit of the resolution of the 8th Plenum to reorganize each type of state farm (rice-sugar cane, rice-cajuput) and build capable and good-quality cadres in accord with the new requirements and tasks and allowing organizations to hire laborers depending on the season with the aim of increasing the yields and results of each type of production and business activity. The mechanized agriculture sector has been organized to form three forces: the provinces main-force tractor units; the district and city tractor units; and the small tractor units of the collectives and cooperatives. The tractor units have integrated business plans and economic and technical norms. Their man-days are increasing while production costs are declining. This is aimed at gradually mechanizing agriculture and making the limited tractor forces in the province more mobile. This is completely different from the old model in which there was bureaucratic centralism and low productivity, the equipment capacity was not mobilized fully, the equipment was not protected well, labor costs were high in each hectare unit and production was not supported well.

As for distribution and circulation, Long An is continuing to study and implement the one-price mechanism in accord with the specific situation at each moment and providing leadership in order to hold the position when prices fluctuate and when supply and demand are not in balance. This is the way to reorganize the elements, eliminate the middlemen, put the commodities directly into the hands of the consumers, solidify and reorganize the commercial network and network of marketing cooperatives, serve as a marketing dealer for state commerce and provide good support for production and life. The collective economic elements (agricultural and artisan and handicrafts cooperatives) are being given guidance in improving management and implementing cost accounting efficiently in order to unify product prices in the state enterprise and collective economies and contribute to exploiting the strength of the economic system in the province.

Very Encouraging Results

Although Long An has encountered many difficulties in applying the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the Party Central Committee and is still shackled by the old mechanism, it has begun to achieve clear results. In industry, after implementing the new control mechanism, the production installations began to manifest positive factors, productivity, quality and results increased and product production costs fell below the levels stipulated by the central echelon. At the textile enterprise, because of adequately accounting for actual expenses in production costs in 1985, even though machinery and equipment depreciation costs increased five-fold and the cost of materials increase greatly as compared with costs in 1984, the newly-formed retail prices were still 70-85 percent lower than market prices depending on the type of cloth (calculated in June 1985), state revenues increased 30 million dong and the average income of the workers increased 660 dong per month as compared with 1984. The state budget reduced subsidy expenditures by 233 million dong for 1985 (calculated based on the old dong). After issuing new prices, the enterprise recalculated expenses in production costs. For trobeca cloth, one of the enterprise's main products, costs were only about 30 percent of market costs being paid by society at the end of November 1985. Even though the state did not invest capital, the Long An Textile Mill increased output to 7 million meters in 1985. The mill is building a dyeing work shop and installing modern equipment in order to produce high-quality products with a production capacity of 20 million meters in the coming years.

At other enterprises such as the truck, wood, brick and drug enterprises, commodity and passenger transport prices and products prices are 30-50 percent below those stipulated by the central echelon, but the enterprises have still made a profit even though the prices of some types of imported raw materials are higher than those for the same type of items of the central enterprises.

In agriculture, the state farms, stations and farms that have carried on full accounting have made a profit. Because of carrying on integrated business, each tractor can work 300 man-days or more, and plowing costs have been reduced more than 50 percent as compared with the stipulated costs. The production collectives and agricultural cooperatives are perfecting the contract mechanism, determining production structures, expanding occupations, carrying on agricultural-industrial-commercial-information business activities, achieving good results and earning increased revenues. The standard of living is gradually being improved.

Based on building a new control mechanism, Long An is reorganizing production, improving management, including management in the distribution and circulation sphere, solving the price, wage and monetary problem within the scope of the economic units and creating a basis for gaining experience in order to solve the price, wage and monetary problem throughout the whole of the province's economy. This has stimulated the process of expanding industrial and agricultural expansion, solidified and strengthened the industrial-agricultural economic alliance, limited the marketing relationships between

the private merchants and the producers, stimulated socialist transformation of agriculture, industry and commerce and contributed to stabilizing the socio-economic situation.

Gaining experience in improving management, Long An is gradually developing things and urgently implementing the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the Party Central Committee. By the end of 1985, the resolution had been implemented at approximately 60-70 percent of the units in the province.

11943

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

NGUYEN THANH BINH PRESIDES OVER CPV CC AGRICULTURE MEETING

BK301415 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The party Central Committee Agriculture Department and the preparatory committee for collectivized peasants congress recently held a conference to discuss the project of developing the revolutionary movement broadly and profoundly among the peasants in order to accelerate vigorously the socio-economic development task in rural areas.

Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the party Central Committee, presided over the conference. The conferees highly valued the role and position of peasantry and the great and multifarious achievements of the revolutionary movement among the rural masses in the past 5 years from 1981 to 1985. In this period, a new revolutionary mass movement emerged in our country to develop the socioeconomic situation in rural areas. Tens of millions of people voluntarily, actively, and creatively joined the various movements of awarding finished product contracts to groups of workers and individual workers, of allocating land and forests for cooperativization, of developing the family economy, of intensively cultivating crops for more productivity, and of building new socialist rural areas.

Despite acute difficulties, the socioeconomic situation in rural areas has always developed. The production of grain, foodstuffs, industrial crops, and marine products has much increased as compared to the years prior to 1980. The socialist agricultural production relations in the northern provinces have been further consolidated, while in the southern provinces the socialist transformation of agriculture has been basically completed.

Although there still are some negative social aspects in the rural areas, considerable progress has been noted in the fields of food, housing, clothing, movement, schooling, and medical treatment. However, weaknesses still prevail in the countryside. Next year, peasants should be intensively educated to enhance their political and ideological knowledge and to be well aware of their role, position, and responsibility for national construction and defense. Peasants should be motivated to stir up a strong broad and profound revolutionary movement to further develop production; resolve the problems of grain and food products for life, of raw materials for industry, and agricultural products for export; further improve the mechanism of economic management; establish a new economic structure; and combine the building of districts with the establishment of a new socialist countryside.

As an immediate step, tens of millions of peasants should be motivated to emulate in victoriously implementing the 1986 state plan; score achievements to greet the sixth party congress; create favorable conditions for most satisfactorily exploit land, labor, and other latent potentials; develop the intelligence of each person and each family; build the material and technical bases; and mobilize all people to engage in science and technology.

The association of collectivized peasants is a broad organization of the laboring peasants and a member of the VFF. It must be intensively led and organized by all party committee echelons. The activities of the association at grassroots levels must be linked closely with cooperatives.

/8309

CSO: 4209/497

22 May 1986

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

MEETINGS, ARTS, SPORTS ACTIVITIES MARK MAY DAY

VNA Reports on Events

OW020815 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 2 May (VNA)--Mass meetings and artistic and sports activities were recently organized in cities and provinces throughout the country to mark the 11th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam (30 April) and the centenary of international labor day (1 May).

On 30 April, the trade union of the Hanoi commercial service held a meeting to mark the events with the participation of representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Asian-Pacific Trade Unions, and representatives of trade unionists from the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand and Australia who are here to attend an Asian-Pacific seminar on trade unions' rights.

The same day, the Hanoi committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union organized a meeting to mark the May Day and inaugurate the newly built cultural house of the young people.

Also in Hanoi, hundreds of students participated in a cycling race in the Dong Da Precinct, while the football final for the 1986 championship for the Hanoi students took place at the College of Water Conservancy. The students' 1986 championship of volley-ball, table-tennis and badminton also began at the municipal sports complex and the stadium of the Hanoi machine tool factory.

Artistic and sports performances and games were held at many open air stages and recreational centres in the city to celebrate the two anniversaries and respond to the international year of peace.

Trade Unionists Meeting

OW021727 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 2 May (VNA)--A get-together was held here last night by the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions on the occasion of the May Day centenary and the Asian-Pacific trade unions' seminar on trade union rights to be held here shortly.

It was attended by representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the coordinating committee of the Asian and Oceanic Trade Unions, the Central Council of the USSR Trade Unions, and the trade union organizations of Kampuchea, Laos, Japan, Thailand, the Philippines and Australia.

Pham and Duyet, alternate member of the communist party of Vietnam Central Committee, acting president and general secretary of the VFTU was present.

/9738

CSO: 4200/982

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

VIETNAM

UNFAIR DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTED MOTORCYCLES SCORED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Mar 86 pp 3,4

[Article by Hoang Trung: "Special Privileges and Favors Around Imported Motorcycles"]

[Text] It has been the policy of some branches of the foreign trade sector to import certain consumer goods for exchange against farm products and for more income for the state budget. In early 1985, the people's committee of the district of Dong Anh (Hanoi) signed an agreement with the city's Federation of Export-Import Corp. (UNIMEX) for the purchase of 120 imported motorcycles for exchange against farm products for export. As of now, the district has received 84 motorcycles, including 26 "cup"-types. Whether or not those bikes have actually served the farmers or increased the state budget is not discussed here. We will rather examine the distribution of those vehicles. Sixty-two of them were "internally distributed," i.e., divided among high-ranking cadres who had power. Right after the arrival of the first shipment of the motorcycles, cadres of the standing committee of the district CPV committee and the standing committee of the district people's committee signed up for the purchase of those motorcycles. On 16 August 1985, the standing committee of the Dong Anh District CPV committee issued a decision to sell those motorcycles to key leadership cadres, bureau chiefs and deputy chiefs, district branch and section chiefs, directors of enterprises and corporations, secretaries of CPV chapter committees, chairmen of village people's committees, and directors of agricultural cooperatives in the district. The decision included the price of each type of motorcycle, a give-away price so low that if the buyer wanted to resell the machine on the market, he could have made tens of thousands of dong (new currency) on each motorcycle. In particular, each cadre of the standing committees of the district PCV committee and of the district people's committee was allowed the purchase of a "cup"-type motorcycle at privileged prices, which was only one-third of the price charged other cadres, and only 7 percent of the market price. Some high-ranking district-level cadres not only benefitted from the extremely low price, but were also given loans from the government budget for the purchase.

Certain other localities distributed imported motorcycles differently. They sold them either to producers of export goods, or, in an equitable manner and at prices accepted by the public, to other consumers to bring more income for the state budget, without giving special privileges and favors to anyone. On

the contrary, the way some cadres of Dong Anh District distributed the motorcycles as described above not only adversely affected the state budget, but also revived the old bureaucratic and unjust distribution system that was criticized by the resolution of the Eighth Plenum. Moreover, it caused an ill effect on the internal unity of party organizations and for the solidarity of the people, and undermined the confidence of the masses vis-a-vis the party and the state. Uncle Ho has said, "Our people are not concerned about privations, but they are concerned about unjust distribution." Braving hardships and arduous toiling to produce export products in order to contribute to building and protecting the socialist fatherland, our farmers are very unhappy when they see that the amount of foreign currency so hardly earned is used to buy durable consumer goods for a handful of cadres whose only merit is having authority and power. Certain cadres went farther in reselling goods that they had been authorized to buy at low prices to make a profit, disturbing the market. Moreover, we are in short supply of fertilizers, insecticides, and many other material supplies for agricultural production, and many factories in the capital do not have enough imported raw materials for production, and therefore, using foreign currency to import such fancy motorcycles should obviously not be done. A farmer of Dong Anh District has, as a matter of fact, written to this paper to call the "internal distribution" of those motorcycles a form of blatant collective corrupt practice.

Recently, the Hanoi municipal standing committee of the CPV municipal committee has officially and severely criticized the standing committees of the Dong Anh District CPV committee and people's committee, and decided that whatever cadres who had bought imported motorcycles at excessively low prices must pay back the state the balance between those prices and new prices set by the municipal people's committee, and that no installment payments shall be allowed. The people's body also strictly prohibited the use of state and collective funds to finance the buying of motorcycles by cadres.

What happened in Dong Anh District was not a trivial occurrence of day-to-day life. It reflected negative phenomena that had a manifest bearing on the quality and ethics of cadres and party members. Special privileges and favors, illegitimate personal gains, as well as corruption, including collective corruption, bribery, flattery, and oppressing the people, are social ills that still linger in some party members and must be resolutely overcome by the most stringent measures. Basic party units and each party member ought to maintain their good practices of criticism and self-criticism. Educational activities aiming at enhancing cadre quality and morality, at encouraging an honest, simple, and healthy lifestyle, and at strengthening the spirit of industriousness and integrity should be intensified to make each cadre and party member worthy of being a faithful servant of the people, as Uncle Ho has taught.

9458

CSO: 4209/455

AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM

PERIODIC REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

OW051041 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Following are some noteworthy developments in agricultural production during the last 10 days of April.

In the north, fifth month-spring rice has begun blossoming. Generally speaking, this year's fifth month-spring rice is developing well, except for in some rice areas which have been transplanted too early, such as in Binh Tri Thien, or too late, such as in Ha Son Binh. However, the proliferation of rice pests, including brown planthoppers and stem borers, in many are as worrisome.

Widespread rainfall in the past few days has reduced the area affected by rice pests, but up to 185,000 hectares of rice remain affected, an increase of 30,000 hectares over the corresponding period last year. The most affected areas are Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Hanoi, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien, and Ha Son Binh.

In the south, by 25 April, over 575,000 hectares of the winter-spring rice, or 75.1 percent of the total crop, had been harvested. The harvesting pace is 1.4 percent faster than in the corresponding period last year. The following provinces, with a fast harvesting pace, have basically completed harvesting: Cuu Long, An Giang, Dong Thap, Kien Giang, and Tien Giang. Other localities are rapidly reaping winter-spring rice, and accelerating preparations for the summer-fall crop.

On the whole, this year's soil preparation for rice and secondary and industrial crops is faster than during the corresponding period last year. As of 25 April, nearly 430,000 hectares of paddy had been plowed, or 118 percent of the plowed area in the corresponding period last year; over 2,650 hectares of vegetables and legumes had been planted, or 141 percent of the planted area last year; and a total of more than 7,000 hectares had been planted, or 173 percent of the planted area last year. However, the summer-fall rice transplanting rate has been slow, only 83 percent of the corresponding period last year.

Friends, next week all localities should devote their efforts to work that needs to be done urgently. In the northern localities, efforts must be

focused on eradicating rice pests. To eliminate brown planthoppers, insecticides must be used along with kerosene.

As a result of the recent rainfall, all paddies are soaked with water; kerosene can be used efficiently to eradicate brown planthoppers. To get rid of stem borers and protect the rice, the May batch of larvae should be removed. Lanterns should be used along with other methods. Doing a good job in controlling rice pests to protect the rice will greatly contribute to increasing the coming crop yield.

The Agriculture Ministry reminds all northern localities to secure rice seeds for the coming 10th-month crop, especially those localities that experience failures with past 10th-month crops. Measures should be taken early to check the remaining rice seeds against the 10th-month crop cultivation plans, in order to secure enough seeds.

The southern provinces should rapidly reap the remaining winter-spring rice and accelerate cultivation of the summer-fall crop, while devising plans for controlling natural calamities to protect the crops.

/12913

CSO: 4209/508

AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM

NEW GRAIN PROCUREMENT PROCEDURES ANNOUNCED

BK301555 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The grain sector has undergone many changes recently in procuring and distributing grain in accordance with Resolution 8 of the party Central Committee to support production and life satisfactorily.

Concluding the 1985 grain year, the sector has procured nearly 3.96 million metric tons of grain, the highest level ever reached thus far. With a view to implementing satisfactorily the policy of unified management and monopolistic grain business by the state, the grain sector has put forth a project to renovate the mechanism of grain management.

According to this project, when procuring grain, in addition to the agricultural tax that is the grain obligation of producers, the state will collect and purchase grain through economic contracts and cash. The procedure of economic contracts between the state--the grain sector--and producers will be expanded.

The grain sector will sign contracts and advance such production means as fertilizer, insecticides, fuel, oil, equipment, agricultural services--including irrigation--and construction materials at prices agreed upon by producers. The state must ensure the shipment of materials to producers in the correct amounts, quality, types, location, and time specified in contracts.

When harvest comes, producers are dutybound to deliver an amount of grain commensurate with the quantities of materials they have received in advance in accordance with the signed contracts. In case of serious natural disasters, the state will consider for an exemption or reduction of taxes and will reimburse the grain sector what it has advanced to producers.

/8309

CSO: 4209/497

AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM

ANTIDROUGHT CAMPAIGN IN AN GIANG INTENSIFIED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Mar 86 pp 1,4

[Article: "An Giang Builds, Dredges Up, Repairs 523 Water Conservancy Projects To Irrigate 104,000 Hectares of Winter-Spring Rice"]

[Text] Due to lingering drought, water levels on the Hau River and its tributaries have gone down, from 20 to 40 cm lower than those in the comparable period last year, causing sedimentary alluvia to clog up sections of headwaters and pumping stations to dry up. Consequently, by the end of February, more than 900 hectares of unirrigated winter-spring rice in Tri Ton, Chau Thanh, Chau Phu, Phu Chau, and Phu Tan districts were hit by drought. In the face of that difficult situation, the An Giang water conservancy sector has guided the districts to launch a water conservancy campaign to collect water to fight drought. In February, the Chau Doc, Chau Phu, Phu Chau, Cho Moi, Phu Tan, and Tinh Bien cities contributed 133,700 working days to the campaign, building, dredging up, and repairing 523 projects totalling 434,890 meters in length and 66,891 cubic meters in volume, to get water for the spring rice. In 20 days battling drought, Phu Tan District devoted 18,000 man-days to 70 projects--dredging up river mouths to increase the water flow, deepening the reservoirs of pumping stations, and digging more secondary and main ditches to acquire water for irrigating arid areas. More than 300 hectares of parched rice in the district have been regenerated by irrigation. In addition to water conservancy measures, Chau Phu and Chau Thanh districts have supplied more mechanical pumps and sufficient quantities of gas and oil to pumps and pumping stations. Drought-affected areas now have enough water for the rice to grow.

The water conservancy sector has intensively concentrated labor and means on water conservancy projects to ensure adequate irrigation water for nearly 104,000 hectares of winter-spring rice until harvest time. Each district has set up an antidrought guidance committee to guide not only the antidrought campaign but also production and the construction of projects aimed at fighting waterlogging, preparing for the summer-autumn rice crop.

9213/12245

CSO: 4209/447

AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTION IN SOUTH--Hanoi, 4 May (VNA)--Greater attention has been paid to the production of vegetable oils for domestic consumption and export by Vietnam's southern provinces. More than 8 million more coconut trees have been planted, bringing the total of coconut palms in the south to 41.6 million, 15 million of which give 38 coconuts each on average. Southern provinces are expected to produce almost 50,000 tons of coconut oil a year. Southern farmers have also grown 60,000 hectares of cashew, 5,000 hectares of tung trees, 120,000 hectares of groundnut, and 23,000 hectares of sesame. The areas under oil-bearing plants including ricinus, citronella and pepper mint have expanded considerably. About 70,000 tons of oil processed from these plants are produced each year. Southern Vietnam has so far nursed almost 12 million saplings of different oil-bearing trees. They will be alternated with other crops at state farms and farmers' gardens, or around fishponds. This bio-ecological method has been widely applied to the Mekong River delta. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 4 May 86 OW] /9738

MEKONG DELTA AGRICULTURE SYMPOSIUM--The Mekong River delta provinces recently held an agriculture symposium in Can Tho, capital of Hau Giang Province, a main rice producer in the region. The symposium heard reports on the development of crop pests and the effects of insecticides in protecting rice and subsidiary food crops. It advocated broader cooperation with Japanese commercial and chemical companies in applying scientific and technical advances in agricultural production in the Mekong River delta. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Apr 86 BK] /9738

AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION PROGRAM--Hanoi VNA 25 Apr--A research program for agricultural mechanization, one of important state-sponsored programs, has been carried out for 5 years now. Under this program, 44 projects were carried out, resulting in 105 models of farm machines and equipment, 24 technical processes in service of production, 18 technical norms and 31 scientific papers on basic survey, economic-technical management and organization as well as methods of research and experiment. New products such as earth-preparing machines, pumping machines, food-processing machines for poultry and cattle, insecticide sprayers, and other farm instruments have been put into test production. Twelve new products were awarded medals and merit certificates at the exhibition-fair on economic and technical achievements. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 25 Apr 86 OW] /12712

NEZ BUILDING--Since February 1985, the Da Hoai District (Lam Dong) has received over 1,300 families from the provinces of Binh Tri Thien, Nghia Binh, Ha Son Binh, and Ha Nam Ninh for the construction of new economic zones. With the assistance of the province, Da Hoai District thoroughly prepared for the reception of people coming from other provinces and districts. In addition to setting up a leadership committee for NEZ building, the district directly conducted on-the-spot surveys of resettlement sites, and assigned specific tasks and responsibilities to district agencies and related villages in making ready physical facilities. The provincial Machinery Corp. assisted the district in bulldozing the leveling the land, in constructing 39 kilometers of new roads leading to residential quarters, and in overturning earth on over 400 hectares (of over 1,000 hectares that must have earthwork done), allowing the distribution of 0.5 to 1 hectare of each family. The district also made ready over 100 tons of rice seeds, 30 tons of corn, 100 tons of antacid lime, various insecticides, and hand tools. It made advanced distribution of 70 tons of rice to some newcomers who did not have enough grain, and gave a grant of 500 dong to each family for the construction of the family dwelling whose major construction material, bamboo, was locally available. Due to careful preparation for physical facilities, many families that had arrived in Ha Hoai in December have already started production activities, and their livelihood has been stabilized. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Mar 86 p 1] 9458/12245

CSO: 4209/455

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

BULK CEMENT PRODUCTION--After 2 months of implementing the 1986 plan, the Federation of Cement Enterprises (Ministry of Construction) has made a summary of activities to learn from the experience, carefully reviewing its deficiencies and taking corrective measures. In order to develop production and raise cement output, the federation expanded the production of bulk cement and encouraged more consumption of this material, which resulted in substantial money saved from wrappings. Large construction sites have an inherent disposition to use bulk cement. Both the Haiphong and Bim Son Cement Plants possess the means to produce bulk cement, but the capability has been unexploited, resulting in a mere 2 percent of bulk cement produced out of the total amount of the material consumed. Since early March, due to the restoration of the bulk cement production setups at the Haiphong and Hoang Thach Plants, to priority and other privileges granted units receiving bulk cement at the plants, and to recommendations made to related ministries requesting them to give specific quotas in bulk cement to their subordinate units, particularly those consuming large amounts of cement, the output of bulk cement has gone up to 8 percent of the total produced. Several days in a row, the Bim Son Plant distributed 500 to 600 tons of bulk cement daily. The Hoang Thach Plant, which never produced bulk cement before, has now made as much as 600 tons on a certain day. Since early March, the Ha Tien Cement Plant has produced nothing else but bulk cement. The federation is actively trying to create convenient conditions for its customers in receiving bulk cement in order to expand further the production of this material, and to contribute to maintaining the production rate of large cement plants. The direct hauling of clinkers from the Hoang Thach Plant to the Ha Tien Plants for cement making to satisfy the construction needs of the provinces of the Mekong delta has been expanded. In cooperation with the marine transportation sector, the federation's Material Supplies Supply Enterprise has been transporting over 20,000 tons of clinkers to Ha Tien. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Mar 85 pp 1,4] 9458/12245

CSO: 4209/455

LABOR

VIETNAM

NHAN DAN ARTICLE MARKS INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY

OW290921 Hanoi VNA in English 0810 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 28--"The working class is standing at the central position of our time and realities have proven it to be worthy of that position."

This came in an article entitled "The Glorious Historic Mission of the Working Class" published by the daily NHAN DAN today in honour of the centenary of the International Labour Day (May 1st).

Below are excerpts from the article:

"At present, the U.S. imperialists are frenziedly speeding up the arms race in a bid to push nations to a nuclear holocaust. The danger of a nuclear war is hanging over the nations due to the ambition of imperialism and hegemonism to dominate the world. To eliminate this danger and foil imperialism's warlike policy and preserve lasting peace for mankind, it is necessary to strengthen the alliance of progressive political, social and peace-loving forces all over the world with the working class as a core."

"A component of the international working class, the Vietnamese working class has much in common with the working class in other countries in the world, and at the same time, possesses characteristics of its own determined by the particular conditions of Vietnam. Born into a semi-feudal and colonial country, the Vietnamese working class was subjected to multiple exploitation and oppression. Therefore, its deep hatred for the enemies of the nation and the class made itself highly conscious of the interests of the nation and the class and sensitive about the relationship between the struggle for national liberation and the struggle for class liberation in Vietnam. Before the Vietnamese working class organized its party, this notion was spontaneous, but after the party was founded, it became a consciousness and was reflected in the first political program of the party as the line of upholding both the banners of national independence and socialism.

"Today, assuming the leading role in socialist construction in Vietnam, the Vietnamese working class--through its Vanguard Party--is fully aware of the importance of its two foremost tasks and is striving to realize them."

"First, as the genuine and official representative of the nation, the working class must make its own interests the interests of the entire people. This means that due attention must be paid to the national characteristics and the interests of all classes and strata of people that are the allies of the working class."

"Secondly, it should maintain, consolidate and develop its solidarity with the workers' movement in other countries, and particularly, consolidate and develop the friendship and all-round cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, above all with the Soviet Union, Laos and Kampuchea, on the principles of socialist internationalism, thereby contributing to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism all over the world."

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CSO: 4200/966

LABOR

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY ACTIVITIES--Hanoi VNA April 29--Talks about the history of the international workers' movement are being organized by the trade unions at all levels in Ho Chi Minh City in honour of the centenary of the International Labour Day (May 1st). Hundreds of young teachers and students of the Technical Workers School No 6 in the city are taking part in socialist labour days on the construction site of the Tri an Hydro-electric Power Plant together with thousands of young workers there. Meanwhile, artistic festivals, physical culture and sports competitions are being held all over the city with the participation of tens of thousands of public employees and workers to celebrate the anniversary. The city's House of Culture for Workers has recently opened a cultural week with diversified cultural and artistic activities. Everyday, thousands of workers come in to enjoy entertainments and attend talks on the revolutionary struggle of the working class in Vietnam and the role and duties of workers in national building and defence. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 29 Apr 86 OW] /12712

CSO: 4200/966

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

RADIO STATION DAMAGED--Hanoi VNA April 30--A big cyclone recently swept Yen Bai, Capital, and Tran Yen Districts of Vietnam's northern border province of Hoang Lien Son. The cyclone, packing winds of 10th and 11th degrees, destroyed 400 houses and public buildings including hospitals, schools, the radio station, the cultural service, and ruined nearly 120 hectares of food crop. Four persons were killed according to initial reports. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0475 GMT 30 Apr 86 OW] /12712

CSO: 4200/966

POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

WORKERS' CULTURAL COUNCIL--Hanoi VNA 27 Apr--The secretariat of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions [VFTU] has decided to set up the Workers' Cultural Council. Its duty is to apply the party's cultural line to study and propose to the VFTU measures to popularize cultural knowledge among workers and public employees, train writers, hold seminars and literary creation workshops, and make criticism on new works. Its members are appointed by the VFTU and the Writers' Association. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 27 Apr 86 OW] /12712

CSO: 4200/966

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VIETNAM

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VIETNAM

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[BK071140 Editorial Report] Following are the contents of the March 1986 issue of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, received at Bangkok Bureau on 6 May:

1. Editorial: "Let Us Build Stable and Strong Basic Units" outlining work to be done to strengthen basic army units politically, ideologically, militarily, and technically. (pp 1-8; 5,500 words)
2. Lieutenant General Nguyen Nam Khanh article: "Let Us Strongly Push Forward the Movement for Revolutionary Actions Among Army Youths" marking 55th anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Youths Union. (pp 9-17; 6,500 words)
3. Article by Lieutenant General Werner Rothe, deputy chief of the Ground Forces Command and chief of the main political administration of the GDR National People's Army: "Thirty Years of the National People's Army--30 Years of Successful Military Policy of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany" marking the 30th anniversary of the GDR Armed Forces. (pp 18-22; 3,700 words)
4. Major General Tran Ba Dang article: "Some Key Lessons Learned From 40 Years of Development and Growth of the Vietnamese Engineer Corps" in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the VPA Engineer Force. (pp 23-32; 6,000 words)
5. Major General Nguyen Cu article: "Sapper Forces in Combined Arms Combat Operational Campaigns" defining role of Sappers in large-scale joint operations (pp 33-38; 4,500 words)
6. Major General Le Khoa article: "Develop the Role and Function of Financial Work To Help Promote Successful Fulfillment of All Tasks of the Army" (pp 39-44, 57; 4,000 words)
7. Colonels Giang Ha and Pham Xuan Huyen article: "Strategic Offensive" discussing nature and objectives of strategic military offensives in the two world wars and in the wars of resistance against French and U.S. forces in Vietnam. (pp 45-57; 8,000 words)

8. Colonel Dang Duc Sono article: "The Signal Equipment Factory [word indistinct] Unit Management Is the Key to Opposing Enemy Sabotage" describing measures adopted by the factory in 1980-81 to check security clearance of workers (pp 58-64, 50; 5,000 words) [as printed]

9. Thanh Lam article: "U.S. Special Forces--An Old Tool in a New Strategy" discussing U.S. administration's decision to beef up the strength of its special forces for use in counterinsurgency war. (pp 65-70; 3,700 words)

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END