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SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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AUSTRALIA

GOVERNMENT WEIGHS SHIFT IN MIDDLE EAST POLICY

Opening to Arab League

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 23 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by Patrick Walters]

[Text] Canberra.--The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hayden, has won Cabinet approval to allow the Arab League to establish an information office in Australia and to upgrade the Government's dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The decision, taken by Cabinet last Monday, represents a shift in emphasis in Australia's attitude to the Arab-Israeli issue.

The initial review of Middle East policy has been a sensitive and delicate exercise, with Government sources remaining tight-lipped about the decision and the Cabinet debate.

The decision means that Australia's contacts with the PLO will now be at ambassadorial level.

The Arab League office will not have diplomatic status and Government approval is expected to be conditional on the league agreeing that the PLO should not use the office.

The Arab League is a regional body of 21 Arab States including Saudi Arabia, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Libya and the United Arab Emirates.

The league previously approached the Fraser Government for permission to establish an office here but no decision was made.

It considers Palestine to be an independent State and Palestine became a full member of the league in 1976.

Mr Hayden's submission on the Arab-Israeli issue is the first step in the development of an overall policy framework for the Middle East by the Government.

The Cabinet decision does not change the fundamental elements of the Government's approach to the Arab-Israeli question embodying Israel's right to exist behind secure borders and recognising the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and a homeland.

Mr Hayden's submission is also believed to have stressed the need for the PLO to be involved in any negotiations leading to a peace settlement.

Cabinet's acceptance of the submission is also evidence of the commitment of the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, to these objectives while remaining consistent in his support for Israel.

Cabinet also called last Monday for a wider paper from Mr Hayden on other problem areas in the Middle East including the Iran-Iraq war and the war in Lebanon.

Mr Hayden is expected to make a major statement on Middle East policy late next month after he returns from the United Nations General Assembly meeting in New York.

Peacock Criticism

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 27 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Brian Hill]

[Text]

THE Federal Opposition last night tried to exploit tensions in the Government over Cabinet's decision to allow the Arab League to open an office in Australia.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Peacock, said similar offices overseas had been used to assist the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Mr Peacock claimed Labor could "never guarantee that the office in Australia will not be used in the same way", and added: "More seriously, the Government's decision to upgrade Australia's contacts with the PLO to ambassadorial level represents a substan-

tial change in our policy towards the Middle East.

"This decision to build contacts with the PLO is a significant step towards formal recognition of an organisation with an appalling record of callous disregard for human life.

"It is a decision the Opposition cannot support."

The Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, has long been known for his pro-Israeli sympathies, and many centre and right-wing Labor MPs share his views.

However, some left-wing members of Caucus — along with individual members of

other factions — are determined the Government adheres strictly to Labor's Middle-East policy in its entirety.

While recognising Israel's right to exist as a nation, ALP official policy also states there can be "no lasting peace until Israel recognises the just claims of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and a Palestinian homeland and until Israeli forces have been withdrawn from the occupied territories

Labor's policy, as set down at last year's ALP national conference, states specifically that Israel and the PLO should recognise each other's existence.

Policy Review

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 1 Oct 83 p 31

[Text]

CANBERRA: The Federal Government would carry out a general review of the Middle East troubles and their implications for Australia, the acting Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Bowen, said yesterday.

As part of the review, Mr Bowen said that the Government would sympathetically consider any application to set up an Arab League representative in Australia.

However, the Government would insist that no members of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation be appointed to or employed by the league.

The Cabinet, he said, had already made certain specific decisions on some aspects of policy, mainly concerning the Arab-Israeli dispute.

But it would consider other political and economic developments in the mid-east and Persian Gulf region after the Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Hayden, returned to Australia from a tour of the region.

Reaffirm

Mr Bowen said that the review would reaffirm Australia's fundamental policy which recognised the need to achieve a comprehensive and lasting settlement in the Middle East.

It would also take into account Australia's commitment to the security of Israel as well as the Palestinian issue.

"The Government acknowledges the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people, including their right, if they so choose, to independence and the possibility of their own independent State," Mr Bowen said.

"The Government recognises, however, that such an arrangement will depend on decisions involving the people of the immediate region directly concerned in this issue."

The Government would continue to refuse to recognise the PLO while it denied Israel's right to exist.

"The government acknowledges that the PLO, which represents the opinion of a significant portion of the Palestinian people, should be included in the process of seeking a comprehensive settlement," he said.

"It believes, however, that its opportunity to engage productively in such a process is limited and perhaps non-existent while it persists in denying Israel's right to exist."

Mr Bowen said that the Government called on Israel to freeze the settlement programme in the West Bank.

It reiterated its belief that the settlements were contrary to international law and an obstacle to peace efforts.

AUSTRALIA

ANTINUCLEAR FIGURES RESPOND TO URANIUM DECISION

BK080311 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] The decision to allow uranium mining at the giant Roxby Downs project in South Australia has been condemned from within the Labor Party and by the antinuclear movement.

After months of bitter argument over the uranium issue, a special meeting of the federal Labor caucus yesterday adopted cabinet's recommendation for the controversial multimillion dollar project to proceed.

Labor parliamentarians also recommended that future uranium exports should depend on the outcome of an independent inquiry and that in the meantime, two contracts in the Northern Territory should be approved. In addition, the recommendations included provisions for a commission to examine Australia's part in the uranium cycle.

A leader of the Australian Democrats, Senator Chipp, said the caucus decision was the most flagrant and diabolical betrayal in Australian political history. He said every Labor Party politician was elected on an explicit antiuranium policy. Senator Chipp said the government had now endorsed a massive expansion in the uranium industry and so was contributing to nuclear proliferation.

Meanwhile, the president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, Mr Dolan, had said that the trade union movement will continue to oppose mining at Roxby Downs. He said a meeting of federal unions would probably be called to consider what action should be taken.

The convenor of the antinuclear group, People for Nuclear Disarmament, Dr (Joe Caviliary), said the battle for a nuclear-free Australia had begun in earnest as a result of the decision. He said an antinuclear coalition would be formed toward the eventual reversal of the decision.

Meanwhile, the man attributed with leadership of the left in Australia for more than 25 years, Dr Jim Cairns, wants to form a group of people concerned about the uranium mining and nuclear weapons.

Dr Cairns, a former deputy prime minister in Whitlam Labor government, had called on everyone who wanted to be part of such a campaign to contact him. He said the time had come for comprehensive and coordinated action to work for a radical alternative basis for economic, social, and political action.

Dr Cairns said this movement must not consist merely of the Labor Party or even decisions about uranium, nuclear weapons, and war. The vital thing, he said, was to find a base for radical policy and action.

CSO: 4200/155

AUSTRALIA

CABINET APPROVES URANIUM MINING AT ROXBY DOWNS

BK010715 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The parliamentary Labor Party caucus had been given details of the federal cabinet recommendations for the future of the uranium industry.

A Radio Australia correspondent in Canberra says the cabinet has effectively cleared the way for mining at Roxby Downs in South Australia to go ahead but has deferred the renewal of contracts for existing mines in the northern territory. However, the party's antiuranium left wing is determined to fight for a tougher policy when the issue is debated at a special meeting next Monday, after which the caucus is expected to vote on the recommendations.

Earlier, the Prime Minister's Office released two caucus discussion papers outlining the arguments for and against the export of uranium.

One paper argued the government had no choice but to continue supplying uranium fuel to the world in a tightly controlled way. It argued that Australia would effectively be forced out of the international debate on the proliferation of nuclear weapons if it withdraws its exports. It would not be in a position to use the threat of stopping supplies of uranium against nations who attended dumping waste in the Pacific Ocean or continuing nuclear testing against the wishes of the Australian Government. However, the second paper, prepared by seven parliamentary left-wingers, argued that to do anything other than phase out uranium mining would cost the Labor Party votes. The paper argues that present Labor policy forbids the Ranger and Nabarlek mines from negotiating a new uranium supply contract.

The federal opposition has welcomed cabinet's decision to support uranium mining at Roxby Downs. However, it says the decision highlights the total absurdity of the Labor Party uranium policy.

CSO: 4200/155

AUSTRALIA

ARMY LEAVING BASE ON ROTTNEST ISLAND OFF WEST COAST

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 29 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by Trevor Gilmour]

[Text] The Federal Government has agreed in principle to remove the army from its cherished stronghold on Rottnest.

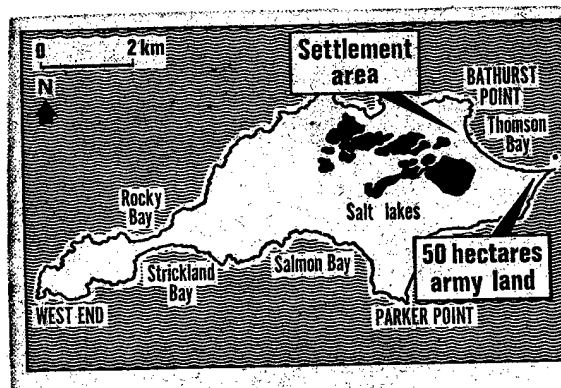
Details of the timing of the withdrawal, the transfer of the land to State control and the provision of an alternative site by the WA Government still have to be worked out.

A joint committee of Commonwealth and State officials is likely to be established to complete arrangements for the transfer.

The Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, and the Premier, Mr Burke, are expected to announce the Commonwealth decision at a news conference this morning to mark the end of Mr Hawke's four-day Perth visit.

The army's 50-hectare land holding in a prime location on Rottnest has long been a cause for complaint by successive State governments anxious to achieve orderly development on the island.

But all previous attempts to shift the army from its entrenched island outpost have foundered against a combination of strong army opposition and reluctant Federal governments.



The WA Government has offered to provide the army with a site at Breton Bay, about 100km north of Perth, in exchange for the Rottnest holding.

The army has barracks for up to 100 people on Rottnest as well as 11 cottages, two of which are permanently occupied by maintenance staff.

CSO: 4200/6010

HAWKE ATTACKS TECHNOLOGICAL RECORD, PLEDGES ASSISTANCE

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 27 Sep 83 p 2

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, yesterday made a strong commitment to the introduction of new technology, while condemning Australia's present technological development record as "pathetic".

He pointed to the nation's poor record in product development and commercialisation, maintaining that years of protection against imports had dulled the entrepreneurial spirit and reduced competitive pressures on the manufacturing industry.

He was speaking at the opening of the first national technology conference in Canberra, organised by the Minister for Science and Technology, Mr Jones, to develop a technology strategy for Australia.

Mr Hawke admitted that the sluggish pace of change in much manufacturing could, to a large extent, be blamed on the Australian Government's protection policy.

He warned the 140 delegates who included industrialists, financiers, academics and scientists, that the scientific community should carefully consider the implications of any demands for high protection for new Australian technology products.

Isolated

Women could be among those most seriously disadvantaged by advancing technology in the absence of an appropriate policy framework, Mr Hawke said.

He said about two-thirds of employment growth for

women in the '70s had been in the part-time area. This had been accompanied by all the disadvantages normally associated with part-time and casual work including poor conditions, low skilled activity and few career openings.

Mr Hawke said women had also been concentrated in traditionally female activities. Clerical, sales and service employment still accounted for more than 60 per cent of the female work force.

"Our educational system is tending to perpetuate these trends," he said. Less than 30 per cent of law and mathematics graduates were women and less than 2 per cent of engineering graduates were female.

"Women are also shouldering a disproportionate burden of unemployment and receive significantly lower incomes on average than men."

He criticised Australia's poor record in technology commercialisation, pointing to the fact that although Australia was responsible for 2 per cent of the world's scientific knowledge, it could only account for 0.3 per cent of technology-intensive exports and 0.1 per cent of sales of technology in member states of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

"This record is pathetic," he said. "The gap between research and product development must be closed. The slow rate of technology transfer into new products and processes must be accelerated."

"We must learn, not only how to develop the product, but must also focus on what is required to market it."

He blamed part of the failure as a lack of communication between industry, academia and research organisations.

"Australia's research institutions are too isolated, intellectually and physically, from industry; academia has given insufficient attention to possible economic application of its research; and industry has not conducted enough of its own in-house research and development."

Mr Hawke said the upgrading of Australian technology was essential if the capabilities of Australian industry were to be improved.

"The development and application of new technology must be embraced as one of the driving forces behind the process of economic change, with important consequences for the competitiveness of industry."

"There is no escaping the fact that industrial innovation is essential to Australia's future economic well-being, not only in industries producing glamorous new products, but throughout established industries, as well."

"The effectiveness with which we use this technology will determine whether we can reverse the long downward slide in our living standards relative to other countries."

However, the Prime Minister warned that Australia could only realise the potential benefits if it could deal effectively with significant institutional resistance to change.

This included concern about new technology increasing unemployment and he admitted that over the longer term technological change was

going to have significant implications, both in the nature of jobs undertaken and the patterns of work.

Co-operation

"Increasing numbers of Australians can be expected to move into occupations associated with tourism and leisure industries and stronger trends towards greater participation in part-time work are likely to continue."

He said an effective approach to the promotion of technological advancement needed to be developed, including:

SOUND micro-economic and trade policies.

IMPROVEMENTS in the education system to strengthen numeracy, literacy and computer skills.

INCREASED resources for science and technology development.

MORE consultation between employees, management, government and the community on technological change.

INCREASED training and retraining of workers.

OVER the longer term, moves for workers to take increases in living standards in the form of more time spent out of employment in educa-

tion, training and leisure, rather than in increased wages.

The Minister for Science and Technology, Mr Jones, also attacked tariff protection, describing it as a device to buy time and avoid change.

Later, Mr Hawke told the Australian computer conference in Melbourne there should be national co-operation between government, employers and unions on the introduction of new technology in the workforce.

He said participation with management in applying technology was not well established in Australia. The community would only gain the full benefits of technological renovation if the costs associated with it were acceptable.

Disturbing

Mr Hawke said the Australian work force would lack the capacity to work effectively unless it adapted sufficiently to new technology.

He said: "We must take a long hard look at what is happening in our education system. It is disturbing that less than 40 per cent of people aged 17 years are enrolled full-time in secondary schools when more than 85 per cent of counterparts in the United States and Japan are still in school.

"We tie one hand behind our back before we start. Unless this is underpinned by basic levels of educational achievement, the work force will simply lack the capacity to work effectively with new technologies or to adapt sufficiently to their demands."

Mr Hawke said it was also disturbing that about 90 per cent of secondary students in 1982 had little or no understanding of micro computers.

"Something should have been done about this long ago. We must ensure through our education system ... that students achieve an understanding of new technology and the way it is organised. The place to start developing this is in the schools."

A national advisory committee has been formed to make recommendations to the Government, by September 30, about the specific allocation of funds.

An ACTU spokesman, Mr Ken McLeod, told the Canberra conference that workers did not oppose technological change, but were concerned about its effect on their jobs.

Mr Bruce Rawling, who represented the Confederation of Australian Industry, said new technology was only one factor in implementing Australia's economic growth although it was very important.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO HIGH-TECH WILL RESHAPE MANUFACTURING

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 27 Sep 83 p 17

[Article by Ian Cannon]

[Text]

NEW tax incentives and increased venture capital funding indicate the Federal Government will use high-technology industry to spearhead a wide-ranging restructuring of Australian manufacturing in 1984.

The Government has commissioned a study by international consultants, W.D. Scott, and Arthur Little, on how information technology itself can be used to reorganise industry by such techniques as minimising inventories.

It has telegraphed a new era in promoting high technology by announcing its intention to revamp the Industries Assistance Commission (IAC) following an inquiry into its activities, making the commission "more forward looking".

The Australian Industry Development Corporation (AIDC) has had its borrowing capacity doubled to more than \$1700 million and capital increased by 50 per cent to \$150 million in its new role of concentrating more on small companies in parallel with the "sunrise" taxation package.

Now the AIDC is planning a \$30 million raising on the European debt market and its board has been enlarged to nine members with the addition of Mr Robert Thomas and Mr William Ferris.

The CSIRO is being encouraged to co-operate with the new official policy by being allocated an extra \$4 million to spend in key technology areas.

Chief architects of the high-technology policy, the Minister for Industry and Commerce, Senator Button, and the Minister for Science and Technology, Mr Jones, expect the new measures will enable them to make "constructive approaches to industry assistance".

The ministers admit that in essence this will mean a tendency towards rationalisation of mature industries, such as steel, cars and clothing and the promotion of growth industries like those involving high technology.

Both ministers have triumphed over the mandarins of the Departments of Treasury and Finance over the past few weeks and set a new interventionist policy for Australia away from the traditional tariff area and into incentives for high-technology development.

They are thereby boldly admitting that little can be achieved in reducing mass employment in the short to medium term but that a transfer of resources from mature to young industries will benefit the job market in the long run.

Australia's mature industries are slowly and irrevocably losing out to, or being transferred to, Third World companies, which have considerably greater comparative advantages in labor costs.

Over time many more of these industries will be forced to stand on their own feet without protective support despite the unemployment consequences; but the Government's hope is that the boost to high technology will eventually take the heat out of the jobs issue.

Thus the Government has moved to "encourage" rather than "protect" high-technology development, and government bodies traditionally advising on policy in this area are now being pulled into line.

The review of activities of the IAC headed by the managing director of Simpson Ltd, Mr John Uhrig, is likely to result in the commission adopting a new direction next year by shedding its cold ivory-tower economic

approach and conceding the virtues of high-technology development and the fact that government intervention is needed to get it off the ground.

Senator Button and Mr Jones have rejected out of hand the stand so far adopted by the IAC, which stated in a paper on high technology and industry assistance released several weeks ago:

"Regardless of the way in which sunrise industries are selected, once the Government starts to encourage the development of these industries, the development of other industries that use similar resource inputs will be affected. Assistance to any activity benefits that activity and imposes costs on others."

But the IAC did say that if the objective is to boost research and development activity, the best way is by grants or tax deductibility and not by the granting of depreciating and investment allowances, which represents "an undesirable distortion in the Australian taxation system".

In making equity funding of high-technology ventures 100 per cent tax deductible, the Government has stipulated that applicant companies show a projected sales growth of more than 20 per cent for the next three years, have less than 100 employees and are worth less than \$6 million.

Under the scheme the Government expects that the estimated \$20 million in tax forgone will lead to the generation of an investment in high-technology industry of about \$40 million a year.

Crucial to the Government's thinking in attempting to change the orientation of industry are two factors: Australia's declining terms of trade with important Asian nations; and the fact that until now many significant high-technology innovations have

been exported for mass production overseas.

Both Mr Hawke and Mr Hayden have sounded recent warnings that Australian exports have fallen as a percentage of total Japanese imports from 8 per cent a decade ago to about 4 per cent today, despite the fact that Japan takes more Australian exports than the US, New Zealand, Britain and China combined.

According to recent figures, Australia produces 0.7 per cent of world patents but only 0.1 per cent of new products by value.

Dr Bill Caelli, chairman of the Australian Computer Society's Hardware Industry Committee, emphasises that, as was done in Japan, France, Germany, Britain and the US, government-led investment is needed to expand the industry.

"The amounts of money need to be similar to the amounts invested in natural resources development — the \$500 million talked about for a dam or the \$620 million for water resources," he said.

Only about two dozen Australian companies manufacture computer hardware, representing a turnover of \$35 million a year and only 6 per cent of Australia's needs.

The Espie Committee, whose recommendations on tax incentives have now been endorsed, found that no country had succeeded in establishing a climate for high-technology investment "without the Government taking positive action and, at a minimum, adopting a catalytic role".

Pragmatically, the Australian Computer Equipment Manufacturers Association points out that indigenous companies need incentives "simply to match the extraordinary range of

benefits that are provided to overseas companies by their host governments".

The sunrise tax incentives are expected to result in a sharp increase in the development of Australian discoveries in Australia instead of in foreign countries.

The Australian Telecommunications Employees Association, in pressing for a major manufacturing role for Telecom, points to a dangerously declining industry locally as well as the transfer of technology overseas.

According to ATEA, numbers employed in telecommunications manufacturing in Australia have fallen from 20,000 in 1970 to about 10,000 three years ago.

In the electronic components industry, it says, numbers employed fell from more than 7000 in 1970 to 1400 in 1979.

CSO: 4200/6011

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO EXERCISE MORE CONTROL OVER STATE RESOURCES

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 3 Oct 83 p 3

[Text]

THE Premier, Mr Burke, strongly hinted in the weekend that his government would take a bigger entrepreneurial role in the management of the State's resources.

Government involvement could take the form of equity participation in projects, sophisticated leasing provisions, conditional guarantees and profit-sharing arrangements, he said.

Speaking in Sydney on Saturday night, Mr Burke said that new-style entrepreneurial governments would emerge, particularly in resource-rich states such as WA, in response to threats to their economic and political independence from Canberra.

Showdown

Delivering the Sir Norman Cowper oration for the Australian Institute of Political Science, Mr Burke said that Australia's federal system "is shaping up for a showdown."

"The rebirth of the spirit which eventually prevailed during the

original federation debates is long overdue," Mr Burke said.

"Without that rebirth there is every possibility that the federation will collapse."

Mr Burke identified two threatening trends for the States' traditional roles:

- Increasing pressure on the Commonwealth to interfere in regional economies and equalise economic benefits across the country, leading to a "fiscal federalism." With this, the smaller, resource-reliant States would be exploited.

- The prevailing attitude in the High Court, exemplified by the Franklin-dam decision, that the Commonwealth's constitutional powers be interpreted in an expansive rather than a restrictive manner.

The Franklin decision was potentially the most serious in-

trusion into the roles of the States since Federation, Mr Burke said.

While most of the debate since had centred on the High Court's confirmation of Commonwealth external affairs powers, Canberra's corporation power had been extended.

The finding that Tasmania's Hydro Electricity Commission was a trading corporation—and therefore subject to the Commonwealth's power to make laws concerning such corporations—affected every similar authority.

Mr Burke said: "By confirming that a statutory authority of a State is a trading corporation, the decision allows the possibility that the Commonwealth might enact laws to force State utilities to comply with federal policies—for example, in

the field of energy pricing, production and conservation."

In turn, this opened the way for the confiscation of the residual economic powers remaining with the States through their statutory corporations, he said.

The States would make alternative financial and corporate arrangements which would make them independent of the constitutional provisions.

And, as competition for revenue between Canberra and the States increased, it was likely that the resource-rich States would take a more active role in the management of their resources.

The previous WA Government had limited itself to promoting development by private capital and raising revenue through normal taxes and royalties.

STEEL STRIKE OVER, ENDING THREAT TO GOVERNMENT'S REVIVAL PLAN

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 29 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Danielle Robinson]

[Text]

MORE than 2000 workers at the Mt Newman Mining Company, Western Australia, will return to work today after electricians and metalworkers agreed to end a 12-week strike which closed down the company's operations.

The resumption of work at the mine site at Mt Whaleback, and at its wharf at Port Hedland, comes only 24 hours after BHP expressed fears that the long-running dispute could seriously threaten its \$350 million plan with the Federal Government to revive the steel industry.

The 485 striking electricians and Amalgamated Metal Workers and Shipwrights Union members yesterday agreed with the company that the only way to resolve the dispute was by "shotgun" arbitration.

Commissioner Collier from the West Australian Industrial Commission will be the private arbitrator and will hand down his decision on the dispute next Tuesday over the union's claim for guaranteed six-month employment as tradesmen for all future apprentices. Neither the company nor the unions will be allowed to appeal.

Implications

The 'general manager of BHP's' biggest steel-making

operation, at Port Kembla, Mr J. F. Clark, said that if the strike had continued it could have jeopardised the plan to revive the steel industry which also included a guarantee that retrenchments would cease.

"Another six to eight weeks without iron ore is likely to lead us to shut down a blast furnace at Port Kembla and has similar implications for our operations in Newcastle," said Mr Clark.

A convenor for the AMWSU at Mt Newman, Mr David Fulton, said the unions had reversed their decision to bring in a private arbitrator — a recommendation they had originally rejected a few weeks ago — be-

cause it was the only real avenue left open to them.

"After 12 weeks of both parties being at loggerheads it was inevitable that a party would have to be called in to help sort out the dispute," he said.

"We believed Mt Newman would break but that hasn't happened. To force them to break would mean that we would have to strike for who knows how long."

Having a private arbitrator to decide which party is in the right will also avoid a previous obstacle to negotiations.

The unions have constantly objected to a clause in present industrial laws which enables the company to plead managerial prerogative with reference to such claims.

This objection has left the State's Industrial Commission powerless to intervene.

Valid

Both the company and the unions laid down conditions before agreeing to have a private arbitrator to settle the dispute. These included no victimisation, that the plans be argued on merit, and that Commissioner Collier disregard the fact that unions had been on strike for a long time.

Mr Fulton said the unions' claim was valid because most other iron ore companies in the Pilbara region had already given apprentices guaranteed employment.

The unions at Mt Newman have campaigned for six months for guaranteed employment for apprentices. They claimed that high unemployment meant the apprentices would have little chance of getting a job without experience as a tradesman.

While workers return to their jobs at Mt Newman, the country's biggest ore producer, Hamersley Iron Pty Ltd, still suffers from massive industrial unrest on its three sites because of a nine-union campaign for a 36-hour week.

This claim will be heard by the Industrial Commission today but unionists held little hope of achieving a resolution and decided not to present a case.

SEWAGE EFFLUENT POLLUTING RIVER, HARMING AGRICULTURE

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 30 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Joseph Glascott]

[Text]

Pollution in the Hawkesbury-Nepean River, which is already weed-clogged and unsuitable for agricultural use in some sections, will be greatly increased in the next decade unless the treatment of sewage effluent discharged into the river is improved, the State Pollution Control Commission warned yesterday.

It said that treated sewage effluent discharged into the river would double by 1990 and treble by 2000, increasing the effluent concentrations in the river by up to 10 times those experienced today.

This would lead to greater aquatic plant growth, which will decrease the aesthetic appeal of the river, diminish its recreational uses, change the water quality and create irrigation and drinking water problems.

Other effects included reduced oxygen levels in the water, ammonia toxicity for aquatic fauna and malodours.

The commission said that more than half the length of the river, between Camden and Broken Bay, would be adversely affected by aquatic plant growth.

Treated sewage effluent would make up more than 90 per cent of the flows in South, Eastern Lapstone, Fitzgeralds and Cattai Creeks flowing into the Hawkesbury and Nepean.

The commission said the population of the Hawkesbury-Nepean River catchment was increasing as a result of the northward and westward expansion of Sydney's urban areas.

The basin's population now was approaching 500,000.

More than half lived in urban areas at Blacktown, St Marys, Penrith, Liverpool, Campbelltown, Camden, Richmond, Windsor and the Baulkham Hills area.

The population increased by 3 to 6 per cent a year between 1971 and 1981.

This expansion increased the value of the river for recreation and other purposes. But it also posed increasing water pollution problems.

Treated sewage effluent from the large urban population was mostly discharged into the river through short tributary creeks, placing the river under stress.

Under low to medium flow conditions, which applied 70 per cent of the time, the water quality of substantial sections of the river were affected by the discharges.

Other sources of pollution such as urban and rural run-off had a significant effect on the river's water quality during wet weather and shortly afterwards.

The quantities of plant nutrients (especially nitrogen and phosphorus) in sewage effluent was considerably greater than that normally carried by the river and its tributaries.

For example, the small Camden sewage treatment works (now replaced by a larger plant), discharged more phosphorus into the river than the Colo River, even though its flow was only 1/200th of the Colo.

The commission said the high nutrient levels downstream of Camden and Penrith caused the growth of duckweed and azolla plants.

During low-flow periods, extensive saline intrusion could occur in fresh water sections of the river. During 1980-81, more than 9 km upstream of the Colo River junction were affected, causing problems for irrigators and citrus farmers.

The commission said that by the year 2000 major sewage treatment improvement works would be necessary simply to maintain the present water quality in the river (which in some areas was unsatisfactory).

Ammonia-reducing facilities would be required at most of the sewage works. Nutrient (mainly phosphorous) removal facilities would be required at major sewage works between Penrith and North Richmond.

The commission doubted that disposal of sewage effluent to the ocean would be economically feasible.

The effluent flow also helped prevent saline water encroaching up the river during low-flow periods.

Banning or limiting the phosphate content of detergents would not overcome the water quality problems.

The Minister for Planning and Environment, Mr Bedford, who released the commission's report yesterday, said it was now available for public comment.

A spokesman for the Sydney Water Board said the Hawkesbury-Nepean problem was being tackled in a stage-by-stage program.

The first stage, which was already well advanced, was the installation of nitrification facilities at sewage works to reduce the ammonia content of discharges.

The second stage would be the installation of facilities to remove phosphorous. A pilot plant for this work had been built at Glenfield.

These two stages would cost the board about \$50 million.

The third stage, reduction of nitrogen discharges, would depend on the success of the first two stages. If it was necessary to remove nitrogen to low levels, this

work would cost up to \$150 million.

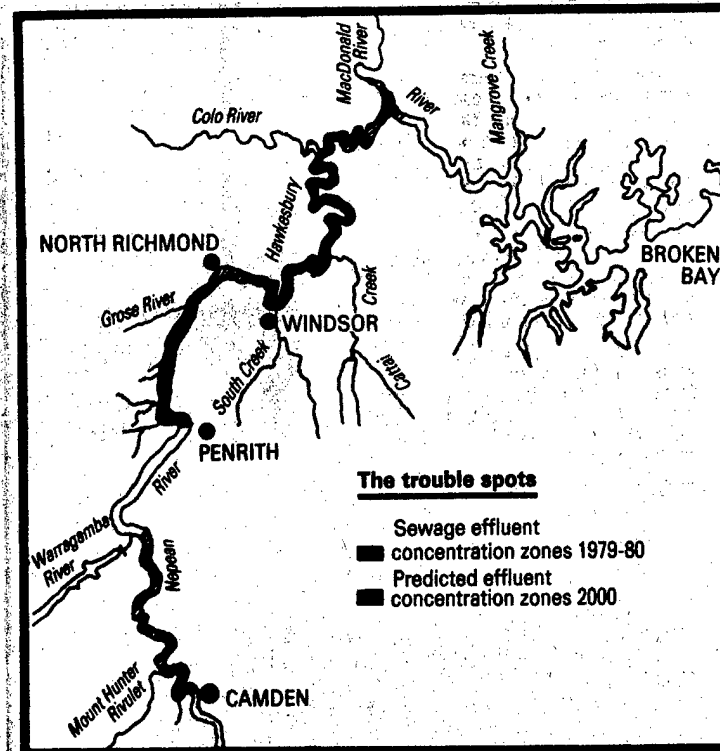
These were capital costs, but annual operating costs of the sewage plants could double.

Unless the board received State and Federal grants, it would have to fund the work from rates, which would mean an increase in the public's water and sewerage bills, the spokesman said.

Mr Peter Collins, the State Opposition spokesman on environment, said the Pollution Control Commission's report was an "indictment of one public authority of another."

"The Water Board is shown to be a poor manager of its sewage treatment works."

"It also reveals two standards by the Government, one for private polluters and another for public utility polluters."



CSO: 4200/6011

GOVERNMENT, UNIONS READY TO ACT ON ASBESTOS THREAT

Melbourne THE AGE in English 30 Sep 83 pp 1, 15

[Article by Paul Robinson, Margo O'Neill, Jan Mayman, Matthew Bolton and Mark Metherell]

[Text] The Federal Government, the States and the ACTU are poised to act on the potential health risk of asbestos leaks from thousands of buildings throughout Australia.

The State Government is planning big increases in fines for breaches of asbestos regulations in a sweeping review of health and safety laws.

The review comes as both the ACTU and the Federal Government move to develop their own guidelines for the handling and removal of asbestos.

The ACTU guidelines, to be considered by a meeting of Federal unions later this year, will be served on individual employers and backed by industrial force.

The president of the ACTU, Mr Dolan, said yesterday that unionists would refuse to work where the guidelines were breached. "People who choose to ignore the rules on asbestos will be dealt with by the law or us," he said.

Previously health risks from asbestos had been associated mainly with mine and insulation industry workers. It has been established that constant exposure to asbestos has led to the lung disease asbestosis, to mesothelioma, a fatal cancer, and to lung cancer.

Nearly 400 cases of mesothelioma have been reported to researchers at the Commonwealth Institute of Health in Sydney since 1981. Most have been associated with known exposure to asbestos, frequently 30 to 40 years ago.

Recent concern has focused on leaks from buildings constructed in the 1950s and 1960s, when asbestos was at the height of its popularity as a building and

insulation material, and there is controversy about the risk involved.

Buildings where concern has recently been directed include schools, homes, hospitals and Government offices.

While there is no known "safe" exposure level, public health and medical experts in asbestos-related disease emphasise that there is little evidence to indicate that asbestos levels in modern industries offer a significant risk.

Many union officials and health officers do not agree. "Any asbestos is too much," was a common response.

A leading Australian authority on asbestos-linked disease, Dr Jim Milne, said that virtually all cases of mesothelioma were related to occupational exposure more than 20 years ago, when precautions with the use of the material, particularly the lethal blue asbestos, were slack or non-existent.

Dr Milne, director of the occupational health branch at the Victorian Health Commission, said: "We are seeing predictions made by people who don't appreciate the delay period between exposure and the development of asbestos-induced disease."

"The diseases we are getting today are not due to today's exposures, but are the legacy of horrifying exposures 30 years back."

But he says that in many cases it might be safer to leave the asbestos alone or to seal it, as disturbing installations was likely to release asbestos fibres into the air.

The other moves, which ironically coincide with the phasing out of asbestos manufacture by James Hardie Industries Ltd:

- Unions in Western Australia are moving to a total ban on the use of asbestos products in building and construction.
- The Victorian Health Commission has budgeted \$200,000 this year from removal of asbestos insulation and pipe lagging from many of the State's old hospitals.
- The New South Wales Labor Council is considering prosecuting firms that have breached regulations for handling asbestos.
- The WA Government is moving to tighten controls on asbestos exposure in the workplace, including in the demolition of buildings where asbestos has been used, and in car brake and clutch repairs involving asbestos.

The Victorian Government plans to increase fines as part of an extensive review of health and safety regulations, particularly those relating to asbestos.

The fines would be imposed on employers who breached requirements on protective clothing, exhaust fans and ventilation equipment, and who exceeded prescribed asbestos dust levels.

Fines for breaches of the new regulations under the Labor and Industry Act are expected to leap from \$300 for the first offence to \$2000. Fines under the Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Act will also be increased.

The Government is also likely to increase the number of inspectors who police the regulations, and amalgamate inspectorial services that are now spread among several ministries.

Regulations detailing requirements for the wearing of protective clothing and breathing apparatus when working with asbestos will also be strengthened.

The Federal Government plans to introduce legislation this parliamentary session to establish a National Health and Safety Commission with an immediate priority of developing national guidelines for handling asbestos.

A spokesman for the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, Mr Willis, said yesterday it would then be up to State Governments to enact any other legislation to meet the guidelines.

A spokesman for the Minister for Housing and Construction, Mr Hurford, said the Government hoped eventually to establish a national registry of all Commonwealth buildings containing asbestos.

The Commonwealth's moves come after an industrial campaign in the ACT that focused on flaking asbestos found in the National Library, Industry House, and several schools.

Federal Ministers have agreed to legislation on asbestos removal in the ACT, a register of ACT buildings containing asbestos, health testing at the Government's expense for Commonwealth workers at risk, and immediate evacuation of buildings where it is agreed that the atmosphere is contaminated.

There is no information at present on the number of Commonwealth buildings throughout Australia containing asbestos, but 165 have so far been identified in the ACT, including Parliament House, the Lodge, 32 pre-schools, 62 primary schools, 18 high schools and eight colleges.

Most of the asbestos is in the form of asbestos cement sheeting, but at one school loose asbestos insulation was flaking on to lockers.

According to the ACT Trades and Labor Council, the asbestos problem is a national legacy from the 1950s

and 60s, when asbestos cement sheeting was used extensively as a fire retardant.

The Department of Housing and Construction estimates the cost to the Government of removing asbestos from all Commonwealth buildings at between \$6 billion and \$8 billion.

Asbestos is commonly found in fibro cement, pipe lagging, brake linings, clutch plates, vinyl floor fillers, roof insulation, sprayed on steel girders, and as asbestos rope at major building joints around fire doors.

Dr Ben Selinger, who heads a committee set up to look at the problem in the ACT, says that more than 600,000 Australian homes are made of asbestos fibro cement sheeting.

The main danger arose when the material was disturbed, such as by a home handyman unwittingly drilling or cutting, or if it began to deteriorate.

A prominent health and safety consultant, Mr David Kilpatrick, said yesterday that asbestos could be found in many household goods such as stoves, hair dryers and heaters. He warned people not to carry out their own repairs on goods that could have asbestos insulation.

Mr Kilpatrick, who is consulted by unions, companies, councils and people seeking workers' compensation, said the number of claims he has advised on has been increasing. His own business has run to 60 claims in the past three years, but once he provides advice to solicitors "they know what to look for so they can do it themselves".

Mr Kilpatrick estimates that average claims are running between \$50,000 and \$100,000. "But that's the tip of the iceberg," he said.

The ACTU guidelines, which are being prepared by its occupational health and safety unit, are expected to include requirements for industry to monitor air quality in factories and workplaces. Acceptable asbestos fibre limits per litre of air could also be part of the policy.

The guidelines may also cover the removal and replacement of asbestos with synthetic substitutes, set time limits for exposure to asbestos, and set out clothing and breathing apparatus obligations.

Mr Dolan said most unions were aware of the dangers of asbestos and some had taken action against particular employers when the substance was discovered. He said the new guidelines would be examined by the ACTU and supported strongly in their final form.

One of the ACTU-Victorian Trades Hall Council health and safety officers, Mr Nich Calabrese, said yesterday that the guidelines were necessary because of the failure of State and Federal regulations to eliminate the threat of asbestos.

While the regulations set down controls for the use of asbestos and conditions for working with the substance, the supervision of the laws was totally inadequate, he said.

"Regulations about asbestos came in only five years ago, but they have not been policed. Evidence is everywhere that employers knew about the dangers as early as 1918. The regulatory authorities have been really lax in doing anything about it."

Mr Calabrese's misgivings about the lack of effective enforcement have been supported by a Federal Parliamentary report on hazardous chemicals released last year. That report noted: "Regulations are effective only if there is widespread voluntary compliance, backed up by effective enforcement. In Australia there has been a lack of regulation, with inspectorates having little control over asbestos exposure."

Union attitudes in WA were hardened by the death of a popular metal union official, Mr Gordon Grenfell, a former boilermaker exposed to asbestos more than 30 years ago.

"We know of dozens of workers who have died from asbestos illnesses," the Trades and Labor Council compensation officer, Mr Tony Cook, said. "Each case is a battle. People are expected to keep fighting till they drop dead."

The NSW unions are expected to give evidence at the Federal Government inquiry into an asbestos mine at Baryulgil, near Grafton. Evidence that more than 70 Aboriginal mineworkers died after they were exposed to asbestos will be put to the inquiry.

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC POST--Canberra: The Government has appointed a senior public servant to head its key economic advisory body, the Economic Planning Advisory Council. The Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, announced yesterday that the deputy secretary of the Primary Industry Department, Mr Geoff Miller, would head EPAC, set up after the national economic summit to provide advice to the Government on longer-term economic strategy. The director will be responsible for economic advice to the Government that could differ from its usual advice from the Treasury. The council consists of representatives of government, industry, unions, consumers, local government and welfare groups. Mr Hawke said that Mr Miller's academic qualifications and administrative experience fitted him well for setting up and running the secretariat to provide support for EPAC. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 23 Sep 83 p 15]

FAKE PASSPORT CRACKDOWN--The Federal Government intends to crack down on false passports by making it compulsory for people to lodge applications in person. From next week, post offices around Australia will be allowed to accept applications for passports. Applications will have to be made in person. In WA, they will be received at any of the State's 148 post offices. The new arrangement stems from recommendations by the Steward royal commission into drug trafficking. It established that personal interviews were the most effective way of establishing a person's identity. The commission found that Terrence Clarke, the head of the "Mr Asia" drug syndicate, had five Australian passports, all bearing his photograph but with different names. He also had a New Zealand and a British passport. The new system will become compulsory from July 1 next year. An Australia Post spokesman in Perth said that the applications would be handled by senior postal staff. Only the applications would be accepted by post offices. Passports would continue to be issued by passport offices in capital cities. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 29 Sep 83 p 3]

THREAT TO RAINFOREST--The Federal Government has been asked to use the World Heritage Properties Protection Act to protect the tropical rainforest in the Greater Daintree area of far north Queensland. This is the Act that was used to stop the Franklin Dam in Tasmania. A Queensland Rainforest Conservation Society spokesman, Ms Rosemary Hill, said the area was the last great tropical rainforest wilderness. It was under immediate

threat through road construction, mining and logging. She said the recent national wilderness conference urged the Federal Government to use its powers to save the rainforest. The conference gave the Daintree rainforest a first priority for the national wilderness campaign. Ms Hill said Mossman, Port Douglas, Cooktown and Daintree had the potential to develop rapidly as major tourist centres if a national park was declared. Park management should include scenic drives, bridle tracks and walking paths. She said the wilderness conference was alarmed by the Douglas Shire Council's proposal to push a road through the coastal wilderness from Cape Tribulation to Bloomfield. Ms Hill said people should vote in the coming state election to choose a government that would act for conservation. [Text] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 26 Sep 83 p 17]

TRUST FOR ANTARCTIC MINERALS--The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has ruled out the possibility of the creation of an international trust to administer Antarctica's mineral resources with the royalties going to a world development fund. In a written reply to a question on notice in federal parliament, Mr Hayden said Antarctica has been successfully managed in a cooperative way under the president Antarctic Treaty. [Text] [BK050957 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 5 Oct 83]

WHEAT SALES TO CHINA--Australia has sold China 1.3 million tons of wheat in a sale the Australian Wheat Board describes as highly successful. The shipment, ordered for 1983, brings the quantity of Australian wheat bought by China for next year to 2.5 million tons. The Wheat Board's general manager, Mr (Max Moore-Wilson), said the deal strengthened the relationship between the board and the Chinese Government importing agency--(Ceroil Food). [Text] [BK170730 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Oct 83]

WHEAT TO NORTH YEMEN--The Yemen Arab Republic has purchased 18,000 tons of wheat from the Australian Wheat Board. General Manager of the board Mr Max Moore-Wilson said the sale would meet a shortfall caused by problems with American shipments to Yemen. According to the board, Yemen bought only Australian wheat up until early this year, but in January the United States gained the market by supplying subsidized credit. [Text] [BK200419 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 17 Oct 83]

FISHERIES AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN--Australia has signed a new fisheries agreement with Japan providing for a continued access by Japanese long liners to the Australian fishing zone. The agreement provides additional protection to Australian trap and trawl fishermen who operate off New South Wales through a new coast area between Sydney and the mid-north coast. The closure will keep Japanese long liners well off the edge of the continental shelf where valuable new prawn and lobster grounds are being developed. The minister for primary industry, Mr Kerin, said the agreement provided for increase in access fees from just under \$1.5 million to \$2.25 million for the next 12 months. [Text] [BK010519 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 31 Oct 83]

NATIONAL PARTY MAJORITY IN QUEENSLAND--After final vote-counting, Queensland National Party has won a majority of 4 seats in the 82-seat state parliament. The state election on 22 October followed the split in the long-standing coalition between the National and Liberal Parties. The final two doubtful seats were decided today giving the Nationals 43 members of the new parliament, including 2 former Liberal ministers who defected after the election. Without the defection the National Party would not have been able to govern in its own right. In the final count the Nationals finished with an increase of seven seats. The state Labor Party has 32 seats--also an increase of 7. The Liberal Party has just 5 seats--down 14 of the old parliament. [Text] [BK020914 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Nov 83]

NEW IMMIGRATION MINISTER APPOINTED--The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has named his primary industries minister, Mr John Kerin, as the new face in Federal Cabinet, following last night's resignation of the immigration minister, Mr Steward West. Mr West, who was the only left-wing member of the cabinet, stood down because he did not want to support cabinet's recommendation to caucus that the Roxby Downs uranium mine in South Australia should go ahead. However, Mr West is still in the ministry. Under cabinet rules, Mr West would have been bound to support the uranium recommendation in caucus on Monday. At a news conference in Canberra today, Mr Hawke insisted that there could be no deviation from the rule of cabinet solidarity. Radio Australia's Canberra office says that left wing sources have stressed that at no stage was Mr West under any pressure from his faction to resign, though he did consult with his colleagues. [Text] [BK040954 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Nov 83]

CSO: 4200/155

BANGKOK POST ON KAREN REBELS' NEW TACTICS

BK020315 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Nov 83 p 4

[Article by "a special correspondent"]

[Text] Rangoon--After three-and-a-half decades of obscure, rearguard insurgency, Karen rebels in eastern Burma are adopting new tactics in an apparent bid to wrest the initiative from Rangoon and revitalise their struggle for autonomy.

In a break with past practice, the Karens who began their war for an independent homeland in 1949, are now linking urban guerrilla attacks and a greater stress on propaganda to a more aggressive traditional military posture, says analysts.

Against a background of stepped-up fighting, the past year has been marked by more incidents calculated to achieve publicity than the previous 10 years put together.

In September last year, the insurgent Karen National Liberation Army surprised both the government and foreign observers by carrying out its first operation in Rangoon for years--an attack on the state broadcasting headquarters and a police station. The raid, in which two guerrillas died and three were captured, was badly bungled. But it came as a telling demonstration to the government of the ease with which supposedly tight urban security could be breached.

Since then, the rebels appear to have made further efforts to build up urban contacts and in particular to rekindle support in the Irrawaddy Delta, according to local sources.

The Delta, home to a large number of Burma's minority Karens was earlier the focus of the insurgency until rebel forces were driven out in the 1960s.

A radio station broadcasting daily in Karen, set up in January this year near the Thai border, is seen by analysts here as a further reflection of revived rebel efforts to project their cause beyond the remote hill tracts along the border.

In February, a KNLA [Karen National Liberation Army] column for the first time in more than a decade pushed westward from insurgent-dominated areas to cross the main north-south road and rail line linking Rangoon and Mandalay in an effort to penetrate the strategic Pegu Yoma range.

The attempt was foiled, with government forces eventually killing 37 of the estimated 200-strong group and scattering the rest. But as with the Rangoon raid, the foray caught the government wholly by surprise.

Most recently, in last month's raid on a French-aided cement factory in Pa'an, capital of Karen State, the rebels underscored their ability to hit at supposedly secure areas. They also further embarrassed the authorities by abducting a French couple working at the site.

The kidnapping of the French nationals, the first time the Karens have involved foreigners in their struggle, is seen by observers as reflecting insurgents' efforts to gain wider recognition of a hitherto largely ignored brush-fire war.

Diplomatic sources in Rangoon agree that the new rebel tactics--in particular the attempt to reinfiltate the Pegu Yoma--have caused considerable disquiet in government and military circles.

Both local and foreign analysts attribute the unusually sustained wet-season clashes to government concern over Karen assertiveness.

"The emphasis over the last few months has been on trying to wage a more aggressive war against the Karens," said one Western diplomat. "With the attack in Rangoon and the Pegu Yoma raid there was a feeling things were getting a little too close to home and that 'we won't adjourn for the rainy season as usual'," he added.

But the results of the wet-season drive--which analysts say has involved heavy army casualties--appear to have been disappointing. "The Burmese were very determined to make significant gains," said one foreign military source. "But as things have turned out, nothing much has been achieved."

Problems besetting the Army's Thaton-based 44th Light Infantry Division have been mainly over-extended lines of communication, liable to be cut by Karen guerrillas, he said. But other observers thought that Burmese commanders might see wet-season losses as acceptable in the interests of maintaining a presence in guerrilla zones that would serve as a powerful springboard for dry-season assaults on Karen bases.

Military sources revealed that units of the 44th Division had now been issued with new 84mm Carl Gustave anti-tank rocket launchers bought earlier this year from Sweden. The sale of the highly-rated weapon in clear contravention of tight legislation on arms exports caused a serious political row in Sweden. The issue of the rocket launchers to troops on the Karen front indicated that the Army expected soon to come to grips with the insurgents' permanent camps, said the sources.

CSO: 4200/156

VICE PRESIDENT ADVOCATES LEARNING FROM JAPAN

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 23 Sep 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Vice President Says It Is Not Necessary to Be Ashamed of Studying Japanese Experience"]

[Text] Jakarta, 23 September--Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah has stated that Indonesia, as a new, developing country, has no need to be ashamed of copying and drawing lessons from the experience of Japan.

Opening the session of the Joint Indonesian-Japanese Economic Committee at the Hotel Sahid Jaya in Jakarta on Friday [23 September], the vice president said: "I believe that we need to study how the Japanese learned from developments in Western countries without destroying their own, private values."

The vice president made this statement after previously mentioning that Ezra F. Vogel, a U. S. social scientist, in his book, "Japan As Number 1: Lesson for America," asked the question "whether, in resolving the problems of modern development, America could not learn from Japan?"

Mutual Assistance

The vice president said that the business world in Indonesia needed to become aware of how important increasing productivity and production really is, both in terms of quality as well as quantity. He said: "We should not hesitate to copy others and admit that this is a matter which still needs serious handling."

To achieve this, Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah said, we need to develop good management and leadership in the various organizations of our business world. In this connection good management and leadership require better people in the individual sense as well as in the sense of human relations.

He said: "If we look at conditions in the world now, we will see that business firms supported by unity of action have a higher level of effectiveness than business firms which are animated by people acting on their own. Seen from that point of view, in fact the mutual assistance [gotong royong] basis of our society, which has been in use for centuries in the life of the Indonesian people, is a form of useful capital in raising our economic living levels."

The vice president said that business leadership must develop a strong feeling of solidarity among all members of their respective organizations, both in terms of solidarity between individual members of an organization and solidarity between management and employees and vice versa.

He stated: "This solidarity should bring out a feeling of pride among business leaders and employees that they are one family made up of the business firm and organization." And this feeling of pride should stimulate all members of the organization to work together to increase productivity and production.

Speaking to the Japanese delegation at the meeting, the vice president hoped that "a feeling of true sincerity would develop in cooperation with Indonesia, in developing leadership which can create and stimulate feelings of togetherness and pride in business."

The vice president also asked the Japanese businessmen to be patient, "because the development of the Indonesian economy has only been going on for 15 years, and as a result there may be things which don't appear sufficiently advanced for you people who come from an already developed country."

The vice president said: "Your sincerity and patience will stimulate trust among Indonesians in developing a partnership for the long-term future. In a special way I hope you will help us to increase Indonesian exports of non-petroleum and natural gas commodities."

Tony Agus Ardie, executive chairman of the session of the Joint Indonesia-Japan Economic Committee, mentioned in his report that the meeting will last 2 days and is attended by 120 Japanese and 185 Indonesian businessmen.

Before the meeting was opened by the vice president, those attending elected a chairman and co-chairman, respectively Dr A. Baramuli from Indonesia and Eiichi Hashimoto from Japan.

Friday afternoon [23 September] the meeting will hear presentations from both countries regarding the present situation and the future prospects of their respective economies.

According to a source at the meeting, the Japanese presentation will include a view of the Indonesian counter-trade system, the status of Japanese commercial firms in Indonesia, limitations on the export of logs from Indonesia, shipping policy, and so forth.

According to the source, the Japanese will propose that the counter-trade system adopted by Indonesia be reconsidered. The source said: "The Japanese think that the counter-trade policy is not in accordance with the spirit of free trade."

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4213/34

ECONOMIC CENSUS PLANNED FOR 1986

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 27 Sep 83 pp 1, 9

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--In 1986, the BPS [Central Statistics Bureau] will take an economic census, which will cover industry, mining, trade, hotels and tourism, services, and several other sectors. This effort will require 15.4 billion rupiahs.

BPS chief Drs Azwar Rasyid revealed this at a meeting with DPR [parliament] Commission X, led by deputy commission chairman Zamroni.

The economic census will be a new activity by the BPS in Pelita [five-year development plan] IV. Other activities will be an intercensus population survey in 1985, a cost of living survey in 1988, and in, 1987-1988, preparation for the 1990 population census. An activity continued from Pelita III is the farm census, which will not be entirely complete until 1986-1987.

According to Azwar Rasyid, the target of SE-'86 [Economic Census of 1986] is to get structural data about businesses in the sectors and subsectors of processing, mining, energy, trade, transportation, services, etc. It will also include cottage industries in those sectors.

Detailed data will also be gathered for economic analysis of production, cost structures, manpower utilization, and equipment used by each manufacturer and cottage industry. It is hoped that the results of SE-'86 can be used by the government and other groups for the planning and evaluation of development. The BPS will use the results for completing calculations of national and regional incomes, compiling Indonesian input-output tables, drawing up a socioeconomic balance sheet, etc.

Preparation

BPS chief Azwar rasyid added that a budget of 15.4 billion rupiahs is needed for preparation, implementation, processing, and publications. There will be five budget years, commencing with

1984-1985 (planning phase) and continuing through 1988-1989 (analysis phase).

He said that the first step that must be taken by the BPS for SE-'86 is the updating of industry directories already held by the BPS and the compilation of new directories. "As we know, there is not one department that has a complete list of industries in Indonesia. Without complete directories, a census will be difficult," he declared.

For the purpose of updating directories, BPS efforts will include suggestions to the Department of Trade regarding its implementation of Legislation No. 3 of 1982 on compulsory registration of industries. Through these suggestions, it is hoped that the results of compulsory registration of industries can be used by the BPS in completing its directories.

Farm Census

The main issue discussed at the BPS headquarters was preparation for the 1983 farm census, which is to begin on 1 October. A series of actions related to the agriculture census began in February with a census of village unit cooperatives. The activity to begin on 1 October is the gathering of information about the households of farmers and fishermen.

In response to a Commission X question about census preparations, Azwar Rasyid stated that all preparations at headquarters and regional levels have been completed on schedule. These activities have included procurement of documents, compilation of samples, and the training of census takers, supervisors, and coordinators. Preparations have also included public information activities using mass media, speakers, posters, and pamphlets.

He said that because the census will use a sample of 20 percent of existing blocks in the gathering of basic data, the number of census takers and examiners will be the relatively small figure of 57,000. Most of them, or 52,000 people, will not be employees of the BPS but will be drawn from other groups, such as village administrators, school teachers, farm extension workers, information workers, and such like.

Azwar Rasyid added, however, that although the required number of census workers is relatively small, there is a problem in finding people with adequate education. Consequently, people with only an elementary education will make up about six percent of the census takers and examiners in the field.

These difficulties are isolated, however. For example, there is a problem in finding workers with enough education in Banten Selatan, Garut Selatan, the southern part of Tasikmalaya, and Cianjur Selatan. Nevertheless, Azwar Rasyid is optimistic that workers with only an elementary school education will be able to do their jobs well, owing to their experience in the population census of 1980.

MINISTER EXPLAINS IMPORTANCE OF TRANSMIGRATION TO NATIONAL DEFENSE

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesia 28 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Transmigration has an important meaning to the strengthening of national defense and security, said Transmigration Minister Martono in a speech before participants of the Armed Forces Leadership Conference of 1983 in Jakarta last Tuesday [27 September].

According to Martono, transmigration means fulfilling the doctrines of HANKAMNAS [National Defense and Security], WANHANRA [People's Defense Council], HANSIP [Civil Defense] and PERATA [The People's War], that is, the existence of self-supporting and mutual-aid defense centers throughout the length and breadth of the country. "This is important to the total defense of the people," the minister said.

As an integral part of national defense, transmigration, which is implemented according to laws and regulations, aims at seeking ways for the enhancement of people's living standards, regional development, equilibrium of population distribution, nationwide development, utilization of natural resources and manpower, and unity of the Indonesian people, Martono added.

Consequently, transmigration is geared to aiding and stimulating regional development where manpower and funds are in short supply, and, through it, a harmony in the development rate among various regions can be realized. Apart from that, transmigration is also carried out to improve national productivity by making good use of existing human and natural resources.

The minister also explained the progress achieved thus far and the targets for resettled migrants for the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Development Plan [PELITA IV], during which period 125,000 households are expected to be moved out. Preparations are being made by various government agencies concerned.

Earlier, on Monday evening, Prof Dr B. J. Habibie, minister of state for research and technology, also delivered a lecture before the armed forces leadership conference. He said that talking about development without mentioning technology as a support would be an impossible thing.

The problem of development, Habibie said, is closely related to the problem of national defense. "We cannot develop our country without a strong and firm national defense," he said.

Habibie continued that to achieve a stable national defense, we must have stability in security, apart from political and economic stability. In this connection, the role of the armed forces as a stabilizer and a dynamic factor is most important.

Describing the progress of national development, particularly in the field of technology, the minister said that "we should take pride that the Indonesian people are no longer lagging behind in science."

By way of example, Habibie said that the Indonesian aviation industry has produced hundreds of airplanes, including helicopters. Most of these helicopters are in operation within the country, while a part of them are flown in foreign countries.

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CSO: 4213/30

NEW DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE EXPLAINED

New Structure Effective 1 April 1984

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 23 Sep 83 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 22 Sep--The new structure of the Department of Defense and Security (HANKAM) will enter into effect on 1 April 1984. This was stated by General (Retired) Poniman, the minister of defense and security, in testimony before Committee I of Parliament on Thursday [22 September].

He also stated that Presidential Decision No 46 of 1983 had approved the new structure of the Department of Defense and Security. However, at many levels it would be necessary to review tasks and functions in the department. A team has been formed to discuss this matter, and the schedule of its work has been determined. According to the minister, who was appearing before a Parliamentary committee for the first time, the review will also include adjusting the mechanism for cooperation between the department and the Indonesian Armed Forces [ABRI] themselves.

According to General Poniman, because of the special character of the Department of Defense and Security, the process of carrying out the reorganization does not stand by itself but is closely connected to the organization of ABRI. Answering questions from Rusli Desa, a member of Parliament, General Poniman said that the Department of Defense and Security, like other departments, will also have functions for its civilian employees to perform. He added: "Even under the present organization of the Department of Defense and Security the civilian employees perform many functions."

Minister Poniman stated that it could be said that he himself was a civilian because at present he has the status of a retired general. He added: "However, if you ask me a question as a minister, I couldn't answer, because the person who makes the departmental level decisions is the president himself."

At the committee session, which was presided over by Manaf Lubis, deputy chairman of Committee I, the minister of defense and security stated that although preparations are now being made within the Department of Defense and Security and ABRI to implement the changes, current affairs continue to receive appropriate attention.

Meanwhile, Gen Benny Moerdani, commander of ABRI, who accompanied the minister, said that Strategic Plan III (RENSTRA III), which will enter into effect in 1984,

will oversee the development of effective military units with "sophisticated," high technology support and will be of the right type in building the command and control structure.

Combat forces which have been developed under the present Strategic Plan II will be streamlined under the next strategic plan in the course of organizing "Quick Reaction Force" units which will be capable of handling security disturbances from wherever they may come.

The development of the Indonesian Police will also receive attention from the leaders of ABRI, according to General Moerdani. There is a plan to raise the minimum educational standards for entry into the police force from the elementary school to senior high school level. This needs to be done because members of the police force need to have high individual qualifications to deal with the problems they face in their respective posts of duty.

According to the commander of ABRI, a member of the police force must act in terms of his personal abilities when he is on duty. If his personal abilities are at a low level, then what he does will be at the same level. At present the requirements to become a police recruit are minimal: completion of elementary school and a 4 month training course. The commander of ABRI said: "So if the recruit isn't much when he enters the police force, 4 months later he is supposed to have changed mentally and become a policeman."

In answer to a question General Moerdani said that the entrance requirements for the armed forces did not have to be the same as those for the police, as their duties are different. The four-star general gave the following example: "A private in the Army is continuously supervised for 12 hours a day by a sergeant, and the sergeant is supervised by the platoon commander." However, a member of the police force must be able to make a direct decision on matters which come before him, without having any senior officers to refer to.

New Structure Is Evolution from Former System

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 23 Sep 83 pp 1, 11

[Text] Jakarta, Wednesday [21 September]--The changes in the organization of the Department of Defense and Security [HANKAM] and the Indonesian Armed Forces [ABRI] do not represent a reform of some aspects of the past structure but amount to an evolution in thinking required by developments in the security environment and changes in the armed forces themselves.

General Poniman, minister of defense and security, made this statement today [21 September] in testimony before Committee I of Parliament, which handles matters concerning the department of defense and security, ABRI, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Department of Information. The committee meeting was held at the Parliament building in the Senayan section of Jakarta. General Poniman said that since the Indonesian Armed Forces were established, they have had several forms of organization. Each period of its history has had its own characteristics and problems, in accordance with conditions at the time and the demands of each period.

He said that a minister of defense and security and a commander of ABRI had been appointed, each with cabinet status, as provided for in Section 36 of Law No 20 of 1982, which concerns the duties of the two officials who assist the president, whereas previously the two positions had been held by one person simultaneously acting as minister of defense and security and commander of ABRI. The minister of defense and security carries on the development of the defensive capabilities of the nation and sees to the security of the state, in addition to developing the available defense potential of the nation, in the interests of the defense of the state. The commander of ABRI leads the armed forces in carrying out their tasks and is responsible for the development and employment of the armed forces.

General Poniman stated: "The Department of Defense and Security supports ABRI, which is the principal component of the state defense and security forces. There is good sense in the view that ABRI should not become involved in the general activities of government and of development, with all the administrative burdens and government policy formulation involved."

He continued that, in this way, it was hoped that ABRI would really carry out its functions as an instrument for opposing any threat to the state, either from abroad or from within the country, as well as develop the people's potential for performing the tasks involved in the defense and security of the state.

He said that the detailed handling of Presidential Decision No 46 of 1983 on the essential elements and the organizational structure of the Department of Defense and Security would be completed by the beginning of October 1983. In implementing this reorganization the first phase would cover the period from 1 October 1983 to 31 March 1984 and would involve personnel appointments and decisions and regulations on facilities and equipment. Between January and March 1984 the organization and procedures for elements of the Department of Defense and Security would be taken care of.

Requires Review

General L. B. Moerdani, the commander of ABRI, in his first appearance before a parliamentary committee since assuming his present duties, stated that revisions need to be made in Strategic Plan III of the Department of Defense and Security, with the theme of efficiency in developing the power and the organization of the Indonesian Armed Forces in the best way possible. This means in terms of policy or strategic intelligence, defense capacity, security, and regional development, as well as for other support capabilities.

On the basis of the studies that have been made, the commander of the armed forces believes that the form that future threats will take will involve infiltration, subversion, territorial violations, and domestic security problems. On this occasion the commander of the armed forces stated that the country is not yet able to provide the forces required in terms of the geography of Indonesia, whose territory is widely spread out and whose terrain has special forms. Consequently, we must be ready, even though we only have relatively small forces. Given this

limitation, the organization and quality of our forces must be designed to fit in with the small forces which we have. We must have a capability for early and correct detection of an enemy, a rapid-reacting command-control-communications and intelligence capability, with the necessary infrastructure to support them.

The commander of the armed forces also said that we need to pay attention to the fact that the principle of an active defense remains in effect. The preparation of a balanced security posture [SISKAMRATA] of itself will fit in with the principle of an active defense and with the national development level.

Answering a question from a member of Committee I on the best way to defend against criminal activity, the commander of the armed forces emphasized that he had not instructed the security forces to shoot criminals on the spot.

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PHILIPPINE SYSTEM SUGGESTED FOR SOLVING LOAN PROBLEMS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 12 Sep 83 p 12

[Article: "Philippine 'Selda' System Solves the Problem of Defaulted Loans"]

[Text] A new system is absolutely essential to prevent endless defaults in the mass loan program. "Why don't we try the system used in the Philippines?" Drs Sugijanto Padmo, staff expert in the Center for Research and Study of Rural Regions (PPSPK) at the Gajah Madah University, asked KOMPAS last week. He pointed out that the Selda system used there proved capable of holding down loan defaults because each group of farmers guards against such defaults by fellow members of the group. Moreover, if someone defaults on a loan, the group assumes responsibility for its repayment.

Sugijanto, who studied in the Philippines, noted that the conditions of the Philippine farmers are much like those of Indonesian farmers. Many are poor and it is the practice in the rural areas that no one is provided with a title to the land.

The Selda chain system of offering loans for food production to stimulate the acquisition of food supplies has been used since the 1970's. Under this system, 10 to 15 farmers form a group. The group, which has direct contact with banks, seeks loans and is jointly responsible for repaying them.

Sugijanto said this system has proved to be very beneficial. The banks can maintain liquidity, the credit regulations regarding land ownership are not so stringent, and loans are paid off regularly. Why is this the case? Because group members will pressure the loanee to make his payments. Nevertheless, if it does happen that a member cannot pay off his loan, the group is responsible for repaying it.

Farmer Autonomy

According to Sugijanto Padmo, who has written a book based on his research called "Participation of Rural Inhabitants in credit Institutions," the Philippine policy is regulated to facilitate the growth of farmers' autonomy. "This, as we have always proclaimed, is a social welfare plan to develop mankind in an integrated manner.

He is convinced that if the Selda system was applied, the number of defaults would not keep mounting in the future.

The Philippine system resembles the "gendeng-renteng" system of the Dutch Indies era as noted by Dr. Loekman Soetrisno. Under the gendeng-renteng system, responsibility for defaulted loans was taken over by groups of farmers. "Thus, the Selda system in the Philippines imitates the gendeng-renteng credit system that we have known about for so long but which we unfortunately no longer use to offer as a mass credit program."

Sugijanto explained that with this system, the obstacle of having no title to the land, which initially limited contact between Philippine farmers and local banks, has been removed due to the group repayment guarantee. But even more beneficial is the maintenance of a low level of loan defaults because of the direct responsibility for loans taken by the group. In addition, control measures are taken immediately each time it appears that the number of defaults is rising.

Must Be Separated

Sugijanto was asked his opinion on the way credit has ordinarily been offered or withdrawn. Sugijanto believes the mass credit program cannot be avoided because of the possibility that farmers will produce the same kind of food. Nevertheless, loans for plantation crops need not be offered on a mass scale.

Another matter which he considers rather "disturbing" regarding the loans is that in Indonesia the same officials who offer credit information dole out credit and arrange for the repayment of a loan.

"We really must begin to formulate a clearer plan for dividing these tasks. Those who provide credit information should not dole out credit or arrange for its repayment. The same is true for those who dole out loans. They should not handle the repayment of a loan. If this occurs, then the prestige of these officials is lowered in the farmer's eyes. This has a bad impact on the farmer causing him to not want to repay the loan."

When researching the participation of the rural population in credit institutions, Sugijanto discovered that a high interest rate did not bother the farmer all that much. The more he needed the loan, the easier it was to grant it and, customarily, it was repaid readily.

Closer Relations Needed

In rural areas, in addition to formal loan negotiations with official institutions such as the Bank Rakyat Indonesia [People's Bank of Indonesia] (BRI) Village Unit, the subdistrict credit agency (BKK), the village credit agency (BKD), the village rice barn and the village unit cooperative (KUD), loans are offered to farmers by informal moneylenders at far higher interest rates.

But why are rural inhabitants more "faithful" about repaying loans to informal sources and why do they go to these sources for loans when the interest rate is so high?

Because, Sugijanto said, informal credit sources in rural areas are closer to the people. They do not need complicated guarantees, they can be met at any time, and they are ready to assist local inhabitants without strictly adhering to a repayment schedule if a member of the community suddenly finds himself in financial straits.

The people, then, take on a moral responsibility, noting that they have often been helped, and they are relaxed. This makes them have more faith in informal credit institutions, including being more faithful about repaying the loan.

Sugijanto Padmo said that each formal source of credit (the government) at the rural level must be as intimately connected with the economically weak community as the informal sources are. Distancing itself from them can lower the source in the estimation of the community. In the end it only makes it difficult to collect on a loan.

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CSO: 4213/12

OVERALL INDUSTRIAL EXPORT PROGRAM PLANNED

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 23 Sep 83 pp 1, 8

[Text] Surakarta, HARIAN UMUM AB--In the near future the government will prepare an overall export program for the industrial sector, involving the small industries group, the basic metals industry, the basic chemical industry, and the miscellaneous industrial group, which is regarded as the largest of the groups previously mentioned.

This was stated by Doctor Hatarto, minister of industry, in answering press questions in Surakarta on Thursday [22 September], after officiating at the formal opening of the PT Kusumah Hadi Santosa textile plant and the Sari Petojo ice plant in Karanganyar Regency and the expansion of the PT Dan Liris textile factory in Surakarta, Central Java.

In this connection, Doctor Hatarto said, on Saturday [24 September] a meeting will be held between the Department of Trade, the Department of Communications, and the Department of Industry to consider an export operations program for the industrial sector in 1984. He was not prepared to provide more detail on the non-petroleum export commodities involved. He declared: "However, the total amount involved is rather firm."

He said that the export program for the industrial sector is not only a special one in terms of its high value. A total of \$50,000 will be spent on the program. For the small industries sector, he said, although there is not much demand for export certificates, the value of this sector's exports is rather high. For example, exports of shrimp crackers [krupuk udang] are worth \$4 million; exports of nut crackers [emping belinjo] and other products are also substantial. The Department of Trade has agreed that the results of this meeting will be brought to the economic stabilization conference.

The export of electronic components will also be developed. Exports of goods by this sector will amount to \$110 million this year. There have also been exports of television components, and next year there may be exports of radios. He said:

"Later, when the meeting is over, I will report on the export commodities involved. However, for the moment it would be best for us to keep quiet about these exports, while trying to increase them."

MANPOWER MINISTER DESCRIBES 'PANCASILA INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS'

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 23 Sep 83 pp 1, 11

[Article: "Sudomo on Pancasila Industrial Relations: 'Feeling of Ownership' Will Prevent Strikes and Dismissals"]

[Text] Jakarta, Thursday [22 September]--Minister of Manpower Sudomo states that if a feeling of "ownership" in his company can be developed in every worker, then it will no longer be possible for conflicts of interest to develop between management and workers, which lead to strikes and dismissals [PHK].

Sudomo said: "This is the climate which should be created in the framework of Pancasila industrial relations." He made this statement when, together with Minister of Industry Hatarto, he presided at the ceremony officially opening the PT Dan Liris textile plant in Surakarta [Central Java] on Thursday [22 September].

According to Minister Sudomo, an employee may wonder whether he is only a "factor of production" or is also a "part owner" of the company where he works. The willingness of an employee to work for a company for his whole life is determined by the promotional opportunities for the worker. He added: "The clearer his work prospects the greater the services he will render to the company."

Speaking to companies in general and to PT Dan Liris in particular, which employ a rather large number of workers, the minister of manpower asked them to pay attention to the aspects of education and training, as well as the welfare of their workers. In addition he also asked them to respect the regulations in force in the textile industry regarding minimum wages.

According to Sudomo, the welfare of the employees working in a factory cannot be separated from factors which ensure productivity and labor efficiency in the productive process.

The process of production or success in production may be properly achieved if both labor and management cooperate and are aware of their common interests.

He declared: "A businessman cannot succeed without the full support of his workers. Similarly, the employees cannot succeed in earning a proper income without the help and guidance of the businessman."

Insurance

During his visit to Central Java Minister of Manpower Sudomo urged every businessman to include his employees as participants in the Workers Social Insurance Program (ASTEK). They should do this so that their employees will face less risk or losses as a result of industrial accidents, both those involving injuries or death, by obtaining insurance protection.

He said that membership in the ASTEK program means that it will be possible to improve the welfare of the workers at a factory, so that they will be able to own their own homes through a Home Ownership Loan from the Bank Tabungan Nasional [National Savings Bank].

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CSO: 4213/34

PROBLEMS IN PROMOTION OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS CITED

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 28 Sep 83 pp 1, 11

[Text] Ginandjar Kartasasmita, vice minister for better utilization of domestic products, admitted that the campaign for promotion of domestic products is meeting fundamental and structural difficulties.

He made this remark at a work conference with the House Commission VI in Parliament today, which was chaired by Rachmat Witular, commission chairman. According to the minister, a team created by Presidential Decision 10/1980 has tried to overcome the difficulties in promoting domestic products vis-a-vis imported goods.

Efforts are being relentlessly made to overcome the difficulties, so that the public will feel proud in buying and using domestic products. One of the difficulties is the existence of multiple taxes, which have made domestic products more expensive and unable to compete with imported products.

In reply to questions, Vice Minister Ginandjar confirmed the imbalance of industrial development in the country. All these years the process of manufacturing goods in Indonesia has been "top heavy," too much stress has been paid to imported raw materials at the expense of the finished products. Indonesia's industries are too dependent on foreign countries for raw and supporting materials. As a result, the end products become too expensive and cannot compete with their imported counterparts.

For example, Ginandjar cited the case of Kwh [kilowatt hour] meters for PLN [State Electricity Enterprise]. If PLN make the meters themselves, the costs, including raw materials and parts, would be higher than ready-for-use imported meters. The same thing applies to PLN's pipes which are cheaper to import than to produce domestically. Such cases have caused government concern.

Ginandjar confirmed the possibility of doing away with multiple taxation, but he gave no details pending the presentation of the draft budget before Parliament.

Coming back to the question of promotion of domestic products, he repeated that a campaign is being vigorously pushed in his town toward this end.

High-ranking officials in Ginandjar's Ministry for Better Utilization of Domestic Products wear made-in-Indonesia shoes and clothing, and encourage their subordinates to do likewise. Those who keep wearing foreign products must be made to feel ashamed one way or the other. Said Ginandjar: "This issue is, in fact, hypocritical and extravagant"--a remark which elicited guffaws from the House Commission VI members.

He hastened to add: "It is true that my eye-glasses and my watch are foreign made, because we can't make them yet."

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CSO: 4213/30

INDONESIA MUST PAY RUPIAH 17.7 BILLION COMPENSATION TO CONTRACTORS

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 23 Sep 83 pp 1, 7

[Excerpt] Jakarta, HARIAN UMUM AB--The government must pay more than 17.7 billion rupiahs in compensation to contractors as a result of the rescheduling (delay) in the construction of the Bintan Alumina Plant. This was stated by Minister of Mining and Energy Subroto in his statement to Committee VI of Parliament yesterday [22 September] at a session presided over by Rakhmat Witular, chairman of Committee VI.

Subroto said that with the rescheduling of the construction of the alumina plant project on Bintan Island it had also been decided that the contracts with the Kloeckner Company (Federal Republic of Germany) and the Jaya PPIK [expansion unknown] Consortium (Indonesia) would be cancelled.

Discussions to determine the value of the services already provided by the contractors had led to the following results: for Kloeckner Industrie-Anlagen GmbH 46,350,000 Deutschemarks (at a rate of 370 rupiah to the Deutschemark, this is equal to 17,149,500,000 rupiahs) and for the Jaya PPIK Consortium 594,623,000 rupiahs.

Meanwhile, other programs under the Department of Mining and Energy affected by project rescheduling include the petrochemical plant at Plaju, the Musi River oil refinery, the Olefin plant in Aceh, the Ombilin coal project, the Mrica hydroelectric plant, phases three and four of the Suralaya steam-powered electric generator, the Surabaya electricity transmission and distribution system, and the electricity projects in Medan, Semarang, Yogyakarta, Surakarta, and Malang.

It was not stated which projects among the above will involve the payment of compensation to the contractors. However, the minister stated that projects which have not yet begun construction would be delayed until state finances make it possible to go on with them. Projects which have just entered the construction phase or are in the preparatory stage, like the Bintan Alumina Plant, the Mrica hydroelectric plant and the petrochemical plant at Plaju, will be reviewed with the contractors to determine how much room there is for halting the work or closing it down completely.

Suralaya Steam-Powered Electric Generator

In response to a question from Committee VI of Parliament, the minister declared that there was a possibility that the Suralaya steam generating plant, which is scheduled to begin operations in October 1984, will not be able to use coal as a fuel because the project at Bukit Asam to develop coal mining and transportation facilities (P3BA) is not yet complete.

According to the minister, from the very beginning it was known that there was a time gap between the date of completion of the Suralaya steam generating plant and the completion of the P3BA project. In addition to the time gap and the provision of funds for the two projects, there were also delays in providing equipment for the P3BA project "due to technical reasons."

For that reason the Suralaya steam generating plant was planned to have a "dual fire" fuel system, so that it could use both petroleum fuel and coal.

However, an effort is still being made to ensure that the Suralaya steam generating plant will be able to use coal from the time it begins operations. The possibility of shipping coal from Bukit Asam to Suralaya via the port of Kertapati (Palembang Regency) is under study, for the coal port planned at Tarahan (Lampung Regency) is not yet ready at this time. However, to use the port of Kertapati, it will be necessary to spend additional funds for a loading point at Tanjung Enim, unloading facilities at Suralaya, improving the cargo-handling facilities at Kertapati, and for other purposes.

Regarding the Suralaya steam generating plant itself, its development was 47 percent completed in terms of physical construction as of August 1983. About 47 percent of its budgeted cost in foreign exchange and 35 percent of its rupiah cost had been spent. The completion of the first phase is scheduled for October 1984, while the second phase is due to be completed in July 1985.

Total estimated costs are \$408 in foreign exchange and 165 billion rupiahs.

Coordination of Petroleum Sales

Because of the change in the world petroleum market from a "seller's market" to a "buyer's market," the government considers it necessary to coordinate sales of petroleum.

A "seller's market" means that there is an atmosphere in the petroleum market in which it is buyers who look for sellers, whereas in a "buyer's market" the reverse is the case.

In a "seller's market" producers can easily sell their petroleum, at least at the official price. However, in a "buyer's market," in which it is sellers who are looking for buyers, it is not impossible that in the spot market there will be competition between sellers of the same kind of petroleum.

When this kind of competition occurs, it can cause the spot price to fall below the official price in effect.

Minister Subroto said that in essence PERTAMINA [State Oil and Gas Company] does not sell petroleum in the spot market. However, in addition to PERTAMINA oil from Indonesia there is also oil from the contractors, which is sold separately on the market and moves onto the world market either through contracts or on the spot market. Subroto said: "It is this last type of petroleum whose sales need to be coordinated."

He admitted that the price of crude oil on the spot market at present is "a little below the official price and is exerting pressure on the official price." Meanwhile, the object of government coordination of sales is "to prevent one kind of crude oil from competing with another in deals with buyers."

No discussions are needed for such coordination, the minister added. A request from the government and the existing system of operations between PERTAMINA and the contractors would be enough.

5170

CSO: 4213/34

PROJECTED EARNINGS FROM LUMBER IN PELITA IV: \$11.5 BILLION

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 28 Sep 83 p 11

[Text] The volume of Indonesian plywood exports is expected to reach 30 [as published] million cubic meters at the start of the Fourth Five-Year Plan [PELITA IV] which, at an average annual rate of 10.8 percent, will become 4.5 million cubic meters. In the meantime, exports of board lumber at the start of PELITA IV will total 2.5 million cubic meters and are expected to reach 3.7 million cubic meters when the plan is completed 5 years later, based on an average annual increase rate of 12.3 percent. Therefore, according to projections, earnings of foreign exchange from plywood, board lumber and other forestry products during the Fourth Five-Year Plan will total \$11.5 billion.

Minister of Forestry Sudjarwo, who presented these figures at a preliminary discussion on the 1984-85 national budget draft with House Commission IV under the leadership of Commission chairman Warno Harjo, said that the lumber production would be attained only if the international market for lumber and other forestry products returns to normal during the PELITA IV period.

Shipping Rates

In reply to Commission IV questions, Sudjarwo said that under the current economic recession, several countries are already operating their ships at a freight rate lower than that of Indonesian shipping companies. This, according to the minister, has lessened the competitiveness of Indonesian commodities in foreign markets.

As an example, Sudjarwo said that Korean shipping is offering a rate of \$22 from Indonesia to the Middle East, whereas the rate of Indonesian navigation companies for the same destination is between \$32.5 and \$40 [as published].

To speed up the transportation of Indonesian plywood and board lumber and to enhance our competitiveness in foreign markets, the minister of forestry hopes that permission to use foreign trapper ships will be easier to obtain. Furthermore, he also proposed that exporters who do not make use of government warehouses and who load their products from outside of a harbor be exempted from paying mooring fees.

In an effort to intensify our forestry exports, Sudjarwo hoped for an improvement of a management system for subsidiary forestry products which require handling and processing before being marketed.

Answering other questions, Sudjarwo said that PT Inhutani, as an HPH [Forest Exploitation Rights] holder, gets the same treatment from the authorities as a private HPH holder [as published]. In this respect, PT Inhutani is not so free in making a timely and profitable decision when occasion arises, as compared with a private company. Consequently, the minister continued, PT Inhutani, as a government-owned enterprise, is not able to compete effectively with an HPH-holding private entrepreneur.

He also mentioned that the contract work system, which included production sharing within PT Inhutani's boundaries, no longer exists and has been replaced with private-management aided by a third party. The responsibility for management, however, will remain in the hands of PT Inhutani.

The minister of forestry mentioned that total receipts from contributions of "additional forestry production" from 1971 to 1983 came to 70 billion rupiahs, of which 53.1 billion rupiahs have been put to good use.

He added that an additional 64 billion rupiah contributions from the same source are needed during PELITA IV for dredging rivers and resettling inhabitants.

The Military Enters the Forest

In connection with the "enter the forest" movement of the Indonesian armed forces, the movement to provide military help for the government's reforestation program, the locations which have been given top priority for ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] participation are areas which are beyond the reach or capability of the ministry, such as thick forests, unsafe areas, or areas where labor is hard to get, Minister Sudjarwo explained.

Initially, the army's "enter the forest" movement will be carried out in the Darul Islam area in Aceh, South Sumatra, Lampung, South Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi and the West Lesser Sundas.

He said that funds for the operations will probably be made available according to existing standards and procedures, while other matters requiring special funding, such as skill training for armed forces personnel, mapping out of an overall plan and control and supervision will be separately tabled for budget allocation.

The "enter the forest" movement of the armed forces will be managed at its top level by the PJO [responsibility holder for operations] who is to be known as "Leader of Reforestation."

The minister explained that the new reforestation concept is to direct reforestation efforts so they will coincide with the principal function of the forest concerned.

MINISTER ADVOCATES CAUTIOUS MINING POLICY IN 1984

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 23 Sep 83 pp 1, 11

[Text] Jakarta, Thursday [22 September]--Conditions during 1983 represented the weakest point for mining products. Therefore, as we approach 1984, caution is greatly needed in applying mining policy. This was stated by Professor Doctor Subroto, minister of mining and energy, in testimony before Committee VI of Parliament on Thursday [22 September] at the Parliament building in the Senayan district of Jakarta.

The weakening of market prices for mining products during 1983 was a consequence of the surplus of mineral products, which exceeded the needs of the market. These conditions need to be changed as quickly as possible so that efforts to increase minerals production, now under way, can reach their optimum objectives.

He said that developments in the world petroleum market at present required a united effort in handling them on the part of all concerned. World petroleum production, both by countries which are members of OPEC [Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries] and by countries outside of OPEC, exceeds market requirements. Meanwhile, the size of petroleum reserves in the industrialized countries has reached a figure of about 3,038,000,000 barrels, which means they are enough to satisfy their requirements for 3 months. This situation has weakened the world petroleum market.

According to the minister, another factor, and no less important as a cause for the decline of petroleum market prices, is the fact that market demand has not yet begun to rise.

Subroto declared that in 1984 Indonesia will continue to refrain from increasing its national production quota of 1.3 million barrels per day, in accordance with a joint OPEC decision. The only increase in production will affect LNG (Liquified Natural Gas), as a result of the expansion of the natural gas processing facilities at Arun and Bontang.

With the expansion in the production of LNG at the two processing plants, it is hoped that there will be increased income from exports of petroleum and natural gas. Meanwhile, with the expansion of the petroleum refineries at Cilacap and Balikpapan, it is hoped that income from processing petroleum products and byproducts

will reduce foreign exchange expenditures by reducing the volume of petroleum products imported, the minister said. The expanded area of the Balikpapan petroleum refinery will go into operation at the beginning of November, he added.

Non-Petroleum and Natural Gas Exports

The minister of mining and energy declared that non-petroleum and natural gas exports in the mining sector consisted of mineral products for industry and non-industrial products in the minerals group. Export income from industrial products from the mining sector, such as tin, copper, nickel, and other metals, has a rather important role. This is because almost all export income from mineral commodities other than petroleum and natural gas comes from industrial mineral products, and only a small proportion is earned by non-industrial mineral commodities.

Such a situation, Subroto said, certainly cannot continue indefinitely. The best way must be found to resolve the problem of declining market prices for tin, copper, and nickel, for example, so that the decline in export income from these commodities will not have too disturbing an effect on efforts to increase export income from non-petroleum and natural gas products.

Compensation for Rescheduling

Subroto declared that difficulties in obtaining funds to finance large projects, such as the Bintan Alumina Plant, the Plaju petrochemical plant, the Musi River oil refinery, and the Olefin Plant in Aceh, in addition to several electricity generator projects in various areas, require the most effective solution possible.

This led to the issuance of Presidential Decisions No 12 and 13 of 1983, which led to the rescheduling of four projects: the Bintan Alumina Plant, the Olefin plant in Aceh, the Musi River oil refinery in South Sumatra, and the Plaju petrochemical plant.

For the Plaju petrochemical plant, the minister said, rescheduling involved earlier construction of one of its industrial product elements, the BTE plant [expansion unknown], with limitations placed on its productive capacity. Regarding the construction of the Musi River petroleum refinery, this was related to the supporting efficiency of the Sungai Gerong petroleum refinery. Regarding the Olefin plant in Aceh, there was no problem created by the two presidential decisions because activity on this project has not yet begun.

He said that to guard against problems coming up in connection with the rescheduling of the Bintan Alumina Plant, the government was forced to guarantee payment of compensation to the two contractors, namely: Kloechnner Industrie-Anlagen GmbH (payment of 46,350,000 Deutschemarks) and the Jaya PPIK [expansion unknown] Consortium (payment of 594,623,000 rupiahs). This resolved the matter, Subroto said.

The Bintan Alumina Plant, whose construction is in the hands of PT Aneka Tambang, with total project expenditures amounting to \$800 million up to now, is now working on a limited basis, pending further construction activity later on.

ENTERPRISES URGED TO FINANCE DEVELOPMENT OF WORKERS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 12 Sep 83 p 2

[Article: "Business Leaders Are Responsible for Workers' Development"]

[Text] On Friday [9 September] Manpower Minister Sudomo appealed to companies to finance organizations for the development of their employees. The FBSI [All-Indonesia Labor Federation] does not have sole responsibility for the development of workers but rather it is the prime responsibility of business leaders. "Employees need recreation, sports and a place in which to meet. These facilities must be organized by the company that employs them. Funds are needed for these activities and, therefore, companies must provide assistance," he said.

Sudomo gave this information to newsmen at the Hilton Hotel when he chaired the first national tripartite meeting. The meeting was attended by representatives of the department of Manpower, the All-Indonesian Conference on Businessmen's Socio-Economic Affairs (PUSPI), and the All-Indonesia Labor Federation.

Development of this sort, Sudomo said, is needed for the workers to keep various problems from arising in companies. It would be even better if company employees could finance such organizations through dues "so their organizations could be more independent."

During the tripartite meeting, it was decided, among other things, that KADIN [Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry] will pay the contributions for employees of companies that are members of PUSPI. This process will be regulated by PUSPI.

In connection with this decision, Sudomo appealed to companies to join PUSPI. He said if FBSI and PUSPI were strong, the Manpower Department "would not have to work so hard anymore."

Only 2.5 Percent

Agus Sudono, FBSI chairman, said dues for Indonesians who join the FBSI Central Executive Committee range between 250,000 and 300,000 per month. This is 2.5 percent of all dues collected. As has been decided, some of

the money collected from dues is to be used to support FBSI in the regions. Twelve million rupiahs in FBSI membership dues are collected each month. There are about 3 million FBSI members in Indonesia but only about 10 percent of them pay their dues regularly.

Therefore Agus Sudono appealed to Manpower Minister Sudomo for aid so that all company employees in Indonesia could join FBSI and regularly pay their dues. The FBSI chairman said it would be better if 1 percent of every FBSI member's monthly pay was taken for dues.

The minister said there were some 6 million persons in the Indonesian labor force in both the government and private industry. If 3 million FBSI members paid 5 rupiahs a day for dues, some 15 million rupiahs would be collected daily. "If this were the case, neither the government nor the president would have to assist FBSI any longer; however, FBSI could support the government," he said.

6804

CSO: 4213/12

SHIP PROCUREMENT STILL UNCERTAIN

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 12 Sep 83 p 2

[Article: Still Unclear Whether Ship Procurement Has Been Rescheduled]

[Text] It is still uncertain whether the construction of 225 ships, ranging from 500 through 17,500 DWT [dead weight tons], covered by the rescheduled fiscal 1982 ship procurement program have now been canceled or merely postponed. It was originally planned that 104 ships would be built in domestic shipyards while 121 would be built overseas.

Meanwhile a KOMPAS source in the Department of Communications clarified on Friday morning [2 September] that most of the construction of ships not rescheduled has not been completed, including five container ships built in West Germany, three other container ships built in Japan, one of four passenger ships owned by PT Pelni and three asphalt transporters now being completed. The asphalt transporters are expected to be turned over to the Indonesian government by the end of 1983 or the beginning of 1984.

Other ships which have been rescheduled but are needed are cattle boats, transmigration ships, tug boats, pilot boats, floating cranes and salvage and underwater operations ships. In general these ships are built overseas because domestic yards are still unable to handle the designs of these ships.

Sources in the Department of Communications noted that support facilities are needed for ports that operate 24 hours a day. Their operations are set back by rescheduling of land-based cranes, forklifts and trailers. Several nucleus ports need these support facilities very much.

KK Nias and KK Natuna

Meanwhile, the Dredging and Port Directorate of PERLA [sea communications] Directorate General clarified that the four dredges needed for dredge requirements are expected to be completed in 1983 with Dutch assistance. Two of these four dredges, the KK [Dredge Ship] Nias and the KK Natuna, are being built in the PT Dok Tanjungpriok shipyard.

These dredges, which have a capacity of 1,000 cubic meters, will be launched about 28 September by PT Dok Tanjungpriok. They were constructed in about 1 year.

Information was also obtained from the Shipping and Navigation Directorate General that 70 percent of the ships still operating in the Indonesian merchant marine are over 20 years old and must be renovated gradually. The navigation people are faced with the problem of limited funds for such renovation. Credit terms offered by PT PANN (National Commercial Fleet Development Organization) are considered to be too burdensome.

Many private shipping companies that operate their ships on credit from PT PANN are delinquent in repaying their loans. The world economic recession of the past few years has affected the sea transportation sector. In Indonesia alone at this time the ratio of cargo space to cargo handled is 3 (space) to 1 (cargo).

6804

CSO: 4213/12

NEW REFORESTATION CONCEPT DETAILED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 29 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] The Ministry of Forestry is at present using a new reforestation concept in forest regions. Reforestation activities will be directed in such a way as to coincide with the main functions of the forest concerned. Through this concept reforestation can be carried out in a natural way for shelter forests. As to wildlife preserves, tourism forests and production forests, specialized reforestation with certain species of plants is still necessary.

Forestry Minister Sudjarwo made these remarks during a work conference with the House Commission IV in Senayan Parliament Tuesday. The meeting was led by Warno Hardjo, deputy chairman of the commission.

Sudjarwo said that reforestation in the manner of Prof Otto Sumarwoto, by letting nature take its course without human interference, has its point indeed. This is especially true in areas where the rainfall is heavy and the water system is good. Left alone and closed to human beings, livestock, and fire, such an area will become a forest in due course.

If a forest is guarded [as published], tall weeds and other fast-growing plants will grow automatically, followed by slow-growing trees. This process of a barren land turning into a forest is known as succession. "This is what was meant by Sumarwoto," said the minister.

It is true that given a suitable climate, a piece of land will look like a forest in a matter of 5 years. This condition can fulfill the functions of hydrology, orography and climatology. However, we cannot expect to get trees with an economic value.

Therefore, in order to have wild preserves or even production forests, the reforestation must be geared toward certain plant species, such monocultural trees as meranti [Shorea], teak, pine and gum trees.

Directions

Reforestation is now being carried out in a controlled manner in order to coincide with the functions of forests. The reforestation of shelter forests is controlled to intensify hydro-orographical functions and environmental protection. The reforestation of wild preserves is for the purpose

of prolonging various genetic resources to posterity. In the case of tourism forests, the main purpose is to improve the functions of tourism and recreation; however, in the case of production forests, it is to increase both lumber and nonlumber yields.

Certain approaches are necessary to make the result of reforestation activities more beneficial to the principal functions of forests. The reforestation of production forests is directed toward the establishment of forestry enterprises, while the reforestation of shelter, wildlife preserves and tourism forests is geared toward the formation of forest districts.

ABRI Reforestation

The minister of forestry also touched on the "Armed Forces Loyalty Toward Reforestation Operation." The sites earmarked for the army's operation are mainly unchartered land, such as shelter forests or unsafe or ruined areas. Places where labor is virtually nonexistent or which cannot be exploited by the ministry's apparatuses are handed over to the military for reforestation.

For a start, the Armed Forces Loyalty Operation will go into action in the Darum Islam Aceh region, South Sumatra, Lampung, South Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi and the West Lesser Sundas. The reforestation activities will be self-managed on a daily rotation basis.

The participants in the operation will also build roads and other public amenities, take care of plants and trees, dispense information to the public and maintain order, particularly in sensitive areas.

Operational funds will be made available in accordance with existing standards and procedures, while other tasks which require special funds, such as implementation for training, drawing up of an overall plan, control and supervision, will require a separate budget appropriation.

Restoration

Minister Sudjarwo also availed himself of this opportunity to explain the difficulty in maintaining the extent of forests in Java. Therefore, an attempt at restoring forest regions in Java will be made in an effort to create a balance between forest and land area, which, in turn, will guarantee a water system.

Forest area in Java is becoming smaller because much of the land is being used for development projects. Some forest terrain has been utilized for plantations, including an area of 20,000 hectares near Indramayu. This relinquished forest area has not been replaced with another piece of land by the plantation authorities. Also, a forest in Cilacap, measuring 6,000 hectares, has been transformed into a field; this has not been replaced, either. "The governor of Central Java has no money to seek replacement land," said the minister.

According to plan, the Java forest areas which have been relinquished for other purposes will be replaced with fallow land located beyond the reach of inhabitants.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT WANTS NAME OF UNIVERSITY CHANGED

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 11 Sep 83 pp 1, 11

[Article: "Entrance Examination Postponed; Is It True That the P and K Department Asked that the Name of Bung Karno University Be Changed?"]

[Text] The news broadcast almost a month ago about the establishment of Bung Karno University (UBK) under the sponsorship of Rachmawaty Sukarno, acting general chairman of the Sukarno Education Foundation, met a tragic end recently. On 6 September 4,200 potential students of the university could not take the entrance examination which was to be held at the Senayan Session Hall because the examination had to be "postponed."

Postponed until when? No definite information regarding a new date for the examination has yet been obtained. It would be especially good if some information could be elicited regarding the real reason for cancelling the examination which was to be the first held by the private university only recently and officially established.

The reporter, "MM," who uncovered this information, reported that student interest in entering the university overflowed when registration was announced. Soon thousands came to Jakarta to register.

It is unclear whether they were interested because of the low tuition fees charged, whether Bung Karno's name was a factor, or whether it was because of the number of very important leaders such as Prof Sunario, Engineer Rosseno, Dr Ruslan Abdulgani and others are the university's benefactors.

MM obtained the information from a number of groups that the entrance examination was cancelled because UBK has not yet fully met the requirements for opening as set forth in the P and K [Education and Culture] Department's regulations. Another source disclosed that the P and K Department was upset because Bung Karno's name had been given to the university. This was done because Bung Karno is the proclaimer of the Republic of Indonesia's independence.

According to other information obtained, the P and K Department requested that the university's name be changed. What was Rachmawaty Sukarno's reaction? Bung Karno's daughter, who is an able speaker, offered no comment to newsmen on this matter.

She merely asked several newsmen what could be wrong if she immortalized her father's name in this university? She may have been inspired by the Bung Hatta University in Padang.

Meanwhile some parties predicted that UBK might not open this year mainly so that its leaders could work on getting the university accredited, but more importantly because of the problem with Bung Karno's name.

The university, of course, is not only reeling because it has not been licensed to hold entrance examinations, but it also is at a loss on how to handle the money already received for registration, money which amounts to tens of millions of rupiahs if the examinations are postponed for the long term. UBK registration fees, according to information received, were 10,000 rupiahs per person. The latest figure on the number of students registered is some 4,200. This is quite an achievement. The money may be refunded or deposited in a bank. However, who knows, with the blessings of a much higher senior official, UBK could open this year. We must wait for more information.

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CSO: 4213/12

BRIEFS

UNEMPLOYMENT BECOMES NATIONAL ISSUE--The difference between the number of workers and the number of jobs that can be created through economic growth will cause big problems during PELITA IV [fourth 5-year economic development plan] and, therefore, both revealed and hidden unemployment will become a national issue. This was pointed out when Sutopo Yuwono was installed as secretary general of the Manpower Department, replacing Urip Widodo, on Saturday [10 September] in Jakarta. Manpower Minister Sudomo adds that considerable thought must be given to surplus manpower and basic policies for solving this problem must be sought by technical departments. He clarified that the relatively high growth rate of the Indonesian population has produced the high growth rate for workers. It is forecast, Sudomo said, that some 2 million persons, or an added 2.8 percent of workers will flood the job market annually during PELITA IV. On the other hand, the Indonesian economy is forecast to grow by only 4 percent per year during PELITA IV. Assuming an absorptive capacity of .3 percent for job opportunities, the number of jobs will increase at the rate of 1.5 percent per year. [Text] [Jakarta: MERDEKA in Indonesian 12 Sep 83 pp 1, 11] 6804

CSO: 4213/12

REPORTAGE ON KAMPUCHEAN WOMENS ASSOCIATION CONGRESS

Delegates Arrive

BK280741 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1131 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Oct (SPK)--Delegations of women from abroad arrived in Phnom Penh Thursday morning to take part in the first congress of Kampuchean women to begin Friday.

There are a Vietnamese delegation led by Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Vietnam Women's Union, and a Lao delegation under Khamphen Boupha, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Lao Patriotic Women's Association. The Soviet delegate is Masoalieva Karoma, member of the Central Committee of the CPSU and minister of social affairs [name, title as received], and the representative of the Women's International Democratic Federation is Surject Kaur, head of the WIDF Asia Department. They were warmly welcomed at the Pochentong Airport by Mean Saman, president of the Kampuchean Women's Association, and many other Kampuchean representatives.

Also present in the reception committee were Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien, Lao Ambassador Thongpeng Souklaseng, Cuban Ambassador Orestes Quintana Marquez, and other representatives of the diplomatic corps.

Congress Opens

BK280829 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0448 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Oct (SPK)--The first congress of the Kampuchean Women's Association was solemnly opened in Phnom Penh this morning. The congress was honored by the presence of Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Men Chhan, member of the Council of State; Keo Chanda, secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the people's revolutionary committee of Phnom Penh City; and other figures.

Included in the presidium were Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam Women's Union; Khampheng Boupha,

member of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Patriotic Women's Union; (Masoolieva Karomat), member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of social affairs; and Surjeet Kaur, chief of the WIDF's Asia Department.

Opening the congress, Chhuk Chhim, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Women's Association, after warmly greeting the foreign women's delegations and welcoming the women's representatives from all over the country, said:

Our first women's congress proceeds right at the moment when, united, enthusiastic, and dynamic, the whole people are fervently participating in the national emulation campaign in honor of the fifth anniversary of the historic victory of 7 January.

The tasks of the Kampuchean Women's Association, Chhuk Chhim continued, consist of consolidating within the women from all social strata the sense of patriotism and socialist revolution and the will to fight to achieve equality in rights between men and women, stimulating among them the drive to emulate the five virtues which help them to correctly follow the policy of the party and state, defending and building the Kampuchean fatherland, and progressively advancing it toward socialism through the period of transition. Simultaneously, they consist of pursuing the struggle for the liberation of women, giving greater attention to mothers and children, consolidating the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity, and strengthening solidarity with the women of fraternal socialist countries as well as the solidarity and friendship with the women of the world who are struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

The congress of the women's association will take stock of the women's movement during the past 5 years and will analyze the factors determining the successes of the women, Chhuk Chhim said. The participants then listened to an important speech by Chairman Heng Samrin.

Heng Samrin Addresses Congress

BK291436 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Speech by KPRP Central Committee General Secretary and Council of State Chairman Heng Samrin at the 28 October opening session of the Kampuchean Women's Association Congress in Phnom Penh--recorded]

[Text] [Applause] On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee and the Council of State of the PRK, I would like to express to this congress and, through the congress, to all sisters from all social strata throughout the country my congratulations for and satisfaction with the new progress and growth of our women. I wish all sisters would join hands in promoting the women's forces, the Kampuchean revolutionary women's association, and the women's movement in the cause of defending and rebuilding our beloved fatherland.
[applause]

In the field of economic restoration and reconstruction, I would like to praise our sisterly peasants for overcoming and braving all kinds of hardship and deprivation with a resolute determination to fight and win in the struggle to increase production with a high sense of mastery and thrift. In a truly enthusiastic manner, our people have sold rice surplus to the state, developed the movement to reclaim land for cropping, and implemented intensive cropping in order to raise yield. I praise our sisterly workers, who, together with the rest of our workforce, have overcome the scarcity of raw materials, the obsolescence of machinery, and the lack of replacement parts and have repaired and reopened various factories in order to meet the urgent needs of our people and particularly to cope with the demand of agricultural production. I praise our female rubber plantation workers, who are tapping latex most diligently despite difficulties and shortages. I praise our female textile workers, who, although many looms have lost their automatic function, have ingeniously operated them manually, thus ensuring textile production both in volume and quality. I praise all female port workers who have strictly carried out their duty and admirably preserved all the goods under their care. I praise all female lathe operators who have diligently performed their work so as to fulfill the state plan. I praise all female railway workers who have resolutely performed their duty and have encouraged the husbands and children to work hard in laying railroad tracks. At the same time, they have also actively and enthusiastically participated in repairing railways. [applause]

In the national defense sector, I would like to praise all sisters for carrying on the struggle waged in the past by militant women against imperialism, French and Japanese colonialism, and U.S. imperialism. They have fought courageously, joined the revolutionary struggle in the ranks of the armed forces, engaged in combat on the battlefield, stood guard, and ensured security in villages for the sake of our people. I praise all sisterly mothers and wives, who, imbued with the noble sense of patriotism, have encouraged their sons and husbands to serve in the revolutionary army to the point that many recruitment targets set by the state have been overfulfilled.

At the same time, we must not forget a number of our sisters who are grief stricken because their husbands or children have been duped by enemy maneuvers and misled to follow them. For this reason, I would like to praise all sisters who have sought to win back their misled husbands or children so they can return to live in the shadow of the revolutionary banner once again.

In the field of building the revolutionary power, I would like to praise all sisters who have observed the five virtues to be implemented and discarded the five vices to be avoided; who have reported to the authorities the identity of enemy informants, secret hideouts of the enemy, and enemy arms caches; and who have cooperated with the authorities in smashing enemy networks in time. I praise all sisterly cadres and personnel of all ministries, offices, and mass organizations who have overcome the habit of self-deprecation, self-contempt, and reliance on others; who have respected the internal regulations and discipline of the organization; who have always strictly observed work schedules; and who have fulfilled all tasks entrusted by the unit with excellent results. In the country's present situation, which is still faced with difficulties and shortages that cause each family to experience need and want,

our sisters have been magnificent in being patient and self-reliant, raising their children to the best of their ability while working in their careers. We can clearly see their sense of sacrifice for the revolution. The intellectual women who have survived from the massacre of the genocidal Pol Pot regime have not spared their intellect, ability and know-how. I praise all sisterly teachers who have spared no efforts to educate the young children--the hope and future of our beloved fatherland--inculcating in them the progressive knowledge in accordance with the line of building a new socialist man. These sisters have spent their time teaching literacy courses so as to help liberate all the people from ignorance, thus enabling our Kampuchean society to develop rapidly. I praise all sisterly doctors who have tempered themselves into becoming revolutionary doctors, always observing revolutionary ethics, sacrificing time and effort to provide good health for the people. I praise all ethnic sisters who have united closely around the party banner and have actively and enthusiastically participated in the movement to defend and build our fatherland.

In the field of building authentic revolutionary forces, I would like to praise the cadres of the women's association at all levels who have performed their propaganda and training work well, raising the revolutionary consciousness of our sisters in all strata and leading the way for the masses of women in attacking the enemy, increasing production, and implementing all decisions of the party and state and of the front and the women's associations.

In the field of stabilizing the living conditions, I would like to praise all sisters who have overcome to a great extent the unhealthy phenomena of narrow-mindedness, rivalry, and envy, which are the consequences of feudalism. They now understand how to unite and assist each other in need, sickness, and childbirth. In particular, they pay attention to the families of combatants so as to ease the minds of those at the frontline and enable them to fight and prevail over the enemy.

Dear comrades; On behalf of the party Central Committee and Council of State, I would like to emphasize that all revolutionary gains achieved during the past nearly 5 years cannot be separated from the feats of our sisters throughout the country. Since liberation, our sisters have consistently upheld the banner of pure patriotism along with the banner of internationalist solidarity. They are resolute in defending and building the new regime.

Esteemed and beloved comrade representatives: Our revolution as well as your women's movement have made pride-inspiring progress. However, despite these successes, we must never be complacent, for the ambition of the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists to swallow our country and turn it into a springboard for domination over Southeast Asia remains very much real and unchanged. For this reason, for the survival of the nation and the radiant future of our people, all sisters must thoroughly understand the resolutions of the fourth party congress, which stressed: Because of the very special characteristics of the arduous struggle to defend national independence and the economic and social peculiarities of our country at present, the overall tasks of our party and people as a whole in our current revolutionary stage is to firmly

safeguard national independence and gradually build the country toward socialism through the transition period.

Therefore, henceforth, all comrade representatives who are the outstanding cadres of the women's movement, loved and trusted by the people who have given you their votes, must be determined to incite the masses and create a major change in the revolutionary force. For the years to come, you must not hesitate to attain the three strategic goals contained in the resolutions of the sixth party Central Committee session. These goals are: To continue weakening and finally eliminating the enemy so our force is sufficiently strong to ensure success for the revolutionary struggle against the enemy in this complicated situation; to safeguard and develop the revolutionary gains; and to defend and build the nation. The Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity and comprehensive cooperation have been enhanced. The solidarity and comprehensive cooperation of the three Indochinese countries are based on a position of superiority and are injected with new and even firmer vigor. [applause]

The work of the women is a major task of the socialist revolutionary cause. Our party, state, and people must guarantee that women can harmoniously carry out their duty as citizens, wives, and mothers and must pay greater attention to the cause of our Kampuchean women who are more than half of the entire population. We must widely and profoundly disseminate and correctly implement the party's circular No 311-sar ro mo chho [the 30th, 27th, 25th, and 9th consonants of the Khmer alphabet] on the work of the women's movement at all provincial and municipal departments and offices and in all localities throughout the country. We must work hard to eliminate all erroneous concepts in evaluating the strength and revolutionary capacity of women and in training female cadres and distributing work to female cadres, personnel, and workers. We must pay attention to solving problems relating to the livelihood of women and children. The provincial, municipal, ministry and office leadership and the authorities at all levels must listen to the reports on the activities of the women's movement and must provide the movement with material and moral support to facilitate the activities of the women's association and ensure the implementation of party policies toward the tender sex.

In particular, it is imperative to work out favorable conditions for widowed female cadres, full of deep hatred for the genocidal Pol Pot gang, to rise rapidly in accordance with the demand of their revolutionary tasks. Other mass organizations must maintain appropriate contact with the women's association and assist each other in jointly educating the young women and female cadres, personnel, and workers so they will become new socialist women. [applause]

I would like to express firm confidence that in the new situation and with the new priorities of the country, the women's forces, women's association, and women's movement will overcome all obstacles and achieve more and greater successes. [applause]

Comments on Congress

BK281329 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0410 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Oct (SPK)--For the first time in the history of the country the Women's Association of Kampuchea was born with the historic victory of 7 January 1979. Since then, it has become a revolutionary mass organization in charge of defending the rights and the true interests of the female population from all social strata.

This is what weekly KAMPUCHEA wrote in its editorial to the first congress of the Kampuchean women which begins its work today. The newspaper went on to say:

Since its founding nearly 5 years ago, the Kampuchean Women's Association has counted in its ranks as many as 900,000 members and has trained thousands of cadres who, endowed with good revolutionary virtues, can make distinction between friend and foe and live up to their tasks as revolutionary women.

Nearly all of Kampuchean women have displayed patriotism and revolutionary spirit in the restoration of the national economy as well as in foiling all psychological warfare maneuvers of the enemy, contributing an active part to the consolidation and reinforcement of the revolutionary power.

After citing a series of social affairs that the Kampuchean women are capable of carrying out, the central organ of the KUFNCD went on:

Under the new regime, far from being isolated, the Kampuchean women have beside them many friends in all parts of the world, first of all the women of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries as well as those of peace- and justice-loving countries the world over.

For independence, freedom, democracy, peace, and stability in the world and for the happiness of all peoples as well as the happiness of the Kampuchean women and children in general, the Kampuchean revolutionary women have not ceased to hold aloft the banner of patriotism and internationalist solidarity in the struggle against the sabotage acts of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and the other forces of international reaction.

The women of Kampuchea are always ready to accomplish all the tasks entrusted to them by their first congress and pledge to do their best to contribute to national defense and reconstruction, the newspaper KAMPUCHEA stressed in conclusion.

Ceremony at Victory Monument

BK280754 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0419 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Oct (SPK)--This morning a delegation of the Kampuchean Women's Association led by its chairman, Mean Saman, laid a wreath at the Victory Monument in memory of Kampuchean combatants fallen for the cause of

the revolution. The delegations of women from Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and the WIDF here to attend the Kampuchean women's first congress were also present on this occasion.

29 Oct Morning Session

BK291249 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] On 29 October, from 0730 onwards, the Kampuchean women's first congress continues its work in an atmosphere of success and enthusiasm. In this morning session, the meeting attentively listened to addresses made various representatives, such as the ones from the KUFNCD National Council, Defense Ministry, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Union, Agriculture Ministry, and other central services. Afterwards, representatives from the provinces--such as Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Kompong Cham, Takeo, Koh Kong, Preah Vihear, and so on--successively presented their addresses. The importance pointed out by all the speakers about women's achievements includes model and vanguard individuals in each locality. The representatives also pointed out the high sense of sacrifice of our Kampuchean women who have made efforts to contribute to the three revolutionary movements, namely fighting the enemy, production, and building the real revolutionary force. They have united, closely cooperated with the state authorities and the Vietnamese combatants who are carrying out proletarian internationalist duties on Kampuchean territory, and pledged to carry out well the policy lines of the party and state which are aimed at building and defending the Kampuchean fatherland and advancing through stages toward socialism.

The meeting recessed at 1100 and will resume its work at 1400.

Chea Sim Addresses Congress

BK310644 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Speech by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, at 30 October closing of the first Kampuchean women's congress in Phnom Penh--recorded]

[Text] During the past 2 days, the first women's congress proceeded successfully. In the name of the party Central Committee Political Bureau in charge of the mass organizations, having thoroughly followed the activities of the congress, I would like to make some following comments: Since liberation day on 7 January 1979, our women have made every effort to surmount all kinds of difficulties and obstacles. They have actively joined in national defense, rehabilitation, and reconstruction, thus enabling our nation to develop in all fields. This is more proof clearly attesting to Comrade Lenin's statement that women constitute an important and necessary force in carrying out a socialist revolution. The party accepts that the revolutionary achievements that we made in the past almost 5 years are also attributable to the feats of our women of all strata throughout the country who have always held aloft the banners of genuine patriotism and internationalist solidarity, and

resolutely strived to defend and build the country. This is evidence attesting that our party and government, which have adhered to pure Marxism-Leninism as their compass, have highly valued and paid great attention to the rights and capabilities of our women both in the family and in the society.

In response to the great benefactions of our party and state and to make themselves worthy of being an important revolutionary mass organization of our party and the citizens of an independent and peaceful country, such as the PRK, which is advancing step by step through a transitional period toward genuine socialism, our women must carry out their tasks in accordance with the experience and outcome of work achieved in the past almost 5 years. In this new situation, the new and heavy tasks require all revolutionary mass organizations to strive actively to successfully carry out the 3-point strategic goal defined in the resolution of the sixth party congress and thoroughly implement the strategic tasks of defending and building our Kampuchean fatherland set forth by the fourth party congress. The Central Committee of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association must strive to expand the feats that it has accomplished. At the same time, it must strive to surmount the shortages experienced in the past. It must make regular visits to the localities. Only after the localities are strong and firm can the women's association expand its influence. Internally, the committee members must unite closely, help each other, and pay attention to encouraging each other in work as well as during difficult situations. They must closely unite and cooperate with the Vietnamese experts and strive to draw experience from them. They must strive to successfully implement the resolution of the first women's congress by studying and grasping more clearly the resolution of the fourth party congress, and hold aloft the banners of genuine patriotism and internationalist solidarity. They must stimulate women to carry out the production drive more actively, to practice thrift, to join in the movement to fight against the enemy, persuade misled persons to return to the fold, and participate in building the armed forces and militia units and the national defense and construction; stimulate the "five goods" emulation movement of the Kampuchean women more actively; strive to strengthen and develop the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association; and promote close cooperation with all ministries, departments, authorities at all levels, and all other mass organizations. At the same time, the authorities at all levels, ministries, departments, and other mass organizations must help enable the women's association to carry out its tasks well. Members of the women's association must adopt a revolutionary lifestyle--being industrious, practicing thrift, and leading a normal life. They must have close links with the masses of women so as to grasp their views and requirements. At the same time, they must strive to study, grasp more clearly, and implement more effectively the statute of the association. In this immediate period, they must disseminate more broadly and in an in-depth manner the resolution of the first women's congress; and carry out an emulation drive in order to create greater feats for welcoming the fifth anniversary of the 7 January victory.

On this joyous occasion, I firmly hope that all of you will make every effort to fulfill the tasks assigned by the party in order to create new feats for the prosperity of our fatherland and the bright future of our children.

I extend best wishes to all delegates at this women's congress and, through them, to all women throughout the country. [applause]

Chea Sim Attends Photo Exhibit

BK010819 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Nov (SPK)--Recently a photography exhibition was jointly organized by Kampuchean mass organizations and the KUFNCD National Council as part of the first congress of Kampuchean Women.

Present at the inauguration ceremony were Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council, ministers, deputy ministers, and members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Kampuchea.

Photographs exhibited reflect the efforts of Kampuchean women as well as great achievements that they have scored during the past nearly 5 years under the correct leadership of the KPRP.

Congress Success

BK010345 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The Committee of the Phnom Penh Municipal Women's Association held a grand meeting at the Bassac River front theater hall on the afternoon of 30 October in order to welcome the success of the first women's congress. Present in the presidium of the meeting were, among others, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; female Comrade Men Saman, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairperson of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; female Comrade Mean Saman, chairperson of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean Women's Union; Comrade Keo Chanda, secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee; female Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairperson of the Vietnamese Women's Union; female Comrade Khampheng Boupha, member of the LPRP Central Committee and president of the Lao Patriotic Women's Association; female Comrade (Karomat Masoalieva), chairperson of the Soviet Women's delegation; the representatives of the GDR women and of the WIDF; and a number of representatives of the Kampuchean model progressive women.

Leaders Attend Reception

BK010823 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1215 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 31 Oct (SPK)--The Central Committee of the Association of Revolutionary Women of Kampuchea gave a reception at the Tonle Bassac Theatre on Sunday celebrating the success of the first Kampuchean women's congress on October 28-30.

Attending the event were Chea Sim, chairman of both National Assembly [as received], many cabinet members, all the Kampuchean and foreign delegates to the congress, and members of the diplomatic corps. The reception was followed by an art performance.

Delegates Meet Chan Si, Depart

BK010617 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1217 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 31 Oct (SPK)--Foreign delegations to the first congress of the Kampuchean Women's Association, now the Association of Revolutionary Women of Kampuchea, were received by Premier Chan Si on Monday morning.

The Kampuchean leader thanked the delegates for sharing with their Kampuchean sisters their valuable experiences in the women's movement. He thanked the women of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, India, and other fraternal countries for their firm support for Kampuchean women in building and defending their country.

The head delegates of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and the Women's International Democratic Federation expressed their joy at the achievements made by Kampuchean women in all fields of activity.

They said they would further promote solidarity and cooperation with Kampuchean women in the struggle against sinister plots by China, the United States, and other hostile forces.

The delegations left Phnom Penh in the same morning, seen off at the Pochentong airport by Mean Saman, president of the Association of Revolutionary Women of Kampuchea; Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien; Lao Ambassador Thongpeng Souklaseng; Cuban Ambassador Orestes Quintana Marquez; Indian Charge d'Affaires A.I. J.C. Shama; and other representatives.

CSO: 4219/8

KAMPUCHEA

THAI PAPER ON SRV'S NORTH, EASTERN BORDER MOVES

BK070329 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 7 Nov 83 p 6

[Text] Vietnamese troops are making preparations near the northern and eastern Kampuchean frontier leading to speculations that they will launch attacks on Khmer, resistance strongholds at Tatum camp opposite Surin and at Ban Sa-ngae opposite Ta Phraya District of Prachinburi, a highly authoritative source told THE NATION REVIEW yesterday.

The source who asked not to be identified said the indications of the fresh round of dry-season offensive, expected to be mounted when the rainy season is over next month, had been detected last month.

The Tatum camp is the only stronghold of the Army of Nationalist Sihanoukians (ANS) of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] resistance movement headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk while the Ban Sa-ngae stronghold is the headquarters of the other non-communist resistance faction, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Prime Minister Son Sann.

The two-non-communist groups have merged with the Khmer Rouge, the strongest Khmer resistance force, in a loosely-bound coalition government aiming at driving about 150,000-180,000 Vietnamese troops out of Kampuchea.

The source said that there had been no reports of movements by Vietnamese troops along the Thai-Kampuchea border opposite the eastern Thai provinces of Chantaburi and Trat.

ANS's Tatum stronghold was set up early this year after its stronghold, called Sihanoukville, nearby was overrun by Vietnamese troops in the last dry-season offensive during which Vietnamese troops also massed near Ban Sa-ngae. However, the Vietnamese troops did not launch an all-out attack on the KPNLF's headquarters.

CSO: 4200/161

CHEA SIM RECEIVES JAPANESE BUDDHIST DELEGATION

BK270740 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 25 October at Chamka Mon state palace, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council, met and held cordial talks with the Japanese Buddhists delegation led by Venerable (Yahito Kamagawa), representative of the Center for Assistance to Buddhism.

On that occasion, the speakers focused on relations between the Kampuchean and Japanese peoples in the fields of Buddhism and education, and the all-sided progress of the Kampuchean people. Venerable (Yahito Kamagawa) highly appreciated and expressed great admiration for the Kampuchean people's efforts under KPRP leadership to build and defend their fatherland. Venerable (Kamagawa) affirmed that on his return, he will tell the Japanese people about the real situation in Kampuchea and demand that the Japanese Government recognize the PRK Government which is the authentic and only legal representative of the Kampuchean people. Finally, the delegation handed over \$5,000--gift of Japanese buddhists--to the Kampuchean people for developing further their fatherland.

Comrade Chea Sim deeply thanked the delegation for its visit which is aimed at seeking to understand the real situation in Kampuchea. Furthermore, Comrade Chea Sim pointed out the destruction and crimes the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal clique, lackey of the Beijing Chinese, have committed against the Kampuchean people during the past 3 years 8 months and 20 days.

CSO: 4212/11

KAMPUCHEA

LPRP DELEGATION VISITS LAO-DONATED RADIO STATION

BK260429 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] On the morning of 23 October, the delegation of the LPRP Central Committee Propaganda and Education Commission led by Comrade Somlat Chanthamat, member of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Central Propaganda and Education Commission, visited the radio network station, which was given by the Lao people, in Prek Eng commune, Kien Svay District, Kandal Province, and cordially talked with cadres and people in a warm and very happy atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were, among others, Comrade Un Dara, director general of the Voice of the Kampuchean People Radio; Comrade Neous Samom, chairman of the Kampuchea-Laos Friendship association; and many cadres from various central services. Comrade Thongpeng Souklaseng, Lao ambassador in Kampuchea, also attended.

Comrade Somlat Chanthamat pointed out the history of persistent struggle by the three peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos in the cause of liberating their countries and nations from the oppression of feudalists and capitalists, particularly the diabolical claws of French imperialism, Japanese military fascism, U.S. imperialism, and the Beijing Chinese expansionists. The comrade stressed that the Kampuchea, Vietnamese, and Lao people have good and correct leadership and are advancing toward socialism, reflecting their fraternity which no enemy force can break.

On the occasion, Comrade (Yang Yorn), vice chairman of the Kandal Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee, pointed out the crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal clique--lackey of the Beijing Chinese expansionists--against the Kampuchean people, and in particular the people of Kandal Province. The comrade went on to say that the Kampuchean people's rebirth was possible through the assistance of fraternal socialist countries such as the Soviet Union and Laos, and in particular the Vietnamese who have sacrificed flesh and blood in the cause of liberating the Kampuchean people.

CSO: 4212/11

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 31 OCT-6 NOV

BK070730 [Editorial Report] Kampuchea media monitored by Bangkok Bureau have reported the following agricultural developments during the reporting period 31 October-6 November:

National level: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1108 GMT on 4 November transmits the following report:

At a meeting held in Phnom Penh in the presence of Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, Trade Minister Tang Saroem said that from December 1982 to May 1983 peasants sold to the state 250,000 metric tons of paddy. This is an increase of 70,000 metric tons over the previous season. He also said that in the period under review, the state sold the peasants 2,300,000 cereal bags, 12,900,000 meters of cloth, 1,200 tons of soap, 13,500 tons of salt, 2,800,000 liters of kerosene, 61,700 sheets of corrugated iron, more than 1,000 tons of cement, and a large quantity of household utensils. The volume was 31 percent more than the plan for the whole of 1983.

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1112 GMT on 2 November says that by 15 October peasants in this province planted 52,000 hectares of rice, thus carrying out 87 percent of the plan for this rainy season. Taking the lead are the districts of Phnom Penh with 9,000 hectares and Khsach Kandal with 5,000 hectares. In the same period the peasants grew 12,000 hectares of maize. They have reaped over 900 hectares of short-term paddy with an average output of three metric tons per hectare. In preparation for the dry season the peasants have got 900 tons of chemical fertilizer, 900 liters and 3,000 kilograms of insecticide, 235 sprayers, and many farm tools. To ensure sufficient water supplies, they have built two canals and one pumping station for 900 hectares. The provincial agricultural service has also made 100 pumps available for emergency use. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 31 October reports that so far, the peasants in Dangkao District transplanted over 8,400 hectares of rice and planted over 200 hectares of subsidiary crops. The radio at 1300 GMT on 1 November says that since early September, the trade service in Leuk Dek District bought over 400 metric tons of corn from the peasants. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0411 GMT on 31 October says that peasants in Ponhea Loe District plan to grow 3,400

hectares of dry season rice. The radio at 1300 GMT on 4 November reports that the provincial trade service bought over 5,000 metric tons of paddy, 2,000 metric tons of lotus seed, 100 metric tons of palm sugar, and over 100 metric tons of tobacco from the people during the first half of 1983.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1105 GMT on 4 November reports that solidarity production groups in Kompong Cham Province have fulfilled their plan of 145,000 hectares of paddy for this rainy season. They also put 12,000 hectares under maize, 2,000 hectares under peanut, 5,000 hectares under soybean, 6,000 hectares under sesame, over 600 hectares under vegetables, and some 1,000 hectares under cotton, jute, and sugarcane. Rice harvest has been completed on 314 hectares with an average output of 1.6 metric tons per hectare. This year the province is expected to put 16,000 hectares under paddy and hundreds of hectares under industrial and subsidiary food crops in the dry season. The agricultural service has supplied the peasants with 844 metric tons of fertilizer, 5,895 liters of insecticide, 218 sprayers, and many farm tools. Veterinarians have inoculated several thousand head of cattle against epizootic diseases and launched an intensive campaign against pests.

Kompong Chhnang Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 31 October reports that so far, peasants in Rolea P'ier District transplanted 9,000 hectares of rainy-season rice and planted over 400 hectares of secondary food crops and vegetables. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1125 GMT on 6 November says that by mid-October, the solidarity production groups in Baribo District grew 7,680 hectares of rice. This was 85 percent of the monsoon's production plan. They also planted industrial and subsidiary food crops on 655 hectares of land.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 1 November says that since the beginning of the season, over 16,300 hectares of various types of rice have been transplanted and more than 3,000 hectares of subsidiary crops and over 580 hectares of industrial crops have been planted.

Kompong Thom Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1100 GMT on 31 October cites a vice chairman of the Kompong Thom Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee as saying that in 1983 Kompong Thom Province planted 116,463 hectares of rice and 6,272 hectares of subsidiary crops which includes 1,647 hectares of corn. The radio at 1300 GMT on 4 November reports that during this rainy season peasants in Kompong Svay District transplanted over 30,100 hectares of various types of rice and planted more than 1,000 hectares of subsidiary crops. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1125 GMT on 6 November transmits the following report: Solidarity production groups in Kompong Svay District, Kompong Thom Province, have completed rice planting in the rainy season on 31,000 hectares, an increase of 800 hectares over the corresponding period last year. They also planted other food crops on 1,000 hectares. Now the peasants are preparing 500 hectares of land for the dry season. The three forest centers in Kompong Thom Province so far this year have produced 13,110 cubic meters of timber, 1,840 cubic meters of construction wood, and a large quantity of bamboo, rattan, pine resin, and charcoal.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 4 November says that in the 1982-83 period, Takeo Province's trade service bought 11,265 metric tons of paddy from the people. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1125 GMT 6 November reports that despite a severe drought, peasants in Takeo Province have overfulfilled their plan for rice growing by 1.6 percent on 135,000 hectares. They also planted 1,143 hectares of maize, bean, potato, vegetable, and industrial crops.

Prey Veng Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 5 November reports that in the 1982-83 period, Prey Veng Province's trade service bought more than 31,000 metric tons of paddy from the people.

Mondolkiri Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 6 November reports that in the 1982-83 period, the trade service of this province bought 1,085 metric tons of paddy from the peasants.

Pursat Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 4 November says that in the 1982-83 period, the Pursat Province's trade service bought 13,980 metric tons of paddy from the peasants. According to SPK in French at 0418 GMT on 6 November, by mid-October peasants in the province reclaimed more than 75,000 hectares of land. They also planted 1,700 hectares of subsidiary crops and over 600 hectares of industrial crops, adds the report.

Svay Rieng Province: In a report carried by SPK in French at 0424 GMT on 6 November, the news agency says that this year peasants in the province reclaimed 131,000 hectares of land which represent an increase of 8 percent over the plan. The report adds that 1,150 hectares of subsidiary crops were planted and 12,400 hectares of land have been put back to cultivation. The provincial agricultural service provided about 2,500 metric tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,160 liters of insecticides, 100 sprayers, 7,500 plows, and 905 hoes to peasants, concludes the report.

CSO: 4212/11

KHMER ROUGE USING HEAVY TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

BK010642 Hong Kong AFP in English 0623 GMT 1 Nov 83

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, 1 Nov (AFP)--Cambodia's Khmer Rouge guerrillas, forced to rely on war elephants and women's brigades in the past, have begun using trucks to transport supplies and have apparently asked China for even heavier equipment, Western diplomats and non-communist Cambodian sources reported.

The Cambodian sources said troops loyal to ex-premier Pol Pot had been spotted in trucks near the tri-border region where northern Cambodia meets Thailand and Laos. A diplomat who monitors Cambodia said he understood the vehicles were made in Japan and supplied by China, which has been backing to the hilt the more than 25,000 Pol Pot warriors fighting the 150,000-170,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

The reported step toward mechanized warfare underlined what many experts here consider a growing guerrilla threat to Vietnamese-held zones, notably north of the great Tonle Sap Lake.

During the current wet season, which shifts the tactical advantage away from a conventional army in Southeast Asia to the irregulars, the Khmer Rouge have been "pretty aggressive" in taking on the Vietnamese in widely scattered areas, one well-informed Western diplomat said.

The diplomat said the Pol Pot forces apparently had asked China for heavier weapons, including longer-range artillery and possible tanks, both for what he termed the possible "psychological effect" and to defend remote outposts.

The indication that the Khmer Rouge are indeed seeking tanks from China was at the center of a separate, detailed account from a usually reliable Western border-watcher who quoted a field commander. The Western expert, a fluent Khmer speaker, quoted the commander as saying the Khmer Rouge were gathering their former sea captains, pilots, artillery gunners, and other trained technicians for refresher courses in heavy weaponry.

The Pol Pot forces believed that, having broken out of the mountains on Thailand's eastern border, they had already entered what Maoist doctrine calls the third and final stage of guerrilla war, the Western source said. This refers to the notion that, having initially surrounded villages followed by towns, the guerrillas were not set to attack cities--a wildly exaggerated reading of the current Cambodian situation, a wide range of experts here believed.

But the apparently boundless optimism of the Khmer Rouge has clearly rattled their non-communist coalition partners led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his once-and-again Prime Minister Son Sann. For years, leaders of the two non-communist factions have privately expressed fears that Pol Pot's forces remain intent on seizing power after any Vietnamese withdrawal.

In late September however, they began to express such fears publicly, reporting that the Khmer Rouge had been ambushing, disarming, and harassing their forces and had become even more of a day-to-day threat to the nationalist than the Vietnamese.

One leading non-communist figure, usually reluctant to discuss such matters with a reporter even on a not-for-publication basis, said last week that his organization's position was becoming untenable. Referring to the stark contrast between reported massive supplies from China to the Khmer Rouge and meager aid to the nationalists, the source said bitterly: "We'd like to know who are [as received] benefactors are." The rebel leader quoted what he called an unconfirmed report that the Khmer Rouge also may have begun using armored vehicles with mounted 75-mm machine guns.

Meanwhile, the Vietnamese-backed authorities in Phnom Penh have indicated their apparent concern over reports that the Khmer Rouge have had some success in recruiting in the countryside.

In August, the government of President Heng Samrin designated May 20 of each year as a "national day of hatred" against the Khmer Rouge. Analysts said the establishment of such a holiday seemed designed to prevent any possible drift toward Pol Pot, who turned Cambodia into a kind of vast rural work camp from 1975 until the Vietnamese invasion in last 1978.

CSO: 4200/161

BRIEFS

RESIDENTS 'VOLUNTEERED' FOR ARMY DUTY--Our people in Svay Teap District, Svay Rieng Province, have volunteered to send their children or husbands to serve in the army ranks with a high sense of patriotism. During the last third-quarter, they enthusiastically sent over 100 children or husbands to serve as combatants to firmly defend national independence. While sending off the combatants to the military training school, the revolutionary authorities at all levels and the population of the whole district urged our new combatants to study hard and become proficient in military tactics to turn themselves into strong forces defending Kampuchea's revolution. In the rear, the solidarity groups pledged to take care of and provide assistance for the families of the combatants. [Text] [BK161221 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 Oct 83]

CHEA SOTH AT RICE PURCHASE MEETING--The 3-day meeting to sum up the outcome of the 1982-83 rice purchase and to set targets for the tasks to be carried out in the 1983-84 period successfully concluded on the evening of 29 October at the convention hall of the former royal palace. Attending the closing ceremony were, among others, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of planning; Comrade Kim Yin, member of the KPRP Central Committee and secretary of the Kompong Thom Provincial Party Committee; Comrade Tang Saroem, minister of trade; and other ministers, deputy ministers, cadres from various central ministries and departments and delegations from various provinces throughout the country. Also present were the comrade Vietnamese experts. In his speech Comrade Chea Soth urged all participants to strive to successfully fulfill and overfulfill the plans to purchase rice from the people and to sell them consumer goods. In conclusion, Comrade Chea Soth stressed: All local leaders must unite closely in order to fulfill this main task and coordinate harmoniously with the central organization in carrying out the future tasks of purchasing rice and selling consumer goods. [Text] [BK300903 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Oct 83]

PANAMA INDEPENDENCE DAY NOTED--Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, has sent a congratulatory message to President Ricardo de la Espriella of the Republic of

Panama on the 80th anniversary of Panama's Independence Day. The message reads in part: We have noticed that under your wise leadership, the Panamanian people have achieved more great victories, particularly the victory in obtaining the right to own the Panama Canal. We thank the Panamanian Government and people for their firm and timely support for the Kampuchean people's revolutionary cause. We are convinced that the fraternal friendship and solidarity between our two governments will develop with every passing day. [Text] [BK020749 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Nov 83]

RED CROSS AID--On 2 October, the Kampuchean Red Cross distributed 12 metric tons of rice--gift of humanitarian organizations--to 1,200 people in various communes in Angkor Chey District, Kampot Province. [Text] [BK261145 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Oct 83]

HENG SAMRIN GREETES AUSTRALIAN CP--Phnom Penh, 4 Nov (SPK)--The general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, Heng Samrin, has extended greetings to the Communist Party of Australia (CPA) on its 63d anniversary. Heng Samrin said in his message to the CPA National Committee: "In the past 63 years, the Communist Party of Australia has persistently struggled against imperialism for peace, independence, democracy, and socialism in the world. I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to the Communist Party and the people of Australia for your support to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against imperialism, hegemony, and other reactionary forces for defending and taking Kampuchea towards socialism. May the friendship between our parties and peoples develop constantly." [Text] [BK041320 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1110 GMT 4 Nov 83]

SOVIET ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE CITED--Phnom Penh, 9 Nov (SPK)--Kampuchea-Soviet relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation are precious. At the very beginning 92 Soviet dockers were sent to Kompong Som port to assist in unloading urgently needed goods and to restore the port's activities. At present more than 1,000 Kampuchean students are studying in the USSR. Twenty groups of Soviet specialists are presently assisting Kampuchea in restoring its national economy. With Soviet assistance, the Khmer-Soviet Friendship Hospital and the higher technical institute--destroyed under Pol Pot--have been restored, and an agricultural institute, many electricity plants in Phnom Penh and other provinces, and industrial establishments have been built. Recently, an agreement on Soviet assistance to Kampuchea in setting up a satellite telecommunications station in Phnom Penh was concluded. [Text] [BK091250 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1125 GMT 9 Nov 83]

STATE-PEASANT TRANSACTIONS--Phnom Penh, 5 Nov (SPK)--According to Trade Minister Tang Saroem, from December 1982 to May 1983 Kampuchean peasants sold 250,000 metric tons of paddy to the state, that is an increase of 70,000 metric tons compared with the previous period. During a recapitulative meeting recently held in Phnom Penh in the presence of Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, Tang Saroem said that during the same period the state sold by reciprocal arrangement to the people 2.3 million gunny sacks, 12.9 million meters of cloth, 1,200 metric tons of soap, 13,500 metric tons of salt, 2.8 million liters of fuel, 61,700 sheets of metal, more than 1,000 metric tons of cement, and a considerable quantity of household articles. The quantity of goods sold by the state exceeded the plan by 21 percent. [Text] [BK060855 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1217 GMT 5 Nov 83]

CSO: 4200/161

TRIUMPH OVER VANG PAO REMNANTS CITED

Vientiane SUKSA MAI in Lao Jul 83 pp 1, 4, 6, 10, 15, 16

[Article by Kou Sot: "Bright Sunlight Over the Nam Cha River"]

[Text] Thick clouds of stupidity and backwardness that once covered the sky over Saisomboun District [Vientiane Province] for many generations all fled away on the morning of 2 June 1983 as if they had been blown away by a strong wind!

Today all mountains, ricefields, cornfields, and all the small huts in Saisomboun District have freed themselves from the deep black foolish clouds, allowing them to have a chance to lift up their heads and bow to welcome the new sunlight that shines through in the east. The clear cool stream of the Nam Cha River when it touches the sunlight becomes bright and foamy when it breaks at the shore.

The people of ethnic groups in Saisomboun District gradually walk out of their huts along the edge of the Nam Cha River. Then they walk across the bridge to the district educational office with the bright faces of those who have a happy life. Of course! Their faces today are faces of those who have been freed from the former darkness and are about to step toward the historic light of liberty. The announcement to wipe out illiteracy throughout Saisomboun District was made from the educational office of the district.

We were all so happy that our lips trembled when we heard the part of the speech by Mr Bounnan, party secretary and also the administrative committee chairman of Saisomboun District, when he reviewed the situation of the task for wiping out illiteracy, on the day the ceremony for the wiping out of illiteracy took place. He mentioned...especially in Saisomboun District which is a center for the enemies, that there is a number of defeated soldiers, Vang Pao remnants, in the mountainous areas who group together and call themselves "Chao Pha." This group is directly assisted by the Chinese reactionaries, the reactionary exiles and the American imperialists in setting up a stronghold to fight against the policy of our party and government with weapons and propaganda and other slander which attacks our new regime.

All these are obstacles in our task of wiping out illiteracy and our cultural improvement. However, by absorbing the policy of the party and seeing the need for education of the people throughout Saisomboun District, we together destroyed and defeated all of their movements, step by step, and then, together, we decided to struggle through all difficulties and actively to set up a learning process in marshes, mountains, hills, meadows, cornfields, under trees, and in shacks. Houses in many villages are converted into schools at night. In some villages the people joined together to build their own schools without using government funds. In many localities, the families use fires as sources of light. They use the planks instead of black boards, and any other material suitable.

If the teachers do not have time to teach in the daytime because they are busy with other work, they are willing to teach their students at night. That means they work day and night, especially supplementary education teachers. Although they may not have had experience in teaching a subject before they received a period of teacher training, they decided to volunteer to be supplementary education teachers. The Youth Union members and the people who can read and write in all villages voluntarily teach in their own villages so that the learning atmosphere is cheerful and well carried out.

It has not even been 2 years since we have been carrying out the policies and the phenums of the government and of Vientiane Province under the leadership of the party committee and the administrative committee of Saisomboun District. This has enabled us to fulfill our duty to wipe out the historical illiteracy in the district; this had never happened before. From the 1st day until now we have been able to wipe out illiteracy in 59 villages, 8 cantons, and 2,960 people. The target is 3,194 people or 92.68 percent on the average. Those who are no longer illiterate are continuing to improve their levels gradually.

In the historical ceremony for the announcement of the official wiping out of illiteracy throughout Saisomboun District, Mr Dousit Vetsavong, representative of the administrative committee of Vientiane Province, expressed his pride and praised the Saisomboun District people because of the special characteristics of Saisomboun District, which is an area of tribal groups. Besides that, it is also a nest of looters who are the henchmen of the American imperialists. It is a center for [CIA] invasion into the liberated zone and with hopes of cutting off the revolutionary forces.

Generally speaking, here we can see that the American imperialists and the Beijing expansionists have always wanted to destroy our new regime. Speaking specifically, they will use the Mong as their tool to turn back to fight against the new regime. However, Saisomboun District is one whose people are patriotic, who love their fertile land, independence, justice and their fine customs. They, themselves, firmly attacked and completely defeated the imperialists and the Vang Pao looters.

Dear comrades, we all of us today take pride in the great achievement in wiping out illiteracy throughout Saisomboun District. This was neither an incidental matter nor something that happened easily. This achievement was obtained with the sacrifice of blood and energy and with persistent and enduring struggle through different difficulties.

This achievement not only makes the people in Saisomboun District happy but it is also a golden bell to mobilize and push them forward. It is a mirror for different provinces that have not yet achieved the wiping out of illiteracy, to have the courage to strive to fulfill their duty to wipe out illiteracy in their own provinces in the future.

On behalf of the party committee and the administrative committee of Vientiane Province, I would like to take this opportunity to invite all of us to join hands and wholeheartedly congratulate and praise the party committee, the administrative committees of all levels, the educational section in Vientiane Province and in localities, and those outstanding people who sacrificed their energy and their intelligence to take part in suppressing the enemies and the stupid backwardness until the victory was achieved!!!

9884

CSO: 4206/11

GRADUATES MUST ACCEPT ASSIGNMENTS AS ORDERED

Vientiane SUKSA MAI in Lao Jul 83 pp 1, 4, 7, 15

[Article: "Be Ready and Willing To Accept Unconditionally Assignments As Ordered"]

[Text] By now many schools in many places throughout the nation have held official ceremonies to summarize achievements and to end teaching and learning for the time being. Each place has been able to achieve proudly. At this time more Lao students have just graduated abroad and are ready to gradually return to serve their beloved and cherished country.

Especially in the past year, students who have just passed their examinations, for example, in occupational fields, will be assigned their new duties according to the organization depending on the specialized task they have learned. Emphasis will be on the demands of the nation. A number of students who graduated from different non-vocational schools will be assigned to continue their studies within the country and abroad according to the plan and the demands of the country. Others will be assigned actually to work in offices, organizations and localities depending on their ability in order to score achievements and determinedly to take part in pushing forward in the tasks of defending and constructing the new socialist regime.

Our students who have just graduated abroad, especially those from fraternal socialist countries, will be properly assigned to their duties according to the specialized tasks they have studied and the direction of the policy set by the party and the government.

We all clearly know that the special characteristics of our revolutionary base are to advance to a high socialist production starting from small production by natural means. We are now facing much difficulty and disagreement because the cultural level of the working people and the ranks of the [guarding cadres] from the base up is not yet high. We still lack production forces with advanced techniques, scientific-technical cadres, economic management cadres and cultural management cadres. Meanwhile, our country is in a [period of advancing] toward socialism in which its direction and policy is to maintain peace and order in many different aspects in our nation based on the foundation of continuing to

implement the policy of strongly converting to the bases, and correctly employing the three leading directions of the party with the aim to improve all three expected levels at the same time, to fight against enemies, to construct and improve the base organizations and strongly to push forward production and the raising of the people's standard of living.

We see the significance and the necessary and urgent need for this type of revolution and the implementation of the third party congress and the first national youth union congress to become a reality. We students who have just finished the exams, and those who have graduated abroad are all youth union forces who are active and [fighting forces] and who once had a heritage of sacrificing themselves as the right arm of the party. They had to awaken, bravely decide to fight unconditionally, when they were called by the party, the government and the people of all ethnic groups. They had to go wherever there was a demand for work, no matter whether it was a faraway mountainous area or a hard-to-reach and difficult place to go. When we can do this we can say that we are able to carry out the banner saying... "wherever it is difficult to go our youth will go; wherever there is suffering our youth will struggle through; wherever the nation needs them, our youth will volunteer." They are determined to train themselves to become good cadres of the new regime as befits those who are the proletarian class among the intellectuals, and a trusting and supportive force of the party.

The students who have just graduated abroad have to study and understand that the revolution in our country is still in a period of transformation and construction. We still confront and fight temporary difficulties. Our enemies attentively try in every way to destroy our revolution with many means, for example, to sabotage and use economic pressure, and to use psychological warfare hoping to change our ideology by peaceful means. Thus, this requires us to be highly alert, to increase our confidence in the leadership of the LPRP, in government management and in the collective mastery of the masses, to adjust ourselves correctly and quickly to the new situation, to have frequent and close contact with the masses, [not to complain] about the work, and to be ready and decide to fulfill all the tasks assigned by the organization.

Only by implementing the contents of [the congress] will we be fit to be trusted people of the party and government, and to deserve the trust of the party and government which have decided to invest in training us. Meanwhile, [we] participate in pushing forward along the party of our nation toward socialism to increase its speed and stability, and also to set conditions to facilitate our country's victorious advance toward socialism.

9884

CSO: 4206/11

YOUTHS NOTE TEACHING, STUDENT TRAINING PROBLEMS

Sayaboury: Troubled Area

Vientiane SUKSA MAI in Lao May 83 pp 7, 15

["LPRYU Congress I" Column: "Commentary by Comrade Somboun Suangsavon, Representative of the Youths and Students Committees within the Country"]

[Excerpts] We train youths according to the four aims of education: [morality], intellect, arts and physical education. Education is based on the idea that theory goes hand-in-hand with practice; schools must have contact with society and families, and teachers must be the party's people.

After going through the training organization, our youths have taken part in expanding and succeeding in many aspects in education. They achieved elimination of illiteracy in eight provinces and one capital. Now they are continually wiping out illiteracy throughout the country and [hope] to complete it in 1983. Kindergartens, elementary schools, secondary schools, high schools, vocational schools and universities are gradually becoming socialist strongholds, and solid tools of the proletarian dictatorship. Many teachers have become models for good teaching, for example, Mr Khamhoung Senmani at Vientiane Teacher Training University. The emulation process, where the teachers are the party's people, has actively expanded and has become dynamic. Mrs Buakheo is a teacher in the nationalities area in Sayaboury Province, a remote border province where education has not yet been expanded and enemies are very active; yet Mrs Buakheo is [persistent]. Besides teaching in school she also leads the people to increase their production and to organize self-defense. She teaches supplementary education and shows how to practice health, and wipes out the old backward customs among the people. She received the name and rank of honored model teacher.

Host Countries for Students

Vientiane SUKSA MAI in Lao May 83 pp 7, 15

["LPRYU Congress" Column: "Commentary of Comrade Buangeun Saphouvong, Representative of Youths and Students and Intellectuals Abroad"]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades, it has been the case that because of the persistence of all youths and students and the helpful assistance from the youth union organizations in the countries we were studying in, many of our Lao youths and students have completed their mid- and high-level studies in different technical sciences and have returned to serve their beloved country. These people have become the capital and strong force for the nation in factories, hospitals, schools, high- and low-land ricefields, and in national defense and national security departments. Many of them have become the cadres who steadily progress and take part in national affairs as a whole. A number of them are in France and in Western capitalist countries. Although the mobilization of the youth and students will be difficult and complex because of the threat from the enemies and reactionaries, the former Lao Student Federation Organization and the present Lao People's Federation is still the organization to mobilize misled Lao students and Lao people to turn back to support the just policy of our party and government. In the past a number of Lao students who graduated in the capitalist countries have returned home to take part deeply and actively in national liberation and also in the transformation and socialist construction at the present time.

Now the LPDRYU organizations in the USSR, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Republic of Cuba and the Polish People's Republic have been expanded, and have become a force that leads Lao students to fulfill their education and to strengthen solidarity with the host countries.

The Lao People's Federation in France is also growing big and strong in quantity and quality. It has expanded from downtown Paris to many cities throughout France and into nearby Western capitalist countries.

Domestic Opposition to Students

Vientiane SUKSA MAI in Lao May 83 pp 5, 9

[Article by Khou Sot: "For Her Success"]

[Text] Let's not think that this [ceremonial well-wishing] confirms her success in wiping out her single life! In fact, she is still single and she is a last-year student who has beautifully accomplished student teaching in Ban Hom secondary school.

Bounliang Sengchan is a daughter of beautiful Vang Vieng District. She is 20 this year, and is in the 3rd year of natural science, the last year of the mid-level teacher training school No 4 of Dong Dok. She was selected as an outstanding teacher training student because she is good at all the tasks set by the training committees.

On the first day their training [group] arrived at Ban Hom Canton, Hatsaifong District, a number of people had not yet understood and did not receive them in their homes. Bounliang was the one who had close contact with the administrative committee and went to the problem homes and explained to them so they would understand the training process. She was closely involved with the people, but she never [interfered with them]. This helped her to become loved and trusted by them. Part of her mobilization helped the people understand the training process and to cooperate in every way.

In her class, Bounliang attentively, systematically and continually made lesson plans, guiding her students in arts and literature, and decorum. Meanwhile, she also attentively helped poor students to improve and actively led her young students in sports.

Regarding teaching in the class, the important thing is that Bounliang had created her lesson plans to assure content, political ideology, and the time consistent with the five steps. Her students learn well and understand easily. Thus, her young students are always interested and praise her teaching.

Because of this, on the day to honor teacher training the people and her students together presented the ceremony and warmly wished her success.

9884

CSO: 4206/11

MALAYSIA

VOPM REBUTS REPORTS ON CPM MASS SURRENDER

BK081539 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaya in Malay 1230 GMT
7 Nov 83

[Unattributed commentary: "The Dirty Tricks of the Reactionaries"]

[Text] Newspapers and radio broadcasts in Malaya and Thailand carried a news report in September from Thai Army sources that some 500 [words indistinct] armed members, including members of the CPM [Communist Party of Malaya], would surrender en masse to the Thai ruling authorities in Pattani on 27-29 September, and also that the Thai Army commander-in-chief would attend the mass surrender ceremony.

The armed forces chief of staff of the Kuala Lumpur regime said that the CPM members belonged to the Marxist-Leninist faction of the CPM and that the surrender would result in the weakening of the CPM-ML.

The slanderous campaign launched by the reactionaries of both countries against our party and army attracted the attention of some circles of people who did not know the real situation. September has already passed, as has October, but it was not until 2 November that the Thai ruling authorities managed to assemble sufficient people, who had to be selected from here and there, to carry out a mock surrender ceremony. By so doing, the farce they staged was eventually enacted; they can now inform the public about the mass surrender.

However, the so-called mass surrender of the CPM-ML members never occurred. It is very obvious that the so-called mass surrender of the CPM-ML members is nothing but a [word indistinct] as well as a psychological warfare tactic of the reactionaries. Similar to other past rumors circulated by the reactionaries, such as the communists have been crushed as they have no support from the people, or the communists will surrender due to their shortage of logistics, and so on, these [word indistinct] can easily be refuted. They have even become the laughing stock of the public.

It is normal that the intransigent reactionaries rack their brains to discredit the unblemished image of the CPM and the Liberation Army through various means aimed at weakening the food faith of people of various nationalities. The dirty tricks will always be repeated; this is neither the first nor the last time they have tried.

The Malayan People's Liberation Army is an army composed of true sons of the people, which has bravely and resolutely struggled to liberate the Malayan people and protect the interests of the people in the border region. Up to now, despite ferocious attacks by the Malaya-Thai reactionaries, our army remains resolute and brave in hitting back at the attacking enemies, enlarges its own forces, and further strengthens cooperation with people of various nationalities.

Having failed to defeat the Liberation Army militarily, the reactionaries now daydream about discrediting the image of the people's army and undermining the faith and support of the people by means of spreading rumors. This is pure fantasy! Facts cannot be denied! Perish the dirty tricks of the reactionaries!

CSO: 4213/51

BRIEFS

JANUARY-JUNE TRADE SURPLUS--Malaysia has recorded a trade surplus of about 325 million ringgit for the first 6 months of this year, compared to a deficit of about 620 million ringgit for the corresponding period last year. The deputy minister of trade and industry, Encik Muyiddin Yassin, told the Dewan Rakyat [parliament] during question time that the increase in export revenue is mainly due to greater export of crude petroleum and tin ore. [Excerpt] [BK1614199 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 14 Oct 83]

CRUDE OIL SALE--Taiwan's Chinese Petroleum Corporation [CPC] is to continue purchasing Malaysian crude oil from Petronas. Both parties signed an agreement to renew the sale and purchase of crude oil. Petronas will supply the Taiwanese corporation 5,000 barrels of crude oil per day over a 1-year period. Crude oil deals between the two parties were initiated in 1981 with an offtake of 5,000 barrels per day. [Summary] [BK201501 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 Oct 83]

OIL AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL--Malaysia and Brazil have signed a multimillion ringgit oil transaction agreement valid until 1988. Under the agreement, which was reached in Rio de Janeiro at the end of a 2-day official visit by Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam, Petronas is to supply the Brazilian state-owned oil corporation, Petrobra, with an unspecified volume of crude oil. A letter of intent for the deal has been signed by representatives of Petronas and Petrobra. In 1984 alone, Petronas will be supplying 36.5 million barrels of Labuan crude worth about 230 million ringgit to Petrobra. [Summary] [BK201501 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 19 Oct 83]

FOREIGN TRADE SURPLUS--According to the Treasury's economic report, Malaysia's export has increased by almost 14 percent in 1983. The growth in export is significant, especially in view of the growth of only 3.7 percent in 1982 and 2.8 percent in 1981. The export performance was helped by LNG exports and better prices for rubber, sawn timber, and manufactured goods. The surplus in external trade in 1983 is expected to be around 895 million ringgit, which is a vast improvement following a 92-million-ringgit deficit in 1982. The report also says Malaysia's trade with the rest of the world is expected to be about 62,000 million ringgit, representing a 6.3-percent increase over that of 1982. [Summary] [BK240613 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 22 Oct 83]

THAILAND

EDITORIALS, COLUMNISTS REACT TO GRENADA INVASION

Invasion Seen As U.S. Revenge

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 27 Oct 83 p 2

[Window On the world column by Sunthon Wathi: "U.S. Invasion"]

[Text] Good must be repaid and injuries must be revenged.

President Ronald Reagan ordered 2,000 marines to invade the island of Grenada together with a mighty escort force, including an aircraft carrier with 70 fighter aircraft.

Was there anything left of this small island after being attacked by the forces of this world superpower and 300 token troops from six Caribbean nations, including Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent?

Grenada is a small island nation with an area of only 346 square kilometers and a population of only about 100,000 people. The country has only 800 soliders and 2,000 volunteers.

Why was the United States upset with Grenada? Speaking frankly, this matter is like the story of the wolf and the lamb. The United States did not harbor any resentment against Grenada directly. It was angry at the Soviet Union and Cuba, the "older brothers" of Grenada.

It was upset over the Soviet Union's downing of a South Korean jumbo jet. Tens of Americans were killed in the downing of that aircraft and that act had not been revenged.

It was angry about the incident in which someone--their identity is not known for sure but it is thought that they are clients of the Soviet Union--bombed U.S. marines, killing hundreds of leathernecks. And it was upset with Cuba for spreading communism in South America.

Washington is unwilling to allow other countries to expand their influence in that region, which it considered to be the sphere of influence of the United States.

This is the same as the Soviet Union, which refuses to allow anyone to spread the "liberal ideology" in eastern Europe, regardless of whether it is Czechoslovakia, Poland or Hungary.

This is considered to be the sphere of influence of Moscow. Those who have tried to gain influence have been savagely suppressed by the Soviet Union.

Actually, Reagan has been angry with Grenada for a long time. He has been upset ever since the leftist government took power in that country since it was suspected that this would be a base for Cuba and the Soviet Union. The chance to launch an invasion arose when a bloody coup d'etat was carried out and a thousand Americans were stuck on the island.

The United States launched an invasion. It did so to save American lives.

'Face-Saving Act'

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 28 Oct 83 p 3

[Around the World column by Trairat: "Grenada Was Invaded to Save Face"]

[Text] There have recently been several incidents that have really made people take notice of the situation in the world. The most recent is the invasion of Grenada by U.S. troops and a small number of troops from six Caribbean nations. And there was fierce fighting. The U.S. troops seized two airfields and invaded the heart of the city. The problems in Grenada probably would have continued since there were a thousand Cuban soldiers, advisors and workers on Grenada. And even the Soviet Union had dozens of advisors there.

Cubans are fighters by blood. They fought back against the U.S. forces. There was even a colonel, named Pedro Gomas, who had gone there to inspect things on Grenada. He ordered all the Cubans to take up arms and fight to the death, saying that there would be no surrender no matter how great the pressure. From the reports that have come out, it seems that approximately ten Cubans have been killed and more than 20 seriously wounded. U.S. troops have also suffered a large number of casualties. As yet, there are still no figures on how many innocent Grenadians have been killed.

Approximately 2,000 U.S. soldiers, together with around 300 troops from six other nations, launched the invasion in the early morning hours last Tuesday. The fighting lasted all day and is still continuing. Actually, Grenada has only about 1,000 soldiers. But these are paramilitary troops; they are not actually soldiers. It is not known whether they can be activated

to help in the fight or not. There may not have been time since this was a surprise attack.

In Grenada, where General Hudson Austin had seized power in a coup and established a dictatorship just a few days previously, it was known that the United States and various small countries in the Caribbean were going to launch an attack. Reports were released to forestall this but the attack was still launched. They may have been somewhat careless; they failed to make full preparations. If another 1,000 Cuban soldiers and additional Soviet personnel had been sent in beforehand, things might have been more "interesting." Or if they had requested that the Soviet Union send naval ships to patrol the area, the United States would have had to think twice before daring to launch this invasion.

How long the presence of Cuban soldiers and Soviet personnel will prolong this matter isn't known. Both Cuba and the Soviet Union are very angry, and they will probably try to find a way to retaliate. The United States has captured about 600 Cubans and about 30 Russians. But it quickly announced that it would return them to Havana and Moscow. Normally, the Soviet Union refrains from confronting the United States directly. Usually it supports guerrilla-type wars. It's possible that Grenada will be the scene of another guerrilla war.

The United States issued reports attacking General Hudson Austin, the pro-Soviet figure who seized power and killed the previous prime minister and three of this ministers. [The United States] claimed that it took this action in order to protect the 1,000 Americans on Grenada. And after the troops were sent in, it was claimed that this was done in order to restore democracy to that island, which had been taken over by leftists. Concerning the Grenada affair, there was in fact a struggle for power within the country. The United States claims that small countries in that region appealed to it for help.

Recently, the United States has become very vociferous, shouting that it will invade this and that place. Iran and Syria are both within the sphere of the Lebanon problem. If the United States is so sure of things, why doesn't it help liberate Kampuchea and Afganistan. Both these countries were directly invaded by outside forces. Vietnam invaded and now occupies Kampuchea. Soviet troops marched into Afganistan. But "Uncle Sam" has been frustrated and has just had to watch from afar.

This action taken by the United States has generated a negative reaction throughout the world. The United States should have promoted a guerrilla war to have the people in Grenada struggle for power as it is doing in Nicaragua. It should not have sent U.S. troops to invade the island. England is very upset. Margaret Thatcher called Reagan several times to warn him since England feels that Grenada is within the British Commonwealth and that it was once a British colony.

Reagan lost much face in Beirut and so he wanted to save face in Grenada. But actually, he may have lost even more face.

'Foreign Aggression' By U.S.

Bagnkok MATUPHUM in Thai 27 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: Opposition to Foreign Aggression"]

[Text] Ever since the coup d'etat in Grenada on 15 October, MATUPHUM has continually reported the situation as it has unfolded there and pointed to the likelihood of the United States sending in troops and seizing Grenada.

We saw this trend and so we continually reported what was happening in order to keep our readers informed. At the same time, we hoped that that country of 234 million people would not mobilize troops to invade that small country with a population of only 120,000. But the United States did send in troops to seize Grenada.

Now, it is clear that the coup d'etat and the assassination of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop stemmed from a political conflict. Those who were killed wanted to restore relations with the United States. But those who seized power were opposed to restoring relations.

This ideological conflict led to the use of force and to the formation of a new government. Political changes, regardless of what country they occur in, are likely to take diverse forms. They are likely to lead to a situation that will either be approved of or opposed by the people and that will bring about a state of normality or disorder. But regardless of what happens, that is the internal affair of each country. It is up to the people in that country to decide what is right and wrong and what is good and bad. Thinking people realize that people will definitely not put up with living under an oppressive yoke.

What is the United States doing? Reagan said that the "purpose of this invasion was to protect the innocent and the 1,000 Americans on Grenada," even though the government of Grenada had said that it would protect foreigners.

We don't approve of coups, regardless of where they take place. We don't approve of the use of force because there are other ways to reach one's goals. We believe that the people must look at things and find a way to solve the problems.

The United States had no grounds for claiming that it invaded Grenada in order to protect people. Because if that was the case, the United States would have to invade every country in which a coup occurs and in which some Americans are living.

Mr George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, said that the U.S. troops will be withdrawn since there is no intention of having them remain in Grenada. But at present, he cannot say when they will be withdrawn. Reagan

said that the U.S. forces will put a stop to any disturbances that might arise and that action will be taken to uphold the laws and preserve the democratic system.

This is actually the same as the statements by the leaders of Vietnam after they occupied Kampuchea and by the leaders of the Soviet Union after they invaded Afghanistan.

Reagan claims that this action was in accord with the requests made by six Caribbean countries. But similarly, Vietnam claims that its actions were in accord with appeals by Heng Samrin, and the leaders of the Soviet Union claim that they acted on the appeal by Babrak Karmal. In 1915, U.S. forces occupied Haiti; they withdrew in 1934. In 1916, U.S. marines occupied the Dominican Republic, withdrawing in 1924. In 1965, the United States sent forces into the Dominican Republic once again, citing the turmoil and communist threat. The forces were withdrawn the following year.

These are just a few examples of the actions taken by U.S. governments in the past. This does not include the times the United States sent troops into Japan, Korea, Vietnam, Laos, the Middle East, Latin America and even Thailand.

We oppose and condemn this invasion and appeal to the United States to withdraw its forces from Grenada immediately.

We hope that the people in various circles see the real nature of the great-power countries that look for various reasons to justify their actions. But actually, they take these actions to preserve their own power and expand their influence as much as possible and for as long as possible. They do not respect the independence or rights of the people in other countries.

Aggression by foreign countries, regardless of whether they are large or small, is actually ultranationalism. That is, they have no respect for others and treat others like their slaves. Such acts will be opposed and condemned by the entire world. Those who oppress and invade other countries will never have a day of joy since they will be opposed with the methods that they have created.

Editorial Blasts U.S. Leadership

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 28 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Don't Forget the Principles; Don't Forget to Express an Attitude"]

[text] "Distance proves a horse, time proves a man." Over a period of time, the actions of a person show us his real nature and allow us to see the difference between his words and actions.

The United States has again exposed its face to the people of the world by its sending troops to invade and occupy a small island nation.

When Vietnam invaded and occupied Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other countries friendly to Vietnam supported Vietnam's action. When the Soviet Union sent troops into Afganistan, Vietnam and the countries friendly to the Soviet Union acclaimed this and found reasons to justify Soviet actions.

The United States is trampling on the independence of Grenada. Patriotic Grenadians are fighting to defend their sovereignty. They are fighting with just a thousand soldiers. The population is only about 100,000. As compared with the number of soldiers and people in Bangkok, what can this number be compared to?

The leaders of South Korea have approved of this action by the United States. Japanese leaders have not expressed any opposition to U.S. behavior.

In England, the Labor Party, which is the opposition party, recommended that the government intervene in order to obtain assurances that a new Grenadian government will be formed. Other nations have all expressed opposition to and condemned U.S. actions.

Even though the U.S. government claims that it took this action "in order to ensure the safety of Americans," that it had "received an appeal from six Caribbean nations" and that it "feared threats from Cuba and the Soviet Union," no one can accept these claims since this action violated the basic principle of self-determination for every country and the principles embodied in the U.N. Charter. This action showed great barbarity amidst the bright light of world civilization in the present period.

The only people who approve of this hooligan-type action are hooligans themselves, that is, people who worship imperialism. As for the Labor Party in England, it should be noted that it recommended that England intervene not to give support to the struggle waged by the people of Grenada but to form a new government that would implement a policy advantageous to England. It is clear that that is another method being used by hooligans in the world today.

As for the third claim made by the U.S. government, even the NEW YORK TIMES has clearly pointed out that the Reagan government was just apprehensive and that there is no evidence at all that Cuba or the Soviet Union were going to send troops there.

We are not surprised that many patriotic Grenadians were killed when they fought back against a country with much larger forces and superior weapons. Some people have gone so far as to say that because of its losses in Lebanon, the United States has looked for a victory somewhere else.

We feel that first of all, we should respect the rights and freedoms of every country.

Second, what has happened clearly shows that while the United States claims to be the leader of the Free World, actually, that is totally false. The leaders of the United States are world hooligans.

Third, the just struggle of the people of Grenada faces great obstacles since they are fighting an invader who is much bigger. But that does not represent a decisive victory for the United States. Rather, it is the beginning of another defeat for the United States. Since it has invaded another country and trampled on others, it will be condemned and driven out. Even the American people will realize the truth about their leaders.

The struggle being waged by the people of Grenada must succeed. The people of the whole world support them.

Finally, the leaders of Malaysia have stated that Malaysia opposes foreign intervention in the internal affairs of other countries.

Let us hear the same words from the leaders of Thailand. We hope that ASEAN, which is a group of countries that is fighting for the independence, sovereignty and integrity of every country, will take a clear position, too.

Editorial: All Small Nations Threatened

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 27 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "The United States Has Invaded Grenada; the World Must Condemn This"]

[Text] At the beginning of 1979, the world condemned the Vietnamese government for sending troops into Kampuchea, toppling the government of Democratic Kampuchea and installing the Heng Samrin government in its place. At the end of that year, the Soviet Union invaded Afganistan, toppled the government of President Hafizullah Amin and installed a government headed by President Babrak Kamal. The actions of the Soviet Union were condemned throughout the world. Both the Soviet Union and Vietnam were considered to have violated the sovereignty and intervened in the internal affairs of another country.

And now, the United States has followed in the footsteps of the Soviet Union and Vietnam by sending 2,000 marines into Grenada. Concerning the United States' invasion of Grenada, this is considered to be intervention in the internal affairs and a violation of the sovereignty of a small country that does not have power to oppose a great power like the United States. Grenada has only 1,200 soldiers. How could it fight the United States!

Even though turmoil had arisen in Grenada, that was no reason for the United States to use this as an excuse to invade Grenada. The things that take place in a country should be handled by the people in that country. It is not the duty of some other country to send in troops to intervene. The only thing that outside countries should do is to bring up the matter at the United Nations or organize a boycott and criticize what is happening. They should not send in troops to intervene.

The events in Grenada are a warning to all small nations, reminding them that they face a threat from the great powers, regardless of whether it is the leftist great power or the rightist great power, which think that they have the right to send in troops or intervene in the internal affairs of small countries. The great powers assume that the small countries are within their sphere of influence. For example, the Soviet Union assumes that eastern Europe is in its sphere of influence. If one of these countries wants to get out [from under its influence], the Soviet Union will not allow this, as happened in Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

The same is true for Grenada. The United States assumes that Grenada is within its sphere of influence. The United States once upheld the Monroe Doctrine, which held that the Americas belonged to the Americans and prohibited other nations from intervening here. This time, the United States felt that the revolutionary soldiers of Grenada were going to make Grenada a colony of the Soviet Union and Cuba. The United States could not accept this and so it sent in troops. However, the world must condemn the use of military force.

U.S. Compared to USSR, SRV

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 28 Oct 83 p 4

[MATICHON News Desk column by Abdul Kasemsan: "The Age of the Big Fist; Righteousness Is a Thing of the Past"]

[Text] When the United States announced that it was holding combat maneuvers in the waters off Nicaragua and El Salvadore, which lasted for 6 months, those people who remembered the U.S. combat maneuvers in the ocean off the coast of Chile in 1972 were afraid that soon, either Nicaragua or El Salvadore would definitely be invaded by U.S. marines.

But instead the target was Grenada, a small country in the Caribbean Sea.

Grenada had just one fault and that is that its top leaders were Marxists. Also, they had closer ties to Cuba and the Soviet Union than to the United States.

This closeness was so strong that there was an internal conflict and people were eliminated using force.

It is this point that the United States and the non-communist countries in the Caribbean used to justify having the United States send in troops, saying that this was done in order to maintain order and protect the lives and property of the Americans there.

Grenada Now Has "West Point" Order

Concerning this action by the United States, certainly the communist countries that are pro-Soviet and pro-Cuban will strongly condemn this action.

As for the Soviet Union, even though it sent troops into Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Afganistan in order to maintain order in these countries, it has strongly attacked the United States for its action.

Vietnam, which invaded Kampuchea in 1979 and toppled the government of Democratic Kampuchea and which still occupies Kampuchea, condemned [the United States], too.

In 1979, China acted like a hoodlum when it started a war to teach Vietnam a lesson and killed many Vietnamese people. But it, too, has condemned the United States.

Colonel Qadhafi has long supported terrorist activities throughout the world. But he has strongly condemned the United States out of his great hatred.

Concerning the invasion of Afganistan by the Soviet Union, the invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnam, China's war to teach Vietnam a lesson and the Grenada action by the United States, even though the reasons for these actions are different, considering the form and substance of all these actions, there is no difference at all.

Form refers to the use of armed forces; substance refers to taking such action in order to seize an area in order to protect one's economic and political interests.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam claimed that their actions were in accord with the principles of proletarian internationalism. The same is true for China. When it "taught" Vietnam a lesson, it, too, claimed that its actions were in accord with proletarian internationalism.

But under these principles, the Soviet Union is killing the people of Afganistan, and Vietnam is killing the people of Kampuchea. As for China, it killed thousands of Vietnamese women, children and elderly people who knew nothing about what was happening.

The proletarian internationalism of the Soviet Union, Vietnam and China is really no different from the actions taken by the United States in the Dominican Republic, Lebanon, Vietnam, Chile and now Grenada. That

is, it has used superior forces to seize control. The result has been that smaller countries have become neo-colonies and the people have become the victims of this destructive conflict.

Regardless of whether proletarian internationalism or capitalist internationalism is cited, the fate of the small countries and of the people in these small countries is exactly the same. That is, the country is occupied and the lives of the people are sacrificed in the political conflict between the great powers.

Even though the terrible truth is that the great powers have extended their wings widely and relied on propaganda to spread information that supports their interests, righteousness must be the firm principle of men of integrity.

No big country, or any country, has the right to send troops to meddle in or manage the administrative affairs of another country, regardless of whether this is done in the name of proletarian internationalism or capitalist internationalism.

The people in the country should have the absolute right to decide what type of life they want to live and what type of administrative system they want to live under.

11943

CSO: 4207/28

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN TO WIPE OUT DECADENT CULTURE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by My Khanh: "Hanoi Confiscates, Rounds Up Many Decadent Cultural Products"]

[Text] Recently the public security forces of the municipality of Hanoi launched a new emulation campaign to round up decadent cultural products. In the course of nearly 2 months of enthusiastically carrying out that campaign, the mass organizations have discovered, and helped the public security forces inspect, 20 book and newspaper stalls which have engaged in illegal livelihoods, and confiscate 100 kilograms of books, newspapers, and pictures, 27 music tapes, and 8 films with reactionary, decadent contents. Nearly all of those cultural products were printed in Hong Kong, the U.S., or Canada by bad elements which sneaked them into our country in order to poison thoughtless, credulous people.

During the same period, the public security forces of the municipality of Hanoi investigated and discovered a place which illegally printed T-shirts, and confiscated on the spot 177 stencils and 955 shirts on which there had been printed absurd pictures and English words with bad contents.

5616

CSO: 4209/47

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DONG THAP, QUANG NAM-DANANG SECURITY MEASURES NOTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Sep 83 p 1

[Article: "Dong Thap and Quang Nam-Danang Strengthen and Organize Many People's Security Cells"]

[Text] In continuing to promote the results of the movement for building clean and solid people's security forces, the people's security forces of Dong Thap Province have just organized the study and strict implementation of the Six Teachings of Uncle Ho in order to implement well their tasks in the new situation.

The security cadres and fighters of all echelons and in every unit have studied the goal, requirements and meaning of the movement, they have firmly grasped the content of Uncle Ho's Six Teachings and set up programs to implement them well. The villages and subwards and the security forces have linked this great movement with the launching of a mass movement to protect the public order and to keep peace. The province and district public security forces have sent down many teams of cadres to help the villages and subwards in building and consolidating the people's security network. The party and government committees of various echelons have propagated Uncle Ho's Six Teachings to the Public Security Forces so that the cadres and the people could implement the new movement and reap good results.

The border posts of Quang Nam-Danang Province have organized for over 116,000 persons to study the directives and conventions regarding the protection of border security, the multifaceted sabotage war plot of the enemy and the people's security movement. The border units in the province have organized the registration of boats and ships at the main sea and coastal traffic points; they have contributed to the government and people's efforts to establish 2 fishing cooperatives and 56 fishing cells, 145 people's security cells, done military training for the militia, and provided inservice for the security forces at the grassroot level. The border posts all have blueprints for combined fighting in coordination with the local militia, every week they share shifts with the cadres and people at the places of their stationing, thus increasing the people-army solidarity block in discovering and arresting many illegal escapes by boat.

1751

CSO: 4209/8

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VENDORS, SALES PERSONNEL CONSPIRE TO CONTROL RETAIL GRAIN SALES

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 28 Sep 83 p 14

[Article by Hoang Van Nhlen, Hanoi: "A Store Outdoors?"]

[Text] Recently, pedestrians in Hanoi have noticed that the merchants and hucksters operating in and around commerce counters and stores have been more numerous than usual, causing many difficulties to honest shoppers while more than slightly affecting the management of the market and prices. But, this time, their activities are more "abusive," more brazen and are even taking place right inside grain stores.

As they arrive at grain stores in Hanoi, shoppers are immediately struck by the large number of "professional" wheat and rice vendors sitting in the open "soliciting customers in every way possible, through promises of being able to buy low and sell high, promises of receiving more than they pay for, promises of being allowed to choose their own rice and wheat, inviting customers to bargain with them and so forth."

Once inside stores, customers immediately run into a second wave of these persons who, "ready to wait on them hand and foot," push and shove their way toward them, making it extremely difficult for customers to buy even a kilogram of rice or wheat. In their hands, they hold numerous rice ration books, books that supposedly belonged to persons for whom they were having purchases weighed or for whom they were buying rice or wheat. In actuality, however, they had bought, or more correctly, "took," these books from customers who had no time to wait or did not have the strength to elbow their way to the counter and had no choice but to sell their books to them. And, these persons who have all the books are, of course, very well acquainted with the salespersons of the store.

Worse yet, more than a few grain stores, using the excuse that they "lack" manpower for handling, transportation and receiving, have allowed vendors to go into their storehouses to assist their personnel. Actually, however, they are letting them in to choose the rice and wheat they want right in the storehouse. They take the good rice and wheat for themselves and leave the moldy wheat and foul smelling rice for the store's customers. And, these persons just don't "help" the store's personnel once, they do it all the time!

Out in the store, many customers are forced to buy moldy rice and spoiled wheat that they cannot eat and must sell it to these persons and buy other rice or wheat from them. And, once they have a store to use and are conspiring with dishonest salespersons, they send this moldy rice and spoiled wheat back into the store in order to resell it to the people. Then they take the good rice and wheat to make money for themselves. In particular, at times when the price of wheat is higher than the price of rice or vice versa and the store is sold out of wheat or rice, anybody can buy as much as they want on the sidewalk right in front of the store!

In all of these schemes, even if we do not say that these persons are engaging in conspiracy and collusion, they are, at the very least, "very well acquainted with the salespersons of the store."

At times when rice and wheat are scarce or are slow in arriving at stores, salespersons pull out handfuls of rice books from drawers when the store opens after lunch and start to "make up stories": these are books that were left here this morning! These are the books of persons who were in line first! But, as many persons have noticed, the books in the pile belong to none other than their chums, to the familiar vendors. By the time that the sales for all the books in the pile have been made, the store either has no rice or wheat left or only has spoiled rice and moldy wheat and its customers have become so tired of waiting that they had no choice but to sell their books to these persons!

Rice is a strategic product of the state, one that has an impact upon the daily lives of cadres, manual workers and the laboring people. Managing and distributing it in such a way as to limit the negative situation described above as much as possible are a pressing demand of the laboring masses.

7809

CS0: 4209/36

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

AID TO VIETNAM--Continuing its plan to support the Vietnam Red Cross this year, the International Red Cross recently decided to provide 1 ton of goods and one ambulance in aid to Vietnam. The Bulgarian Red Cross has provided 43 tons of food, medicine and clothing in aid. The German Democratic Republic Red Cross has provided 39 packages consisting of 975 wool scarves. All three of these shipments have been made through the Vietnam Red Cross to help the people in the areas stricken by natural disasters and assist the development of the Red Cross. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Sep 83 p 4] 7809

CSO: 4209/36

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HOANG LIEN SON, VINH PHU STRENGTHEN PARTY ACTIVITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Sep 83 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Fully Understand the Resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the Party Central Committee: Hoang Lien Son and Vinh Phu Increase the Combativeness of Party Organizations, Ensure Fulfillment of the Economic-Social Missions"]

[Text] The party committee of Hoang Lien Son Province held a plenary meeting of the key cadres of the party committee echelons, governmental administrations, sections, sectors, and mass organizations to study and gain full understanding of the resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the Party Central Committee.

The conference observed that in recent years Hoang Lien Son has experienced many difficulties. Applying the lines and policies of the Party to the specific circumstances of the locality the province, along with the all-out efforts of the sectors and echelons, the bringing into play of the collective mastership right of the people, and concentration on the urgent problems of production and life, has promoted production, especially grain production, and begun to combine agriculture with forestry. On the front of defending the homeland, it has defeated the enemy's many-sided war of destruction along the border, maintained the people's living standards, and done a good job of fulfilling its obligations toward the state.

The conference strictly reviewed the weaknesses, such as failure to build a rational industrial-agricultural economic structure and the slow implementation of agricultural-forestry production plans. Awareness and guidance of fixed cultivation and habitation are not yet good, the tendency toward fear of hardship and conservatism are still strong, hundreds of thousands of people still practice shifting cultivation and habitation, and the forests are still being seriously depleted. Intensive cultivation has not yet received all-round attention, and crop yields are not yet high. Industry, communications, and capital construction have not been developed in depth, and much attention has been paid to large-scale, formalistic construction and new construction. When difficulties are encountered with regard to a raw materials or fuel the enterprises do not ensure product quality and have not yet done a good job of serving agriculture.

Consciousness of the situation and guidance of the implementation of the Party and state are not yet profound, especially with regard to the struggle between the two paths and its relationship to the struggle to oppose the enemy's many-

sided war of destruction. There has been failure to exploit labor and land capabilities well in order to advance. Management is still of the supply-as-needed variety and is bureaucratic. Red tape and dependence on the central echelon are still rather widespread.

The provincial party committee has continued to guide the carrying out of a strict political activity campaign, carried out criticism and self-criticism in order to clarify the good points and deficiencies, and continued to build pure, strong party organizations in order to increase the combativeness of the party organizations, the party chapters, and the party members. It has reorganized the corps of cadres, consolidated organization at all levels, and manifested a strong sense of responsibility and discipline.

Between now and the end of the year, Hoang Lien Son will concentrate on doing a good job of carrying out a number of major tasks: continuing to intensively cultivate 10,000 hectares of high-yield, high-output 10th month rice; planting more than 10,000 hectares of corn; essentially completing the assignment of land and forest land to collectives and cooperative family member families; promoting afforestation and the exploitation of forestry products; rectifying and reorganizing the commercial, grain, and foreign trade systems; strengthening socialist commerce; struggling to master the market; fully implementing the regulations regarding the turning over of products, making financial and cash payments, and fulfilling obligations toward the central echelon; and stepping up the consolidation of border villages and the key villages.

In order to victoriously implement the urgent action program that has been set forth, the provincial party committee is guiding a number of key sectors and Van Chan and Bat Xat districts in order to gain experience and improve its guidance of the struggle between the two paths and the struggle against the enemy's many-sided war of destruction, promote the victorious fulfillment of the 1983 state plan, and create conditions for fulfilling plans in future years.

Vinh Phu Province recently held a meeting to review the urgent problems in the ideological and organizational tasks and set forth the struggle direction for ensuring the victorious fulfillment of the economic-social missions.

Fully understanding the resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the provincial party committee noted the results that had been attained since the Fifth Party Congress and conducted self-criticism and criticism with regard to deficiencies and weaknesses in the ideological and organizational tasks, which are creating obstacles for the fulfillment of the immediate missions.

Grain production has not developed uniformly and the people's living conditions have not been solidly ensured. Many places have regarded lightly the production of subsidiary food crops, especially sweet potatoes and white potatoes. The intensive cultivation of the various grain crops has not been promoted. Rice varieties have not been selected carefully. Small water conservancy projects and the improvement of fields have been regarded lightly. There is a serious shortage of draft power in the lowlands.

In many cooperatives the production relations have not been consolidated, the cooperatives and production units have neglected many tasks which are their collective responsibility. Land and the other means of production have not been tightly managed.

In industry, many factories have not yet utilized 50 percent of the capacity of equipment and machinery, and the quality norms have continued to decline. A rather large number of enterprises have arbitrarily distributed products, regard their responsibility and discipline lightly, and have not turned over sufficient products to the state. Some cadres and party members have become rich through corruption and have built houses and bought furniture with their illegal incomes.

On the ideological and cultural-social fronts, some cadres still have vague understanding of the struggle between the two paths, which is tied in with the struggle between ourselves and the enemy. That has given rise to vacillation and to a lack of confidence. Some cadres, party members, and youths are corrupt with regard to their morality and way of life. They are lazy toward labor, work halfheartedly and carelessly, steal, engage in blackmarketing, engage in illegal livehithoods, chase after money, live extravagant, debauched lives, etc.

The Vinh Phu provincial party committee has stressed above all strengthening the political education-iedological work, raising socialist consciousness and awareness, and building the new socialist man. In economic and cultural construction, the localities have manifested a spirit of self-reliance, opposed overdependence, and aplied the viewpoint of the state and the people working together. Vinh Phu is continuing a campaign to build a new, pure, wholesome way of life in the municipalities and cities, is concentratating on building a disciplined, orderly, civilized way of life, and is criticizing the dissolute way of life and the pursuit of money. In the rural areas, it is opposing bad marriage and funeral customs and superstition.

In addition to developing agricultural production it is gradually developing the hill-forest economy and is stressing the consolidation of production relations in the rural areas. The basic-level party organizations are correcting the lax management of production means, the management of production and commerce by the sectors, and circulation and distribution, in order to increase accumulation and build material-technical bases for the cooperatives.

In industry, it is stressing the formation of economic alliances, reorganizing production planning, and taking steps to overcome negative phenomena in the production and supplying of materials, reducing material expenses, lowering production costs, and having the enterprises end the arbitrary distribution of products and fulfill norms regarding the delivery of products to the state.

The basic-level party organizations are rectifying their activities, improving the quality of the activities of the party committee echelons and party chapters, and drafting and observing work rules. They are enforcing strict discipline and resolutely expelling from the party members who are not fully qualified.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DONG THAP, PHU KHANH HOLD CONFERENCES ON FOURTH PLENUM RESOLUTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Sep 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Fully Understand the Resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the VCP Central Committee: Dong Thap and Phu Khanh Develop Good Points, Correct Deficiencies, Promote Transformation of Agriculture and Industry, Develop Production, Stabilize People's Living Conditions"]

[Text] The party committee of Dong Thap Province recently organized a plenary conference attended by key cadres of the sections, sectors, precincts, districts, and cities to study the resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, engage in self-criticism and criticism, and set forth an action program for the coming period.

The conference set aside much time for reviewing awareness on the part of the party committee echelons, cadres, and party members of the Party's line regarding the struggle between the two paths -- socialism and capitalism -- and for reviewing the accomplishments and deficiencies in the transformation of agriculture, industry, and commerce, in developing production, in advancing agriculture a step closer to large-scale socialist production, etc. The action program of the party organization for the coming period will concentrate on promoting the transformation of agriculture, accompanied by the transformation of industry and commerce, and on arranging rational crop and livestock structures in order to exploit well the economic potential of the Dong Thap Muoi region. In the immediate future, it will concentrate on the intensive cultivation of rice, the development of subsidiary good crops and industrial crops, the creation of areas specializing in the cultivation of export crops, the expansion of animal husbandry, the exploitation of shrimp for export, etc. All-out attention will be paid to establishing order on the distribution-circulation front, concentrating on doing a good job of transforming private industry and commerce, strengthening market management, doing a good job of enforcing the agricultural tax and industrial-commercial tax laws, doing a good job of state purchasing, controlling the sources of goods, and ensuring the supplying of rationed goods to cadres, workers, civil servants, and members of the armed forces.

The party committee of Phu Khanh Province held a conference of key section, sector, district, city, and municipal cadres to study, and discuss measures for implementing, the resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the Party Central Committee.

During the recent period Phu Khach has made all-out efforts in building new production relations, perfecting the contracting out of production in agriculture, creating a number of high-yield rice areas, and rapidly increasing the rice output. For many years it has surpassed the norm regarding the mobilization of grain for the state. Progress has been made in the production of consumer goods and export goods. The aquatic products and maritime products trades have been maintained and developed. The socialist commercial network has gained control of the principal products and contributed to meeting part of the consumer needs of the cadres, workers, and civil servants. However, Phu Khanh has not yet fully utilized its potential regarding labor, land, and trades in agriculture. The creation of specialized, high-yield rice areas has been carried out slowly. The province has not yet brought into play its strengths with regard to forestry and aquatic products; it emphasizes exploitation and regards cultivation lightly. Investment in industrial construction is still weak and export goods have not been expanded. It has not mastered distribution-circulation and market management. The transformation of industry and commerce has been neglected and small merchants have developed rapidly. The new production relations have not been consolidated. On the cultural-ideological front the reactionary, decadent cultural vestiges have not been completely eliminated, and there are still instances of a lack of vigilance toward the enemy's sabotage schemes. Rightism and the lack of democratic centralism are still widespread.

The conference discussed urgent measures to overcome those deficiencies and create a true transformation in production and the organization of people's lives.

Phu Khanh is continuing to promote intensive cultivation, increasing the number of growing seasons, redistributing labor, expanding the cultivated area, forming areas specializing in the growing of industrial crops and export crops, limiting and eventually ending the destruction of forests, and gradually spreading ground cover on denuded hillsides and in sandy areas along the coast. It is replanning its industrial production and strengthening economic alliances with other provinces in order to create additional sources of materials, raw materials, and technical facilities.

The province will concentrate on consolidating distribution and circulation in order to control most of the commodity products and help the production bases operate more effectively. The province's commercial sector completely controls the wholesale trade and controls 40 to 50 percent of the retail trade. It is endeavoring to master the market, especially with regard to foodstuffs.

The provincial party committee set forth a number of specific measures to strengthen the struggle on the cultural-ideological front, increase vigilance toward the enemy's many-sided war of destruction, and strengthen and consolidate the party organization.

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CSO: 4209/38

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HA SON BINH CONFERENCE STUDIES FOURTH PLENUM RESOLUTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Sep 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Fully Understand the Resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the VCP Central Committee: Ha Son Binh Carries Out Strict Self-Criticism and Criticism, Strengthens Guidance of Resolution Implementation"]

[Text] Ha Son Binh Province recently held a conference of key cadres of the sections, sectors, districts, and cities, and of the central-level installations in the province, to study, and discuss measures for organizing the implementation of, the resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the VCP Central Committee.

During the recent period, Ha Son Binh began to gain good experience in leading intensive cultivation, increasing rice yields and grain output, exploiting local raw materials to produce consumer goods and export goods, mobilizing the transportation, materials, and electricity sectors to serve agricultural production, mobilizing grain for the state, creating sources of export goods, supplying rational goods to the cadres, workers, and civil servants, serving the construction of the Hoa Binh hydroelectricity project, etc.

The Ha Son Binh Provincial Party Committee strictly reviewed the relaxation of management in distribution and circulation and in agricultural and industrial production, which has led to many weaknesses. The state does not control money and goods. The state-operated installations do not turn over sufficient quantities of products to the state. Many state economic units, including state farms, state forests, stations, and farms operate ineffectively, a situation that has been allowed to exist for 10 years. A number of mountain-region cooperatives have not done a good job of managing land and forests. In the party and the state organs in the province, labor discipline and consciousness of carrying out the regulations and policies are not yet strict. Some cadres are reluctant to go to the basic level or to the mountain region and are lazy toward study. Many people are careless and irresponsible in their work. A considerable number of party members are selfish and self-seeking, and concern themselves with personal profit. The planning and training of the crops of cadres have been carried out slowly. Many sectors in the province have not yet drafted good regulations and have not correctly defined the function and responsibility of each person. Bureaucratism, red tape, and arrogance are still widespread.

After the conference of key cadres, Ha Son Binh guided all basic-level party organizations, state organs, and mass organizations in studying and understanding the resolution of the Party Central Committee, and especially in fully understanding the viewpoints and lines of the party regarding the struggle between the two paths and the struggle between ourselves and the enemy, and in increasing consciousness of their responsibility of carrying out the stands and policies of the party and state, maintaining revolutionary virtue, and building a pure, wholesome way of life.

They are responsible for carrying out strict self-criticism and criticism in the party, using the opinions of the masses to judge cadres and party members, reviewing the ranks of party members, promptly dealing with violations of party discipline and state laws, and carrying out a rational division of labor so that each party member can play an exemplary vanguard role.

They must resolutely correct mistakes regarding ideological awareness and improve the organization of implementation. They must do a better job of intensive cultivation and increasing rice yields, develop subsidiary food crops, urgently decentralize management to the districts, promote the growing of export crops, do a better job of planting trees and protecting forests, and consolidate the state farms and state forests. They must continue to promote the production of food crops, animal husbandry, and forestry, and gradually build an agricultural-forestry-industrial structure. They must positively exploit the existing sources of raw materials in order to develop industrial and handicraft production, and combine handicrafts and the processing industry in each agricultural cooperative and in the sphere of the district.

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CSO: 4209/38

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LANG SON HOLDS CONFERENCE ON RESOLUTION OF 4TH PARTY PLENUM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Sep 83 p 1

[Article: "Thoroughly Understanding the Resolution of the 4th Party Plenum: Lang Son Province Takes Steps To Overcome Lax Management, Develop Production, Restore Order on the Distribution-Circulation Front and Maintain Border Security"]

[Text] The Lang Son Provincial Party Committee recently held a conference of key cadres of the districts, cities and sectors within the province to study and gain a thorough understanding of the resolution of the 4th Party Plenum.

In keeping with the resolution of the 5th Party Congress and the resolutions of the Party Central Committee, the party organization and people of the various ethnic minorities in Lang Son have resolutely resisted the multifaceted war of sabotage being waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists, firmly maintained political security and social order and safety, built their combat forces and maintained their readiness to thwart each act of encroachment by the enemy and maintain the security of the fatherland's sacred border.

In production and economic construction, the province has recorded new achievements, especially in agricultural production. In 1982, the province recorded its highest total grain output ever; during the 1983 5th month-spring season, it exceeded its planned quota by 8 percent; and a number of high yield cooperatives, such as the Van Thu Cooperative in Binh Gia District, the Hai Yen and De Tham Cooperatives in Trang Dinh District, the Yen Khoai and Na Pan Cooperatives in Loc Binh District and so forth, emerged, thereby opening the prospect of recording yields of 8 to 10 tons of paddy per hectare per year. New changes have started to take place in the forestry sector: the assignment of land and forests to cooperatives and cooperative members to manage has yielded practical returns and the destruction of forests has declined.

Distribution and circulation have helped to stimulate the development of production, insure a full supply of rationed goods and reduce the difficulties encountered in the daily lives of the cadres, manual workers, civil servants, armed forces and people of the province.

In the spirit of serious criticism and self-criticism, the party organization expressed awareness of the fact that many shortcomings and weaknesses still exist, the most evident ones being the thinking of being satisfied with one's achievements, not making further progress and the lack of a strong desire to endeavor to move forward; many cadres and party members still have only a vague idea of what is involved in the struggle between socialism and capitalism and do not fully see the dangerous nature of the multifaceted war of sabotage being waged by the Chinese reactionaries. On the distribution-circulation front, changes have occurred slowly; management is lax; and a large percentage of some important products of the locality, such as tobacco, anise flowers, anise seed oil and so forth is being sold on the free market.

In order to correct these shortcomings and weaknesses, Lang Son will continue to organize the study of the resolution at all installations; accelerate the implementation of the program of action to resolve the grain problem by means of intensive cultivation and multicropping; broaden the economic alliance with the central level and the other localities; develop and properly manage the production of industrial crops of high value, such as tobacco and anise flowers; develop the raising of buffalo and cattle; and adopt a suitable policy concerning the cultivation and processing of subsidiary food crops, primarily cassava and corn. Together with building the border defense line and resisting the multifaceted war of sabotage of the enemy, the province will focus its efforts on strengthening and building the socialist production relations within agriculture in a manner closely linked to the use of final product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers and the development of 8-10 ton villages and districts. It will accelerate the development of industrial crop production, especially the production of tobacco and anise; in the next few years, it will increase the amount of area under the cultivation of tobacco by 7,000 to 8,000 hectares and the amount of area under the cultivation of anise by 8,000 to 10,000 hectares. The small-scale hydro-electric power network and water conservancy projects will be developed to support intensive cultivation and multicropping.

The province will bring about new changes in distribution and circulation; state-operated commerce will move forward to control the market and concentrate goods, especially tobacco and anise flowers, in the hands of the state.

To achieve the objectives set forth above, the basic organizations of the party will intensify their educational effort, reorganize their activities, improve the quality of party members and resolutely expel from the party those persons who are unqualified and those who degenerate or become deviant.

A strong emulation movement will be launched among the masses to study the examples of the advanced units, especially those agricultural cooperatives that are models of high yields, thereby bringing about new changes in production and the life of society.

7809

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL CALLS FOR IMPROVED SERVICE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Sep 83 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Expand Socialist Service Activities"]

[Text] In the daily life of our people, especially in the municipalities, cities, and industrial zones, the needs for services are becoming increasingly greater and varied. The results of investigations in a number of cities show that expenditures for services account for between 20 and 40 percent of the monthly incomes of many families. But at present the socialist service network, including both the state and the collective sectors, is still very thin, is organized in a patchwork manner, and operates weakly.

The socialist service network in the commercial sphere accounts for only 5 to 7 percent of the total. The marketing cooperatives which perform services amount to only a little more than 10 percent of the total number of marketing cooperatives in the cities. Many provinces do not yet have specialized service corporations, but only miscellaneous stores, most of which operate in an unorganized manner, within a commercial corporation of a certain sector. Some places have set up a few state stores to tailor clothes, cut hair, or repair bicycles and electric appliances, but they are scattered about and often are unprofitable. The quality of service is very low but prices are unreasonably high. Their service attitude is sluggish, arrogant, and uncultured. Sometimes, to have a shirt or pair of pants tailored the people must make three or four trips and wait months, but the article of clothing is not attractive and after it is brought home the buttons fall off and the thread unravels. That is not to mention the repair of such items as radios, television sets, electric fans, refrigerators, watches, bicycles, motorbicycles, etc., which is even more troublesome. The repair techniques are deficient and sometimes good parts are replaced with bad ones. With such a weak and deficient service network, socialist commerce cannot master the market, and cannot participate in stabilizing prices and do a good job of serving the people's lives. Meanwhile, private services have been left to develop rapidly, take over the sidewalks and streets, and arbitrarily increase prices many-fold, which creates many additional difficulties in the lives of the working people, especially wage earners.

One of the principal reasons for the above situation is incorrect understanding and viewpoints about socialist services and the struggle to master the market, one of the newest spheres in the national economy, which directly affects the lives of the people. In that sphere there takes place daily a fierce struggle

between the socialist and nonsocialist economic forces, and in that sphere the enemy are concentrating their sabotage.

The good organization of the service activities is an objective requirement of life. The more the material and spiritual lives develop the more the need for services increases. Services are both economic-social activities and manifestations of social civilization. Under the present circumstances, services play an even more important role in contributing to reducing the tenseness between the supply of and demand for goods and reducing the expenditures and improving the living conditions of the people, and is contributing to the struggle to transform the market, stabilize prices, and create additional jobs for workers, especially in the cities and industrial zones. Not mentioning the needs for tailoring services, the millions of bicycles, motorbicycles, sewing machines, refrigerators, television sets, and watches, and the very large number of other types of equipment and facilities essential to each family, require a large amount of maintenance and repair. The working people also need other services, such as the rental of clothing, plates and dishes, and travel facilities, hiring people to cook, iron, shop, pick up goods and train tickets, babysit, watch houses, repair furniture and houses, etc. If the socialist service network meets those needs correctly and promptly at reasonable prices, it will not only contribute to improving the people's lives and increasing labor productivity, but will also restore the utilization value and prolong the lives of products, and save a very large quantity of social property.

In order to overcome the neglect of services and expand the service activities, the most important matter is that the socialist commercial sector must have correct awareness of the importance of that work and of its responsibility. There is no shortage of labor to do that work. The socialist commercial sector has a rather large work force, but its labor productivity is not high.

The problem is to be determined to overcome all difficulties in order to have specific organization and practical activities. In the immediate future, it is necessary to expand the daily life and repair services of state commerce and cooperatives; to organize, manage, and utilize well the private service network; and to overcome the situation of excessive increases in service prices and inconvenience to customers. The socialist service units must strive to improve the quality of service, have fair prices, do business in a civilized manner, change the commercial mode, and rationally utilize, and provide suitable material incentives for, skilled workers and personnel. On the basis of ensuring the leadership and management role of the state, it is necessary to organize and guide the private service trades in the right direction and in correct accordance with the policies and laws of the state, in order to ensure courtesy and social order.

State commercial services must rapidly advance to assuming responsibility for most of the service trades which have high, complicated technical requirements in the municipalities, cities, industrial zones, and transportation centers. In addition, there must be an installation to sell parts and tools to cooperatives, private service installations, and people in the cities. If that is to be accomplished, in addition to expanding investment, strengthening the building of material-technical bases, and reorganizing the service sectors,

the localities and the relevant central sectors must, when drafting plans, reserve part of their materials and goods for service activities.

In the large cities greatly in need of all types of services, it is necessary to set up specialized service corporations for the city as a whole or in each precinct. Each corporation must specialize in certain tasks. We must put an end to the present situation of dispersion and fragmentation. In the cities, in which there is not a great need for all kinds of services, it is possible to set up a corporation dealing in many kinds of services, which has a division of labor and cooperates closely with the cooperative service organizations to form a vast socialist service network. Socialist commerce is responsible for ensuring the living standards of workers and for supplying all nine rationed goods. But it should not concentrate only on those aspects and forget to do a good job of organizing the other service activities.

Matters of important significance to the service work are continually improving the quality of service and building a civilized service attitude. In order to do so, it is necessary to pay attention to training skilled workers and personnel, create a rational labor-technical structure, change the mode of service with regard to business hours, meet the needs of the customers, ensure convenience, and not create troublesome procedures. It is necessary to rationally adjust the service prices, on the basis of reducing expenses, in order to accumulate capital in correct accordance with policies and ensure rational incomes for workers.

In the south, it is necessary to promote the socialist transformation of the catering service, technical service, and other service sectors. Socialist commerce must endeavor to account for the largest part of the social market, in order to provide the people with catering services, ensure sanitation and reasonable prices, and rectify and improve the quality of service in the collective messhalls, the hotels, and the inns.

Wherever there is production, construction, or a residential area there must be service activities. Socialist service must become activity sectors that are truly tied in with the daily lives of the people and go all-out to serve the people.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HCM CITY UPS TAXES, SOUTHERN PROVINCES REORGANIZE RUBBER INDUSTRY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Sep 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Ho Chi Minh City: In August, Number of People Paying Industrial-Commercial Taxes Increases 10 Percent Over July; Southern Provinces Reorganize Rubber Industry Sector"]

[Text] The tax sector of Ho Chi Minh City is stepping up its inspection and control of individual merchants and raising the level of industrial-commercial tax collections. In August, the number of merchants paying industrial-commercial taxes increased 10 percent over July and the total tax collection for the city as a whole increased five-fold over the same period last year.

The city has essentially completed the "five managements" work regarding the big commercial and restaurant merchants and has begun to shift over to the medium-scale merchants and restaurant operators, and the large producers. Of 2,512 large merchants who have carried out the "five managements," nearly 2,000 have signed forms accepting new income and tax levels which are closer to the estimates of the work teams and four to five times higher than the previous levels. Some 1,412 merchants in that category paid taxes according to the new schedule. Of that number, 1,078 paid their taxes in full and 1,068 opened bank accounts. With regard to the individual merchants who have not yet carried out the "five managements," the city has collected taxes at levels 100 to 300 percent greater than the amounts collected at the beginning of the year.

The rubber industry sector in the southern provinces is rapidly restoring order in the organization of production, in order to economize on raw materials supplied to industry and market high-quality products.

Nearly all of the state enterprises in the south are fully equipped with specialized machinery capable of pressing 9,000 tons of rubber and producing 50 products, including 10 kinds of production means. Those products are produced according to sector and local standards. The small industry-handicraft sector has not been uniformly equipped and its equipment is not yet stable, so there is much waste of raw materials and product quality is poor. Of 467 installations, only 62 have complete production lines. Practically all of the tire production installations are only equipped with vulcanization machinery, the final link of the production line, and completely lack rolling and heat-treatment equipment. The small industry-handicrafts sector is dependent on 93 contracting-out installations. Every year it produces 30 different products, including such consumer goods as crepe sandals, shoe heels, gloves, ping-pong paddles, toys, etc. The commercial mode of the installations is rather complicated: contracted-out products account for 24 percent: the products the

installations produce by obtaining their own raw materials and sell at negotiated prices account for 40 percent; and the "self-production, self-consumption" mode accounts for 36 percent. The instability of equipment and the commercial mode has led to poor products and the depletion of raw materials is great. In the first part of 1982, 170,000 bicycle tires were melted, stretched, or stuck together, which caused the waste of 85 tons of rubber, 34 tons of fiber, 48.6 tons of chemicals, and 340,000 kilowatts of electricity. The measurements and standards organ of Ho Chi Minh City carried out unscheduled inspections of a number of installations and evaluated more than 60 percent of the samples as not meeting quality standards.

Reorganizing the rubber sector in the southern provinces, the Rubber Industry Corporation of the Chemicals General Corporation, on the basis of inspections and classifications, organized the installations into 10 product groups. All production forces of the rubber industry in Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces with production capabilities were grouped into product groups: automobile tires and innertubes; tire recapping; bicycle and motorbicycle tires and innertubes; conveyor belts; drive belts; technical rubber; machinery parts made of rubber, such as the various kinds of rubber hoses; shoes and sandals, etc. With those product groups, the sector has conditions for drafting plans, selecting the best mode of production, and carrying out a division of production and the decentralization of management. The reorganization of production creates conditions for unifying technical management in order to improve product quality. By means of unified management the small industry-handicrafts sector can guide the redesigning of products, save 600 tons of raw materials, and have conditions for supplying materials to the state production bases.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HAU GIANG SEEKS TO CONTROL GOODS DISTRIBUTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Kien Phuoc: "On the Distribution-Circulation Front: Hau Giang Controls Goods and Their Distribution"]

[Text] After Ho Chi Minh City, Hau Giang Province is the largest commercial and consumer center in the Mekong Delta region. Prior to the liberation, the U.S.-puppet gang, carrying out the policy of using war to nourish war, transformed that highly populated area of Military Region 4 into a large rear-services base. Hau Giang was known as the capital of the western Nam Bo region, but except for agricultural production (a wet rice monoculture), it had only an industrial structure consisting of small industry and handicrafts. Its trades were not well developed and its production was predominately small-scale. During several years of peace Hau Giang, carrying out the policy of the Central Committee, has, along with the entire south, carried out the transformation of private industry and commerce. It has essentially eliminated the comprador bourgeois class. Nearly all of the industrial bourgeoisie, and especially the commercial bourgeoisie, have been transformed, and the monopolistic commercial structure they had built up over a long period of time was destroyed.

In addition, Hau Giang has gone all-out to build a system of state and joint public-private installations, enterprises, cooperatives, and productive cooperative teams in industry, and has rapidly organized a socialist commercial network consisting of state commerce and marketing cooperatives. The sectors of the distribution-circulation bloc have also added capable cadres. However, as of 1980, because the production relations in the rural areas had not yet been transformed the ties between peasants and the commercial bourgeois class, via itinerant merchants, gang leaders, granary owners, and middlemen, were still rather tight. The socialist commercial network was still thin and weak, so the results achieved in mobilizing agricultural products and foodstuffs in the hands of the state were insufficient compared to the province's production. The organized market, which accounted for more than 80 percent of the total market, endeavored to win dominance and cause trouble.

During those years state commerce revealed a rather large number of weaknesses. Especially, it only fulfilled its function of purchasing obligatory amounts of goods reluctantly and ensured the supplying of goods to the state organs, and did not expand commercial operations on the market or energetically cope with the free market, so its service to production and life was still very limited.

Since 1980 Hau Giang has made many all-out efforts to strengthen the socialist commercial and market management forces, control increasingly larger quantities of goods, begun to make progress in stabilizing the living conditions of the cadres, servicemen, and people, gradually done a better job of serving production and, along with the financial organ, endeavored to balance income and expenditures and contribute to the central level increasingly larger quantities of agricultural products and foodstuffs. The economic ties between Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces in that region have increasingly developed. The results of mobilizing products, especially foodstuffs, have improved every year. The ratios of rice and hogs mobilized by the state account for about 70 percent of the total output (only with regard to local industrial products, because of low production capacity, is the ratio of goods mobilized and circulated still low). In 1979, Hau Giang mobilized 102,600 tons of paddy and in 1982 it mobilized 270,000 tons. During last year's 10th month season and this year's winter-spring season the province mobilized more than 260,000 tons, and it is endeavoring to mobilize 350,000 tons on grain by the end of this year. The quantity of live pork mobilized has also increased rapidly. During 1981 and 1982 the province fulfilled the state norms, provided meat for the people, cadres, and troops in the province and for Military Region 9, and contributed rather importantly to aiding Ho Chi Minh City. During the first 6 months of this year Hau Giang mobilized 7,320 tons of fresh pork, 97 percent of the annual plan norm; 9,600 tons of sugarcane, 74 percent of the plan norm; and 39,340 tons of salt, 57 percent of the 1983 annual plan norm. The maritime products sector fulfilled its annual plan norms regarding frozen shrimp for export, etc. During the first 2 years of the five-year plan and the first 6 months of this year high levels were attained in delivering rice, fresh pork, and cane sugar to the central echelon.

Why has the distribution-circulation sector in Hau Giang been able to achieve such great accomplishments?

First of all, a new price system emerged following Resolution No 26 of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, which ensured the recovery of production costs so that the producers (in Hau Giang, essentially laboring peasants) could earn a profit of 40 to 50 percent and was essentially appropriate to the actual production situation and the aspirations of the peasants, so it mobilized a production emulation movement. They accepted the mode of selling products at negotiated prices after fulfilling their obligations of paying their taxes in full and repaying debts in accordance with two-way contracts. At the beginning of the 1983 grain year, because of relatively appropriate prices Hau Giang mobilized the greatest quantity of grain every during the 10th month and winter-spring seasons.

Second, there was a basic transformation in the circulation-distribution sector with regard to the way of doing business. The supply-as-needed administrative method was eliminated and there was a changeover to socialist commerce, i.e. knowing how to buy, how to sell, and how to struggle against the unorganized market. The province positively applied the mode of purchasing in accordance with two-way economic contracts between the state and the peasants, at stabilized prices.

Third, the province rapidly expanded and improved the quality of the state commercial sector and the socialist collective sector, including the state purchasing system, retail sales, catering, and services, with the slogan of controlling most of the wholesale trade and the retail trade and advancing to mastering the market and doing a good job of serving the lives of the people and production. That positive transformation was manifested in a number of important respects. The total circulation of goods increased rapidly, and the province fulfilled its obligations toward the central echelon, promptly served the armed forces, and met relatively rapidly the needs of serving production and life. In Can Tho City the state and collective commercial sectors gained control of more than 90 percent of the wholesale trade in the essential products: meat, fish, and fresh produce. The effectiveness of service and commerce steadily increased and the number of instances of goods and materials being sneaked out to the free market greatly declined. The profits submitted to the state increased as incomes rose and were an important source of income for the provincial and district budgets. Sales during the first 6 months of the year surpassed the annual norm by 14 percent.

Hau Giang, an industrial province, has great advantages for ensuring the supplying of the nine rationed products to cadres and workers. Such principal products as rice, meat, fish, fish sauce, and sugar are produced locally, while most of the cloth, MSG, soap, and cooking fuel are provided by the central echelon. Hau Giang selected a method of distribution that was relatively convenient for the purchasers: with regard to goods available from both the state and the free market at similar prices, money was distributed; but with regard to goods which were scarce on the free market, there was distribution in kind. (At present, difficulties are being encountered in supplying cooking fuel. Kerosene, greatly in demand by the peasants for illumination at harvest time and for family use is still in short supply).

But in comparison to the requirements of serving production and the lives of the people, and in comparison to the great existing and potential capabilities of an agricultural province, Hau Giang's advances on the distribution-circulation front are not yet corresponding and there are still a number of weaknesses:

The transformation of private capitalist industry and commerce, especially the transformation of the commercial bourgeoisie and their commercial structure have not been closely tied in with the transformation of the production relations in the rural areas. Therefore, although agricultural production has developed every year itinerant merchants are still used in distribution and circulation. Those gang leaders and itinerant merchants take advantage of loopholes in our management and seek to profit from two sources (the state and the peasants). Sometimes goods do not reach the hands of legitimate consumers in order to expand reproduction, but are skipped out to the free market, which causes prices to rise sharply and creates chaos on the market.

The state commercial forces and the marketing cooperatives, especially in the rural areas, are still too thin and do not yet operate uniformly. During the past several years, although the commercial sector has made all-out efforts to extend its system from the provinces to the districts and the village marketing

cooperatives, and although in fact there have appeared many good models, the organized market accounts for only about 30 percent of the social market. The number of private merchants has increased rapidly, to the extent that it is greater than before the liberation (40,000), while the entire socialist commercial system has only 6,000 cadres and employees. Therefore, private merchants still control most of the manufactured consumer goods and handicrafts, a considerable number of agricultural, forestry, and maritime products, and a large number of services and restaurants.

At present, the problem of circulating goods from the provincial level down to the district level has been resolved well, but many difficulties are still being encountered in circulating goods from the district level down to the village and hamlet levels. The marketing cooperatives in the rural areas, which assist state commerce, are still weak and thin, their management is lax, and they owe the people tens of millions of dong.

The principal sources of goods for distribution-circulation activities in Hau Giang are goods supplied by the state according to contract, goods obtained by cooperative alliances with other provinces, especially Ho Chi Minh City, and from export-import sources. During the recent period, such sources of goods should have been concentrated so that they could be justly distributed, but they are still dispersed among the sectors and districts because of partialistic, local interests.

In order to do a good job of serving production and the lives of the people, and the struggle to transform the market and strengthen the socialist economy, the distribution-circulation sector of Hau Giang Province has taken many steps to overcome weaknesses and advance to achieving even greater accomplishments in order to be worthy of the 2-year period (1981-1982) in which it was awarded the circulating flag of the Council of Ministers.

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CSO: 4209/41

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL ON GRAIN MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Sep 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Discipline in Grain Management"]

[Text] For 3 consecutive years we have had bumper crops in agricultural production and the grain mobilization work has reached great achievements which are very encouraging: in 1982 the grain mobilization level increased by 500,000 tons as compared to 1981; in 1983, counting only up to the beginning of August, the mobilization level has already increased by 120,000 tons as compared to 1982. On the basis of expanded production bases and through fine mobilization, we have come to take care of our minimal grain requirements for the whole country.

Besides the success of the procurement work, the work of grain management has also seen progress but it is still one of the urgent problems that needs to be solved in order to contribute to the reestablishment of a new socialist order on the distribution and circulation front. Cases of loose management, of slighting the storage work, of wrong application in the grain regime are still found on a relatively widespread scale, which causes losses in the sources of grain, impacting in no small measure on consumption. The proportion of grain damaged or lost in the transportation and stevedoring links in the first 6 months of this year is higher than in the last 6 months of 1982. The paddy, alone, with transportation organized by the Southern General Grain Corporation from the Mekong Delta provinces to the general warehouses, registers a loss of 2.5 percent every year, or the equivalent of the procurement level of a whole district. Regarding consumption, the management in many localities is also not tight, resulting in the misuse by the grain regime. In some places the pilfering of state grain is considered a way to improve upon the living conditions of one's unit. Recently, by reviewing the situation in 62 enterprises, organs and work sites in one city, we have been able to recover nearly 1,000 tons of grain, in one case we recovered nearly 30 tons from 1 unit. The grain in storage is not carefully managed and maintained; each time that it is stored or moved out of storage, or packed or transferred from bag to bag, an opportunity is provided for bad elements to take advantage of the situation and steal it. At a time when every locality, every sector, from the center down to the grassroot level, are doing their best to solve the grain question through internal production and procurement, stealing and losses of grain must be severely condemned, stopped in time and they must be appropriately punished.

Grain measurement is closely linked with the activities of various sectors that have to do with the transportation of grain from the procurement link to packing, transportation, storage, processing and such links as distribution and consumption. With the amount we have mobilized, if we have good management and use the grain in accordance with the correct criteria and economize as much as we can, we can reduce the tensions in this regard, realize a balanced distribution, and contribute toward boosting production and the grain business.

In the case of the grain sector, grain management is an overriding concern. Together with the struggle to reduce to the minimum level of damage and loss, we must have ways to insure that the grain is used in the most profitable manner regarding the economy and the people's living conditions. In the immediate future, the grain sector should actively coordinate with the transportation and communication sector to have good grain management in the transportation link; it should proceed to study and calculate carefully the quality of each type of transport, each itinerary, each container and storage form, and on this basis build the system of norms appropriate for grain management. The content of this grain management must be linked to the responsibility of each person, who would be rewarded if the losses are below the allowable level and who would have to repay indemnities if they overshoot the norms. We must determinedly not let situations happen which call for whitewashing everybody, or for unclear responsibilities, which can be thrown back and forth, or situations where it is possible to evade responsibility when the lost grain, belonging to the state, is the result of error of oneself or one's unit. The owner of the transport means must be totally responsible once the grain has put on the truck or boat. The stevedoring workers and warehouse keepers must be responsible for grain management and watch out for the grain during the time at work. We must end, once and for all, the situation where the grain is weighed and counted in a perfunctory manner and where the records and bills of lading are not in accordance with the amount of grain which has come in or gone out.

The distribution must be closely linked to inspection and regular readjustment of eliminating the criteria for receiving grain in regard to each category of labor so as to discover in time violations such as the misdeclaration of the number of people or the confusion of issues so that state-provided grain can build a black market fund. We must be resolute in eliminating the criteria of anyone caught misusing the grain regime. On the other hand, the grain sector must fight against the irresponsible work style of considering that one does not have any more responsibility once the distribution has been taken care of, not caring to know whether the grain has been well used or misused. We must improve one more step, the work of selling grain, keep close touch of the amount of grain sold each day, eliminate the phenomena of the authorities misusing the grain, overselling to friends and relatives, hooking up with speculators to misappropriate coupon books or smuggling grain out into the free market. We must inspect on a regular basis the grain consumption units, deal in a resolute manner with those localities that persist in irregularly recruiting personnel, with those who exaggerate the physical exertion aspects of their professions, or those units which have been supplied with grain on a "two-way" contract but fail to hand over to the state their end of the contract.

The correct management and distribution of grain, when done fairly, constitute important levers in boosting the social labor productivity. Each locality, each unit has the responsibility of doing this task well. No matter where there is production, distribution and use of grain, there must be good grain management, the correct use of grain in accordance with its goals and targets, and maximal economizing.

1751

CSO: 4209/8

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HO CHI MINH CITY INSPECTS GRAIN DISTRIBUTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Sep 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Ho Chi Minh City Inspects Grain Distribution and Consumption"]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City recently carried out an inspection of grain distribution and consumption in the precincts and districts.

In the course of the inspection of 146 collective economic units out of a total of 1,028 units in the city, the guidance section confiscated 41 tons of grain and 163,000 dong that had been used contrary to regulations and policies.

The governmental administration and the grain organ reviewed a number of categories and reduced rationed supplies by 993.4 tons per month (valued at 10 million dong), brought violators to trial, and confiscated 285.4 tons of grain and 295,357 dong. The Council decided to stop issuing grain to 96,000 people, and more than 2,770 organs and enterprises submitted to the Municipal People's Council and the grain sector audits of their grain accounts.

5616

CS0: 4209/38

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CONSIGNMENT STORES OPEN FOR HANDICRAFT PRODUCTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Trung: "Consignment Stores--A New Form of Business"]

[Text] The small industry and handicraft sector of Ho Chi Minh City consists of nearly 180,000 workers at more than 200 cooperatives, more than 2,000 production teams and many private production installations that regularly produce thousands of different products to support everyday life and production. The majority of these products are concentrated within state-operated commerce and cooperative commerce. However, there are still some products which state-operated commerce and cooperative commerce do not procure or do not procure all that are produced. These are new products for which contracts have not been signed or products produced by installations outside contracts using their own raw materials and supplies. The majority are products that do not meet the procurement requirements of socialist commerce. Sometimes, the quality of these products is high but so are their production costs. There are also times when, because the output of products is too small, it is not worth the effort to include them in contracts or product lists, as is the case with subsidiary production carried out at the homes of cadres and manual workers. Lacking markets, these products usually fall into the hands of private merchants and are put on sale at outdoor markets, thereby adversely affecting market management.

In late 1979, in view of this situation, Ho Chi Minh City decided to open consignment stores of the small industry and handicraft sector in all precincts and districts. The first store to be opened, the 1st Precinct Consignment Store, went into operation in late 1979. In the more than 3 years that it has been in operation, the store's business has constantly grown despite some initial difficulties caused by a lack of experience. Unlike state-operated commerce and cooperative commerce, the stores do not "buy at wholesale, sell at retail," rather, they only deal in products that are not procured by socialist commerce or are left over following procurements by socialist commerce; in addition, they only deal in products produced within the small industry and handicraft sector. The 1st Precinct Federation of Artisan and Handicraft Cooperatives has issued notices, explained to installations why they should consign their goods for sale and encourage them to do so. The store management committee has worked closely with

installations within and outside the precinct to gradually open many sources of a wide variety of goods. In 1980, only 100 installations consigned 1,000 different types of goods for sale; in 1982, more than 220 installations consigned more than 1,300 types of products. Production installations pay a 2 percent business tax and a 4 percent tax on production costs. The products of installations are sold on a consignment basis, consequently, the store does not require a storehouse. When its inventory of a particular product is nearly sold, the store notifies the installation to send it additional products; the store notifies the production installation to take back any products that have been on display for 2 weeks without one unit being sold. Beyond this, no other inventory is maintained.

Through this form of business, the store is able to serve consumers well, encourage installations to step up their production and help the small industry and handicraft sector of the precinct keep more closely abreast of the operations of installations. The store is divided into 17 counters and one separate counter at the Ben Thanh Market. It sells more than 1,300 types of products, from food, cakes, candies, adult and children's clothing, ordinary medicine, pots, pans and various types of baskets to bicycles, electronic headsets, drills and so forth. The store only accepts products from those installations that hold all the necessary business licenses and whose products are labeled and bear the quality control seal of the responsible agency. When a customer buys a product that has something wrong with it, the store will exchange it for a similar product of good quality, repair it or, if necessary, return the customer's money. Thai Duong bicycle frames are sold with an 18 month warranty; one customer who had been using his for more than 17 months when it broke, took it back to the store and immediately received another one in its place. When customers buy clothing for their children, only to take it home and find that it does not fit, the store willingly exchanges it for other clothing or refunds their money. When customers who come from far away and find that the product they wanted to buy is sold out, the store immediately sends someone to pick up additional products from the installation producing them in order to promptly serve its customers. The store's prices are usually 5 to 10 percent lower than market prices. The management committee has put one person in charge of keeping abreast of prices on the market. Whenever this person notices that the store's price for a particular product is higher than on the market, the installation that produces the product in question is asked to adjust its price accordingly. If the installation refuses to do this, the store no longer accepts its product for sale. Any installation that routinely fails to maintain high product quality or goes for more than 2 months without contacting the store is considered to have abrogated its contract with the store. As a result of always maintaining a close relationship with production installations and consumers, the store has maintained high product quality and reasonable prices. Because of this, the store is always crowded. During the first months of this year, the store did 80,000 to 90,000 dong in business.

The store is also a good friend to production installations. In addition to introducing their new products, the store regularly offers its opinions concerning product quality, prices and the tastes of consumers in order to help installations improve their technology and develop products of higher quality that are better suited to consumer tastes. The store makes payment in

cash to installations each day for the products of theirs that were sold the day before, thereby creating good conditions for installations to achieve a rapid turnover of capital. Installations which produce products that sell well but are encountering difficulties with capital can receive from the store an advance of 30 percent of the proceeds from the sale of their goods. In addition, the store also serves as an intermediary, introducing directly to production installations customers seeking contracts with them, thus eliminating much red tape. More than 90 percent of the store's business comes from retail sales. All wholesale contracts are handled through the State Bank.

Through its business operations, the store has kept quite closely abreast of the development of the small industry and handicraft production installations within the precinct; as a result, it has helped the sector to adopt correct and timely policies for transforming production installations and properly orienting the development of their production.

In 1983, as the 1st Precinct Consignment Store begins its fourth year of operation, its 30 cadres and workers are trying to do 30 million dong of business during the year, with 95 percent of it coming in the form of retail sales. The store is making an effort to fulfill its task as the loyal and dedicated servant of the people, as the sincere and faithful friend of small industry and artisan production installations well while trying to become the close comrade-in-arms of state-operated commerce and cooperative commerce, thereby helping to restore the new, socialist order on the distribution-circulation front.

7809

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

VINH PHU GRAIN MARKET--Together with implementing the new laws on industrial and commercial taxes and on agricultural taxes, Vinh Phu Province has increased its management of the grain market and achieved relatively good results. The province clearly stipulates the functions of management and procurement of grain for the grain sector while at the same time increasing the control of the free market, fighting against speculation, hoarding, and trading in grain. The units specialized in the tasks of processing domestic animal feed and of raising breeding hogs have been guided by the grain office in the ways of trading in grain in accordance with the animal breeding plan and of actively putting into application new techniques meant to economize on the grain. The Tam Dao breeding hog center and the Vinh Phu battery plant organized on their own the procurement of grain but they have been stopped in time and rectified in their work. The public security, finance sectors and the market management organ have closely coordinated their work in inspecting and controlling base units, villages and private homes which deal in grain or in commodities processed from grain. Thanks to such coordination, the province has been able to limit the situation of speculation, to concentrate the sources of grain into the hand of the state, and thus the prices in the market did not register wild fluctuations. During the 5th-month spring rice crop this year, Vinh Phu has been able to mobilize 45,719 tons of grain converted to paddy, which represents an increase of 14 percent as compared to the plan level and 36 percent as compared with the 5th-month spring crop of 1982, or 27 percent of the total production; furthermore, it has also mobilized another 5,000 tons outside of that crop. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Sep 83 p 1] 1751

CSO: 4209/8

AGRICULTURE

NAM BO PROVINCES FIGHT DROUGHT, INSECTS, DISEASES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Tran Quoc Khai: "Provinces of (Former) Nam Bo Region Fight Drought, Guard Against and Eliminate Insects and Diseases Affecting 10th Month Rice"]

[Text] The 10th month rice area in Nam Bo amounts to nearly 2 million hectares, and to 1.5 million hectares in the Mekong Delta alone. The 10th month rice yield is lower than those of the summer-fall and winter-spring rice crops, but the 10th month rice output accounts for more than 60 percent of the region's annual rice output. During the past several years yields of 3 to 4.5 tons per hectare have been attained in many 10th month rice areas. That demonstrates that the prospects for 10th month rice yields and output in Nam Bo, especially in the Mekong Delta, are very great. Therefore, concentrating efforts on doing a good job of the 10th month rice crop in Nam Bo is an important mission.

As of the beginning of September, Nam Bo had broadcast-sown or transplanted only 1.01 hectares of 10th month rice. That was a slow rate -- only 55 percent of the plan norm and only 38 percent of the same period last year.

Drought is continuing in a number of localities and the water levels of the rivers are still low. At the same time, some places have suffered from waterlogging because of sudden rain storms. In general, the situation of drought and low water levels is widespread. At the beginning of September, the water level at Tan Chau was only 2.83 meters, nearly a meter below the average annual level. The water level in Chau Doc was only 2.05 meters, .5 meters below the average annual level. In some areas there has been little rainfall. As of 30 August, only 806 millimeters of rainfall had fallen at Rach Gia, compared to the annual average of 2,500 millimeters. The amount of rainfall in Tien Giang and Ben Tre was also small.

Because of the prolonged drought, the water levels of the rivers were low, so in many localities the early 10th month rice was planted late and rather seriously affected by insects and diseases. In Minh Hai Province more than 40,000 hectares of early 10th month rice was damaged by brown leafhoppers and white-backed leafhoppers. In the provinces of Cuu Long, Hau Giang, Kien Giang, and Dong Thap there have begun to appear leafhoppers on a rather large area, especially on the early 10th month rice area. If positive steps are not taken to guard against and eliminate it, the leafhopper epidemic may develop

extensively. The Ministry of Agriculture supplied 200 additional tons of leafhopper insecticide to the provinces. But that quantity of insecticide is not sufficient to meet requirements. Since the beginning of the year, the Ministry of Food has supplied 1,451 tons and the Ministry of Agriculture has supplied 162 tons. By the end of the second quarter, the amount of insecticide supplied to the Nam Bo provinces amounted to only 8 percent of the plan norm. Meanwhile, there exists the situation of insecticide piling up in some provinces because they must wait for the grain sector to exchange the insecticide for paddy. In one province insects are damaging tens of thousands of hectares, but several hundred tons of insecticide are piled up in a Grain Service warehouse because it cannot be issued until paddy is exchanged for it. The distribution of insecticide should not be spread out, but must be concentrated in order to more effectively guard against and eliminate insects and diseases.

In the opinion of the agricultural sector, the weather situation is continuing to develop in a complicated manner, so because of the low levels of the Tien Giang and Hau Giang rivers it is necessary to be on guard against drought at the end of the 10th month season and the beginning of the winter-spring season. The localities must carry out zoning, build water retention dikes, and prepare machinery and POL in advance in order to pump water and ensure sufficient water for the 10th month season and the coming winter-spring rice season.

5616

CS0: 4209/41

AGRICULTURE

SON LA MAKES ADJUSTMENTS IN NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Sep 83 p 2

[VNA News Release: "Son La Adjusts Scale of, and Investment in, the New Economic Zones"]

[Text] Son La is guiding the economic sectors in the province in studying and reviewing the scale of, and investment in, the new economic zones, in order to make adjustments and supplementations so that the zones can attain higher economic effectiveness.

On the basis of carrying out studies and zoning, Son La created 10 economic zones, including areas growing grain crops, non-grain food crops, industrial crops, fruit trees, and export crops, and areas raising water buffaloes, cattle, and horses. After 5 years of production, many of those areas attained high economic effectiveness. The areas growing grain crops (Thuan Chau, Song Ma, Yen Chau, and Muong La) not only met the grain needs of the district but were able to contribute 7,000 to 8,000 tons of grain to the province. Every year the Na San specialized corn-growing area contributed 4,500 tons of corn, nearly 60 percent of the province's corn output. The Moc Chau, Chieng Ve, To Hieu, and Phu Yen tea-growing areas created more than 2,200 concentrated tea-growing hectares (1,360 of which grow commercial tea) which provide an annual harvest of nearly 3,000 tons of fresh tea buds to serve consumption and export. A 2,145-hectare cochineal area harvests more than 200 tons a year and is growing more than 15,000 trees which will serve as hosts for cochineal insects in future years.

Every year the Thuan Chau sugarcane area and the Nam San and Song Ma soybean areas provide between 3,000 and 5,000 tons of sugarcane and 200 to 250 tons of soybeans.

The Moc Chau, Yen Chau, and Mai Son areas, which raise water buffaloes and cattle, have developed. The number of water buffaloes and cattle has increased to more than 78,000, and every year hundreds of tons of meat are provided to meet the needs of the province and to exchange with other provinces.

In actual production, the scales of some zones have not been clearly defined and capital and labor are not yet adequate. A number of regulations and policies regarding footstuffs, prices, etc., in the zones specializing in growing industrial crops are not yet adequate and rational, which has led to workers lacking enthusiasm for production.

After carrying out specific studies and reviews, Son La has readjusted the scale of some economic zones, and especially has adjusted capital and the focus of investment, and has concentrated investment in the key zones. In the immediate future, the province will concentrate on investing in and fully exploiting 82,000 hectares of land growing grain crops (including 51,000 hectares of rice). Priority will be given to investing 2,000 tons of fertilizer and insecticide in the key rice-growing areas in Song Ma, Thuan Chau, Yen Chau, Phu Yen, and Muong La, and the creation of high-yield rice areas. All-out efforts will be made to, by 1984, attain an output of 165,000 tons of grain (including 95,000 tons of paddy). In the Na San corn area, which is using only 45 percent of the planned area, the province will invest additional labor to clear the remaining land in order to plant corn, soybeans, and castor oil beans.

The province will give priority in the investment of labor, fertilizer, and capital to intensively cultivating the existing tea area and to creating three additional concentrated, specialized tea areas: To Mua (Moc Chau District), Muong Coi, Muong Thai, and Tan Lang (Phu Yen District), and Kiem Chung (Yen Chau District). It will release cochineal insects on the entire host tree area that has been planted and endeavor to harvest 45 tons of cochineal by 1984.

In the specialized industrial crop areas and the areas raising water buffaloes and cattle, the province will continue to adjust, supplement, and concertize a number of regulations and policies regarding foodstuffs, set rational prices in order to encourage production, create new working methods with high economic effectiveness, and contribute to transforming the economic situation in the province.

5616

CS0: 4209/32

AGRICULTURE

NGHIA BINH DISTRICTS SURPASS SUMMER-FALL RICE NORMS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Sep 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "In Nghia Binh, 10 Districts Surpass Planned Summer-Fall Rice Yield Norms By 1.4 to 6 Quintals Per Hectare"]

[Text] Nghia Binh Province has nearly completed the harvesting of almost 30,000 hectares of summer-fall rice and has attained an average yield of 28.5 quintals per hectare, lower only than the level of 1982 (which had the most favorable weather) and 1.2 to 7 quintals per hectare higher than last year's yields.

Ten districts in the province surpassed the plan norms regarding the summer-fall rice yield. Binh Son District attained 30 quintals, 1.4 quintals more than the norm; Son Tinh attained 32.7 quintals, 2.4 quintals more than the norm; An Nhon attained 33.9 quintals, 1.9 quintals more than the norm; Vinh Thanh attained 27.2 quintals, 6 quintals more than the norm; Quang Ngai City attained 37.6 quintals, nearly a quintal more than the norm; and Mo Duc attained 36.4 quintals, 4.4 quintals more than the norm.

During this year's summer-fall season Nghia Binh Province was very heavily affected by drought and many places didn't have enough for planting. The situation was so bad that some places didn't have enough fresh water for daily use. The province mobilized more than 4 million work days to build water conservancy projects, dig and dredge ponds, wells, canals, and ditches; build reservoirs; erect more than 300 waterwheels; build embankments to divert the river current; dig wells from 10 to 30 meters deep to exploit the underground water; install additional small electric water pumps, etc., in order to obtain water with which to plant the summer-fall rice. Therefore, the province as a whole was still able to plant nearly 30,000 hectares of summer-fall rice. With good tending, the rice still attained good yields.

Because it completed the construction of a system of electric-powered pumping stations consisting of more than 150 large and small pumps, Mo Duc, a key rice-growing district, was able to control irrigation throughout the season. The district planted more than 3,700 hectares of summer-fall rice and attained a yield of 36.4 quintals per hectare, 2.4 quintals per hectare more than in 1982 and the highest yield ever. Vinh Thanh, a mountain-region district, attained a summer-fall rice yield 4.2 quintals higher than last year's yield.

As soon as they completed the harvesting of summer-fall rice, the cooperatives in the province fulfilled their grain obligations. As of 15 September, the province had delivered to granaries 70 percent of the grain mobilization plan norm. The key rice districts have deposited in granaries more than 80 percent of the plan norm. An Nhon District essentially fulfilled its grain obligation at the beginning of September.

5616

CS0: 4209/38

AGRICULTURE

IMPROVED RICE PRODUCTIVITY, AGRICULTURAL RESTRUCTURING REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Sep 83 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Many Provinces Reach a Summer-Fall Rice Productivity Higher Than the Plan Norms by 200 to 350 Kilograms Per Hectare--Ho Chi Minh City, Hau Giang, and Dong Nai Readjust Tens of Thousands of Hectares of Land, Build Cooperatives and Production Groups"]

[Text] By now the provinces from Nghe An down have reaped over 50 percent of the summer-fall rice acreage; they are fighting against time to harvest rapidly the rest so as to avoid the flashflood rains of September. The provinces of Tien Giang and An Giang have harvested from 70 to 80 percent of the summer-fall rice acreage.

This year, despite the prolonged drought the farmers have actively fought against it and expanded the acreage transplanted with the new seedlings, which is why the summer-fall rice productivity in many southern provinces reaches and overreaches the plan norms. The rice yield in the provinces of Cuu Long, Tien Giang, An Giang, and Dong Thap went over the norms by 200 to 350 kilograms per hectare. Tien Giang which sowed and transplanted over 40,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, has harvested 80 percent of the acreage, yielding a productivity of over 3,200 kilograms per hectare, overreaching the norms by 580 kilograms or representing an increase of 330 kilograms per hectare as compared to last year. The districts located in the upper reaches of the early flashflood zone such as Hong Ngu, Tam Nong, Thap Muoi (Dong Thap Province) have harvested over 60 percent of the summer-fall rice acreage, reaching 3,200 to 3,900 kilograms per hectare, representing an increase over the last harvest by 24 to 1,000 kilograms of paddy per hectare. The production groups and farmers of Cuu Long Province have harvested 12,000 hectares, reaching 40,000 kilograms per hectare. The harvest of 1,420 hectares of high yield summer-fall rice in 2 villages belonging to Tra On District reached from 45,000 to 50,000 kilograms per hectare. Phu Khanh Province reached 35,000 per hectare.

Up to August of this year, the rural and suburban districts of Ho Chi Minh City have readjusted 2,958 hectares of land for 6,000 landless or land-poor farm families, which represent one-third of the total acreage readjusted in the last 7 years. Among the readjusted land there were 490 hectares offered by various farm families, 886 hectares recovered from various organs, units or individuals who have occupied them illegally, and 1,582 hectares yielded by a number of middle-class peasant families. Many district committees have provided direct

guidance for the work of land readjustment. The districts with good movements going on are Binh Chanh, Cu Chi, Hoc Mon and Tan Binh. In a number of hamlets and villages all the party members listed their land holdings and asked to join production groups. Nonetheless, this is still proceeding slowly in some localities and the democratic rights of the laboring peasantry have not been promoted.

Hau Giang Province has actively readjusted the land in the whole province, it has proceeded by completing the readjustment in each hamlet, each village, while linking it to the creation of production groups and product contracting the land out to the teams and laborers. According to initial data, in the last 8 months, Hau Giang has readjusted 3,150 hectares for 5,800 landless or land-poor peasant families. Five districts, 1 municipality and 97 villages have completed their land readjustments. The remaining districts and villages will complete theirs during this year.

Hau Giang also organized 1,461 new production groups. Up to now, the province has organized 11 agricultural cooperatives, 3,545 production groups, and then collectivized 41.2 percent of the province's total rice acreage.

Dong Nai Province has readjusted over 28,000 hectares for land-poor or landless families, it has built 14 cooperatives, nearly 600 production groups and over 1,500 production solidarity teams in all 3 areas, the rice, subsidiary crops and industrial plant areas, of the province.

1751

CSO: 4209/8

AGRICULTURE

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL CALLS FOR IMPROVED SERVICE TO AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Sep 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Improve Service to Intensive-Cultivation Agriculture"]

[Text] The management structure of cooperatives and production collectives cannot be separated from the over-all economic structure, and is governed by the economic mode of the service sectors and state policies. The contracting out of production in agriculture, and all other tasks in the rural areas, can only be carried out when those conditions are appropriate to the actual situation and correctly manifest the relationship of the worker-peasant alliance in the new phase. In the struggle to attain the new norms regarding grain yields and output, and the all-round development of agriculture, a requirement that has just been posed is that the sectors, especially industry, must go all-out to aid and assist the cooperatives, the production collectives, and the peasants in order to promote production and consolidate the new production relations.

Agriculture has achieved one successful harvest after another, and high grain yields and output have been attained, to an important degree because of the effectiveness of the sectors serving agriculture. The new management structure and the implementation of the contracting out of final output to groups and individual workers have also contributed to improving the sectors' operational mode and service to agriculture.

The improvement of the economic sectors' mode of serving agriculture must be intended to enable their plans and service activities to be in tune with the basic-level operational plans and to tie in the sector's responsibility with the results of production of each cooperative and production collective on the basis of state plans and two-way economic contracts. The sectors must regard the norms regarding quantity, quality, the time for supplying materials to the basic level, and the activities serving production stated in the sector plans, as legal norms which must be fully attained in order to create conditions for the basic level to take the initiative in fulfilling plans and managing production. All economic sectors which have relations with the collective economy must be evenhanded and respect the autonomous economic role of the cooperatives and production collectives, as manifested in the signing of economic contracts and the strict implementation of those contracts. They must overcome coercion and the violation of the collective economic benefit, in order to fulfill the sector's requirements. The service organizations, the

materials supply organs, and the cadres, workers, and personnel of the state sectors must do a good job of serving production and truly contribute to increasing the grain output and increasing yields. On the basis of improving economic effectiveness, the production bases must set aside part of their profits to reward service sectors which have contributed their efforts.

The relationship between the sectors and the production bases is manifested on a daily basis at the district level. Therefore, in order to do a good job of fulfilling the terms of the economic contracts, the sectors must be concerned with strengthening themselves at the district level, set up for the district commercial units to rationally serve agriculture, and facilitate trade and service to production in each area. They must assign to such units cadres who have management ability and skilled workers who have a good service attitude; draft regulations and rules regarding the relationship between the sector's units and the cooperatives and production collectives so that they can work together to fulfill plans; and organize the good implementation of policies stimulating the development of production which have been promulgated by the state. At the same time, in the course of serving production the sectors must recommend to the state the amendment of inappropriate policies.

Building on the results that have been attained on the agricultural production front, the cooperatives are endeavoring to complete the new management structure and apply advanced techniques to production in order to fulfill the agricultural norms. The effect and effective service of the economic sectors and indispensable factors in ensuring that the movement to practice intensive cultivation in order to increase agricultural yields wins new victories.

5616

CSO: 4209/38

AGRICULTURE

HA NAM NINH ENCOURAGES DEVELOPMENT OF WINTER CROP PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Sep 83 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Ha Nam Ninh Implements Many Policies To Encourage the Development of Winter Crop Production"]

[Text] In endeavoring to attain 100,000 tons of subsidiary food crops in paddy equivalent in 1984, including 40,000 tons of winter subsidiary food crops -- 40 percent of the annual subsidiary food crop output in paddy equivalent -- Ha Nam Ninh is going all-out to plant 30,000 hectares of the various kinds of winter crops, an increase of 9,000 hectares over last year's winter season. The province has adopted the policy of concentrating on the intensive cultivation of such subsidiary food crops as white potatoes, sweet potatoes, and winter corn, and the development of such export crops as black string beans, soybeans, garlic, peppers, etc. During this year's winter season, the province decided to concentrate on areas with different traditions in growing subsidiary food crops, while at the same time paying attention to restoring the winter subsidiary food crop areas made up of fields growing two rice crops.

The cooperatives are endeavoring to plant 16,500 hectares of subsidiary food crops -- 55 percent of all winter season crops.

This year a number of difficulties are being encountered in putting out the winter crop. The early 10th month rice variety structure has been mixed up and the planting period has been pushed back because of drought, which will affect the planting period of the early winter crops. Furthermore, the area on which winter season subsidiary food crops will be planted has changed. The preparation of seedstock has not been carried out well. The contracting out of winter crop production is not yet tight.

In order to do a good job of putting out the winter crop, the province has set forth specific policies and measures. The districts and cooperatives zoned the areas in which winter crops will be grown at an early date. The white potato areas are in the districts of Y Yen, Vu Ban, Nam Ninh, and Ly Nhan. The sweet potato area includes Tam Diep and parts of Kim Son, Nam Ninh, and Y Yen. The corn area is concentrated in the bottomland along the Red River. The bean areas are in districts which are accustomed to growing them, such as Tam Diep, Y Yen, Vu Ban, Ly Nhan, and Duy Tien.

Attention is being paid to adequately investing in the key areas in the

province in order to create a large production volume. Ha Nam Ninh, encouraging the peasants to enthusiastically produce winter subsidiary food crops, will carry out two-way exchanges by providing fertilizer or by selling products according to contracts (calling for, for example, the exchange of paddy). For every five or six kilograms of white potatoes, every eight or nine kilograms of sweet potatoes, or every 2.5 kilograms of corn, a kilogram of urea will be provided. With regard to black string beans and soybeans, 1.2 kilograms of urea will be provided for every kilogram. The organs responsible for exchanging fertilizer for winter subsidiary food crops must create conditions for the peasants to easily make the exchanges. Specifically, they will pay the units with which contracts have been signed between one-third and one-half of the fertilizer in advance, so that the cooperative members can fertilize the crops.

Ha Nam Ninh is guiding the bases in implementing the contracting out of winter subsidiary food crop production in an annual product contracting-out structure. The rice areas and subsidiary food crop areas must accumulate capital for the cooperatives. In the two-season rice areas, the cooperatives will only manage soil preparation, fertilizer, the prevention and elimination of insects and diseases, and seedstock, but will not accumulate capital from the contracting out of inter crops. Each cooperative has a plan for marketing the winter crop output by, for example, reselling it to the cooperative members and using it for animal husbandry, so that the winter season output can be spread throughout the cooperative.

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CSO: 4209/32

AGRICULTURE

SHORTAGE OF SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR MILLS DECRIED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by "G.P.": "Sugarcane Output Has Increased, So Why Is There a Shortage of Raw Materials for the Sugar Mills?"]

[Text] During the past several years, the sugarcane area in the southern provinces, especially in the Mekong Delta provinces and Ho Chi Minh City, has steadily increased. The area increased from 88,000 hectares in 1980 to more than 100,000 hectares in 1982-1983. The sugarcane output increased from 3,726,000 tons in 1980 to more than 4 million tons in the 1982-1983 sugarcane season. During that time the actual capacity of three state sugar mills -- the Quang Ngai, Binh Duong, and Hiep Hoa mills -- declined to only 3,200 tons per day after a period of activity. If they had operated continually for 150 days during the season, the sugarcane-pressing capacity of those three mills would have been 480,000. However, it must be said that although located in the midst of such rich sugarcane areas the mills lacked sugarcane to press. During the 1982-1983 sugarcane season, on the average the mills were idle about 20 percent of the time because they lacked sugarcane. Although the amount of sugarcane delivered to the three mills during the season increased by more than 80,000 tons over 1981-1982, it amounted to only 290,000 tons.

Everyone knows that most of the sugarcane found its way to private, manually operated sugar mills. According to a preliminary investigation by the sugarcane sector, in 1982 there were nearly 4,000 manually operated sugar mills in the southern provinces with an average capacity of between 5 and 10 tons per day, and more than 2,000 sugar crystallization vats. Nearly all of the sugar mills were privately owned. Although the state sugar mills can handle only 10 percent of the sugarcane output, since the liberation there has not been a year in which they have operated at capacity. During the peak year -- 1980-1981 -- the central sugar mills pressed 308,000 tons of sugarcane, but one year -- 1979-1980 -- they pressed only 133,000 tons. Clearly, the state sugar mills' sugarcane shortage has lasted many years.

In addition to preventing the state from managing the sugar output, from the point of view of economic effectiveness the manual pressing of sugarcane is wasteful and causes the loss of an important quantity of sugar for society. On the average, a sugar mill can process a ton of sugarcane into about 75 kilograms of Class 2 refined sugar, while by manual pressing it can be processed into only about 50 kilograms of crystallized sugar.

The direct reasons for the above situation are that there is no suitable price policy regarding state purchasing to encourage peasants to sell sugarcane to the state, and the zoning of sugarcane areas for the state sugar mills has not received adequate attention. The experiences of the 1979-1980 and the 1980-1981 sugarcane seasons demonstrate that when we promptly adopt policies and pay adequate prices the quantity of sugarcane delivered to the sugar mills more than doubles. The experiences of Long An Province during the 1982-1983 sugarcane season also show that when the provinces resolutely eliminate all manual sugar mills within the sugarcane area zoned for the state sugar mills the amount of sugarcane delivered to the state mills increases greatly. Although its sugarcane area is only half that of Tay Ninh, in 1982-1983 Long An supplied to the Hiep Hoa and Binh Duong sugar mills more than 92,000 tons of sugarcane, three times the amount supplied by Tay Ninh.

At the end of this year the La Ngo sugar mill, with a capacity of 2,000 tons of sugarcane a day, will begin operations. Thus the capacity of the state sugar mills in the south will increase to more than 700,000 tons of sugarcane per season. In order to make good preparations for the 1983-1984 sugarcane season (which begins in November 1983), beginning now we must resolve the problems regarding the supplying of sugarcane to the sugar mills. Especially, there must be a rational price policy. With regard to the state sugarcane purchasing price, it is necessary to make a rational calculation between the price of sugarcane and the price of sugar. The experiences of many price adjustments and actual production show that the price of a ton of sugarcane must equal the price of about 30 kilograms of sugar. After determining such a stable price ratio, the sugarcane sector must apply it flexibly, according to the situation in each locality, in order to pay for the sugarcane in different ways: in cash or by a combination of cash and exchange goods. With such a method of payment, the peasants will not feel that they have suffered a loss when the price changes and will positively bring sugarcane to sell to the sugar mills. Furthermore, the sugarcane sector must discuss with the provinces the light management of the sugarcane produced in the areas zoned for the sugar mills, and absolutely forbid the operation of manual sugar mills. In addition to implementing a number of policies regarding the localities in which state sugar mills operate, the sugarcane sector must study the drafting of investment plans to help the local sugar bases which are not located in areas with state sugar mills to increase output, so that they can be capable of playing a leading role in managing the manual sugar mills and using them as satellites in order to contribute to increasing our country's sugar production.

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CSO: 4209/47

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

COFFEE PRODUCTION--Dac Lac is a province in which there is a large number of Catholics who raise coffee. To date, as a result of good propaganda and agitation, as a result of strengthening market management and employing two-way trade, the Dac Lac Provincial Export Federation has procured 10,057 tons of coffee beans within the private sector, thereby completing 96 percent of its plan for the year. The districts that have procured large amounts of coffee are Krong Ana, which has procured 363 tons, 30 percent more than planned (one predominantly Catholic village there, Hoa Hiep Village, sold nearly 300 tons); Ban Me Thuat City: 268 tons; and Krong Buc District: 175 tons. Other villages with large Catholic populations, such as Duc Minh and Duc Manh in Duc Min District, have also sold more than 100 tons. At present, the people of the districts that raise much coffee are continuing to process coffee for sale to the state, weed and cultivate their coffee crops and plant much more land with coffee in order to export coffee and help bring prosperity to the country. [Text] [Hanoi CHINH NGHIA in Vietnamese 25 Sep 83 p 3] 7809

CSO: 4209/36

LIGHT INDUSTRY

OLD U.S. GUN BARRELS USED TO FORM OIL DRUM LIDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Viet Doan of the POL General Department: "Transforming Old U.S. Gun Barrels Into Frames for Forming Oil Drum Lids"]

[Text] Every year the POL sector needs about 10,000 oil drum lids. For a long time now, because of a shortage of lids thousands of old drums cannot be reused. There is no shortage of raw materials for making lids. The difficulty is that the frame used to form the lids must be made of steel that is hard and will not crack when the lids are being formed. With a spirit of exploiting all latent capabilities and not waiting on the upper echelon, under the guidance of engineer Ha Co, head of the technical office, and Nguyen Van Sau, manager of the repair department, the cadres and workers of the technical office and machinery department of the Zone 5 POL Corporation came up with the innovation of sawing, cutting, and forging old U.S.-puppet 37 mm gun barrels (of which there are many in the south) to make frames for forming oil drum lids. As a result, they were able to make a complete oil drum lid forming machine. The machine is compact and light and can form 600 lids per shift. It would cost only 30,000 dong to produce 10,000 lids. But the most noteworthy fact is that from now on the POL sector will be able to recover tens of thousands of drums used to contain oil and grease which have for a long time been without lids.

To date, the machinery department of the Zone 5 POL Corporation (headquartered in the municipality of Da Nang) has produced a large number of oil drum lids which have met technical standards.

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CSO: 4209/32

LABOR

SECTORS, PROVINCES, MUNICIPALITIES HOLD TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Sep 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Eighteen Sectors, 35 Provinces and Municipalities Hold Trade Union Congresses"]

[Text] As of mid-September, 18 sectors and 35 provinces and municipalities in the nation had held trade union congresses to review the situation of workers and civil servants in the recent period, and to discuss the direction of sector and local trade union activities during the 1983-1985 period.

The congresses reviewed and clarified the strengths and weaknesses of the cadres, workers, and civil servants, and the activities of the trade union organizations during the recent period; affirmed the revolutionary nature and fine traditions of the corps of workers and civil servants in each sector and locality; criticized the remaining deficiencies and negative manifestations on the part of some cadres, workers, and civil servants, and pointed out what had been accomplished, and what had not yet been accomplished, by the trade union organizations, in order to apply corrective measures.

Holding discussions with the governmental administrations to act on the resolutions of workers and civil servants is an important context which the sector and local trade union congresses concerned themselves with implementing. Because they made good preparations, a number of sectors were able to resolve many specific problems directly related to production and the organization of the lives of cadres, workers, and civil servants. The communications-transportation sector resolved 15 problems regarding the drafting of production plans and the organization and management of labor, salary, and bonus policies. The postal, chemical, communications-transportation, forestry, construction, and education sectors gradually carried out the reassignment of female workers and civil servants who had worked for a long time in the mountain region, in remote, distant places, or in unhealthy places, or who did heavy work. The Ministry of Light Industry took a number of steps to improve the living conditions of workers and civil servants. The machinery-metallurgy sector resolved the problem of price differential payments for a number of products supplied to workers and civil servants in the Bac Thai region and in the mines. The geology sector resolved the problem of building new rest houses and repairing existing rest houses, the building of 10 stations to receive cadres and workers who are traveling, on vacation, on assignment, etc. Most of the provinces and municipalities held trade union congresses. The provincial

people's committees properly accepted and acted upon the resolutions of the workers and civil servants. Quang Nam-Danang Province drafted work regulations regarding the relationship between the Trade Union Federation and the Provincial People's Committee, and acted on 21 recommendations regarding production and life. The people's committee of the municipality of Haiphong acted on a number of recommendations regarding the drafting of production plans, salaries, and bonuses, resolved problems regarding drinking water and housing, determined the authority of the inspection boards and the workers' inspection units, etc.

After the congresses, the Trade Union Federation continued to guide the central sector trade unions and the provincial and municipal trade union federations, and worked with the governmental administrations to act on the resolutions of workers and civil servants, and took specific steps to activate the workers and civil servants to compete in achieving accomplishments to celebrate the Fifth National Trade Union Congress.

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CSO: 4209/38

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

COOPERATIVE OFFICIALS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF POSITIONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Sep 83 p 2

["Through Readers' Letters" item: "Taking Advantage"]

[Text] Recently, the Trade Office of Nghe Tinh distributed to the Son Thanh selling and buying cooperative (Yen Thanh district) 200 kilograms of monosodium glutamate at the price of 360 dong per kilogram. This commodity is exchanged against paddy and then is sold to the cooperative members at the rate of 50 kilograms of paddy for 1 kilogram of monosodium glutamate. When they received the commodity a number of officers in the selling and buying cooperative, finding that the price of monosodium glutamate in the free market had gone up (1,000 dong per kilogram), have divided among themselves the bulk of the monosodium glutamate and brought in paddy in exchange. Whatever remained was given, in exchange, to friends and relatives. In production brigade number 12 a number of persons have been able to buy oxen because of the profit they made due to this monosodium glutamate exchange. The cooperative members in other production brigades heard about the news that each household would be allowed to buy 500 grams of monosodium glutamate, when they brought the money to buy it and they all received the answer from the officers of the selling and buying cooperative that it had been sold out.

Taking advantage of one's position to trade and arbitrarily substituting commodities and distributing the commodities without any formula as has been done by the Son Thanh buying and selling cooperative have contributed to making the people lose confidence in the socialist trade. I would recommend that the People's Committee and the trade sector of Yen Thanh bring this matter to light.

Nguyen Vinh Bao
(Nghe Tinh)

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CSO: 4209/8

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

GIA LAI-KON TUM MOVIES--The state-run movie projecting sector of Gia Lai-Kon Tum has 24 movie projecting teams of which 12 are entirely devoted to serving the compatriots of various nationalities in the province. In 1982 these teams went into 177 villages out of the total number of 180 in the whole province in order to serve the people. On the average, in each of the villages there are from two to six movie showing places. Despite the fact that many villages and hamlets have no roads leading to them, the movie projecting teams have, nonetheless, divided themselves up to carry projectors and films to show there. In some places there are only a few homes but the teams still bring their projectors and serve the people wholeheartedly. In order for the compatriots of various minority nationalities to understand thoroughly the content of the films, the sector has translated 19 film stories, newsreels, and documentaries into the various national languages such as Jarai, Bahnar, and Sedang. Besides their task of showing the movies, the teams also carry out propaganda; before the movie begins they talk about current events, set up exhibits of pictures and photographs to serve the political requirements of the province. In the first 6 months of this year, the Gia Lai-Kon Tum state-run movie projecting sector has organized 370 movie projection sessions to serve the compatriots in 124 villages. From now until the end of the year, the sector is determined to do away with "blank villages" in the whole province as far as movie showing is concerned. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Sep 83 p 3] 1751

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Hà Chu Chữ [HAF CHU CHUWR]

*Deputy Director of the Forest Industry Institute, Ministry of Forestry; his article "Preservation of Mining Wood Props" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 83 inside back cover)

Phạm Như Cường [PHAMJ NHUW CUWOWNG]

Deputy Director of the Science and Education Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 28-29 Jun 83 he attended a scientific conference on the Party's ideological tasks. (GIAO DUC LY LUAN No 4, Jul-Aug 83 p 79)

Nguyễn Văn Diên [NGUYEENX VAWN ZIEENJ]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; on 23-26 Aug 83 he attended the 7th Congress of the Son La Federation of Trade Unions. (LAO DONG 22 Sep 83 p 2)

Tổng Trần Đào [TOONGS TRAAWF DAOF]

Vice Minister of Agriculture; on 29-30 Jun 83 he presided over a planning conference on hog raising. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 83 p 46)

Nguyễn Thị Định [NGUYEENX THIJ DINHJ]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; President of the Vietnam Women's Federation; *Chairman of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association; on 16 Sep 83 she was named to the latter position by the Executive Committee of the Association. (NHAN DAN 18 Sep 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Hạnh [NGUYEENX VAWN HANHJ]

Deputy Director of the Culture, Literature and Arts Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 28-29 Jun 83 he attended a scientific conference on the Party's ideological tasks. (GIAO DUC LY LUAN No 4, Jul-Aug 83 p 79)

Tào Hào [TAOF HAOF]

Director of the Central Propaganda and Training School; on 28-29 June 83 he attended a scientific conference on the Party's ideological tasks. (GIAO DUC LY LUAN No 4, Jul-Aug 83 p 78)

[This individual has also been reported as Tào Văn Hào [TAOF VAWN HAOF]]

Nguyễn Văn Hồi [NGUYEENX VAWN HOOIF] Assistant Professor, M.S.

Director of the Agricultural Machinery Design Institute, Ministry of Engineering and Metallurgy; his article "Mechanical Engineering in the Task of Agricultural Mechanization in Vietnam" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 83 inside back cover)

Nguyễn Kim [NGUYEENX KIM]

*Deputy Director of the Agricultural Science and Technology Institute, Ministry of Agriculture; his article "For Better Operational Efficiency of the 02-02 Program" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 83 inside back cover)

Bê Chu Lang [BEES CHU LANG]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Lang Son Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Lang Son Province; on 10 Sep 83 he was a spectator at a marathon race in his province. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Sep 83 p 5)

Trần Lâm [TRAANF LAAM]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Chairman of the Vietnam Broadcasting and Television Commission; on 28-29 Jun 83 he attended a scientific conference on the Party's ideological tasks. (GIAO DUC LY LUAN No 4, Jul-Aug 83 p 79)

Phạm Tâm Long [PHAMJ TAAM LONG]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; Director of the Public Security Service, Hanoi; on 19 Sep 83 he addressed a conference on building up strong and honest public security forces. (NHAN DAN 20 Sep 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Trọng Lô [NGUYEENX TRONGJ LOO]

*Director of the Education Service; recently he attended training sessions for a sports festival in Haiphong. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Sep 83 p 4)

Lê Xuân Lưu [LEE XUAAN LUWUJ] Major General

*Director of the Political and Military Academy; on 28-29 Jun 83 he attended a scientific conference on the Party's ideological tasks. (GIAO DUC LY LUAN No 4, Jul-Aug 83 p 78)

Vũ Khắc Mãn [VUX KHAWCS MAANX]

Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; his article "Review of 25 Years Scientific and Technological Activities in Water Resource Management" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 83 inside back cover)

Hoàng Nguyên [HOANGF NGUYEEN] M.S.

*Deputy Director of the Forest Industry Department, Ministry of Forestry; his article "Wood Saving in Exploitation and Processing" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 83 inside back cover)

Phan Lang [PHAN LANG]

Vice Chairman of the State Inspection Commission; on 15 Sep 83 he greeted a delegation of the Kampuchean Committee for Inspection of State Affairs on a visit of the SRV. (NHAN DAN 17 Sep 83 p 4)

Đỗ Phương [DOOX PHUWOWNGJ]

Deputy Director of the Vietnam News Agency; on 28-29 Jun 83 he attended a scientific conference on the Party's ideological tasks. (GIAO DUC LY LUAN No 4, Jul-Aug 83 p 79)

Vũ Quang [VUX QUANG] Deceased

Former Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; former Member of the VCP Central Committee Department for the Transformation of Capitalist and Private Industry and Trade; Member of the VCP; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 13 Sep 83, at age 63. (NHAN DAN 14 Sep 83 p 4)

Bùi Quang Tạo [BUIF QUANG TAOJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Chairman of the State Inspection Commission; on 15 Sep 83 he greeted a delegation of the Kampuchean Committee for Inspection of State Affairs on a visit of the SRV. (NHAN DAN 17 Sep 83 p 4)

Phạm Huy Thông [PHAMJ HUY THOONG]

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Social Science Commission; on 8 Sep 83 he attended a conference to report on an engineering dictionary in progress. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 16 Sep 83 p 1)

Trần Sơn Thủy [TRAANF SOWN THUYR]

Vice Minister of Forestry; his article on afforestation in the Mekong Delta appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 14 Sep 83 p 2)

Lê Xuân Tùng [LEE XUAAN TUNGF]

*Deputy Director of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School; on 28-29 Jun 83 he attended a scientific conference on the Party's ideological tasks. (GIAO DUC LY LUAN No 4, Jul-Aug 83 p 78)

Lê Quang Vinh [LEE QUANG VINH]

*Deputy Director of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School; on 28-29 Jun 83 he attended a scientific conference on the Party's ideological tasks. (GIAO DUC LY LUAN No 4, Jul-Aug 83 p 78)

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END