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Southeast Asia Report

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21 OCTOBER 1986

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SUHARTO CALLS FOR LARGER RUPIAH PORTION IN FOREIGN AID

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 10 Sep 86 p 11

[Text] Jakarta, 9 September, MERDEKA--President Soeharto has issued an instruction that in discussions with organizations providing foreign aid the Indonesian Government departments concerned should seek to ensure that those providing aid will increase the portion of rupiahs provided for projects whose construction is supported by foreign aid.

The president made this statement when he met with Minister of Mining and Energy Soebroto, Minister of Education and Culture Fuad Hassan, and senior officials of the two ministries, who were also accompanied by the Team for the Use of Resources in the Implementation of Foreign Aid Projects (P4DLN), whose chairman is Minister of State for Administrative Reform Saleh Affif. The meeting was held at the Bina Graha in Jakarta on 9 September. As was the case with the meeting held last July with the ministers of public works and communications, efforts were also discussed to accelerate development projects carried out with aid from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

Minister of State and Cabinet Secretary Moerdiono, who is a member of the P4DLN team, told reporters that the P4DLN team has held intensive discussions with aid donors. He said: "It appears that they have considered the matter and agreed with our position because, for example, Japan, which up to now has provided only about 3 percent of its aid in the form of rupiahs, will increase this proportion to 26 percent."

As is known, he said further, the P4DLN team has reviewed the status and activities related to projects assisted by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, which total about 150 projects in all. However, up to the present only 75 of the projects have been completed.

Because of the number of projects, there needs to be a list of priorities, because it is not possible for all of them to be handled at the same time.

Moerdiono said that his team has divided the projects into several groups: development projects which have only been 10 percent completed after 2 years, and projects which have been under implementation for 5 years but whose level of completion is still very low.

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SUMARLIN CITES KEEN INTEREST OF FOREIGN INVESTORS

Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 2 Sep 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, SUARA KARYA--There is still great interest in foreign capital investment in Indonesia. This is reflected by the comments expressed by businessmen in Canada, the United States, and Japan to Minister of State for National Development Planning Sumarlin, during his visit to these countries recently.

After Sumarlin completed reporting on the results of his trip to Canada, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Japan to President Soeharto at the Bina Graha offices on 1 September, he told reporters that his visit to those countries had been an effort to attract foreign capital investment.

During his meetings with businessmen in the countries he visited, Sumarlin gained the impression that the businessmen were carefully following developments in Indonesia. Indeed, they gathered together to hear the president's speech to Parliament on 15 August, he said.

According to Sumarlin, many of the businessmen advised the Indonesian Government to improve the present business climate. Among the foreign businessmen were some who still had doubts that the reforms contained in the package of measures made public on 6 May could be implemented at the lower levels of the Indonesian Government. Sumarlin said: "Indeed, this is a challenge."

In its effort to attract foreign capital, Indonesia is meeting competition from developing and developed countries. According to the businessmen, Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, and Thailand have made attractive offers to foreign capital investors. In order to attract more foreign investment, businessmen in the United States, Canada, and Japan have advised that Indonesia make more attractive offers than those provided by other countries of Southeast Asia.

Lower Levels of the Government

Sumarlin said that the government is prepared to make more attractive offers, as long as this is in accordance with government policy. In his view, critics who call for improving the business climate will receive careful attention from the government.

According to Sumarlin, government economic policy is already rather effective. However, he admitted that its implementation at the lower levels of the government is often not in accordance with the government's wishes.

The government will continue to seek to improve those sectors which are considered obstacles for an increase in capital investment. According to Sumarlin, a number of procedures continue to be under review to determine whether in some areas they have become distorted and have become obstacles to capital investment.

In Sumarlin's view the increase in foreign capital investment is being directed toward products which can be fully exported or part of which can be exported and part sold on the domestic market. Sumarlin added: "We will be happy to receive foreign capital investment, 100 percent of whose products can be exported."

Investment with a 100 percent export orientation can use imported or domestically produced raw materials. According to Sumarlin, there are no business sectors which are closed to foreign capital investment which is 100 percent export oriented.

It is very much hoped that capital investment whose products are 100 percent imported [as published] will continue to increase. According to Sumarlin, this reflects an effort by Indonesia to increase non-petroleum and natural gas exports. Sumarlin said: "Non-petroleum and natural gas exports must continue to increase, without reference to the situation affecting petroleum and natural gas exports." He stated that if, at some time, the petroleum price should improve, this does not mean that non-petroleum and natural gas exports will be permitted to decline.

Sumarlin had a series of meetings with business groups in the countries which he visited. He used these occasions to promote capital investment in Indonesia.

While in the United States and Canada Sumarlin received many applications for foreign capital investment. Among the definite applications he received were proposals for capital investment in the fields of foam rubber, roofing, and semifinished wood panels. These industries are 100 percent export oriented.

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MP TALKS ABOUT TRANSMIGRATION PROBLEMS

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 3 Sep 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, 3 September--As of the beginning of 1986 65,000 homes designated for general transmigrants, whose construction was completed by the Department of Transmigration in a number of resettlement areas throughout Indonesia, either were empty or had not yet been occupied by transmigrants.

This was stated by Dr Warno Hardjo, chairman of Committee IV of Parliament, in a special interview with a SINAR HARAPAN representative on 2 September in Jakarta.

Dr Warno Hardjo, a member of Parliament from the Functional Development Faction, said that the empty houses were an indication of the increasing difficulty in finding potential transmigrants. The causes of this situation need to be reconsidered in order to resolve the matter completely.

He said: "The very large budgetary funds allocated to the department, for very strategic purposes, will directly involve the problem of human beings cast aside pointlessly, if the problem is not fully dealt with."

For this purpose an integrated system, basic concept, and policies in all sectors are needed, with proper implementation of a philosophy which is the motivation for the transmigration program, both in terms of regulations for implementing it as well as in institutional terms. As a basic concept, the transmigration program must be directly related to regional and provincial development, with the emphasis on optimizing the exploitation of natural resources.

Using this point of emphasis, a type of criterion for transmigrants certainly needs to be used which must be implemented in a qualitative way, so that they can develop standards for a healthier form of social and economic growth. To support the development of standards for growth, a standard for government investment policy must also be associated with it. For example, this should include the construction of education centers. Of no less importance is the need for a transportation standard, which should be given a priority in accordance with the geographic location of the area and regional needs.

Dr Warno Hardjo added: "If the basic concept of the transmigration program is merely to resettle people, we will have difficulties like those we face right now."

He said that, for example, the difficulty in finding potential transmigrants is basically caused by the unwillingness of the people to move outside of Java. This is because there are many kinds of facilities in Java. Warno Hardjo pointed to road facilities, already demarcated rice fields, television, electricity available in the villages, etc. All of this is relatively difficult to find in areas where transmigrants are resettled.

He asked: "How can job opportunities be developed, if business opportunities are not available? How can business opportunities be developed, if the business infrastructure is still inadequate?"

A SINAR HARAPAN representative asked: "With a basic concept whose point of emphasis involves optimizing the exploitation of natural resources so that the transmigrants would have to meet certain qualitative criteria, would this mean that the transmigration program would not need to chase after the total number of people included in the target?"

Warno Hardjo replied firmly: "Of course! Rather than clinging to something which is difficult to achieve, with the result that finally that basic concept turns into a mess."

He added that adoption of a proper basic concept would also require, among other things, integrating it with an educational standard and system, because the standard now in use is not yet fully developed. For example, in the field of polytechnical education there must be a plan regarding the percentage of graduates of such a school who will be employed in developing natural resources, including maritime resources, the percentage to be employed in developing industrial and agro-industrial resources, and so forth.

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EAST JAVA PPP CHAPTERS DENOUNCE NARO

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 8 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Jakarta, PELITA--Several branch executive councils of the PPP [Development Unity Party] in East Java have reaffirmed their decision not to recognize the leadership of Dr H. J. Naro and Doctor Mardinsyah, respectively general chairman and secretary general of the Central Executive Council of the PPP. They also do not recognize the leadership of H. Soelaiman Fadeli and Ahadin Mintaroem, respectively chairman and secretary of the East Java Provincial Executive Council of the party.

This reaffirmation of their attitude was communicated on 6 September by representatives of the East Java branch executive councils to the Central Executive Council of the PPP in Jakarta. The representatives included Mochamad Socheh, deputy chairman of the East Java Provincial Executive Council; Chuslan, chairman of the Trenggalek Branch Executive Council; Dr Sofwan Chudari, deputy chairman of the Ponorogo Branch Executive Council; Zainul Arifin, chairman of the Madiun Branch Executive Council; Ali Maksum, chairman of the Blitar Branch Executive Council; and Imam Muchas, Ibu Muslichah, Ali Ma'sum, and A. Maksum, who are officials of other branch executive councils. There were received by Doctor Soedardji, chairman of the Central Executive Council of the PPP.

In his comments to the press after turning over to Doctor Soedardji the statement of their attitudes, Chuslan, the chairman of the Trenggalek Branch Executive Council who acted as spokesman for the others, stated that these leaders of the East Java branch executive councils adopted this expression of their attitude on 30 August at a joint meeting held in the garden of the central office of the East Java Provincial Executive Council of the PPP on Jalan Putat Indah 1, Surabaya. Chuslan said: "The decision we made was an expression of our political views."

There were three basic reasons for this decision: 1) the fact that there is an authoritarian attitude within the PPP, particularly at the central level. Because of this authoritarian attitude on the part of the Central Executive Council, under the leadership of Dr H. J. Naro, all decisions made by the provincial and branch conferences were criticized. The concept of Pancasila Democratic Culture was torn to shreds. Chuslan said: "Therefore, the leaders of the branch executive councils who were aware of this stepped forward to

protect the concept of Pancasila Democratic Culture." 2) The leadership of Dr H. J. Naro and Doctor Mardinsyah is no longer in accordance with or reflects the aspirations of party supporters, particularly those in the branch executive councils. 3) There have been violations of the party constitution, particularly as seen in the changes in certain provisions of the constitution and by laws adopted at the party congress.

The statement of attitude which was adopted on 30 August also confirmed the views of the branch executive councils, as contained in the statement of 21 July, whose essential point was that the members of the branch executive councils no longer recognized the leadership of Dr H. J. Naro and Doctor Mardinsyah in the Central Executive Council of the PPP and the leadership of H. Soelaiman Fadeli and Ahadin Mintaroem as chairman and secretary of the East Java Provincial Executive Council of the PPP.

In the statement of 30 August the leaders of several East Java branch executive councils appointed H. Moechari Hadisardjono and Dr Tatik Farichah as deputy chairman and deputy secretary of the East Java Provincial Executive Council of the PPP, to act as and in the name of the chairman and secretary of the East Java Provincial Executive Council of the PPP, both on external as well as internal matters. They were assigned the duty of implementing the statement of the East Java branch executive councils of the PPP in straightening out party administration on an overall basis, in accordance with the rules of the game based on the Pancasila and the Constitution of 1945.

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REMOVAL OF GOLKAR MEN FROM RIAU PROVINCIAL COUNCIL VIEWED

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 6 Sep 86 p 14

[Text] The GOLKAR [Functional Groups party] broom sweeps cleaner in Riau Province. None of the present GOLKAR members of Parliament from the province will be candidates in the general election. Furthermore, 19 out of 24 members of the provincial council will be dropped. Therefore, it can be said with certainty that the GOLKAR candidates from the area sometimes called "Malaya" will have new faces.

Certainly, this large scale change was immediately the object of speculation by observers that this development was related to the incident that took place during the election of the provincial governor on 2 September 1985. That was the first time that a rival candidate, who is usually presented merely to fill out the list, finally defeated the principal candidate. Ismail Suko, at the session of the provincial council, unexpectedly and therefore surprisingly received the most votes.

Indeed, Ismail Suko finally withdrew his candidacy. Imam Munandar was again installed in office as governor of Riau Province for his second term. However, the incident showed that the members of GOLKAR can also desert their candidate.

Is it true that the elimination of the GOLKAR members of the provincial council was due to the Munandar affair? R. Sugandhi, one of the chairmen of the GOLKAR Provincial Executive Council, confirmed that this was the case. Speaking frankly, he said that the GOLKAR members were not renominated as candidates because, as an organizational matter, they were considered undisciplined. However, why should members of Parliament, who were not involved in any way in the election of Munandar, also be dropped? Sugandhi said: "They were the ones who sponsored the meetings. Therefore, they were responsible in part for what happened."

At the time the Central Executive Council of GOLKAR, according to a TEMPO source, had decided that Imam Munandar, whom it supported, would be reelected as governor. In fact, the Central Executive Council had received a report on Munandar's lack of success in providing leadership to Riau Province. Sugandhi said: "However, the Central Executive Council had decided to confirm Imam Munandar as its candidate. This decision was then communicated to the provincial council for its guidance."

However, before the Central Executive Council made its decision, it turned out that a member of Parliament from Riau Province acted in an impudent way. Without consulting with the Central Executive Council, he sent a letter directly to President Soeharto. The letter reported on the failures of Munandar and advised against his reelection. The source said: "The letter was considered by the president and sent to the minister of home affairs." Who was this member of Parliament? He was Mohamad Akil, the chairman of Committee V of Parliament.

Sudharmono, the general chairman of the Central Executive Council of GOLKAR, said: "We respect the right of every member to his own opinion." The problem was that, although the Central Executive Council had already decided to support Imam Munandar, there were still those who opposed him. Sudharmono added: "Didn't this mean that their loyalty to the organization was in doubt?" It was because of their disloyalty that the purge of the members of Parliament from Riau and of the provincial council was carried out.

That was the decision of the central organization of the party which was later carried out. A source told Bersihar Lubis of the TEMPO office in Pekanbaru: "However, this decision was reached without going through the proper procedure." The list of names of the candidates was not considered by the Riau Provincial Executive Council of GOLKAR. The source added: "Instead, the list was considered by the provincial governor, the commander of the Military Region, and some of the leaders of the provincial council."

A meeting was held on 1 August 1985. Indeed, Baharuddin Jusuf, chairman of the Riau Provincial Executive Council of GOLKAR, was not invited at all. Finally, the deputy governor was simply ordered to bring in the list which had been presented.

Baharuddin had not been on good terms with Munandar for a long time. Apparently, their differences had not been resolved. For example, this appeared clearly in connection with the question of the list of candidates. According to a source, Baharuddin, as chairman of the provincial council, wanted to have half of the outgoing provincial council retained on the list. He suggested a 50:50 composition between new and old candidates. However, Munandar, who as governor also had the position of the chairman of the GOLKAR Development Council, wanted to have a large scale change. That is, only 20 percent of the outgoing members would be retained on the list, and the rest would be dropped.

It is reported that Baharuddin asked Munandar to present "supporting arguments" why there had to be 19 outgoing provincial council members who would not be approved as candidates. The TEMPO source said: "However, Munandar remained silent." Why did Munandar keep silent? What was clear was that Ismail Suko at the time of the elections for governor in 1985 had obtained 19 votes, while Munandar only received 17, while another vote went to H. Abdul Rakman Hamid, another candidate. Were the 19 candidates for the provincial council who were dropped the same as those people who had voted for Ismail Suko?

It is not clear whether this was a settlement of an old "dispute." What was clear was that 1 week before the installation of Munandar in office for his second term as governor recently, he was on friendly terms with all of the leaders of social and political groups in Riau. Munandar urged a spirit of mutual forgiveness and forgetting the past. M. Yatim, a member of the Functional Development Faction of the provincial council, said: "Indeed, the meeting was attended by several GOLKAR leaders, such as David Napitupulu, K. H. Tarmuji, and Rachmat Witular." In that way the atmosphere was really marked by sincerity.

However, not long after he was installed in office for his second term, Munandar's attitude changed. He began to talk about "People who don't fit in, who can't work together." And this kind of remark became increasingly clear, when Governor Munandar spoke at the provincial working meeting of the GOLKAR Provincial Executive Council, held on 22 January. The governor clearly called on "this working meeting to recommend action to be taken against members who have violated the discipline of the organization." And many people even commented: "Well, the reconciliation is over. Now it's a case of divorce once again."

Indeed, there are those who deny that the removal of 19 members of the provincial council from the elections list has any connection with the matter of the election of the governor. Wan Ghalib, a candidate who reportedly will be included in the list, said: "If there are some who will be included and some who will be dropped, that's only normal." Meanwhile, Mariam Subrantas, widow of a former governor of Riau, who is also a candidate, commented: "If you splash water on the tray, you'll get your own face wet."

The interesting aspect is that Ismail Suko himself has been transferred to the national level. He has been included on the list as a candidate for Parliament and has been given a position (fourth place) which can be said to assure him of election. Why? Sugandhi said: "He is a loyal man." Sudharmono added: "In the interests of the province, in the interests of development, Ismail Suko has continued to put himself out of the race as a candidate for governor. He is a good official, and we have noted that." And what does Suko say? In a low pitched voice this father of four children who has just returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca, said: "I am only a low ranking figure. If senior levels in the party believe in me, well, thank God."

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FRETILIN BELIEVED FADING FAST, BECOMING 'FORGOTTEN CAUSE'

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 Aug 86 p 8

[Article by Bill Tarrant]

[Text]

A DECADE after Portugal abandoned this impoverished colony to civil conflict, the guerrilla struggle for independence from Indonesia is becoming a forgotten cause for many Timorese.

Indonesian troops, who have spent the past 10 years trying to track down Fretilin guerrillas, are now more likely to be seen building roads and, while life for most Timorese is still primitive, it is improving.

Children whose bellies once swelled from starvation now show off school books and chase each other on newly-built playgrounds.

Last month the Indonesian Vice-President and three Cabinet ministers visited the capital of Dili to celebrate East Timor's 10th anniversary as an Indonesian province.

"We had the biggest party ever in Dili," Governor Mario Carrascalao told foreign journalists. "And Fretilin did nothing. There was no special security in the city. Fretilin has no meaning now."

While the cause of Fretilin, the short name for the leftist Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor, may have less meaning that it did, nobody denies the guerrillas still exist.

In June last year, about 20 starving Fretilin guerrillas stole from their hideouts in the hills ringing Baucau to an outlying village where they set fire to newly-harvested padi and 25 houses before running off with cattle and food.

Such attacks are becoming more rare by a force which the Indonesian army claims has dwindled to about 500 men with 100 rifles who occasionally snipe at unwary patrols.

East Timor authorities have downgraded Fretilin from a recognised secessionist group and have renamed them "GPK," an acronym meaning "disturbers of the peace."

About 110 of the guerrillas live in Dili's Comarco Prison.

"There's still a hard core that will likely live the rest of their lives in the jungle," Mr Carrascalao said.

Colonel Yunus Yosfiah, 42, the new commander in East Timor, said raids on village farms and ambushes of Indonesian patrols had almost stopped this year.

"The Fretilin liked to burn houses and steal food, but then people hated them more and more," he said. "They know who is making the houses and who is burning them."

He dismissed a Fretilin claim made in Lisbon that 24 Indonesian soldiers were killed in April. But Jakarta-based diplomats say at least 30 Indonesian soldiers have been killed in ambushes so far this year.

Col Yosfiah said he had about 2,000 soldiers under his command, as well as several thousand in the military police and civil guard. About 1,000 of the soldiers were involved in public works projects.

"The problem now is how to bring civilisation to the people,

not crushing the rebellion," he said.

A steady trickle of guerrillas have surrendered — mostly mothers wanting to put their children into schools — since President Suharto granted them a general amnesty to peacefully "come down from the hills."

When Fretilin commander Mauk Moruk surrendered last year, he told reporters: "If we continue the war, the people suffer."

Catholicism is more influential in East Timor since the province has been under the rule of Indonesia, the world's largest Muslim country, than it was under Catholic Portugal.

The number of Timorese Catholics has doubled over the last 10 years to around 500,000, about 80 per cent of East Timor's population of 620,000.

Church officials say the increase is a result of Timorese

asserting an identity through the church, special attention from the Vatican, and Indonesia's requirement that everybody must choose one of five established world religions.

The Vatican, like the United Nations, still recognises Portugal as the administering authority in the territory, and is represented by its apostolic delegate in Dili.

Walter Van Wouwe, a Belgian priest who has been working in East Timor for the past four years, said: "The church has a very big role here, and people really look to priests as examples. In that sense, it is very different from Europe where the church is off to the side."

He denied a Fretilin claim made in Europe that Indonesian soldiers had assaulted him in June, but said "unfortunate incidents do occur."

— Reuter

/9317

CSO: 4200/14

ACTIVITY OF PROVINCIAL PARTY-CONTROL COMMITTEE DETAILED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 86 p 4

[Article by A. Sheludko under the "World of the 1980's" rubric: "Controllers Help: in Fraternal Parties"]

[Text] Their arrival gave much to think about and forced many changes. The administrators of the province of Xieng Khoung, expecting a normal delegation from Vientiane, were convinced with their own eyes: the rank and file workers of the committee for party state control were not ordinary visitors. Having come here for the first time, they studied the situation so thoroughly that they came to understand the circumstances as well as the hosts themselves.

"We, of course, knew that there were many shortcomings in our work," subsequently says Oudom Khatigna, secretary of the provincial committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, to the controllers, "but I, for example, did not even suspect much of what you discovered. Thus, we were accustomed to attribute the low performance discipline with the low level of education and the insufficient awareness of the people. But you showed that one must blame primarily the managers themselves. Thank you for the impartial criticism, for the profound analysis of omissions...."

What was he talking about?

The Administrative Committee of Xieng Khoung, one of 16 Lao provinces, was then comprised of 25 departments established in a manner analogous to the republic system of ministries and departments. At the same time, there were not five or six people on the staff of each department, as required by the volume of work, but two or three times that many. There was also an extraordinary increase in the number of personnel in the state administration of districts and regions.

It must be said that there have always been such excesses in Laos: with the acute shortage of somewhat educated employees, the duties of one person were often assigned to several illiterates. But now the population of the young republic has learned to read and write and, with the help of the socialist countries, many specialists have been trained with a higher or secondary education. Accordingly, higher demands are being put on personnel and on the quality and efficiency of their work.

The workers of the committee for party state control did not rest after having discovered a "large number of administrative people" in Xieng Khoung. They begin to look into whether all of the decrees and rulings of the higher authorities as well as their own are being fully carried out by the provincial, district and regional committees. It turned out that at best this occurs only half of the time.

"This is no accident," the inspectors said and began to check who is personally responsible for the implementation of particular decisions and directives. It turned out that no one is: the control over their realization was not being assigned to specific persons but to some department as a whole or to several such subdivisions. "On the surface, this appears to be authoritative but in essence it amounted to the usual paper shuffling." Such was the conclusion of the controllers.

Nevertheless, it appeared that they did not undertake any decisive actions. They scrupulously analyzed the work of agricultural cooperatives, state farms, industrial enterprises, and trade and supply bases. Having discovered some omissions, they suggested how, in their opinion, the situation could be improved. They conversed in depth with managers as well as ordinary workers. They noted who might be able to continue the work that they had started in the province. They gave several lectures on national control in socialist countries. Finally, they helped to establish local entities of the control service and groups in support of them, they taught young colleagues the methods, system and planning of the work, and together with them they carried out a number of educational and instructive checks.

In telling me about this in detail, Comrade Loun, first deputy chairman of the committee for party state control of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, explained:

"Our colleagues followed the instructions that they received before going on their mission. Their essence is above all is in using words and deeds to convince the managers and all workers that in carrying out the directives of the party and government it is necessary to rely on good organizational work. This is what Lenin bequeathed to communists. He developed the basic principles for the control and verification of what has been carried out: a scientific approach, a mass nature, a comprehensive character, publicity and efficiency. The consistent observance of these principles is a very important demand being made on the committee workers. And one other thing: it is indispensable to consider local peculiarities, in particular the inadequate level of education of people and their adherence--especially among employees--to the old and harmful tradition of not criticizing one another.

How did events develop further in Xieng Khoung?

The results of the checks were examined at the meeting of the party-economic aktiv of the province, at the sessions of the district and regional party and administrative committees, and in the labor collectives. A number of the comments made there were characterized by seriousness and high-mindedness.

The habit, for example, of some managers of squandering state funds on mass entertainment in connecton with all sorts of meetings and conferences was subjected to criticism. Or take another fact. Being left without rice because of the inaction of the managers of the trade base, the collective of a textile factory was forced to procure it through its own efforts, as a result of which the enterprise worked for a long time at half capacity. Equipment also frequently stood idle at the sewn goods factory, where fabrics were delivered irregularly.

Some of those who spoke out did not limit themselves to a statement of the shortcomings but then and there, in following the example of the controllers, proposed ways of resolving the problems. As a result, a large number of measures were outlined to put into effect the critical remarks, suitable plans were worked out, the sequence and timing were determined for the performance of each point, and responsible people were appointed.

Now, somewhat later, one can judge how all of this is reflected in practical results.

"Very favorably," Oudom Khatigna says with conviction, "we are gradually reducing the size of the administrative and managerial staff, we are raising the responsibility of key personnel, and we are improving the style and methods of managers. It is no accident that in the province the cooperative movement of the village workers is gaining strength and agricultural production is becoming more efficient. The industrial enterprises are making better use of labor and physical resources and there are increasing numbers of workers who are improving their skills and striving to make a personal contribution to the common cause. In other words, it is as if many of our workers had gotten their second wind...."

Managers in the provinces of Houa Phan, Oudomsai, Savannakhet, Champassak and others positively assess the help of the republic committee for party state control. Here, as in Xieng Khoung, their own control organizations are now operating and, at a number of enterprises, groups in support of control are asserting themselves more and more. Nonstaff workers are becoming the main operative force of control. Last year, about 500 activists--10 for each staff worker--participated in the checks carried out by the republic committee. That was also the ratio for the republic as a whole. It is to increase this year. Hence larger and larger numbers of working people will join in the administration of the country.

"We made our first steps," reported Comrade Loun, "with the support and instruction of our Soviet friends. Committee workers visited Moscow a number of times, became familiar with your experience, and received training in the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee. Still another large group of our workers recently completed a course of studies there."

In developing and strengthening a unified system of party state control, Lao comrades understand that--along with the successes achieved by the republic in establishing the foundations of socialist society, in its national economy and in the area of administration--there are many serious defects inherited from

the feudal and colonial past. One of the plenums of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party specified the tasks of the control organizations and made them part of the program for action.

At this time, the staff and activists of the control entities are checking to what extent raw and other materials and monetary resources are being used expediently in the enterprises. Without this control, noted Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, in his speech to the plenum, it will be difficult for the republic to achieve positive results in the economy.

Quite a lot is being done in connection with the preparations for the Fourth Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. Thus, whenever the controllers uncover shortcomings in the labor collectives, they also analyze in depth the state of the party work here and seek ways to improve it. In this connection, particular attention is being paid to the questions of the fuller observance of the principles of democratic centralism, the development of criticism and self-criticism, the consolidation of intraparty discipline, the preservation of the unity and solidarity of the party ranks, and the strengthening of the vanguard role of communists.

"In finding out precisely who permits particular shortcomings and why," reported the first deputy chairman of the committee for party state control, "we frequently make full use of our right to punish the guilty most severely. At the same time, we are doing a great deal of explanatory and propaganda work. For it still often happens that our local party and economic managers lack practical knowledge and some give up in the face of the newness and complexity of the creative tasks. So that the controllers generally have to make use of the entire complex of organizational, political and ideological measures to influence the life of the collectives and party organizations."

The new service has a lot of work to do. And none of it is easy. But the enthusiasts know that neither today nor tomorrow can the young republic that is educating a new person and forming a new society get along without careful and systematic party and state control. And therefore they are working persistently and purposefully.

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CSO: 1807/369

LAOS

INDOCHINESE UNIONISTS MEET WITH ASEAN DELEGATES

BK230954 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] During their participation in the 11th WFTU conference in Berlin, capital of the GDK, trade union delegations of the three Indochinese countries met with labor delegations of ASEAN countries which include Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines.

After holding discussions and exchanging views, the participants in the meeting unanimously issued a press release in which they expressed their sincere desire to strengthen mutual understanding, the spirit of solidarity and friendship, and cooperation among the workers and trade union organizations of neighboring countries in Southeast Asia. At the same time, they expressed support for the trend toward negotiations among Southeast Asian countries and maintained that the trade unions in the region are trying to step up the movement of turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

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CSO: 4206/10

ARMY UNITS URGED TO STUDY DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT

BK240557 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Editorial: "Urgently Organize To Study and Contribute Views to the Party's Draft Political"]

[Text] To turn the party Central Committee's draft political report to be submitted to the forthcoming fourth party congress into the genuine overall line, plans, and policies of the masses, all units or regiments of our Armed Forces have urgently organized to extensively, thoroughly, and profoundly study and contribute views to the draft political report in a spirit of high responsibility. The extensive study and rational contribution of views to the draft political report of the party Central Committee by the masses help perfect the draft political report, explicitly characterized by classes and the masses. The party's political responsibility over the future of the nation is considered a vital issue. Our party has adopted all positions on the basis of the specific characteristics of our country. The party has always used the actual practices of the masses as a basis to adopt scientifically concrete plans. It has never adopted any concrete plan in a dictatorial manner. The ideals of the LPRP are none other than to serve the interests of the people and of the nation. Regarding this, Lenin said: Party members are like a drop of water in the ocean while the people are like a broad river. This is why our party has always nourished the people and has asked for sympathy from them while tirelessly serving all the people in a faithful spirit. The contributions of the masses in terms of views and energy to all domains of the revolutionary work are objectively necessary. Only with the great contributions of the masses can the various political programs as well as various resolutions of the party be perfected and fruitfully implemented.

As we are all aware, it is the masses who create history and are the source of social products, the invincible forces of revolutionary and national liberation movements, and the shock forces in all activities of revolutionary movements. Therefore, by presenting a vast opportunity for the people of all strata throughout the country and for the contingents of cadres, state employees, and party members at all levels in the revolutionary administration and in the Armed Forces to exercise their rights to contribute their views to the draft political report of the party Central Committee to be submitted to the forthcoming fourth party congress, our party has once again proved its democratic leadership system and reflected its implementation of its adopted line and policy to serve the

interests and aspirations of the people. The path put forth by the party that we are marching along is the path which guarantees the democratic rights and freedom of the people and which will lead the people to achieve prosperity, happiness, and strength.

The initial state ideals of the party are to cement the solidarity of the entire people to carry out the national-democratic revolution, drive away all enemy aggressors, liberate the country, and directly advance to socialism, bypassing the path of capitalist development. Throughout the transition period to socialism, the party's overall line is to strengthen the solidarity of the entire people, firmly grasp the proletarian dictatorship, and simultaneously carry out the three revolutions. The strengthening of solidarity among the entire people is considered the decisive issue of the socialist revolution. The LPRP is the organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution. It is a genuine Marxist-Leninist party. Our party knows how to organize, guide, and apply Marxist-Leninist theory to the practical conditions of our country. It has experiences in making use of the overall strength of the entire nation, drawing support and sympathy from the people both at home and abroad, and firmly combining patriotism and proletarian internationalism. With these experiences of the party together with its sharp intelligence, our revolution has advanced from its bare-handed beginnings to the achievements of vigorous strength. With this vigorous strength of the revolution, we defeated all enemies and led the country to a new era--an era without exploitation of man by man.

The fruitful implementation of the party's line and policies has resulted from the unanimous acceptance and wholehearted support of the masses. If everyone profoundly and thoroughly understands the party's line and policies, everything will be fulfilled successfully. Therefore, all units or regiments are requested to organize jointly to study, discuss, and contribute views to the draft political report. The more they study, discuss, and contribute views to it, the better. Everyone must be courageous in contributing views to the report and dare to criticize issues he sees as not appropriate. For those units or regiments which have not yet made arrangements for the study due to certain difficulties, they should now try to find time to make arrangements for all soldiers to study and contribute views to the draft political report in a sincere manner and with a high spirit of responsibility.

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CSO: 4206/10

THONGLAI KOMMASIT SPEAKS AT ARMY YOUTH MEETING

BK271315 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] On the morning of 19 September, Brigadier General Thonglai Kommasit, deputy director of the Army General Political Department, gave a lecture to a gathering of youths attached to the National Defense Ministry at the auditorium of the Army General Political Department. Present were more than 100 youths from various departments and services under the ministry.

In his lecture, Brig Gen Thonglai Kommasit discussed the world situation which is fiercely and uncompromisingly changing on account of the implementation of the warmongering policy of the U.S. imperialists, creating tension in many regions throughout the world. In the meantime, he said, peace movements have also been vigorously carried out. These movements have voiced support to the peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union as stated by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok in late July.

The general subsequently discussed Lao-Thai relations in which certain remaining problems between the two sides have yet to be resolved. With regard to this issue, he reiterated the consistent stand of the LPDR government in aspiring to settle all remaining problems through peaceful means by holding negotiations with the Kingdom of Thailand so as to normalize relations between the two countries.

Faced with these developments, Brig Gen Thonglai Kommasit called on all youths to increase their unity, heighten a sense of vigilance to thwart all sabotage schemes of the enemies, and pay attention to implementing the line and policy of the party and state by fulfilling the two strategic tasks of defending the country and building socialism. He noted that in the immediate future all youths must pay attention to carrying out campaigns to score achievements in all fields to welcome the congresses of all the party committees throughout the army and the forthcoming fourth party congress.

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CSO: 4206/10

BRIEFS

DEPARTING SOVIET AMBASSADOR--On the evening of 15 September Vladimir Sobchenko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, hosted a banquet at Lan Xang Hotel in Vientiane prior to his departure for home after completing nearly 6 years of his diplomatic mission in Laos. The banquet was attended by party and state leaders, a large number of senior cadres from various ministries and organizations in Vientiane, and members of the diplomatic corps in Laos. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 16 Sep 86 BK] /7358

THREE NEW BOATS LAUNCHED--The building of Laos' second 220-seat passenger boat and two 140-ton transport boats has been completed. The boats, built with SRV cooperation, were launched on 15 September. The 220-seat passenger boat is 41.8 meters long, 6.2 meters wide, and 2.7 meters high and is powered by a 580 horsepower engine. Each transport boat is 33 meters long, 6.8 meters wide, and 1.6 meters high and is powered by a 165 horsepower engine. [Summary] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 16 Sep 86 BK] /7358

DELEGATION TO WHO CONFERENCE--A delegation of the LPDR Public Health Ministry led by Dr Ponmek Dalaloi, deputy minister of public health, left Vientiane on 13 September to attend the 37th WHO conference for the Western Pacific region in Manila, Philippines. This 1-week conference will discuss general public health work. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 16 Sep 86 BK] /7358

CSO: 4206/10

RECRUITING BEGUN, RESTRUCTURING OF ARMY PLANNED

Larger Army by 1990

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Sat. — The Army has begun a campaign to recruit 20,000 soldiers by 1990 to restore the full strength of its infantry battalions.

Confirming this today, Army Chief Jen Datuk Seri Hashim Mohamed Ali said the Army, through the Ministry of Defence (Mindef), had stressed to the Government the implications of having infantry battalions that were under-strength.

He said these implications were made known to the Government in a paper submitted to the Cabinet recently.

Jen Datuk Seri Hashim declined to disclose the military repercussions of having under-strength battalions, other than to say that "our efficiency in meeting our desired roles and objectives will be affected."

However, he said, the Government understood the Army's desire to beef up its infantry battalions, especially the combat units.

"The Government has given us the approval to go ahead with the increased intake of soldiers from the existing 1,000 to 4,000 soldiers a year," he told newsmen after launching the Army Computer Club at Mindef here.

More than 800 recruits have been trained so far this year. Another batch of about the same number is now undergoing training. The selection of recruits for this year's second intake is now on.

Jen Datuk Seri Hashim said one of the reasons for the shortage was that there had not been a corresponding intake of recruits to match the number of soldiers who retired.

He said between 2,500 and 3,000 soldiers retire from the Army annually.

On the average, soldiers retire in their early 30s or early 40s depending on their status — short-commissioned military personnel, non-commissioned officers and so on.

The move to quadruple the Army's annual in-

take will bring the situation closer to the early days of the Armed Forces Special Modernisation and Expansion Programme, better known by its Bahasa Malaysia acronym, Perista.

Under Perista, the Army was supposed to expand its manpower from its estimated 70,000

officers and soldiers in 1979 to 100,000 men by 1985.

It embarked on massive recruitment drives during the first few years of the programme.

Officers familiar with these recruitment drives said the Army was believed to have taken in between 4,000 and 5,000 new soldiers a year during the first few years of Perista.

However, when the economic slowdown set in, the Government in 1981 reacted with an austerity drive, including a blanket freeze on manpower recruitment. The army too was not spared.

The problem of staff shortage surfaced when the number of soldiers retiring outpaced the intake of new ones after 1982.

The deficit averaged between 1,500 and 2,000 soldiers a year, resulting in certain infantry battalions struggling to cope with their operational and non-operational duties.

Vacancies

Jen Datuk Seri Hashim said the army's move to take in 20,000 new soldiers was not an infringement of the Government's blanket freeze on manpower recruitment.

This was because the army's recruitment will not see the creation of new infantry battalions or appointments, he explained.

"It is just to fill the several thousand vacancies in the various Army units as a result of the large number of soldiers retiring."

On the setting up of the computer club, the army chief said it would assist in Mindef's computerisation of the various departments under its wing.

This was because the army officers who joined the club would be taught basic computer skills so that once the Government had the funds to computerise the Department of Army there would be no problem in getting officers knowledgeable in computers, he said.

"The Government will also save some money as there is no need to send these officers for basic computer courses."

He said the Government had so far supplied two computers to the administration division of the Department of Army and had approved funds for 15 more under the Fifth Malaysia Plan.

For a start, he said, Techtrans Sdn Bhd had supplied five computers to the club.

Army Restructuring Planned

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Sep 86 p 2

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Sat. — The Army will go ahead with the conversion of three infantry battalions into airborne, mechanised and support infantry battalions, Army chief Jen Datuk Seri Hashim Mohamed Ali said today.

He said the Army originally planned to have three of each — the airborne, mechanised and support infantry battalions — but the limited budget under the Fifth Malaysia Plan would only allow for one each.

“Although the move to have these specialised battalions does not require additional manpower or equipment, funds are needed for

sending officers and men to train in friendly countries and when carrying out exercises,” he said.

Under the Army's planning, no new armoured vehicles would be needed to equip the mechanised infantry battalion.

Firepower

Instead, it would rely on existing armoured vehicles — such as the Sibmas armoured firing support vehicles, Scorpion light tanks and Commando and Condors armoured personnel carriers — to form the main components of this battalion.

The other elements for the battalion's firepower would also be absorbed from other Army units.

For the airborne infantry battalion, what is needed is just advanced paratrooping training in countries like the United States, Britain, and Australia.

For the support infantry battalion, the Army would have to absorb certain units like the anti-tank squads and the heavy-machine gun units into the battalion at no cost.

The other two battalions each of airborne, mechanised and support are likely to be operational only in the Sixth Malaysia Plan, he said.

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CSO: 4200/15

BIGORNIA SAYS ENRILE RALLYING 'SILENT MAJORITY'

HK230307 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 22 Sep 86 p 6

[Column by Jesus Bigornia: "NDF Talks Put Spotlight on Communism"]

[Excerpt] If for nothing else, the on-again, off-again, peace talks with negotiators from the National Democratic Front (NDF) are generating a broadening national awareness of the looming communist menace now threatening the nation and its institutions. They are also polarizing the Filipino people toward two camps with irreconcilable ideologies. In this tinder-box situation, straddlers and fencesitters may soon find themselves, to their sorrow, victims caught in the crossfire of clashing wills, each backed by military might.

Admittedly, the voice of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile warning of impending doom resembled nothing more than the proverbial "Voice in the Wilderness" a few months back. It has since began to rally the so-called "silent majority" of the nation in increasing numbers. Even the press which has been glamorizing communist-led New People's Army (NPA) rebels is showing signs of disenchantment with what is seen as dilatory tactics resorted to by NDF negotiators Saturnino Ocampo and Antonio Zumel.

Among the first to publicly manifest opposition to NPA "influence" in their area, Negrenses held a mammoth rally in Bacolod last Friday with Enrile as the principal speaker. Spearheaded by Negros Occidental professionals and civic leaders and backed by the "victimized peasantry," the demonstration, the first ever since the Aquino takeover, expressed protest and resentment with the arrogance and viciousness of local officers-in-charge. As a youthful spokesman said: "We are sick and tired of being pushed around."

Meantime, perceptive citizens watch with growing alarm the swelling disillusionment of the rank and file in the military with the political leadership. Because the government appears to them to be coddling the rebels and harsh on the men in uniform, the younger officers and the enlisted men are not happy. How long they will accept casualties while they are held in check by sanctions of the Presidential Commission on Human Rights (PCHR) is a question that not even their leaders can predict.

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CSO: 4200/19

NEW STRIKE RULES SUMMARIZED, KMU REACTION REPORTED

HK231425 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Sep 86 p 2

[News Analysis by reporter Gethsemane M. Selirio]

[Excerpts] The recently signed Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOLE) guidelines on labor relations may provide Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez his last chance to prove to the business community that he can crack the whip on illegal strikes.

Upon the president's instructions, "adjustments" may be in the offing. The MOLE guidelines were originally intended to contain only the Labor Day announcements of President Aquino. Malacanang, however, ordered that the guidelines to given "more teeth." The guidelines were thus expanded and seemingly stricter measures against illegal strikes were included.

Most of the provisions in the ministry guidelines are merely reiterations or clarifications of provisions in the 1974 Labor Code of the Philippines. According to the draft executive order submitted to Malacanang, only the provisions of Book V (Industrial Relations) of the Labor Code were amended. In particular, Articles 238, 257, 258, 264, 265 and 273 were amended, with two or three new provisions added to each.

The guidelines, however, are apparently meant for other purposes instead of just improving the law. Aside from giving Sanchez the chance to prove that he can be tough on illegal strikes, they will give the signal to local and foreign investors that the new government is bent on controlling labor unrest.

But are the guidelines enough to control the "wildcat or illegal strikes, and thus attract would-be investors? Yes, and no, according to Raoul M. Inocentes, president of the Employers Confederation of the Philippines (ECOP).

Inocentes told BUSINESS DAY that on the positive side, there are now clear-cut rules on what can and cannot be done during a strike. "To this extent, it is good for the country as it lays down the conditions for industrial stability," he said.

Inocentes pointed out though the "rest test" of the guidelines is in their enforcement by the Labor Ministry. "There were times when the minister overreacted in certain strikes," Inocentes said, referring to the hasty issuance by the minister of return-to-work orders which were defined.

An important concession gained by employers in the guidelines is the provision on the right of ingress to and egress from company premises during a strike. Employers may now take out perishable goods, finished products and materials under consignment. Obstruction of points of entry and exit has now been declared illegal.

However, Kilusang Mayo Uno [1 May Movement] (KMU) chairman Rolando M. Olalia has warned that this particular provision may lead to more violence at the picketlines. Strikers would naturally stop non-strikers from entering the company and likewise prevent management from taking anything out, otherwise "the strike loses its effectiveness," Olalia said.

The guidelines [word indistinct] most of the requirements for a valid and legal strike enunciated in the labor code, including the conduct of strike vote which will now be supervised by the Labor Ministry. It is only in the case of dismissal of union officers that the cooling-off period may be ignored. But even in this case, the strike vote requirement still holds.

Perhaps what may really put Sanchez to the test is Provision No 36, which clarifies the power of the labor minister to assume jurisdiction over labor disputes. In Article 264 (g) of the labor code, the minister's power to declare a strike illegal is only implied. Now, it has been made explicit.

Sources close to Sanchez disclosed that the minister was, until the last minute, "resisting" having such explicit powers. One fear of the minister, sources said, is that labor would interpret this provision as a "resurrection" of Letter of Instructions No 1458 which empowered the labor minister and management to replace strikers who defy return-to-work order.

Sanchez, sources said, was also wary of the undue pressure that could fall on him to declare certain strikes as illegal. For the past six months, Sanchez has declared only two strikes as illegal. These two were only declared in the past few weeks.

The ministry guidelines takes effect after 15 days from their publication in newspapers of general circulation. The delayed effectivity clause was a "master stroke" by Sanchez to evade questions about the guidelines' legality, sources said. In 15 days, President Aquino would have returned from her working visit to the U.S. and would have already issued the executive order that would give legal backing to the guidelines.

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CSO: 4200/19

SCUTTLED 'CONTRA' RALLY, INVESTMENT OBSTACLES ALLEGED

HK240943 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 22 Sep 86 p 4

["Inside Malacanang" column by Emilio H. Serriano: "Rout in San Pablo City"]

[Text] On one hand, Mrs Corazon C. Aquino bubbles enthusiastically about democratic ideals before American leaders and gets applauded, while on the other, her Quezon City [QC] OIC [officer in charge] Brigido Simon, is showing us in clear unmistakable terms how democracy operates here, Cory-style.

The Constitutional Republican Alliance (Contra) applied last Tuesday, 16 September, for a permit to rally at the Quezon Memorial Circle on anti-communism, in support of our democratic way of life. Retired generals and justices of the Supreme Court had been lined up as speakers. The Contra leader planned it to be the biggest anti-communist rally in the country, with veterans' groups, business leaders, trade unionists, students and anti-communist organizations and professional groups expected to participate.

But what did QC OIC Simon do? He maneuvered to scuttle the rally by having his subordinate, Rolando Montiel, chief of the city's Barangay Operations Center (BOC) apply for a rally permit on the same day. The application date was conveniently antedated and forthwith the application of Montiel's Filipino Social Democratic Movement was approved.

Of course, this is underhanded and Machiavellian, a case of palakasan [using influence], of the end justifying the means. What? Fight the communists inside and outside the Aquino Government?

Kaya sinulot ang rally ng Contra, pare. [That's why the Contra rally was thwarted, pal.]

Who is Rolando Montiel, this guy who works with OIC Simon, the guy who wants to show the world who is the most sickening slave of the administration this side of Sampaloc Avenue?

"Detainee namin si montiel noon, [Montiel was our detainee before] says a Quezon City Police Station cop. "Member ng [of] Light a Fire Movement, isang [a] suspected subversive organization noon [before]."

So there is the spectacle of an anti-communist rally kicked out of a "freedom park" while Mrs Aquino continues to mouth egalitarian ideals in America. Kaya hayun [there it is], out with anti-communist rallyists, welcome Social Democrats (SocDem)!

Are the gullible American leaders happy? But definitely, because in ignorance there is bliss. The American Embassy officials here, for self-preservation, are hiding facts about the communist threat here that is intentionally encouraged by Mrs Aquino's advisers and abetted by her naivete.

American businessmen who attended the meeting of entrepreneurs headed by Hacienda Luisita owner Cory Aquino were visibly evasive in their remarks when interviewed on TV. Their statements were cautious, their faces glum, and their off-the-cuff remarks general and platitudinous.

Expected to talk about how eager they were to invest fresh capital in the Philippines after the "moving" appeal of Mrs Aquino, all one heard from them was rambling talk on the need to develop Philippine agriculture, small industries, and what was that again? Oh, yes, tourism! Tourism, yes, tourism. And on they went to talk of other things without the smallest sign of commitment.

But Cory's yellow technocrats on TV in Washington gave the impression that the Americans are coming in droves, waves even, unstoppable, inevitable. But listen closer to what they are really saying and their message is clear. The Americans are merely accepting "in principle" our beggar's appeal for Americans to buy our agricultural produce, particularly sugar. There is no mention of big American capitalists, except a telecommunications network corporation, expressing the desire to invest in this country.

Why are American capitalists reluctant to invest their dollars in our country? Why are they holding back? With a couple of hundred top Filipino businessmen in Mrs Aquino's selling party, and with Cory herself proffering tearful stories, we should be flooded by now with fresh foreign capital.

Pero, pare, [But, pal,] American capitalists also have their own network of international spies. They work separately from the CIA, but many of them are linked with it. They know it's risky to invest here right now when the communists are in the government. They know that in mineral-rich Mindanao, the NPAs and the MNLF exact controlled graduated taxation. They know that armed insurgents are already around Metro Manila and that cheap labor here is no longer cheap, thanks to the militant Kilusang Mayo Uno [1 May Movement] which has been behind wildcat strikes all over the country.

So that behind the veneer of stability, the Cory Government is wobbly and depends on military support which, on the other hand, depends on signals from Washington, D.C. That's why Mrs Aquino had to make that pilgrimage to Mr Reagan's holy land and pay obeisance, with fingers crossed, to the American genre of democracy.

Economist Alejandro Lichauco put it so simply on TV no one can possibly miss the serious repercussions of the regime's import liberalization program. It is an imposition that will militate against Philippine interest, he said. The flood of imported goods and other commodities without restrictions will ruin local industries and render Filipino workers unemployed.

Lichauco said developing countries all over the world resist this inequitable imposition, so why can't the Aquino regime do the same?

Ah, pare, that is the meat and marrow of the issue. The P29 billion left behind by the Marcos administration isn't enough to keep meek Cory's regime afloat. The massive economic, social, and infrastructure programs of Mr Marcos are everywhere for all to see. Roads, bridges, wharves, airports, hydro-electric dams, irrigation systems, schoolhouses, geothermal energy development, waterwork projects--the whole works, pare, they are everywhere. Ginastrahan talaga. [They really spent money.]

Cory must match all this, but how can she? The much-needed dollars which flew to European and American banks when Ninoy was murdered won't come back to Inang Bayan, [Motherland] even if Cory is now calling the shots from the Malacanang Guesthouse.

Erstwhile communist leader Jose Mr Sison says this regime can only fail because it has raised the expectations of our people to such a height that it cannot possibly deliver on them. Besides, as any political science student knows, the perennial nemesis of all leaders is the so-called /*Revolution of Rising Expectations*/ [passage within slantlines published in italics] of the people. Fail to meet these rising expectations and you end up in the Pasig River. Failing to get Filipino investors to sink their money in new ventures, with many of them now forced to operate their industries at half capacity Mrs Aquino is now in America sweet-talking giant capitalists to throw us their crumbs to help stimulate our business climate.

The tack is psychological, very much like inducing rain by shooting pellets of silver iodide at cumulous clouds during a dry spell.

Instead, American capitalist in control of transnational corporations want us to lower protective tariffs, open the floodgates of importation, break local industries, and buy American products. The Aquino Government has happily agreed to all this. Cory is confident that with American might behind her, she can continue to be "president of all my people" for quite sometime yet even if it means flushing Philippine interests down the sink.

On TV, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile [JPE] was asked why he appears "curt" when answering questions from American newspapermen. Indeed, of late he tends to cut down overbearing American newsmen who talk as though they knew our problems better than we do.

Minister Enrile said no one should tell us how to solve our problems. These American media like to put words into one's mouth by loading their questions with their bias. Their American standard, education, social upbringing, political experience, cultural idiosyncrasy and manners dictate the way they assess our socio-economic, historical-cultural and political environment.

We are world apart, and we know it, but they don't. American newsmen, generally ignorant of our ethos, like to believe that they have superior minds--experts on Philippine affairs whose nodding acquaintance with things Philippine is based on an encounter with an Ermita whore or pimp.

If they behave properly, see themselves as guests in this country, and treat us not as colonials but as equals capable of thinking for ourselves, perhaps we can all (JPE included) return civility for civility.

It's a good guess that Mrs Aquino would come back home with a harder line against the insurgency threat, whether the leftists around her like it or not. She would then be obliged to toe the American line, talk tough, issue stern warnings, and finally get along with Minister Enrile. She already does with General Ramos, who enjoys taking her elbow in public.

But it is also a good guess that her advisers will tell her to go easy, make the policy shift gradual, and give everyone some time to save face. That visit may get Mrs Aquino into trouble with the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] NPA, because from here on, her policies and official acts will be scrutinized carefully by communist leaders who will go over them with a fine-toothed comb hoping to catch an American louse somewhere.

On the other hand, if she continues flip-flopping, American leaders will see through her, and that's it--goodbye, American support; paalam, [goodbye] Camp Aguinaldo, ilaco da cu malacananang! [translation not known]

She can't go on encouraging the growth of the communist movement in this country with her present ways. The officers and men of our Armed Forces are restive. The Americans are watching. Our people are getting organized against communism. And Mrs. Aquino and her advisers are in a fix.

Either she fights the reds, or she goes against the sentiments of our people, the Armed Forces and the Americans. Or, she can tamperize long enough for the wolf to swallow her up in one big gulp.

Meanwhile, how fares the rest of the country that didn't go to America?

Well, sirs, some of them were making merry recently at the Party of the Century, Johnny Ponce Enrile's 29th wedding anniversary, described by the host himself as nothing significant, just a gathering of old friends and familiar faces.

Dory Valencia was there, the venerable dean of journalists, walking around, spotting acquaintances and telling everyone that he's having the time of his life right now, presumably savoring the fumblings and bumbings of the amateurs in government, and admitting for the first time in his career that he's writing with great care and precision these days, because now, he's in an opposition paper.

Spotted also were Chitang Nakpil, in a dramatic red and black dress, and Mila Palanca Furer, in a green silk dress; and Celia Diaz Laurel, "chinning" it with the ladies of the army and, not to be outdone, the female half of the celebrating couple, Cristina herself, in purple, looking dotingly at a chorus of four grandchildren singing in childish tremolo onstage.

Whatever has happened around here, Cristina remains the same, ebullient, outspoken, a natural.

Who else were in the hall?

General Fidel (Eddie) Ramos, about whom there is such speculation that he has split from JPE and is now completely under the spell of charm of Tarlac's most famous and most powerful haciendera. He taught her how to salute, and about the lessons there are all classes of kind and not-so-kind jokes, apocryphal anecdotes, speculations and so forth, but one thing's beginning to stand out. [sentence as published]

General Eddie taught La Aquino how to salute so well that the lady does it the way Imelda sang, at the drop of a hat, compulsively, with the littlest encouragement, like someone who's just acquired a new talent and wants to show it off every chance possible, and so she snappily salutes everything within sight, fowl, flora and fauna.

The "general" was also there, Mrs Ramos herself, and of her it is said no one can possibly be nicer, think what you will about her husband and what he did to his famous relative, Andy. Mrs Ramos teaches at International School and is a quiet, self-effacing lady, but one supposes that circumstances have pushed her centerstage and she must now dress the part.

That evening, she wore her hair piled up, she had blush-on on, she sported jewelry but seemed, from a distance, a trifle, just a trifle ill at ease.

But not the general himself. Chief of Staff at last, no thanks to Relative Andy, he was in his elements, biting mightily on a cigar, very fluff, pleased with life and the evening.

Another Marcos relative-turned-mutineer-turned-commanding general (Air Force) was Ramon Farolan, former customs commissioner, who came with his lady who came in something dazzling and shimmery.

The son of Manong Andy's cherished and favored relative, Modesto Farolan, sat at the principal table with another general, Romeo Espino and his wife, Belle; an American who was the instant object of the affections of the less handsome

Reycard Duo, and the grandfatherly figure of Monsignor Torpigliani of the Vatican, such a far cry from the wordly-wise, expansive self of Mr Jaime Sin, otherwise known among loyalist circles as Jimmy the Lip.

Not to be a killjoy, some partygoers, however, speculated on the San Pablo incident earlier that same day where the Philippine flag suffered a humiliating rout.

Two hundred NPAs, ages ranging from 18 to 25, women among them, carrying out an operation with enviable precision, blockading the town's principal roads, and causing the abrupt surrender of seven enlisted men, [EM's] all that manned the detachment headquarters.

Their CO was nowhere--that seemed symbolic of the country's military preparedness, hungry, ill-equipped, undermanned, badly-treated EMS manning a fort while the CO is somewhere doing God knows what. When the smoke of battle cleared around the miserable [as published] but passing itself off as the San Pablo detachment, the government's seven defenders suffered the extreme ignominy of having their arms and ammo seized from them by their foes and being brought to the hospital with NPA permission and in NPA commandeered vehicles.

Did thoughts of that lost detachment cross the minds of the celebrating generals at the party? Their men in San Pablo lost more than guns and bullets--they'd lost manhood, their self-respect, and what was the reaction to that humiliation the next day?

A few angry statements, a few facetious replies, and possibly a setting aside of cravat and studs for the next party in the social calendar.

Meanwhile, the people gingerly palpate their corpus politic, trying to figure out how badly hurt they have been, stanching the severe hemorrhage, wondering painfully and bitterly what this country is coming to and where and how this will all end.

/9738

CSO: 4200/19

NEDA ESTIMATES RISE IN AGRICULTURAL GROSS VALUE

HK231513 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Sep 86 p 2

["Economic Indicator" Column: "Aggie Gross Value Added Up"]

[Text] The gross value added (GVA) in the agriculture, fishery and forestry sector in real terms (or at constant 1972 prices) totaled P13,915 million during the first half of the year, according to advance estimates from the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) as of August. This represented a 1.33 percent growth from the P13,733 million recorded during the same period last year.

GVA measures the contribution of a particular sector to the country's gross national product (GNP). It is computed by subtracting the cost of production inputs from the gross outputs of a particular industry. The GVA at constant prices is measured in real terms and computed based on prices during the base year (in this case, 1972).

The higher GVA of the agricultural sector was the result of the production increased posted by agricultural crops and poultry, which together amounted to P9,973 million or 71.67 percent of the total.

Gross Value Added in Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry, by Industry Group #
1st semester 1984 to 1st semester 1986
(amount in million pesos)

Industry/ Industry Group	1984		1985		1986
	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half
1) Agricultural crops	8,027	7,537	8,332	7,860	8,617
Palay	1,790	2,411	2,129	2,536	2,256
Corn	435	1,035	553	1,145	630
Coconut including copra	501	451	562	653	694
Sugar cane	1,026	306	763	39	732
Banana	424	484	402	519	422
Other crops	3,851	2,850	3,923	2,968	3,883

[chart continued from previous page]

2) Livestock	998	1,164	991	1,123	990
3) Poultry	1,324	1,265	1,332	1,244	1,356
4) Fishery	2,662	1,667	2,678	1,744	2,596
5) Forestry	463	302	400	306	356

Gross Value Added in Agriculture, Fishery & Forestry	13,474	11,935	13,733	12,277	13,915
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At constant 1972 prices

Source: National Economic and Development Authority.

/9738

GSO: 4200/19

GOLD PRODUCTION DECLINES FIVE PERCENT

HK251501 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Sep 86 p 2

["Economic Indicator" column: "Gold Production Declines"]

[Text] The aggregate output of gold producing members of the Chamber of Mines of the Philippines fell 5.09 percent to 12,060.002 kilograms during the first six months of 1986, data taken from the monthly newsletter released by the chamber showed. This was 647.426 kilograms less than the 12,707.428 kilograms produced in the same period last year.

Production declined despite the improved prices of gold in the world market (the average settled price of gold in New York was quoted at \$343.16 per ounce in June, up \$26.65 per ounce from the year-ago average of \$316.51 per ounce). What pulled total production down was the 9.65 percent decline in output of secondary producers whose main product is copper, producing gold only as a by-product.

For the six-month period, total output of secondary producers came to 7,112.377 kilograms, accounting for more than half of the aggregate volume produced during the period. Despite the 188.705 kilograms of gold contributed by Maricalum Mining, Inc. and Benguet Explorations' Copper Shield project, total production was down 760.046 kilograms from the year-ago production of 7,872.423 kilograms.

Meanwhile, primary gold producers' production increased 2.33 percent, from 4,835.005 kilograms last year to 4,947.625 kilograms this year.

Among the primary producers, Benguet Corp.'s Balatoc project was the biggest gold-producers with 2,065.832 kilograms, followed by Atlas's Masbate project with 1,400.622 kilograms. Benguet posted an 18.89 percent rise, from 1,737.535 kilograms last year, while Atlas registered a 2.28 percent increase from 1,369.350 kilograms.

Gold Production
January - June 1985 & 1986
in kilograms

	1986	1985	pct change
Primary Producers:			
Benguet Corp. (Balatoc)	2,065.832	1,737.535	imio
Atlas Consolidated Mining & Corp. (Masbate)	1,400.622	1,369.350	2.28
Apex Mining Co., Inc.	505.314	510.496	(1.01)
Surigao Consolidated Mining Co., Inc.	500.294	528.369	(5.31)
Itogon-Suyoc Mines, Inc.	229.881	212.532	8.16
Benguet Exploration, Inc. (Thanksgiving)	151.859	177.079	(14.24)
Manila Mining, Inc.	93.823	165.711	(43.38)
North Davao Mining Corp. (Hijo)	#	133.933	-
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Sub-total	4,947.625	4,835.005	2.33
Secondary Producers:			
Philex Mining Corp.	2,807.175	2,743.743	2.31
Benguet Corporation (Dizon)	1,773.895	2,313.106	(23.31)
Atlas Consolidated Mining & Development Corp. (Cebu)	783.030	1,329.211	(41.09)
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co.	918.206	704.835	30.27
Marcopper Mining Corp.	405.040	411.570	(1.59)
North Davao Mining Corp. (Amacan)	236.326	250.538	(5.67)
Maricalum Mining, Inc.	166.433	#	-
Benguet Exploration, Inc. (copper shield)	22.272	#	-
Batong Buhay Gold Mines, Inc.	#	119.420	-
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Sub-total	7,112.377	7,872.423	(9.65)
Grand Total	12,060.002	12,707.428	(5.09)
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no production

Source: Chamber of Mines of the Philippines

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CSO: 4200/19

FIVE MISSILE-EQUIPPED GUNBOATS PLANNED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 4 Sep 86 p 11

[Text]

SINGAPORE, Wed. — Singapore is to build five missile-equipped gunboats for its coastal navy, based on a West German design, military sources said today.

The project — combined with orders for 16 vessels for India and Turkey — is expected to keep the Defence Ministry's Singapore Shipbuilding and Engineering Limited busy for the rest of the 1980s, the sources said.

They said the new Singapore gunboats will be 62 metres (205 feet) long, armed with harpoon missiles and 76-mm (three-inch) rapid-fire guns, and capable of anti-submarine warfare, the sources said. They will follow the design of one

mini-corvette which the Singapore navy has contracted from a West German builder, Lurssen Werft, the sources said.

Contracts to build 10 ships for the Turkish navy and six for the Indian coast guard will help offset the cost of the Singapore ships, the sources said, although the value of the foreign contracts has not been officially disclosed.

India and Turkey have ordered 45-metre (149-foot) versions of the same vessel, two of which Singapore already has.

A recent local Press report said Singapore's new ships, fully outfitted, could cost the Government up to S\$80 million each. — Bernama-AFP.

/9317
CSO: 4200/13

RADIO REVIEWS EFFORTS TO OFFSET U.S. FARM ACT

BK211344 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 21 Sep 86

["Article": "To Alleviate the Hardships of Farmers"]

[Text] As a result of the huge foreign trade deficits suffered by the economic power United States, the U.S. Congress passed the Food Security Act, or what is known as the Farm Act, to protect farm products including wheat, rice, corn, sugar, honey, soybean, peanuts, cotton, wool, livestock, and dairy products. The main purpose of the act is to facilitate exports of farm products in the form of export bonuses, long-term and medium-term credits, funds to offset compensations by U.S. competitors, and barter trade between farm products and weapons.

The impact from the U.S. Farm Act could already be felt. It sent waves of difficulties to farm product trading circles worldwide. The United States, for example, sold rice and sugar in world markets at low prices. This has greatly affected Thailand's farm exports, especially sugar. The United States sold 1.5 million tons of sugar to the PRC at the price of \$4.75 per ton [as heard]. This caused a decline of sugar prices in world markets. Thai sugar manufacturers and exporters were hard hit. All parties concerned have been trying their best to solve the problem. The government itself did not remain idle. The Foreign Ministry has been coordinating with related agencies to alleviate the hardship for Thai farmers. On 3 September, the ministry invited the U.S. ambassador to Thailand for a meeting. The ambassador was told to request his government to refrain from further sales of sugar or else the long-established relationship between the two countries might be affected. In order to boost its bargaining power with the United States, Thailand has joined with other 14 countries in efforts to pressure the United States and the European Community to relax their policy of subsidizing farm exports which has caused great hardships to developing countries.

The Industry Ministry has also been trying to solve the problems of farmers. The ministry told the U.S. ambassador to Thailand to request his government to suspend sugar sales until prices of sugar in the world markets have moved up, and also to be more careful in future dumping of sugar into world markets. The ministry also suggested that the United States help Thailand by transferring to Thailand the sugar import quota not filled by other U.S. trading partners.

The speaker of the House of Representatives also sent a letter to the speaker of the U.S. House requesting his cooperation in solving the problem of farm prices by informing U.S. congressmen about Thailand's difficulties and by not opposing moves to amend the Farm Act on rice and sugar after the U.S. election in November. The letter has been sent to the U.S. ambassador to Thailand to be forwarded to the U.S. speaker of the House.

Dear listerners: All concerned authorities in Thailand are doing their best to alleviate the hardships of Thai farmers. Steps must be taken through proper channels. It is our full hope that the United States -- an economic power -- would more or less listen to our complaints. What is best is for the United States and Thailand, both sugar exporters, to cooperate in joining together in setting the prices instead of adopting price cutting methods. This would benefit both countries economically.

/12624

CSO: 4207/8

PREM MEETS WITH NEW BURMESE, ITALIAN ENVOYS

BK250923 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] New Italian Ambassador to Thailand Maruizio Battaglioni, accompanied by director general of the Protocol Department Thawiphan Singha, called on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at Government House at 0900 today. The prime minister welcomed the ambassador to his new post in Thailand. Discussing the strengthening of Thai-Italian relations, Gen Prem suggested an increase in tourism cooperation because both countries have many attractive tourist sites, which would not only strengthen bilateral relations but would earn extra income for both countries. Gen Prem said his government has attached great importance to the narcotics problem, evident in rehabilitation of addicts, educating Thai citizens about dangers of narcotics, and prevention and suppression activities, which have achieved considerable results due to fine cooperation from the United Nations and friendly countries.

The Italian ambassador said his government agreed that Italian-Thai relations should be strengthened further in all fields and was ready to support Thailand in this endeavor. The centenary of Italian-Thai relations will be marked this November. The Italian Government is ready to extend cooperation to the Thai Government by assigning specialists in such fields as trade and technology to Thailand.

At 0930 on the same day Thawiphan accompanied new Burmese Ambassador U Nyunt Swe to call on the prime minister. Welcoming the new Burmese ambassador, Gen Prem extended an invitation for the Burmese prime minister to visit Thailand. He said Thai-Burmese relations have existed for several centuries and the two countries are close neighbors. The new ambassador's post in Thailand will contribute to improvement in all-round bilateral relations, including improvement in the investment field. Because Thailand and Burma have no problems with each other, Thailand is ready to cooperate with Burma for the betterment of living standards and education of the people of both countries, as well as for the establishment of peace in this region.

The Burmese ambassador agreed about increased all-round cooperation and briefed the prime minister on the current situation in his country, while the prime minister listened attentively.

/12624

CSO: 4207/8

LAO AMBASSADOR SEES IMPROVEMENT IN RELATIONS

BK211400 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 21 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Lao Ambassador to Thailand Khamphan Simmalavong expressed optimism over future Thai-Lao relations during an interview given to SIAM RAT. He said: "Laos considers that the foreign policy statement announced by the new government of Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon is in keeping with the 1979 Joint Communique of Thailand and Laos. It gives hope to efforts for an improvement of Thai-Lao relations. Tension at the border has also lessened." The Lao ambassador said that flexible negotiations are the best way to improve bilateral relations although such improvement may take time. He said that the Lao Government and its people want peace and happiness as they have gone through a war which ended 10 years ago.

Khamphan said: "Thailand and Laos will set an example for other countries in the region if they can cooperate effectively to achieve mutual friendship. And if the Indochinese bloc and Asean can cooperate, they will bring to Southeast Asia a genuine peace, freedom, and neutrality." He stressed that the dispute over the three border hamlets near Uttaradit Province will not constitute an obstacle to efforts to improve relations between the two countries.

Concerning trade between the two countries, Khamphan said that over a hundred private individuals and companies are conducting trade with Laos although there is no trade between the two governments. Laos has several products available for Thailand such as wood, coffee, tin, and other kinds of mineral ores. Laos is already selling electricity from Nam Ngum Dam to Thailand.

Khamphan said Laos still needs a great deal of goods from Thailand, but the lack of direct trade between the two governments has made it difficult as Thailand maintains a list of 273 strategic goods which are banned from being sold to Laos. Laos has to import those items through a third country and this is not beneficial for Thailand or Laos. Moreover, it has created a problem of border smuggling.

Khamphan cited as an example that Laos has to import a bicycle from Taiwan instead of Thailand although a bicycle costs much less in Thailand. He said sometimes Laos had to buy bicycles from Singapore although the bike is made in Thailand. "I believe many items from Thailand are even sold in Hanoi," he noted.

The Lao ambassador assured that there is no need to fear that Laos would use the goods for war. He said war has wounded his country greatly. His country needs imports for economic development. Asked about the method for payment of goods imported and exported, Khamphan said that there is no problem concerning that as Laos has foreign banks to handle the matter and Thailand has its Krung Thai Bank to handle the business. Other countries can resort to countertrade method or cash payments either in U.S. dollars or in Thai baht.

/12624

CSO: 4207/8

THAILAND

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS WANT LAO BORDER POSTS CLOSED

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 29 Aug 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Officials Respond To Improving Relations With Laos, Recommend Closing Five Checkpoints Temporarily"]

[Text] The Region 4 Customs Office has recommended that the department close five checkpoints temporarily and reduce the number of officials. Suppression activities have not achieved very much. These activities have not been worth the cost. For example, in 1985 the 13 checkpoints in the northeast arrested only 409 suspects and seized goods worth only 3 million baht.

Lt Anan Pananon, the director of the Region 4 Customs Office in Nong Khai, told NAEO NA that the reason why his office has recommended closing the Tha Bo and Bung Kan checkpoints in Nong Khai Province, the Tha Uthen checkpoint in Nakhon Phanom Province, the Tha Phanom checkpoint in Mukdahan Province, and the Chong Chom checkpoint in Surin Province is that operations to suppress the smuggling of goods into Laos have not achieved very good results. This is because the area of responsibility of the Region 4 Customs Office is very large, extending along the Mekong River. Officials cannot monitor everything everywhere, and the existing budget is insufficient. Also, most of those who engage in border smuggling operations are just common people who sell ordinary consumer goods produced in Thailand. The items that they sell in Laos are not expensive items.

"Actually, we should be promoting trade. That would help the economy of the people and bring money into the country. But because this is our duty, we have to arrest those who engage in this," said Lt Anan.

But Lt Anan said that past seizures have not been worth the cost and effort. There are about 200 customs officials in this region. The goods seized have been worth very little. Thus, it has been recommended that the checkpoints be closed temporarily and that the number of personnel be reduced. The details have been submitted to the Customs Department. It has been recommended that the number of personnel be reduced 20-30 percent. This will help save more than 2 million baht per year in salaries and help reduce other expenses, such as vehicle costs, by approximately 600,000 baht.

"We recommended closing the Tha Bo checkpoint because it is only 16 km from the Si Chiang Mai checkpoint. The personnel at the Si Chiang Mai checkpoint can be used to do the work instead," said Lt Anan.

A high-level official in the Customs Department told NAEO NA that the department is considering this recommendation. The department's policy is to adjust the number of personnel based on the 3-year plan being formulated in cooperation with the Civil Service Commission. It is thought that this plan will be completed in September.

"Region 4 officials probably feel that they have very little work to do. We must consider this carefully. It's easy to close a checkpoint, but difficult to reopen it. Actually, there is still much to be done. We will look at this again," said the news source.

11943

CSO: 4207/342

THAILAND

CHAWALIT WANTS COORDINATION WITH ASEAN IN MILITARY EDUCATION

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 5 Sep 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Chawalit Asks Army War College To Coordinate Things With ASEAN"]

[Excerpt] The RTA CINC stated that the Army War College should become involved in high-level education and coordinate ideas with ASEAN as much as possible. The army has not been involved in this very much. In developing the army, graduates from the War College should make recommendations to the army. He is concerned about domestic security and the struggle against the Communist Party of Thailand.

On the morning of 4 September, Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the RTA CINC, presided at the graduation ceremony for Class 31, Army War College. He said that the present state of ideological confusion is reflected in people's ideals. And there is now much competition in the world. We must improve our thinking and our educational line. He feels that the Army War College, which is a high-level military science institute, should become involved in high-level education and coordinate ideas with the ASEAN countries as much as possible. He does not feel that the army has been involved in this very much. In the civilian sector, only Chulalongkorn University has worked with ASEAN.

The ASEAN countries now attach greater importance to coordinating things. This will promote greater familiarity among leaders, who can be called the second generation of leaders. Malaysia and Singapore already have such institutions. They exchange ideas and make use of the conclusions.

He wants to see the army develop. He wants graduates to give the army suggestions. He feels that it is essential to discuss the economic threats, the problem of developing the military, and the problem of reducing manpower or developing the structure of the military in the future.

11943

CSO: 4207/342

SUPREME COMMAND ON CAMBODIA BATTLE SITUATION

BK211350 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The Supreme Command's Information office reported on the situation at the Thai Cambodian border from 5 to 11 September. During the week, Vietnam sent forces, weapons, and tanks from Siam Reap-Oddar Meanchey to Samraong, Chongkal, Srei Snam, Varin, and Banteay Ampil Districts of the province. In Samraong and Banteay Ampil Districts, there are now about 4,000 Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers backed by artillery, tank, antiaircraft, and APC units. The forces were deployed at different spots to block infiltration by the CGDK guerrilla forces and to guard Route No 69.

Vietnamese troop movements indicated possible attacks on the CGDK unit near (Phnum Srei) which is opposite Kap Choeng District, Surin Province. There have also been Vietnamese deployment of troops and transportation of weapons in the central region and at the border area close to Thailand in Thmar Puok, Sisophon, Mongkolborei, Poipet, and Ratanamondol Districts, in Battambang Province.

In the areas deeper inside Cambodia, the CGDK forces mounted more frequent attacks against positions of Vietnamese soldiers, especially in the central and southern areas of Cambodia in Mongkolborei, Moug Russie, Battambang, and Ratanamondol Districts in Battambang Province, and Phnum Kravanh District in Pursat Province. They inflicted great losses on the Vietnamese side.

Concerning the Thai-Cambodian border situation, clashes between the CGDK and Vietnamese forces resulted in more frequent spillover of heavy weapon shells fired by Vietnam into Thailand's Pong Namron District in Chanthaburi Province, Muang and Khlong Yai Districts in Trat Province. Some houses on the Thai side were damaged.

/12624

CSO: 4207/8

THAILAND

NEGOTIATIONS PROCESS ON MALAYSIA BILATERALS REVIEWED

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 31 Aug 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Adjust Joint Thai-Malaysian Organization, Sitthi To Control Single Committee"]

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is preparing to adjust the "apparatus" in negotiating Thai-Malaysian problems. It hopes to unite all the small committees to form a single unit headed by Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila in order to have unity in conducting negotiations. A recommendation will be submitted to the cabinet in the near future.

A senior official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs told NAEO NA that people have been thinking about uniting the various committees that negotiate with Malaysia to form a single unit ever since the previous administration. Talks have been held with Malaysia on three separate occasions.

The first time, Gen Prem Tinsulanon discussed this matter with Dr Mahathir Mohamad, the prime minister of Malaysia, at a meeting held in Phuket in May 1985. Deputy minister Praphat Limpaphan went to Kuala Lumpur to discuss the fishing problem in the middle of June 1986. The third time was when Minister Sitthi Sawetsila attended the ASEAN conference in Manila at the end of August 1986. The Thai leaders submitted this matter to the Malaysians, and the Malaysians have agreed in principle to the establishment of a new committee headed by the foreign ministers of the two countries. This committee will hold talks on the bilateral problems of the two countries.

However, no action has been taken on this because of the July elections in both Thailand and Malaysia. But Thailand intends to move forward on this issue. The Economic Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been made responsible for holding talks with the various Thai units concerned. The various committees, including fishing, trade, and other committees, subordinate to the ministries will be united. This matter will be submitted to the cabinet. The new unit will be called the Joint Thai-Malaysian Economic and Social Committee. This new committee will not include the Joint Thai-Malaysian Border Committee, which is responsible for security along the Thai-Malaysian border.

The same senior official said that Thailand wants to do this because it has been at a disadvantage in the negotiations with Malaysia. This is because the various Thai committees don't all have the same policy. They have even engaged in disputes. The Malaysian committees, on the other hand, have coordinated things well. Thus, establishing a single Thai committee will give Thailand greater flexibility in negotiating.

"Take the fishing problem, for example. Malaysia may feel that Thailand has the advantage. But on trade and other matters, Malaysia has had the advantage. Once there is a single committee with the power to negotiate any problem, Thailand will be able to negotiate an exchange of benefits," said the news source.

However, Thai officials admit that this must wait until the Thai-Malaysian negotiations on the fishing problem have been concluded in order to create a good atmosphere so that Malaysia will respond favorably to Thailand's initiative.

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CSO: 4207/342

THAILAND

FINANCE MINISTRY: DEBT OBLIGATIONS EXCEED BUDGET ALLOCATIONS

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 2 Sep 86 pp 7, 10

[Unattributed report: "Thailand's Financial Situation Is Growing Worse and Worse, Budget Funds Are Insufficient To Pay Debt, Urgent Steps Taken To Return Unused Loan Funds"]

[Text] Government debt payments next year will exceed the budget by 6.6 billion baht. The loans must be refinanced. This will put off the problem for the moment. Finance is taking action to recover loan funds not used by government units and state enterprises. Approximately \$200 million in OECF loan funds have not been used. Some units are being stubborn. If there is money left over from a development project, they try to find ways to spend it. They give no thought to the country's debt problem. They just want to take.

A news report from the Ministry of Finance informed NAEO NA that the fiscal 1987 budget allotted 40,650 million baht for debt payments, including principal and interest and the government's internal and external loan fees. But the indication is that this will not be enough. Because the actual amount due to be repaid next year is around 56 billion baht and could even reach 60 billion baht.

As for the 6,650 million baht difference between the amount due to be repaid and the amount budgeted [as published], the news source said that the Ministry of Finance will try to solve this problem by refinancing, that is, taking a new loan at a low rate of interest in order to pay off old loans with higher interest rates, and by extending loan payment periods for external loans. As for domestic loans, the national bank will be asked to extend the term of the bonds that it holds. This will put off the problem for the time being.

There have been reports that the ceiling on external loans will be raised from \$1 billion in 1987. But this will probably not be done, because the existing debt is already very large. As of the end of March 1986, the government's external debt stood at \$3.4 billion. And the government is standing security for \$6 billion in external loans taken by the state enterprises.

The Ministry of Finance has tried to reduce the disbursement of external loan funds as much as possible. If a project does not spend all the money, the unused portion is to be returned to the lender. The problem is that some units

refuse to return the money. Instead, they try to find ways to spend the entire amount borrowed. Even though the debt creation regulation requires the borrowing units to return any unused loan monies to the Ministry of Finance, which returns the money to the creditors in order to reduce expenditures, the units have contrived to violate this regulation.

The Ministry of Finance is now gathering data on the amount of loan money left over from the projects of the various units. The initial figures show that there is still approximately \$200 million left from the 12 loans taken by the government from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, or OECF. Last week, OECF officials in Thailand met with Mr Sommai Phasi, the director of the Loan Project Division, to discuss what will be done with this unused loan money. It is thought that the Ministry of Finance will return the entire amount.

Mr Phanat Simasathian, the under secretary of finance, said that most external loans borrowed by the public sector are used to invest in projects rather than to pay regular expenses. It will probably not be possible to raise the loan ceiling in 1987. It has already been agreed that the Ministry of Finance will borrow only \$1 billion next year. At the same time, the projects of the various units and state enterprises will request external loans totaling approximately \$2 billion. These projects must be considered carefully to see which ones are necessary. If they are and if everything is ready, money will be borrowed next year.

The Ministry of Finance, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board have considered matters and have decided to try and reduce external borrowing during the period of the National Economic and Social Development Plan in an effort to lower the budget deficit to 3.5 percent of GDP over the course of the next several years. They also want to lower the ratio of public-sector debt servicing to foreign-currency revenues from the present level of 10.8 percent to 9 percent.

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CSO: 4207/342

FINANCE MINISTER SEEKS TO CONTROL STATE FIRMS' SALARY PAYMENTS

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 4 Sep 86 pp 7, 10

[Unattributed report: "Finance Asks for Summary Cabinet Power To Control All State Enterprise Officials, From Governor to Janitor"]

[Text] Finance is tired of the tricks being used by senior state enterprise administrators with respect to salaries and positions. It is preparing to ask the cabinet for permission to control officials at all levels, from governor to clerk, instead of those at the top four levels only. The State Enterprise Policy Committee is preparing to change the structure. Suthi Singsane will serve as chairman.

A news report from the Ministry of Finance informed NAEO NA that several state enterprises are trying to raise the ceilings on salaries of senior officials before the controls on state enterprise salaries take effect in October. As a result, the Ministry of Finance is preparing ask the cabinet for permission to control salary levels and positions for all levels in the state enterprises. Instead of just the four top levels, that is, governor, or director, deputy governor, assistant governor, and section director, it will ask permission to control all levels from governor on down to clerk.

The news source said that surveys have shown that several of the state enterprises that have suffered losses or made only a small profit but that have a large number of workers have increased the number of middle-echelon slots and raised the ceiling on salaries almost to the level of senior administrators. Having accomplished that, they are now trying to raise the ceiling on salaries for senior administrators. Besides that, they have created many positions and units in order to build a power base in the organization. The people in some of these units earn large salaries but have no work to do.

In most cases it is the state enterprise administrators who have raised salary levels and increased the number of workers at lower echelons. They have done this with consulting the Ministry of Finance. Thus, the ministry must find a way to deal with this matter.

The news source said that changes are being made in the National Policy Committee on State Enterprises, which is headed by Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun. Instead of being the deputy chairman, the minister of finance will serve as

the chairman of this committee. Thus, Mr Suthi Singsane will replace Gen Prachuap, who served as deputy prime minister in the previous administration but who has now been appointed minister of interior. Also, in the past, representatives from the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, the Fiscal Policy Office, and the Comptroller-General's Department served as committee secretary. Now, the representative from the Comptroller-General's Department will serve in this capacity alone.

The reason for this is that even though the Economic Development Board plays a major role in monitoring the state enterprises, particularly the investment funds of the state enterprises, it does not have all the data or the most recent data as does the Comptroller-General's Department, which is the source of data on all state enterprises. Also, the development board is already overburdened with work and so it is necessary to give this work to someone else.

The Policy Committee on State Enterprises will hold a meeting in the near future.

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UKRIT COMMENTS ON VOTE BUYING, UNELECTED PREMIER

Bangkok SIAM MAI in Thai Aug 86 pp 8-11

[Interview with Ukrit Mongkhonnawin, the president of Parliament, by Sathittham Phensuk; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] Dr Ukrit Mongkhonnawin, the president of parliament, is 53 years old. He was born in March 1933. He is a professor of law. He earned his bachelor's degree in law from Thammasat University in 1958. The following year, he earned a degree in social administration. He obtained his Ph.D. degree in law from the University of Paris in France in 1963. He has been involved with Thai juridicial circles for many years. He was the fonder and dean of the Faculty of Law at Chulalongkorn University. He has helped establish courses in law at high-level educational institutions throughout the country. Thus, it can be said that he has students throughout the country. Everything that he has done has shown his skills and talents. He served as the head of the Office of the Commission to Counter Corruption (OCCC). He then served as vice president of parliament for two terms. Now he is the president of parliament. In this interview, he discusses the political situation, the election, and the new administration that will take office following the election on 27 July.

[Question] Would you give us your observations on the 27 July election?

[Answer] From what I have read in the newspapers, it seems that much money was spent buying votes. It's very worrisome that candidates won because they purchased votes rather than because they were popular with the people and had the confidence of the people. This is frightening, because it poses a danger to the election system and to democracy. The people, those who have the right to vote, will think that MPs are just vote buyers rather than real representatives of the people.

[Question] Is there any way to prevent this?

[Answer] I think that this is a matter of spirit. Each MP must show a sense of responsibility. Each one must abide by the rules of democracy and follow the election laws in order to have honest and fair elections. This concerns party discipline, too. In a democracy, the political parties must adhere firmly to the ideals of democracy. They must not support campaign methods or techniques involving the payment of money for votes. That is tantamount to destroying democracy. Real political parties should be pillars in helping democracy here become more secure using correct and proper democratic methods. They should stress showing respect for the rights and opinions of the people.

[Question] During the campaign, besides the vote buying, some political parties supported reappointing Gen Prem prime minister. What do you think about that?

[Answer] I think that that was just a political technique. I think that candidates supported, or opposed, Gen Prem in order to gain popular support.

[Question] As the president of parliament do you think that the prime minister should be an elected official?

[Answer] Definitely. I have always been quite clear about this. I have said that in principle, in a parliamentary democracy in which there are elections and political parties and in which the MPs must belong to a political party, the leader of the party that wins the most seats must serve as prime minister. That is the way it should be. Thus, it should be the political parties that select the prime minister and submit the name to the president of parliament, who then submits the name to the king. What is important is that the president of parliament cannot do whatever he wants. He must act in accord with democratic principles in accord with the wishes of the people. This is the supreme duty of the president of parliament, because he is the king's representative.

[Question] That means that you favor and support having an elected prime minister.

[Answer] That's right. I have supported that principle every time I have appeared on television and every time I have granted an interview to the press. That is a rule of democracy.

[Question] Today, many people say that you are a candidate for prime minister. How do you feel about that?

[Answer] I don't think that we should cling to things too tightly. Positions and duties come and go. That's only natural. These are all impermanent. They are not lasting. According to Buddhist principles, possessions, rank, and praise are all fleeting. That is a fact of life. I am satisfied with what I

have. I never dreamed I would have what I have now. I have more than I ever thought possible. Thus, I have never thought about another position. I am an ordinary person. I don't like to attend parties. When I am given a job to do, I try to do the job as best I can. I have faith in life and try to fulfill my responsibilities to society.

[Question] What further observations do you have about Thai society and politics?

[Answer] I think that Thai society teaches people to "save themselves." It doesn't teach people to adhere to principles, or as Luang Wichit said, "Do good, but don't stand out too much. No one wants others to gain too much prominence." Thus, if a person gains prominence, even if he has no weaknesses or faults, someone will criticize and attack him. Even though he has not done anything wrong, that itself is cause for dislike. I think that we should support good people and give them a chance to show their talents. This is very difficult. It's like the call for democracy. We wanted to have representatives and elections. After we got them, we started making criticisms, saying that this person buys votes and that one is evil. Some of the criticisms are true; some aren't. Sometimes we go too far. People grow bored and start criticizing things. The prestige of the MPs wanes. If this is what things are going to be like, let's not have elections. This is tantamount to asking for a new system of administration. For example, if we had a dictatorship, initially, people would praise it for doing a good job and for restoring order. But then people would begin to grow bored again and say that the country needs democracy and elections. This circle goes on and on. This is what Thai society is like. Thus, we can't make any progress.

[Question] Is there any hope that other factors will intervene and exert pressure on Thai society to advance?

[Answer] In Thai society, regardless of how much influence soldiers or civilians have, they must always yield to what is right. There's no need to worry. I just hope that they don't stir up trouble or think that they are the only ones who are clever. They shouldn't think that they are good and that the others are bad.

[Question] What about the military?

[Answer] I don't think that there is any need to worry. The soldiers have developed. They have learned. Today, they have a greater sense of responsibility. They have good discipline and good understanding.

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CSO: 4207/334

THAILAND

COMMENTARY: 'INSTITUTIONAL' APPROVAL OF PM NOT DEMOCRATIC

Bangkok SIAM MAI in Thai Aug 86 pp 4-7

[Article by Natthaphat Bamrungrut: "The Start of a Fight, the New Administration VS the People's Forces"]

[Excerpts] A question that was debated throughout the election campaign was whether the prime minister should be an elected official or whether he should be appointed like before. It was this issue that led to an internal split within the Democrat Party, one of Thailand's oldest political parties. Party members campaigning in the south insisted that the only person suited to serving as prime minister was Gen Prem Tinsulanon. Those campaigning in the central region took the exact opposite viewpoint. They held to the principle that the prime minister should be elected by the people.

Regardless of what people say about this, the truth is the truth. If people want to conduct an opinion poll in order to prove this, that can be done. Surveys conducted by the National Statistical Office confirm that the people are very tired of having Gen Prem as their leader. The people want new hope. But all they have is their hope, with no idea of when this will come true. The people of Bangkok, who receive much information, are even more bored than others. They don't want to exercise their right to vote, because nothing ever changes. Everything just stays the same. The political parties play the same role as in the past when campaigning and then go ahead and do what they want after winning a position.

Thai politics is taking the same old path, unable to escape the vicious circle. The elections to show trust in the political parties are just plays, and it costs a fortune to build the sets. "The prime minister must be someone who is acceptable to the military and other institutions," goes the old refrain. Although this goes against the principles of democracy, this is what has happened in our country. Are those who claim to be part of an "institution" intentionally trying to show that they have greater power than the people? Democratic principles have been drummed into people. Can those people make exceptions whenever they think necessary?

Today, in order to solve this problem and avoid criticism and disgrace, Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the present RTA CINC, should settle the issue of whether the military really wants a democracy. He has said that the military will

refrain from interfering in politics. But what does he have to prove that he can keep the military from interfering? Would he dare state whom he would protect in a showdown between those chosen by the people and those who seek power at the expense of democracy? Is he prepared to refrain from interfering regardless of what happens unless it involves maintaining the nation's independence and sovereignty?

If he really is courageous, then there is hope that democracy in our country will have a chance to develop. This is the question that the present RTA CINC will have to answer by his actions.

Another thing is that it is the political parties that have decided the issue. Six political parties have agreed that Gen Prem should serve as prime minister again, claiming that he is an "honest person who is not involved in any corruption." What that means is that these political parties have completely forgotten Gen Prem's failures as the country's leader. They have forgotten their promises to the people. They have forgotten their criticisms of the way the previous administration handled matters.

Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, the acting leader of the Thai Nation Party, said that to be a politician, you must be able to "forget easily." We can't expect the quality of our politicians to be very good. Because when the leader of an old political party takes the same backward path like this, what must the other party members, who play politics for personal profit, be like? People can forget their dream of having a new and highly-qualified administration that will solve the country's problems. That's impossible.

We have a six-party coalition government. Each party in the government has a different economic policy. Some of these parties fought hard against each other before the election. But in the end they "forgot easily" and formed a government, claiming that they were doing so in the interests of the nation and people. If you hear ministers swearing at each other and trying to pull the chair out from under each other, you shouldn't be surprised, because that is their nature. These six political parties must share responsibility for the fact that the country is suffering such a fate.

I hope that the people remember which parties have failed to serve as examples of democratic parties and broken the promises that they made to the people. What is important is that these six parties have foolishly set a time bomb of confrontation between the people and the government.

These six parties know that the people are experiencing great economic difficulties as a result of 6 years of poor administration by the Prem government. They asked for the people's support and votes. But now that they have won, they have forgotten their promises. Blinded by the immediate benefits, they have been unable to review their promises.

I hope that you can remain calm and prepare yourselves for a period of great sorrow. And don't forget that the six parties that made those promises to you were: the Democrat Party led by Mr Phichai Rattakun; the Thai Nation Party led by Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan; the Social Action Party led by Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila; the Ruam Thai Party led by Mr Narong Wongwan; the

Citizens Party led by Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan; and the Community Action Party led by Mr Bunchu Rotchanasathian. These parties lack the qualifications necessary to solve the country's problems. They support a mediocre leader even though they were the ones who pointed out this fact to the people.

They don't dare build a foundation for democracy even though there are many favorable factors in the present situation. Beginning now, it can be expected that the conflict between the people's forces and the political parties that have failed to act on behalf of the nation and people will grow more and more serious. In the end, I don't think that there is anything that will be able to withstand the force of the people. History has recorded this time and again. But those who are hungry for power have failed to learn this lesson.

We will have to watch and see what all the clever strategists do in this game with the people, a force that they themselves aroused. I would like all of these people to think about whether they are doing the right thing by claiming that they have no political ambitions in order to conceal their political ambitions and claiming that they are working for the nation and people in order to help themselves stay in power for many years. If they know that this is wrong, why don't they do something to correct this?

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CSO: 4207/334

THAILAND

STUDENTS CITED ON PREFERENCES FOR PREMIER LEADERSHIP TRAITS

Bangkok SIAM MAI in Thai Aug 86 pp 26, 27

[Unattributed report: "Desirable and Undesirable Traits of Leaders"]

[Text] In an opinion poll, students and other people mentioned various traits of the prime minister that they do not like. The eight traits mentioned most frequently by the people were, in order of frequency:

First, is more concerned about his own interests and those of his friends than the interests of the people and country. Tries to build up his power and influence. Worries about his power and position to the point where he tries to block others from gaining power.

Second, lacks the characteristics of a leader. Is not strong or resolute. Lacks self-confidence and constantly has to rely on the views of others. Does not dare to make decisions. Is not able to make decisions in time.

Third, lacks a sense of loyalty to the nation, religion, and monarchy.

Fourth, lacks a sense of responsibility concerning his duties. Fails to carry out the tasks seriously and resolutely. Does not act in accord with the policies announced to the people. Is good only with words, or talks more than acts. Is a person who neither talks nor does anything.

Fifth, is dishonest or acts dishonestly in performing his duties. Lacks morals and a sense of fairness.

Sixth, gained power using improper means, such as staging a coup, being appointed, or buying votes.

Seventh, is a dictator and refuses to accept a democratic form of administration.

Eighth, lacks the ideals shared by the majority of the people. Is unprincipled. Does not have definite policies.

The views of the students concerning which traits they dislike in a prime minister differed only slightly from those of the other respondents. Specifically, the students agreed with the others on the first six points mentioned above. But for points seven and eight, most of the students said: "Lacks experience and does not have the knowledge or talent to administer the country," and "is behind or is involved with vice and illegal influences."

However, it can be said the students and other people don't want someone who exhibits these 10 undesirable traits to become prime minister. A prime minister who exhibits all or many of these traits will not have the support or cooperation of the students and people.

When asked what qualities a prime minister should have, the students and other respondents were almost in total agreement with each other. That is, the students and other people agreed on the first eight traits desirable in a prime minister. The only difference was the order, or relative importance, of some of the eight traits. The eight desirable traits, listed in order of frequency of response, were:

First, is more concerned about the interests of the country than his own interests. Is patriotic and willing to make sacrifices for the country.

Second, is firm and resolute. Has self-confidence. Does not vacillate. Dares to make decisions. Not afraid of influences.

Third, has a lofty sense of responsibility concerning his duties. Is sincere in word and deed. Acts more than speaks. Carries out his duties sincerely and resolutely. Acts in accord with the policies announced.

Fourth, is loyal to the nation, religion, and monarchy.

Fifth, has much experience and knowledge and is highly capable. Constantly seeks to learn more. Is interested in and understands the problems of the people.

Sixth, is fair. Does not show favoritism to friends. Is a moral person. Sets a good example for the people.

Seventh, is an honest person who is not involved in corruption. Has a good background, that is, has an unblemished record.

Eighth, has a mass base of support. That is, was elected by the people directly or is an MP. Is accepted by the majority of the people.

These are the eight traits that the students and people want in a prime minister. Any prime minister who exhibits all or most of these traits will definitely have the trust and support of the students and people.

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CSO: 4207/334

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS--His majesty the king today received credentials from Indian ambassador Vinay G. Verma, Finnish Ambassador Benjamin Bassey, and Philippine Ambassador Josue L. Villa. Meanwhile, his majesty also granted an audience to Asa Sarasin, Thai ambassador-designate to the United States; Suthi Prasatwinitchai, Thai ambassador-designate to the United Kingdom; Tet Bunnak, Thai ambassador-designate to China; and Kachon Sophon, Thai ambassador-designate to Sri Lanka. [Summary] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 13 Sep 86 BK] /12624

INDOCHINESE REFUGEE FIGURES--The office for security along the border with Cambodia reported that as of 31 August, the total number of Indochinese refugees and illegal immigrants was 402,589. Of the total number, 100,822 are Lao, 291,401 Cambodians, and 10,636 Vietnamese. [all figures as heard] [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 17 Sep 86 BK] /12624

LOG IMPORT PLAN HALTED--Commerce minister and police Captain Surat Osathanukhro told a correspondent of the Public Relations Department during an interview yesterday evening that the two private firms which were earlier granted permits to import logs into the country have informed the Commerce Ministry that they were unable to bring the logs into the country and thus asked to return the permits. Therefore, their log imports concessions have been terminated. Police Captain Surat said that he had followed the official procedure regarding the log deal which has been in existence since 1982. He said he did nothing wrong and is ready to explain to the House of Representatives should a motion be raised against him. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 25 Sep 86 BK] /12624

ISLAMIC LEADERS RECEIVED--At 1635 yesterday, their majesties the king and queen granted an audience with 25 Islamic leaders from Pattani, Hala, Narathiwat, Satun, and Songkhla at Bulan Hall inside the Taksin Ratchaniwet Palace in Narathiwat Province. The Islamic leaders, accompanied by interior minister, General Prachuap Suntharangkun, received awards in forms of meritorious plaques and money in recognition of their outstanding performance. [Text] [Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 24 Sep 86 BK] /12624

STRATEGIC EXPORTS TO LAOS--In the wake of the proposal by the joint public-private sector consultative committees in several northern provinces that more border checkpoints between Thailand and Laos be opened to facilitate trade, Lao Ambassador to Thailand Khamphan Simmalavong responded by saying

that both countries should also conduct trade at government level, and that Thailand should remove the ban on its sale of 273 strategic goods to Laos. On this, Deputy Interior Minister Montri Phongphanit says: [Begin recording] In addition to the existing checkpoints, if the Thai or Lao businessmen want to transport goods at other points, they can notify our authorities so that temporary checkpoints be opened for the trading. The ministry has no objection to such a measure. However, it is unlikely that more permanent border check points will be opened because the army, the National Security Council, and the Interior Ministry itself consider that they would be very difficult to control. The opening of temporary checkpoints applies only to ordinary goods such as food and consumers items, not to strategic goods which are banned. [end recording] [Text] [Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 21 Sep 86 BK] /12624

LAO COUNTERPART THANKED FOR MESSAGE--According to the Foreign Ministry, Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon has sent a message to the Lao prime minister thanking the latter for his congratulatory message on Prem's reappointment as Thai prime minister. The Thai ambassador to Vientiane delivered the message to the Lao prime minister on 19 September. The message reads: I am greatly honored by and wish to thank your excellency for your congratulatory message on my reappointment as Thai prime minister. I agree with your excellency that now is the time for the governments of both countries to try to improve all-round bilateral relations as neighboring and fraternal countries. I have tried to work for the development of Thai-Lao relations which once were close and deep rooted in the interest of the people of our countries. On this occasion, I wish your excellency and the Lao people happiness and prosperity and fulfillment of everything that they wish. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 24 Sep 86 BK] /12624

THAILAND AND USSR TIES--Lieutenant General Wichit Bunyawat, director of the Supreme Command Information Office, said this morning that many countries are still skeptical about the USSR's attitude regarding its desire to improve ties with countries in Asia and the Pacific as stated by a Soviet leader [Gorbachev] in late July. After the Soviet leader's statement of the Soviet desire to improve relations with Asian and Pacific countries, these countries have watched closely for any sign of change in Soviet actions. They have noted that the Soviet Union was deliberately vague about the Cambodian problem, which Thailand feels the Soviet Union could resolve simply by discontinuing its support to the country which is waging aggression in Cambodia [Vietnam]. But the Soviet Union has continued to provide military assistance to Vietnam to continue its war in Cambodia which has created many problems along the Thai-Cambodian border. This shows that the Soviet Union lacks good intentions toward Thailand. For this reason, mutual trust between friends, between Thailand and the Soviet Union can not materialize; they can associate with each other merely as members of the world community. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 25 Sep 86 BK] /12624

DESTITUTE POLICE WIVES TURN TO PROSTITUTION--A reporter reported that police officials stationed at the Ubon Ratchathani provincial police station in Muang District are now experiencing serious problems as a result of the economic situation. They cannot pay all their bills and are in debt to the Omsap Cooperative, a private lending source. The reason is that it has been more than 6 months since they last received their patrol allowance, aid money, hospital allowance, or children's school tuition. A survey showed that many

police wives have turned to prostitution in order to get money to support their families. They work as escorts at various places of entertainment. The efficiency of the policemen has suffered as a result of this. Police Lt Col Natkon Kanpaluk, the chief inspector at the Ubon Ratchathani provincial police station in Muang District, said that steps are being taken to solve this problem. A police welfare store will be established to sell necessities at low prices. It will also make loans at a low rate of interest. This project should be completed within the next 3-4 months. He also said that he will send a letter to Police Col Niyom Krailat, the police superintendent, informing him of the situation here in order to find a way to solve the problem. Because a similar situation probably exists in other localities. [Text] [Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 5 Sep 86 p 2] 11943

GEN NARONG MEETS PRC OFFICIAL--Police General Narong Mahanon, Director General of the Police Department, received and held talks with PRC vice minister of public security Yu Lei's 5 member delegation at the Police Department yesterday morning. Several senior police officers also attended the meeting. Yu Lei's delegation arrived in Thailand on 16 September. They will leave here tonight for a visit to Colombo, Sri Lanka. During the meeting, both sides exchanged views, at great length, on police affairs in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Bangkok XIN ZHONG YUAN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 86 p 16 BK] /7358

CSO: 4205/1

CGDK CITED AS MAJOR SOURCE OF ILLEGAL WEAPONS IN THAILAND

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 8 Sep 86 p 9

[Article by Chen Charik: "The War Weapons Suppression Policy, Must Be Firm and Resolute"]

[Excerpts] In response to the policy of the minister of interior, Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun, the Police Department is being urged to take speedy action to control weapons, war weapons, and explosives and suppress bombings and crime.

The emphasis has been placed on carrying on resolute suppression operations. The results are to be reported regularly in accord with orders. Evaluations are to be made every 10 days.

As for this crime suppression policy, which stresses suppressing war weapons and explosives, past administrations have had the same policy. But the results achieved by the unit directly responsible, that is, the Police Department, have not been very good.

Criminals have large numbers of weapons, war weapons, and explosives. It should be admitted that:

First, some of these weapons are obtained from soldiers. They steal them from military arms depots and sell them to criminals.

Second, some of the weapons are obtained from weapons sources in a neighboring country. This is supported by military officers and senior politicians. Reports about this have appeared in the newspapers before. Whenever there is a scandal, a few arrests are made.

Third, weapons are obtained from the Khmer coalition forces that live along the Thai-Cambodian border. When these people receive a shipment of weapons from the great power that is supporting them, they sell some of the weapons to Thai villagers who live along the border. A gang of criminals regularly goes there to purchase weapons.

The reason why the Khmer coalition forces have to sell war weapons to these people is that their living conditions are very harsh. They are very poor and so they have to sell the weapons in order to obtain some money to support

themselves. Those responsible for Thailand's national security are undoubtedly aware of this.

Large numbers of war weapons are obtained from Khmer coalition forces. Weapons are bought and sold regularly. AK rifles sell for only 200 baht apiece. So many weapons are bought and sold along the Thai-Cambodian border that it seems as if this is regular market.

11943

CSO: 4207/6

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK REVIEWS REPORTED ATTACKS AROUND PHNOM PENH

BK201020 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
19 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "Our Heroic National Army Has Launched More Vigorous Offensive Against the Vietnamese Aggressors on the Battlefields Around and Inside Phnom Penh"]

[Text] By September of the current 8th rainy season, news of our battlefields inside and round Phnom Penh have been heard more often, particularly reports from the southern, southwestern, and northwestern parts of Phnom Penh. Inside Phnom Penh, our national army in coordination with the local people and the fraternal Cambodian soldiers who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemies launched successive attacks against the Vietnamese enemies at Kbal Tthnal, the glass factory, and at Ta Khmau south of Phnom Penh, thus causing great panic among the Vietnamese enemies in the city. We killed a number of Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed or seized some of their weapons and war materiel.

In the southern part of Phnom Penh, after attacking Chhung Leap Township, Boeng Toek Cho, and Prek Ho in S'ang and Kandal Stoeng Districts at the beginning of July, our national army has carried on their activities more vigorously in these two districts. For example, on 4 and 5 September, we attacked the Svay Meas Commune in Kandal Stoeng District, dispersing the commune administrative network, liberating nine villages, namely Svay Kaong, Krasang, Ach Kok, Prachum Ang, Krang Nong, Kouk Romeat, Po Smach, Ta Daok, and Ampeou Prey, and destroying a Vietnamese platoon position defending this commune. On 10 September, we attacked and dispersed the Vietnamese administrative networks in Neak Ta Samraong, Kraol Krabei, and Svay Rolum villages, S'ang Commune, S'ang District, adjacent to the Basak river. On 8 September, we dispersed the Vietnamese administrative networks in Ta Ches, Thmat Pong, Ka Ngoc, Ten, and Anlung Svay Villages in Kach Roteh Commune of Kandal Stoeng District. On 10 September, we attacked and dismantled the village administrative networks in Prey Chongrus, Kouk Krasang, Veal M'am, T beng, Ang, and Khla Villages, Veal M'am Commune, Kandal Stoeng District, adjacent to Route 3.

Therefore, the battlefield south of Phnom Penh has been expanded to the southwestern Phnom Penh battlefield and has now connected as a single entity

with the battlefields west and northwest of Phnom Penh. This is a new development for our struggle at the end of the current 8th rainy season. To the southwest, west, and northwest of Phnom Penh, we have carried on our activities against the Vietnamese enemies in Ang Snuol, Samraong Tong, Thpong, Udong, and Ponhea Loe Districts. For example, we attacked and dispersed the administrative networks in Prey Totoeng and Trapeang Ronaos Villages of Ang Snuol District, Sen Pen, Trapeang Veng, and Prey Sbeou Villages of Samraong Tong District and in Ye Ang, Veal Pon, and Prambei Mum Communes of Thpong District; attacked the Thpong District's office; dismantled the Vietnamese administrative networks in Trach Tong Commune in Udong District and in Veal Ta Kong and Thnal Totoeng of Prek Phneou Commune; and smashed the Vietnamese battalion position at Trapeang Peay west of Prek Phneou in Ponhea Loe District.

Briefly speaking, at the end of the current rainy season, the battlefields around Phnom Penh have become hot battlefields where our forces have regularly and actively attacked the Vietnamese enemies, thus smashing many more enemy troops, destroying more village and commune administrative networks of the Vietnamese enemies, thus smashing many more enemy troops, destroying more village and commune administrative networks of the Vietnamese aggressors, liberating more villages and communes from the Vietnamese claws, and freeing more people.

This more active and constant offensive launched against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefields around Phnom Penh -- an all-round pressure on Phnom Penh City -- together with our guerrillas' activities launched inside the city itself have caused greater panic and worry to the Vietnamese enemies. Since the beginning of the current rainy season, the Vietnamese enemies have mobilized their troops to launch operations to sweep our national army from the regions around Phnom Penh. They have launched these operations successively and actively.

However, the activities launched fiercely and vigorously by our national army at the beginning of September on the battlefields in the southern, southwestern, western, and northwestern parts of Phnom Penh clearly attested that the Vietnamese enemies have failed to drive our national army out of the regions around Phnom Penh. With the support and cooperation of the people and the fraternal Cambodian soldiers and administrators who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese war of aggression, our national army will certainly continue to attack the Vietnamese enemies in the regions around Phnom Penh and launch activities against them inside Phnom Penh City more vigorously.

The constant news of victories won at the beginning of September by our national army, people, and fraternal Cambodian soldiers and administrators on the battlefields around Phnom Penh have greatly encouraged our national army, people, and all patriotic resistance forces throughout the country to work more actively in rallying our great national union against the Vietnamese aggressors and in coordinating the three forces for launching attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors on all battlefields throughout Cambodia in the coming 9th dry season.

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CSO: 4212/3

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK VIEWS FIGHTING IN SIEM REAP, AROUND ANGKOR WAT

BK260353 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
25 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "Our National Army on the Siem Reap Battlefield Is Determined To Increase the 3-Forces Cooperation and Continue To Actively Fight Against the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors"]

[Text] Siem Reap Province, particularly the area around Angkor Wat and Siem Reap town, is a region to which the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have paid the most attention in defending. The Vietnamese have stationed many soldiers to defend the Angkor area and have launched successive attacks in an attempt to chase our national army and guerrillas away from this area and prevent us from carrying out anti-Vietnamese activities and from shelling Siem Reap town. This is to allow the Vietnamese to invite foreign reporters to visit the area and thus serve their deceitful propaganda campaign about the situation in Cambodia.

However, our national army and people on the Siem Reap battlefield, eminent children of Angkor, have cooperated in courageously and actively fighting against the Vietnamese enemy in villages and communes, along Route 6, and in the Angkor area, which are part of the defense line to protect Siem Reap town from the north, in areas surrounding the provincial town, and inside the town. This has been a source of constant worry for the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the Siem Reap battlefield, particularly in the Angkor area and the provincial town. At the end of this rainy season, despite vast flooding, our national army and people have been cooperating in carrying out numerous activities against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in accordance with our new 5-point method, particularly in attacking Vietnamese villages and giving them no respite.

On 26 August, our national army cooperated with people and Cambodian soldiers forced to serve the Vietnamese and attacked the Vietnamese at the Varin District seat north of Siem Reap. On 27 August, we attacked the Vietnamese in Nokor Pheas Commune, Puok District, and liberated 12 villages. On 28 August, we attacked a Vietnamese position in Chey village, which forms the defense line protecting Angkor Wat from the east, and attacked and liberated Run Ta Ek Commune, 7 km east of Angkor Wat. We killed or wounded 35 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and destroyed a large number of weapons, ammunition, rice, salt, and war materiel.

On 9 September, our national army fired three 107-mm rockets into Siem Reap town, causing great panic among the Vietnamese inside the town. Apart from this, our national army have carried out activities to dismantle Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks in all the districts throughout the province. For example, we attacked and dismantled commune administrative networks in Angkor, Peak Sbek, and Nokor Thom communes in Siem Reap District; and in Nokor Pheas, Kev Por, and Peak Sneng Communes in Pouk and Varin Districts. We killed many Vietnamese soldiers, destroyed a lot of Vietnamese war materiel, and liberated villages and communes. This has constantly strengthened and expanded the liberated zones.

At the end of this rainy season, our national army and people, in cooperation with Cambodian soldiers and compatriots forced to serve the Vietnamese, continue to increase activities against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. This is not only to prevent the Vietnamese from using the Angkor Wat area for their deceitful propaganda but also to kill Vietnamese soldiers, destroy war materiel, dismantle village and commune administrative networks, liberate villages and communes, strengthen and expand guerrilla zones and guerrilla bases, reduce even further the area temporarily under Vietnamese control, and further strengthen and expand the liberated zones.

This is a fine achievement of our national army and people at the end of this rainy season. This result, on the one hand, undermines the Vietnamese enemy's deceitful propaganda in the international arena which says that the situation in Cambodia is irreversible and that Vietnam is in complete control in Cambodia, and on the other, is a contribution to pressuring the Vietnamese aggressors on the military battlefield and creating more difficulties for them.

Our national army and people on the Siem Reap battlefield are determined to carry on implementing the new 5-point method of fighting, particularly attacking Vietnamese villages again and again; increase the 3-forces cooperation; and put more pressure on Siem Reap town and the area round Angkor Wat to create favorable conditions for the coming dry season.

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CSO: 4212/3

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK SCORES NHAN DAN COMMENT ON ASEAN STATEMENT

BK280845 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
27 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "Who Is Not Realistic About Resolving the Cambodian Issue?"]

[Text] After the Singaporean foreign minister's statement, issued on ASEAN's behalf, denouncing the Hanoi Vietnamese for not changing their stand on the Cambodian issue and for insisting on the elimination of the Democratic Kampuchean forces, thus blocking a political solution to the Cambodian issue, the Hanoi Vietnamese were very angry. They ordered their official paper, NHAN DAN, to criticize this ASEAN statement as obstructing the solution of the Cambodian problem, and so on. This statement from the Hanoi Vietnamese drew laughter from people who shot back to the Hanoi Vietnamese clique: Who is not realistic about resolving the Cambodian issue? And what is the reality of the Cambodian problem?

Everyone understands and is well aware of the issue. The Hanoi Vietnamese themselves know better than anybody else. The Cambodian issue arises from the aggression and occupation of Cambodia by hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops which blatantly and brutally violated international law and the UN Charter in an attempt to topple and eliminate the Democratic Kampuchean Government -- a legitimate government officially recognized by the United Nations. The undeniable truth which cannot be covered up about the Cambodian issue is that the Hanoi Vietnamese are aggressors who are massacring the Cambodian race and nation with flagrant evidence in their hands; and that Democratic Kampuchea is the victim.

Therefore, to realistically resolve this issue as the Hanoi Vietnamese have demanded, it is the Hanoi Vietnamese who should immediately and unconditionally withdraw all their forces from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination without outside interference as stated in resolutions on the Cambodian issue adopted for the past 7 years by the UN General Assembly.

This would be resolving the Cambodian issue realistically. This would be just and reasonable and in accordance with international law and the UN Charter. This is why during the past almost 8 years -- since the Vietnamese

sent hundreds of thousands of troops to attack and occupy Cambodia at the end of 1978 -- peace- and justice-loving countries which respect international law and the UN Charter, including the ASEAN countries, have firmly and constantly adhered to their principled stand and insisently demanded that the Hanoi authorities unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination without outside interference.

However, the Cambodian issue remains unresolved. The key reason is because the Hanoi Vietnamese have refused to abide by international law and listen to the international community's reasonable and just demand. They have refused to implement successive resolutions of the UN General Assembly. They have instead stubbornly tried to carry out all kinds of political and diplomatic manuevers in an attempt to get the international community and the United Nations to accept the Vietnamese illegal act of aggression and occupation in Cambodia as a fait accompli. This is the reality the Hanoi Vietnamese want to achieve.

The Hanoi Vietnamese certainly cannot change white into black. At the 41st session of the UN General Assembly this year, the ASEAN countries and the overwhelming majority of peace- and justice-loving countries which respect the UN Charter, will certainly raise their voices to further denounce and condemn the Hanoi Vietnamese criminal act of continued occupation of Cambodia in a savage and fascist manner. These countries will continue to unite in firmly insisting that Vietnam unconditionally withdrew all its army and aggressor forces from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to determine their destiny independently without interference or pressure from foreign countries.

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CSO: 4212/3

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK 'OPEN LETTER' TO HENG SAMRIN OFFICIALS, SOLDIERS

BK191415 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Undated "Open Letter" to Heng Samrin Officials]

[Text] The Voice of the Khmer radio has received many reports concerning the cooperation of Heng Samrin civilian officials and soldiers with the CGDK forces in the struggle against the Vietnamese colonialist yoke. It is evident that so far, without this close cooperation, the CGDK forces could not have achieved satisfactory success against Vietnamese troops on some battlefields. VOK takes this opportunity to express its most profound gratitude to all Cambodian compatriots under the Heng Samrin regime who have maintained genuine nationalist ideals, without thinking of the danger to themselves, in their cooperation with the CGDK forces to chase away the Vietnamese aggressors and liberate Cambodia.

We recently received regrettable news that Amnesty International has strongly denounced the savage torture of Cambodian prisoners in various Heng Samrin prisons. This report says that a number of Heng Samrin officials collaborated with the Vietnamese in brutally torturing Cambodians in prisons by forcing them to drink fish sauce, suspending them upside down, suffocating them with plastic bags, mistreating them, and subjecting them to other savage and inhuman tortures. These activities against Cambodian prisoners are a serious violation of Cambodian people's rights and freedom. This shows that Cambodian lives under the Vietnamese control are deprived of characteristics worthy of a nation's citizens. This reminds Cambodians of the time when Vietnam controlled Cambodia. Then, Cambodians were buried up to their necks and their heads were used as support for boiling water to make tea for Vietnamese officials.

We recognize that every activity of Heng Samrin officials is carried out on Vietnamese orders. However, each Heng Samrin Cambodian should realize that the prisoners' blood is the same blood from the same ancestors of the Cambodian race. We very much regret the fact that a group of Heng Samrin Cambodians carried out these activities against Cambodian prisoners without really considering the fact that they are Cambodians torturing fellow Cambodians. We think that as Cambodians of the same blood, despite our ideological differences, we should not draw each other's blood or torture each other like animals. We have noted that this kind of torture

started when a communist regime took power in Cambodia. It was then that every Cambodian lost all his rights and freedom. The consequence of this loss made Cambodians suffer every kind of torture, arrest, and execution. Because of this kind of activity Cambodians were divided until they were placed under the current Vietnamese yoke.

In the present circumstance, we realize that to liberate the entire Cambodian nation from Vietnam's control, Cambodians from every political party should forget their grudges and conflicts among themselves and cooperate in fighting the common enemy, Vietnam, like the majority of Cambodians in the Heng Samrin regime who have cooperated with the CGDK forces until scoring satisfactory victories against Vietnamese troops on some battlefields during the past few years.

On the contrary, as long as Cambodians continue to carry out activities which increase grudges among Cambodians, widen the conflict among Cambodians, and intensify the massacres of fellow Cambodians, then the Cambodian race might become extinct because of Vietnam. Therefore, torture of Cambodian prisoners, which is a factor in splitting Cambodian, should not continue.

Finally, VOK appeals on behalf of the entire Cambodian people to some Cambodians who have tortured Cambodian prisoners to think twice about their activities against the Cambodian nation. Please recall the souls of our ancestors who united to build up the Cambodian race and preserve the Cambodian territory. At present, the Cambodian nation is on the brink of death. Therefore, if you cannot help, please do not do anything which would push the nation into the death trap, that is the extinction of the Cambodian race and disappearance of Cambodia from the world map. Please realize that this is the final round for our Cambodian nation's history.

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CSO: 4212/3

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK BATTLE REPORTS FOR 19-25 SEP

BK270922 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian monitored by Bangkok bureau during the reporting period 19-25 September carried the following battle reports:

At 2315 GMT on 19 September, the radio reports that the DKNA dismantled the Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks in Sangke District on East Battambang battlefield on 15 September, in Tuk Meas and Angkor Chey districts on Kampot battlefield on 6 and 9 September, in Toek Phos District on Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 7 and 15 September, and in Bakan District on Moung-Pursat battlefield on 14 September; cut 12 sections of railroad track near Kouk Trom on Moung-Pursat battlefield on 12 September; ambushed a Vietnamese company in Toek Phos District on Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 14 September, a truck at Prek Phneou in Ponhea Loe District on Northwest Phnom Penh battlefield on 7 September, and a truck on Route 4 battlefield on 13 September; and conducted various other guerrilla activities on the Pailin, East Battambang, Kompong Chhnang, and Moung-Pursat battlefields between 6 and 15 September, killing or wounding 102 Vietnamese enemies and destroying 15 village administrative networks, 5 guns, 2 trucks, 180 meters of railroad track, and some war materiel.

According to the radio at 2315 GMT on 20 September, DK forces set ablaze a car carrying Vietnamese enemies and Soviet advisers east of Treng Trayoeng on Route 4 on 17 September; dismantled the Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks in Samraong Tong District on Northwest Phnom Penh battlefield on 15 and 16 September, in Bati District on Takeo battlefield on 15 September, and in Kong Pisei District on Kompong Speu battlefield on 16 September; ambushed a Vietnamese battalion east of Vat Samdech village on Battambang battlefield on 18 September and a Vietnamese platoon moving from Damnak Cham to O Lvea on South Sisophon battlefield on 17 September; and conducted various other guerrilla activities on the South Sisophon and Southwest Phnom Penh battlefields between 11 and 16 September, killing 43 Vietnamese enemies, including 3 Soviet advisers, wounding 36 others, and destroying 13 village administrative networks, 23 guns, a car, and some war materiel.

The radio at 2315 GMT on 21 September reports that the DKNA dismantled the Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks in Puok District on Siem Reap battlefield on 6 and 12 September and in Kampot, Chhuk, and

Tuk Meas districts on Kampot battlefield on 5 September and from 16 to 18 September; ambushed a Vietnamese battalion moving from Sasas Sdam to Khcheay in Puok District on Siem Reap battlefield on 9 September and a Vietnamese company in Santuk District on Kompong Thom battlefield on 10 September; and attacked some Vietnamese soldiers in Tuk Meas District on Kampot battlefield on 16 September, killing or wounding 56 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 16 village and 2 commune administrative networks, 3 guns, 1 barracks, and some war materiel; and liberating 11 villages and 60 fraternal Cambodian soldiers on Siem Reap battlefield.

The radio at 2315 GMT on 22 September reports that DK forces attacked a Vietnamese township adjacent to the lower part of the Sangke River bank on Tonle Sap battlefield on 12 September; dismantled the Vietnamese village and commune administrative apparatuses in Baribo District on Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 15 September, in Baray District on Kompong Thom battlefield on 17 September, and in Chamka Leu District on Kompong Cham battlefield on 18 September; ambushed a Vietnamese troop truck on Samlot battlefield on 8 September; raided a Vietnamese platoon position on South Sisophon battlefield on 17 September; and conducted various other guerrilla actions on the Samlot, South Sisophon, Moug-Pursat, and Route 4 battlefields between 2 and 20 September, killing or wounding 114 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 4 village administrative apparatuses, 23 assorted guns, 1 ammunition depot, 1 truck, 2 large boats, 3 large motorboats, 20 boats, 1 C-25 field radio, and 1 rice store house; and seizing some weapons and ammunition, 30 boats, and some war materiel.

According to the radio at 2315 GMT on 23 September, DK forces sank a Vietnamese boat on Tonle Sap battlefield on 5 September; attacked Puok District of Siem Reap battlefield and dispersed or dismantled village and commune administrations in the district on 15 September, in Udong District on Northwest Phnom Penh battlefield on 15, 16, and 18 September, in Kampot District on 14 September, in Bakan District on Moug-Pursat battlefield on 18 September, and in Mogkolborei District on Sisophon battlefield on 19 September; and conducted other activities on the North Sisophon, Northwest Phnom Penh, Moug, and Kompong Chhnang battlefields between 14 and 18 September, killing 32 and wounding 35 Vietnamese soldiers; hitting a district seat; dispersing or dismantling 2 commune and 9 village administrations; destroying 30 assorted weapons, 1 district office building, 2 commune office buildings, 1 motorboat, 1 war materiel depot, 1 warehouse, and some war materiel; seizing 4 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 7 villages on the Siem Reap battlefield.

According to the radio at 2315 GMT on 24 September, DK forces attacked a Vietnamese company position in Tang Sya commune, Phnum Sruoch District, Kompong Speu Province on 19 and 20 September; cut railroad track between Kouk Trom and Kbal Say on Moug battlefield on 19 September; ambushed Vietnamese trucks on Route 4 on 18 and 20 September; and conducted guerrilla activities on the Sisophon, Kompong Chhnang, and Takeo battlefields between 10 and 20 September, killing or wounding 89 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, destroying 17 weapons, 2 commune office buildings, 2 trucks, 225 meters of railroad track, 4 barracks, and some war materiel; and liberating 6 villages on Kompong Speu battlefield.

The radio at 2315 GMT on 25 September reports that DK forces attacked Vietnamese soldiers in Prey Totoeng market, Prey Chhor District on 20 September; dispersed or dismantled the Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks in Prey Chhor District on 21 September, and in Sandan District on Kompong Thom battlefield on 16 September; raided a Vietnamese platoon position in Prey Chhor District on 21 September; and conducted other guerrilla activities on the East Battambang, West Battambang, South Sisophon, Samlot, and Leach battlefields between 10 and 21 September. They killed or wounded 58 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 1 commune and 14 village administrative apparatuses, 3 weapons, 1 rice mill, 6 metric tons of rice, and some war materiel, seized a rifle; and liberated 5 villages on Kompong Thom battlefield.

According to the radio at 2315 GMT on 26 September, DK forces liberated a Vietnamese company position defending the Angkor region on Siem Reap battlefield on 13 September; dismantled the Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks in Sie Reap, Sot Nikom, and Puok districts on Siem Reap battlefield between 10 and 19 September, in Krakor District on Pursat battlefield on 22 September, in Baribo District on Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 21 September, and in Phnum Srok District on North Sisophon battlefield on 13 September; ambushed a Vietnamese company in Phnum Srok District on North Sisophon battlefield on 14 and 7 September, a Vietnamese company in Sisophon District on 15 September, and 3 Vietnamese companies on Moug battlefield between 19 and 21 September; and conducted various other activities on the Moug, South Sisophon, and Siem Reap battlefields between 17 and 23 September, killing or wounding 78 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 1 company position, 17 villages and 2 commune administrative networks, 26 guns, 2 commune office buildings, 27 barracks, 2 materiel warehouses, and some war materiel; and seizing 15 guns, 1 telephone set, and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 2 villages on Pursat battlefield and 7 villages on Sie Reap battlefield.

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CSO: 4212/3

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK ON BANTEAY SREI DISTRICT ATTACK 21 SEP

BK280034 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] On the morning of 21 September, our national army, in cooperation with the people and Cambodian soldiers, attacked Banteay Srei District seat and the Vietnamese soldiers along the Banteay Srei road from Khun Prom village to Pradak, a stretch of 24 km adjoining Angkor Thred on eight fronts.

The first prong attacked the district seat, the district office, and warehouses of the Vietnamese enemy. The second prong attacked the Vietnamese company position near the sawmill. The third prong attacked the position of the Vietnamese 53d Battalion defending the district seat by the river bank. The fourth prong moved toward the bridge on the road leading to Banteay Srei from the north. The fifth prong attacked the Vietnamese soldiers at Banteay Srei Temple. The sixth prong attacked the Vietnamese artillery position on Phnum Del Hill east of Banteay Srei. The seventh prong attacked the Vietnamese platoon position guarding an ammunition depot east of Banteay Srei. The eighth prong attacked a Vietnamese platoon position in Khun Prom Village 4 km north of Banteay Srei.

After 30 minutes, we liberated and were in complete control on these eight fronts. We killed 22 Vietnamese soldiers on the spot, including 2 officials and 3 company officers, and wounded 36 others; destroyed 200 assorted weapons, an ammunition depot, 2 large Soviet field radios, 3 paddy and rice stocks containing thousands of metric tons of paddy and rice, a diesel depot, a medicine warehouse, a warehouse containing thousands of rolls of cloth, 3 general warehouses, a sawmill, a rice mill, a big generator, 3 Honda motorcycles, 4 typewriters, a tractor, 2 buildings of the Vietnamese army training center, the district seat and 5 Vietnamese officials' houses, 24 barracks, and some war materiel; seized 39 assorted weapons, 2,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 1,000 rounds of machine gun ammunition, 50 B-40 and B-41 rockets, 30 hand grenades, 30 rolls of cloth, 50 pieces of cloth, a typewriter, and some medicine and materiel; and liberated and controlled the Banteay Srei District seat and township, the Banteay Srei Temple, a 24 km stretch on the Banteay Srei road from Khun Prom Village to Pradak, 2 communes, Khun Prom and Khna Sanday. We also liberated 11 villages: Khna Rongveas, Dak Tor, Khun Ream, Khun Prom, Khna, Sanday, Ta Kos, Prei, Sras, Khvav, and Banteay Srei; and freed 30 people imprisoned by the Vietnamese, 500 people drafted as part of the K-5 plan, and 200 Cambodian soldiers.

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CSO: 4212/3

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

ACTION ON KOMPONG SPEU BATTLEFIELD--Kompong Speu battlefield: On 19 September, our national army, in cooperation with our people and Cambodian soldier, launched an attack on a Vietnamese company position which forms the defense network for Tang Sya commune and dismantled the Tang Sya commune administrative network. We killed eight Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded eight others; destroyed five AK's, an M-79, four barracks, two commune offices, and some war materiel; and liberated six villages: Kiri Rasmei, Krang Rong, Thnal Bambek, Prom Kraol, Kap Tuk, and Anlung Mlu. The following morning, 20 September, the Vietnamese gathered a battalion of their soldiers in an attempt to resist us in Tang Sya commune. However, we ambushed and routed them east of the commune. We killed 10 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot and wounded 7 others and destroyed 5 AK's, 2 B-40's, and some war materiel. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Sep 86 BK] /12624

PREY TOTOENG MARKET ATTACKED--Kompong Cham battlefield: On 20 September, our national army launched a 2-pronged attack against the Vietnamese enemy at Prey Totoeng market in Prey Chhor District. After 10 minutes, we killed four, including two Vietnamese experts, and wounded eight Vietnamese enemy soldiers; and destroyed a rice mill, six metric tons of rice, and some war materiel. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 25 Sep 86 BK] /12624

VIETNAMESE ATTACKED IN KOMPONG THOM--On 16 September, Cambodian soldiers from a unit of the 1st Company posted in Tang Krasang market in Santuk District, Kompong Thom Province, mutinied, killing 12 Vietnamese soldiers guarding a prison and wounding a number of others. They also freed 32 imprisoned Cambodian soldiers, 2 of whom joined our national army. These Cambodian soldiers from the 1st Company have set a good example. Cambodian soldiers and compatriots in other places, please follow the example of compatriots in this 1st Company. Revolt and quickly destroy the various military means of the Vietnamese enemy to contribute to liberating our nation and people. On 16 September, 53 Cambodian soldiers posted at Thnal Bambek, north of Kompong Thom town in Kompong Svay District, mutinied, killing or wounding a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers. They returned home taking with them their weapons. This is a good example of 53 Cambodian soldiers who have revolted against the Vietnamese enemy to free themselves. Compatriots in other places, please follow the example of these 53 Cambodian soldiers and quickly revolt against the Vietnamese to free yourselves and to prevent the Vietnamese from sending you to die on the battlefields of western Cambodia. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 25 Sep 86 BK] /12624

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CSO: 4212/3

HUN SEN OPENS SRV-AIDED BRIDGE IN PREY VENG

BK271134 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] The Ministry of Communications, Transport, and Posts held a ceremony at Neak Luong Commune, Peam Ro District, Prey Veng Province, on the morning of 26 September to inaugurate the Stoeng Slot bridge in the presence of Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs. Attending as guests of honor on this occasion were, among others, Comrade Heng Samkai, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of Svay Rieng Province's provisional Party Committee; Comrade Tie Banh, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of communications, transport, and posts; Comrade Soy Siphon, alternate member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Men Chhan, member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Toch Sak, chairman of the Prey Veng Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee; Comrade Nguyen Anh Kieu, acting charge d'affaires of the SRV Embassy to Cambodia; Comrade (Dang Xue), Vietnamese vice minister of transportation; and several members of the friendly diplomatic corps in Cambodia. A large crowd of representatives of central ministries and offices, local authorities, and the local population was also there.

On this occasion, Comrade Tie Banh made a speech on the construction of the Stoeng Slot bridge, stressing:

[Begin Tie Banh recording] This bridge is built across Stoeng Slot River. It guarantees the movement of waterway traffic as the highest point of its main span is 5.8 meters above the water level and the distance from its suprastructure to the water is 6.9 meters. The manpower involved in the construction of this bridge totaled 40 persons, including 23 Cambodians. Recently, on 18 September 1986, a test crossing of 30 metric tons of freight was conducted with success. This was made possible thanks to the assistance of all departments and offices concerned and of the authorities of Prey Veng Province. Moreover, it was made possible thanks to the counseling of Vietnamese experts and especially thanks to the direct work of the fraternal Vietnamese workers and technicians of Bridge Enterprise No 63 and those of the Cambodian Road and Bridge Company. [applause] [end Tie Banh recording]

Afterward, Comrade (Dang Xue) took the floor to talk about cooperation in the construction of the Stoeng Slot bridge, stressing:

[Begin recording in Vietnamese with superimposed Cambodian translation] Implementing the program of friendly cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia on transportation work and well aware of its duty toward the cause of restoring and developing Cambodia's communications and transportation sector in the wake of the devastating war, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation of the SRV entrusted the task of building the Stoeng Slot Bridge to Bridge Building Enterprise Union No 6 and the unit in direct charge of the construction was Bridge Enterprise No 63.

Since the opening of the work site, Bridge Enterprise No 63 experienced many difficulties in various aspects, such as problems of finding capital and the change of project as well as the prolonged floods which greatly affected the speed of the construction. Nevertheless, the cadres, personnel, and workers of Bridge Enterprise No 63 as well as those of other enterprises of Enterprise Union No 6 together with the other enterprises under the authority of the Cambodian Road and Bridge Company closely joined hands and overcame all these difficulties and obstacles.

The building of the Stoeng Slot bridge began on 10 January 1985. It took 20 months to complete. This Stoeng Slot bridge is made for long-term use. It is 148-meters-long and 7.7-meters-wide with a 1.5-meter footpath on each side. [Words indistinct] a total of 405 meters of bridge abutment was entirely rebuilt.

After 20 months of active struggle and with a high sense of creativity, all the units involved in the construction, completed the Stoeng Slot bridge 3 months and 15 days ahead of schedule while keeping an eye on its beauty, efficiency, and sturdiness and fulfilling in time the needs of daily life, economy, national defense, and the cause of developing Cambodia in the new era of the revolution. [applause] [end (Dang Xue) recording]

Comrade Hun Sen then gave the following speech:

[Begin Hun Sen recording] Today, in a most solemn and grand atmosphere, we inaugurate in the service of the general public the Stoeng Slot friendship bridge which is an achievement made through the cooperation between the Cambodian and Vietnamese governments on National Route 1. I am extremely happy with and deeply moved by this joint achievement. I express deep thanks to the fraternal people, venerable monks, all national and foreign guests, and cadres, personnel, and workers who are attending this grand ceremony that testifies to the ever-strengthening bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our two countries. [Words indistinct] Vietnam's Vice Minister of Transportation (Dang Xue) reflected that the great solidarity and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam as well as the great solidarity and cooperation with all other socialist countries have brought development and progress to the revolutionary cause of Cambodia.

The Vietnamese Army and the Vietnamese people gave Cambodia new life, especially on 7 January 1979. Moreover, since 7 January the Vietnam People's Army has helped to defend Cambodia and to restore its economy, bringing about a steady development in all fields. As evidence, besides all the great achievements historically made by the VPA in Cambodia's assistance, we can see before us the great spirit of the Vietnamese experts. It is this marvelous stone bridge spanning this Stoeng Slot River. The Cambodian people are delighted to utilize this historical realization and pledge to maintain and preserve it forever. We hope that Cambodian-Vietnamese cooperation will bear more and greater fruits. [applause] [end Hun Sen recording]

This ceremony ended after Comrade Hun Sen and Comrade Nguyen Anh Kieu cut the ribbon opening the bridge to the public.

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CSO: 4212/3

HUN SEN MESSAGE ON NEW SCHOOL YEAR

BK241534 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Recorded message of Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the Opening of the 1986-87 New School Year]

[Text] Dear compatriots, students, pupils, and teachers: The eighth school year begins at a time when our country is scoring success in every field. In the education sector, almost 50,000 teachers and nearly 2 million students and pupils have been contributing vigorously to changing social views, restoring and building production forces and the nations defense forces. All this has weakened and dealt successive blows to enemies of all stripes. To respond to this situation, what should students do in their tasks in the future.

The main tasks of students and pupils are to study hard and use their knowledge well to become workers with a genuine patriotic spirit and have an internationalist socialist spirit, with revolutionary ethics and good behavior, basic cultural knowledge, labor capacity and good health, and who are ready to take up and fulfill a profession necessary for their locality and fatherland well.

There is an old saying: Ten knowledgeable persons are not worth a clever one. To become clever, apart from hard work put into studying every subject and self-education, one has to strive to use that knowledge in fighting, defending, and in working in gardens, experimental ricefields, on animal farms, and in workshops belong to the schools and in other workshops, agricultural stations, and production units in one's locality. If the schools have sufficient facilities, students and pupils should take part in scientific experiments and do research for their dissertation on production, industry, and agriculture. At the same time, students and pupils should also actively take part in the people's three revolutionary movements. In particular, they should participate in the revolutionary cultural light campaign in their locality to achieve the plan for eradicating illiteracy ahead of schedule and on education. Only thus can our students and pupils become genuine revolutionaries to continue the revolution with effectiveness and make our beloved socialist Cambodia a prosperous country.

Dear teachers: The party's fifth congress has determined that in order to build the basis of a new socialist educational system, first of all, efforts should be made to training teachers well to increase their political quality and provide them with professional abilities to serve the revolution's cause. Therefore, teachers certainly have an important role in educating people to carry out the revolution and continue its cause.

We have a saying: Students are the image of their teachers. Good teachers will produce good students. This requires all our teachers to study political and professional subjects, do research, and strive to produce esemplary efforts in inculcating a revolutionary political and cultural spirit, particularly in teaching students and pupils to love the teachers' profession, contributing to defending and building the fatherland, and in passing on scientific and technical knowledge and its practice to our children in accordance with the emulation movement which stipulates that teachers are revolutionary combatants.

The revolution is our fine ideal for our current life. We should promote a revolutionary atmosphere in schools and among our teachers. To study and to teach are to attend a revolutionary holiday.

Dear parents and compatriots: I would like to express admiration for your active contribution to restoring and building our education system. Based on the principle that the state and people cooperate in building the country, during the past 7 years you have cooperated in forming associations and actively taking part in repairing and building schools and school furniture, and educating your children in accordance with the goals of socialist schools. I appeal to the parents' associations in schools to strive to continue their tasks and assist teachers who have difficulties in their daily life, particularly kindergarten teachers who are looked after by solidarity production groups.

Beloved leading comrades in the party, state authorities, and mass organizations: education is a cause of the masses under the party's leadership and state authorities' administration. Therefore, all party establishments and all levels of state authorities and mass organizations should assist and create favorable conditions for the entire educational sector. Every relevant ministry should assist the Education Ministry in training agricultural techniques staff, technicians, physical training teachers, and art teachers. Every production unit, factory, enterprise, handicraft workshop, agricultural station, and solidarity production group should assist schools in terms of material, equipment, and specialists and receive our beloved students during their practice phase to achieve the party's educational goals which link schools to the production base and society. Localities in provinces and municipalities should strive to open schools or vocational training classes, schools or professional training classes through every form. This is to respond in particular to the situation and needs of the localities to absorb many students who have completed a secondary level education. Localities should have plans to use and distribute students with second and third levels of education to answer the requirements for fighting, defending, and building of localities.

Finally, I would like to wish all students and pupils, teachers, parents, students' caretakers, people, party organizations, state authorities, and all levels of mass organizations good health and intellect to achieve every task assigned by the revolution. New school year, new progress. Thank you.

MEN CHHAN ADDRESSES KOMPONG SPEU FRONT CONGRESS

BK200849 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The first congress of the Kompong Speu provincial front to set targets for the coming years was held in the province recently. Attending the meeting was Comrade Men Chhan, member of the Council of State and standing vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council.

On this occasion, members of the audience listened to addresses by representatives of mass organizations, various central services, the clergy, returnees, and deserving families which have outstandingly contributed to the revolution. After electing a 22-member committee, the meeting adopted targets of the front's tasks for 1986-88.

Comrade Men Chhan called on every member of the audience to vigorously continue the emulation movement in the front's tasks in every locality and rally forces in fighting the enemies, carrying out production, recruiting soldiers, appealing to misled persons to return, and contributing to building real revolutionary forces according to the plan.

The comrade stressed unity through heightening the spirit of every member of the audience and safeguarding and firmly preserving the relations of solidarity among state authorities, people, armed forces, and ethnic minorities, particularly the close relations of solidarity with the Vietnamese people and volunteered army, which is a factor toward scoring victory in every revolutionary task.

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CSO: 4212/3

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS SEEN OFF AT PHNOM PENH CEREMONY

BK260801 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] This morning, at the national sports stadium, the People's Revolutionary Committee of Phnom Penh city staged a ceremony to send off the second batch of young volunteer soldiers of 1986. Present in the presidium were Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of Phnom Penh city's provisional party committee, Comrade Nhek Huon, commander of the Phnom Penh municipal garrison, and representatives of parents of the young volunteers as well as many students.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Nguon sincerely admired the noble spirit of sacrifice of our youths. He particularly thanked the parents of the sons of Angkor for encouraging them to enthusiastically participate in the task of defending our beloved fatherland. On behalf of the People's Revolutionary Committee, party committee, and inhabitants of Phnom Penh city, Comrade Nguon Nhel urged all the volunteer soldiers to conduct concrete activities, implement well all the rules and regulations of the party and state, live a clean life-style worthy of being part of the revolution's modern Army, and maintain as their principal basis the knowledge acquired during training and their sense of national and international solidarity, particularly with the friendly armed forces.

Representatives of the young volunteers' parents also addressed the gathering.

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CSO: 4212/3

3D ARMY REGION DISCUSSES YEAR'S ACHIEVEMENTS

BK270455 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] According to our correspondent in the 3D region, a meeting was held recently at the headquarters of the 3d Military Region to sum up political and military work during the past rainy season. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of National Defense. Also attending the meeting were Comrade Prum Thay, deputy chief of the General Staff; Comrade Chieng Am, deputy chief of the General Political Department; Comrade Chay Sangyun, commander of the 3d Military Region.

During the 3-day meeting, the participants enthusiastically discussed the outcome of combat and army building, training, and mass persuasion work. In particular, representatives from all units in the 3d region reported on the increasing progress made by their respective units, their strengths and weaknesses, and many good experiences, thus contributing to all important targets set forth for future implementation.

Speaking to the participants on the political and ideological work in the armed forces, Comrade Chieng Am, deputy chief of the General Political Department, stressed that in fighting the enemies, the revolutionary army must take the initiative in attacking the enemies before they commit crimes against our people. Wherever they are, the soldiers must behave well toward the local people so that they are loved and trusted by the people, thus enabling them to timely smash all forms of the enemies' psychological warfare.

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CSO: 4212/3

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 15-21 SEP

BK220415 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments in Cambodia during the reporting period 15-21 September:

National level: SPK in English at 1104 SMT on 15 September reports that Cambodia's plan for mechanically plowing 157,000 hectares in this monsoon season has been completed. The greatest plowed areas were recorded in the provinces of Takeo and Prey Veng with 29,000 and 27,700 hectares respectively. Takeo Province plans to put 150,000 hectares under rice this season. SPK in French at 1121 GMT on 18 September reports that peasants throughout the country had, by the second week of September, fulfilled 49 percent of the plan for this rice crop. Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1300 GMT on 20 September reports that by the second week of September, peasants throughout the country had planted nearly 60 hectares of pepper, more than 4,000 hectares of jute, and more than 1,200 hectares of cotton.

Kandal Province: SPK in French at 1130 GMT on 21 September reports that by the second week of August, peasants in Phnum Penh District had retilled 7,100 hectares of land. SPK in English at 1057 GMT on 18 September reports that despite drought, peasants in Phnom Penh's suburban areas had, by the beginning of September, put 7,000 hectares under rice or 56 percent of the plan for this monsoon rice crop. The local agricultural service supplied the peasants with 45 metric tons of rice seed and 112 metric tons of chemical fertilizer.

Kompong Cham Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 19 September reports that by August, peasants in O Reang Euv District had sold more than 770 metric tons of paddy to the state. The radio at 0430 GMT on 18 September reports that by August, peasants in Chamka Leu District had transplanted more than 4,000 hectares of monsoon rice, including more than 80 hectares of IR-36 rice.

Kompong Som: SPK in English at 1103 GMT on 18 September reports that despite unfavorable weather in this monsoon season, peasants in Kompong Som City have so far put 8,000 hectares under rice and planted 7,700 pepper bushes. Meanwhile, in the 1st half of this year, timber workers in Kompong Som City produced 3,900 cubic meters of timber while fishermen netted 600 metric tons of sea fish and 400 metric tons of other sea products. Kompong Som City is soon expected to fulfill its yearly plan for rice cultivation on

10,000 hectares. SPK in French at 1236 GMT on 15 September reports that by mid-August, peasants in Prey Nop District in Kompong Som City had retilled more than 7,000 hectares of land, cleared 450 hectares of waste land, and sowed 2,769 hectares of rice. The radio at 1300 GMT on 18 September adds that by early August the district had transplanted more than 560 hectares of early rice, more than 110 hectares of ordinary rice, and more than 390 hectares of late rice.

Kompong Thom Province: SPK in English at 1057 GMT on 18 September reports that by the end of August, peasants in Kompong Svay District had planted 6,200 hectares of rice, including 1,265 hectares of IR-26 and 1,160 hectares of high-yield strains imported from abroad. They also planted 277 hectares of cassava, 372 hectares of maize, and hundreds of hectares of jute, sesame, sugarcane, and vegetables.

Kompong Chhnang Province: SPK in French at 1236 GMT on 15 September reports that by August, more than 2,100 hectares of various types of rice had been planted by peasants in Baribo District. The radio at 1300 GMT on 20 September reports that by the end of August, peasants in Kompong Trach District had sowed nearly 2,000 hectares of various types of rice, broadcast and transplanted more than 13,000 hectares of rice, and planted nearly 7,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops.

Kompong Speu Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 17 September reports that by 25 August, peasants in Udong District had tilled more than 7,000 hectares of land, sowed more than 1,900 hectares of rice, and transplanted more than 5,100 hectares of various types of rice.

Pursat Province: SPK in English at 1057 GMT on 18 September reports that by early this month, peasants in the province had put under rice 32,474 hectares of the 79,700 hectares planned for this monsoon rice crop. Of this, 10,100 hectares were cultivated with floating rice, 7,000 hectares with medium-term rice, and 4,000 hectares with short-term rice. The radio at 1300 GMT on 21 September reports that by the 1st week in September, peasants in Bakan District had sowed and transplanted more than 15,200 hectares of various types of rice and Krakor District had put 14,300 hectares under various types of rice.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: SPK in English at 0448 GMT on 21 September reports that due to insufficient rain, peasants in the province have so far put only 50,000 hectares under rice, representing 30 percent of the plan for this monsoon crop. As the rainy season is nearing an end, the peasants have taken measures to replace the long- and medium-term rice previously planted on nearly 800 hectares with short-term rice. Meanwhile, peasants in Siem Reap District have put 2,130 hectares under rice, including 250 hectares planted with the IR-36. The provincial agricultural service has supplied peasants with dozens of metric tons of seed rice and chemical fertilizer and tractor teams have helped the peasants till 6,800 hectares, of which 4,400 hectares are newly reclaimed land.

Takeo Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 21 September reports that by 20 August, peasants in Boreicholasa District had sold more than 44 metric tons and given more than 176 metric tons of paddy as a patriotic contribution to the state. The radio at 1300 GMT on 18 September reports that by early August, peasants in Tram Kak District had tilled more than 3,400 hectares of land, sowed more than 1,770 hectares of various types of rice, and transplanted more than 160 hectares of rice. The radio at 1300 GMT on 17 September reports that by mid-August, peasants in Kaoh Andet District had transplanted more than 8,100 hectares of rainy season rice, fulfilling 56 percent of the plan. The radio at 1300 GMT on 15 September reports that by 19 August, peasants in Treang District had tilled nearly 14,000 hectares of land, sowed nearly 2,100 hectares of rice, and transplanted more than 200 hectares of rice. The more than 2,300 hectares of early rice are being harvested.

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CSO: 4212/3

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 22-28 SEP

BK281455 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments in Cambodia during the reporting period 22-28 September:

National level: SPK in English at 1122 GMT on 25 September reports that Cambodia has since 1982 reclaimed 323,820 hectares of wasteland, bringing its total arable land to about 1.7 million hectares. Taking the lead are the provinces of Battambang and Takeo respectively with about 65,000 and 41,000 hectares. Some 30,000 hectares will be reclaimed next year so as to step up Cambodia's agricultural production.

Kandal Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 23 September reports that this year, peasants in Kaoh Thom District planted more than 3,400 hectares of corn. By mid-September, more than 1,320 metric tons of corn had been sold to the state. SPK in French at 1147 GMT on 28 September reports that by mid-September, peasants in Kaoh Thom District had sold more than 1,320 metric tons of paddy to the state. Peasants in Kaoh Thom District have nearly 20,000 cattle.

Battambang Province: SPK in English at 1108 GMT on 22 September reports that peasants in Moung Russei District had by early September put under rice 23,000 hectares out of the 37,800 hectares planned for this monsoon rice cropping. This included 1,470 hectares of floating rice, 100 hectares of short-term rice, and 21,430 hectares of long-term rice. Meanwhile, peasants turned 2,290 hectares of wasteland into rice field.

Kompong Cham Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 24 September reports that by September, peasants in O Reang Euv District had transplanted more than 8,500 hectares of various types of rice and planted nearly 800 hectares of subsidiary food crops. The radio at 1300 GMT on 25 September reports that despite mid-year drought, peasants in the province have planted 106,345 hectares of short-term rice out of the 156,000 hectares planned for this main season. They reclaimed 2,238 hectares of wasteland and sold and distributed a total of 13,778 metric tons of paddy to the state. The radio at 1300 GMT on 28 September reports that by 13 September peasants in Memot District had sold 4,270 metric tons and 995 kg of paddy and distributed 193 metric tons and 224 kg of paddy to the state. They also planted 4,981 hectares of rainy-season rice.

Kompong Chhnang Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 24 September reports that by 4 September, peasants in the province had retilled more than 44,400 hectares of land, sowed nearly 8,100 hectares of rice, and transplanted, broadcast, or planted nearly 35,100 hectares of slash-and-burn rice. They also planted more than 3,170 hectares of industrial crops and reclaimed more than 3,680 hectares of land.

Kompong Thom Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 27 September reports that by early August, peasants in the province had retilled more than 39,530 hectares of land, broadcast more than 25,180 hectares of floating rice or more than 90 percent of the plan, transplanted 1,820 hectares of rice, and planted more than 3,560 hectares of various types of subsidiary food crops, or nearly 100 percent of the plan, and more than 620 hectares of the short-term industrial crops.

Kompong Som: The radio at 0430 GMT on 28 September reports that by 19 September, peasants in Prey Nop District had transplanted more than 7,000 hectares of rice and that during 1985-86 dry season, they sold more than 800 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Pursat Province: SPK in French at 1147 GMT on 28 September reports that by the beginning of September, peasants in Kandieng District had put 10,000 hectares under rice, thus fulfilling 70 percent of the plan for this season rice cropping.

Prey Veng Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 22 September reports that by early September, peasants in Sithor Kandal District had distributed more than 160 metric tons of paddy to the state. The radio at 0430 GMT on 23 September reports that by mid-August, peasants in the province had retilled more than 144,500 hectares of land, sowed more than 14,500 hectares of rice, and broadcast or transplanted more than 86,700 hectares of various types of rice. The radio at 1300 GMT on 23 September reports that by the end of August, the peasants in Prey Veng District had broadcast more than 70 hectares of floating rice and transplanted more than 13,400 hectares of various types of rice.

The radio at 0430 GMT on 24 September reports that by the end of August, the peasants in Mesang District of Prey Veng Province had sold more than 930 metric tons and distributed more than 170 metric tons of paddy to the state. The radio at 0430 GMT on 25 September reports that by the end of August, the peasants in Kanhchriech District had broadcast or transplanted more than 16,000 hectares of rice. The radio at 1300 GMT on 27 September reports that by 15 August, the peasants in Prey Veng Province had planted short-term subsidiary food crops and industrial crops such as corn on 5,200 hectares, potatoes on nearly 500 hectares, vegetables on more than 100 hectares, beans on 70 hectares, mungbean on 15 hectares, sesame on 2,800 hectares, ground nuts on 270 hectares, and lotus on more than 470 hectares. The radio at 0430 GMT on 28 September reports that by early September, peasants in Peareang District of Prey Veng Province had transplanted and broadcast more than 14,700 hectares of rice.

Kompong Speu Province: SPK in English at 1130 GMT on 23 September reports that due to insufficient rain since the beginning of this monsoon season, peasants in the province had by mid-September planted rice on only 22,526 hectares out of the 78,420 hectares earmarked for this season's rice cropping. The province's agricultural service has supplied the peasants with 440 metric tons of IR-36 rice strains.

Svay Rieng Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 22 September reports that by early September, peasants in Chantrea District had broadcast and transplanted more than 8,500 hectares of various types of rice and planted nearly 100 hectares of potato, more than 10 hectares of beans, and 25 hectares of sugar cane. Takeo Province: SPK in English at 1108 GMT on 22 September reports that by September peasants in Treang District had put 13,000 hectares under rice or 40 percent of the area earmarked for this season. The province's agricultural service had provided the peasants with 194 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, 110 liters of insecticide, and a large number of farm tools. Besides, the peasants harvested short-term rice on 1,400 hectares.

The radio at 0430 GMT on 22 September reports that by mid-August peasants in Kirivong District had sold nearly 1,150 metric tons of paddy and distributed nearly 1,100 metric tons of paddy to the state. The radio at 0430 GMT on 25 September reports that by mid-September, peasants in the province had tilled nearly 83,100 hectares of land, sowed more than 20,000 hectares of various types of rice, and transplanted nearly 59,600 hectares of rice. The radio at 1300 GMT on 26 September reports that by the end of August, the trade service in Prey Kabbas District had bought more than 1,570 metric tons of paddy or 82 percent of the purchase plan from the peasants. The radio at 1300 GMT on 27 September reports that by mid-September, peasants in Prey Kabbas District had planted more than 13,200 hectares of monsoon rice or 50 percent of the plan and harvested 56 percent of the 1,650 hectares of the early rice planted. The radio at 1300 GMT on 28 September reports that by 20 September, peasants in Treang District had transplanted more than 9,200 hectares of various types of rice.

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CSO: 4212/3

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

PRESS AGENCY DIRECTORS CONFERENCE--Phnom Penh, 18 Sep (SPK)--An SPK delegation, led by its director general, Em Sam-An, left this morning for Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam) where it will attend the 24th conference of socialist countries' press agency directors general scheduled for 23 September. This conference will be attended by representatives from 26 press agencies and will discuss and exchange views on improving information and propaganda work and increasing the effectiveness of cooperation among agencies, in conformity with the resolutions of the party congresses of countries in the socialist community. This will be the eighth time SPK has attended the conference since its founding. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 18 Sep 86 BK] /12624

TRANSPORT COOPERATION WITH USSR--According to TASS, the company "Technostrojexport," part of the association for foreign trade of the Soviet Union, recently signed a number of contracts relating to the dispatch of equipment for two road building worksites and two bridge building worksites in Cambodia. The Kompong Som seaport, now partially modernized, is capable of receiving some 200,000 metric tons of goods a year. The expansion of the Phnom Penh River port is also planned. Two mixed projects relating to rail and air transport are being studied for the 1986-90 5-year plan. [Summary] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1125 GMT 18 Sep 86 BK] /12624

AUGUST RETURNEES--Phnom Penh, 13 Sep (SPK)--In August, 42 persons misled by enemy propaganda turned themselves in to authorities in Kompong Thom Province, bringing with them 18 rifles and a quantity of war materiel. Of the 42 returnees, 19 surrendered in groups. Also in August, 29 misled persons returned to the fold with 20 weapons in Srei Snam District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. It is worth noting that in July, this locality also received 21 misled persons with 16 rifles. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0356 GMT 13 Sep 86 BK] /12624

SPK-ANN COOPERATION--Phnom Penh, 29 Sep (SPK)--A 2-year cooperation agreement between Cambodia's news agency SPK and Nicaragua's news agency ANN was signed in Phnom Penh last Friday, 26 September, by their directors general, Em Sam-An and Carlos Garcia Castillo respectively. By virtue of the document, the two sides will begin the intensification of their bilateral cooperation to create a new form of reception as well as transmission of news. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 29 Sep 86 BK] /12624

DELEGATION ATTENDS HANOI CONFERENCE--Phnom Penh, 25 Sep (SPK)--A delegation of the Home and Foreign Trade Ministry of the PRK arrived in Hanoi yesterday for the 3d conference of Indochinese foreign trade ministers. The delegation, led by minister Ho Non who is also member of the KPRP Central Committee, was greeted at the government guest house by Doan Duy Thanh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and foreign trade minister. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0414 GMT 25 Sep 86 BK] /12624

SIEM REAP-ODDAR MEANCHEY RETURNEES--In August, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province received 133 misled persons who brought along 83 assorted weapons to local state authorities. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Sep 86 BK] /12624

MESSAGE OF THANKS RECEIVED--The Central Committee of the KPRP recently received a message of thanks from the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP]. The message reads: We sincerely thank you for the greetings sent to us by the KPRP on the 95th founding anniversary of the BCP. We express gratitude for the KPRP's high appreciations of the struggle and successes achieved by the Bulgarian people in building socialism under the BCP's leadership. We take this opportunity to express firm belief that the bonds of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our two parties and peoples will further strengthen and develop in the interest of peace and socialism in the world. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Sept 86 BK] /12624

ENEMY SOLDIERS PUT OUT OF ACTION--Last week, our revolutionary armed forces in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army put out of action 159 enemy soldiers, including 72 killed on the spot, 32 captured, 26 wounded, and 29 forced to surrender on the battlefield. We seized 67 assorted weapons and 2 boats and destroyed 16 hideouts. Our armed forces, unassisted, put out of action 76 of these bandits. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 25 Sep 86 BK] /12624

KAMPOT SCHOOL GET-TOGETHER--A solemn get-together was organized at the Kampot Provincial Political School recently. It was attended by a large crowd of cadres, party members, core group members, and youth union members from all offices and units in the province. Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee's Organization Commission, addressed the gathering. She conveyed the greetings of the party and state leadership to the people in the province and highly appreciated the all-sided development in the province. She especially mentioned the successes of the Cambodian revolution and the situation of the enemy. She pointed out, moreover, the designs of the reactionaries of all colors who have been trying by all means and tricks to undermine the Cambodian-Vietnamese bonds of solidarity and to return the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan criminals once again to perpetrate genocide against the Cambodian people. Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an also appealed to all networks and sectors to review all the tasks entrusted by the party and state so as to ensure a balanced effectiveness among vocations. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Sep 86 BK] /12624

CEREMONY HELD TO OPEN CHAPTER--A ceremony was held recently in Pursat Province to open a chapter of the Cambodia-Vietnam Friendship Association in the presence of Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, and chairman of the Cambodia-Vietnam Friendship Association, and Comrade (Nguyen Nhoc), representative of the SRV Embassy to Cambodia. On this occasion, Comrade Ros Sreng, secretary of Pursat Province's provisional party committee, read the decision of the party committee and the Cambodia-Vietnam Friendship Association officially opening the association's chapter in Pursat Province. After inducting nine members of the association committee, Comrade Chan Ven stressed the traditionally close solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam which have a long record of heroic struggle. He also admired the bonds of solidarity between the allied provinces of Tien Giang and Pursat which have cooperated in promoting the movement to defend and build revolutionary achievements in the provinces. He urged the newly founded committee to fulfill its immediate tasks in order to bring success to the work of the association chapter. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 25 Sep 86 BK] /12624

CSO: 4212/3

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECISION ON SOLDIERS ALLOWANCE

BK230910 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers recently issued the following decision on ensuring the ration-based subsistence allowance for seriously wounded and sick soldiers:

Wounded and sick soldiers belonging to category 1 will continue to be granted a ration-based subsistence allowance in agreement with the kinds of goods determined by Document No 3558-V8 dated 17 August 1983 issued by the chairman of the Council of Ministers. Guidance for the implementation of this document was provided by Official Memorandum No 152-LTPP issued by the Ministry of Food on 19 August 1983 and Official Memorandum No 2057-NT/CS issued by the Ministry of Home Trade on 3 October 1983.

If there are not enough goods to ensure their supply as determined by the document cited above, category-1 wounded and sick soldiers will be provided items at fixed directed prices as in the case of state workers and employees. These items are: grain, pork, sugar, sauce, fuel, and detergent.

If conditions permit and the localities increase the supply of other kinds of goods to workers and civil servants (including the rationed and nonrationed items), category-1 wounded and sick soldiers will also be provided with the same items.

In addition, category-1 wounded and sick soldiers are entitled to a monthly allowance of 120 dong plus a cost of living allowance depending on local conditions. These allowances are granted to ensure that these soldiers will receive their ration-based subsistence allowance as prescribed above.

This decision will come into effect as of 1 August 1986.

/8309

CSO: 4209/19

INFANTRY GROUP CONDUCTS COMMAND EXERCISE

BK281625 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] To constantly improve its training quality and state of combat readiness, Infantry Group S-7 recently conducted a command and two-level organ exercise on the ground. The prominent feature of this exercise was that all training contents and topics--from combat readiness to combat organization and fighting--were realistic.

Party and political work, especially in terms of leadership, guidance and education, had been carried out closely and continuously at all levels. This work at the main units--such as S-6 and S-9--the units on standby in the second phase--such as H-4--and other service units and organs was realistic.

Commanding cadres, from the group leader and the heads of the political and technical sections to various organs and grassroots cadres, performed their work in accordance with their functions and duties, scrupulously executed orders and instructions from the higher echelon, and tried to overcome difficulties, thus making it possible for various units to conduct training close to realities and limit such manifestations as perfunctoriness and the tendency to follow old examples.

Through this exercise, the knowledge of cadres at various levels improved considerably. However, the group also experienced some shortcomings concerning accuracy, timeliness, and the relationship between its command and organs at various levels, which could be used as a basis for revising or improving new combat readiness plans.

/8309

CSO: 4209/19

MORE THAN 100 PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS ARRESTED IN HANOI

BK240950 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] According to Comrade (Nguyen Huu La), chief of the Hoan Kien precinct Public Security Forces in Hanoi, with the close leadership provided by the party committee echelon concerned, with the cooperation given by various sectors and assistance by the masses, and with their own professional efforts, the Public Security Forces in the precinct have, since late July, launched many crackdowns on criminals as part of their efforts to intensify security in the area.

After 2 months of struggle, the Hoan Kien Public Security Forces have investigated and arrested 20 vice rings totaling more than 100 professional criminals, recovered many items such as bicycles, sewing machines, and many other items and articles stolen from many cadres and people, and captured many tools used by these criminals for burglary and frauds. The Public Security Forces have captured five different types of weapons from certain vice rings.

On 3 September, while tracking down (Nguyen Trong Viet)--the leader of a 20-man vice ring--Lieutenant (Hoang Cong Vo), a public security agent of Hang Bong ward, together with his colleagues, fought bravely and resolutely to arrest this dangerous criminal. The example of brave sacrifice set by (Hoang Cong Vo) has been studied by the Public Security Forces in the city. He has been [posthumously] commended by the city people's committee and awarded a "Brave Youth" medal by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee. Many units, including the criminal police unit, the Public Security Forces of Trang Tien, Yen Duong, Cua Nam, Hang Bai, Hang Bong, and Hang Bac wards, the traffic and economic police, and 42 cadres and combatants have been commended by the city people's committee and Public Security Command and the precinct people's committee.

In 133 population centers in the precinct, Public Security Forces, in coordination with self-defense and security youth units, have conducted patrol and guard duties to safeguard the area. They have satisfactorily maintained public and traffic order and discipline.

/8309

CSO: 4209/19

MUTUAL DEPENDENCE OF AUTHORITY, OBEDIENCE DISCUSSED

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 86 pp 21-24

[Article by Tran Cao: "Authority and Obedience"]

[Text] In order to produce and maintain a social life, it is naturally necessary to assert the relationship between authority and obedience. The more that production develops and the richer that social life becomes, the more profound the relationship between authority and obedience.

"To speak of authority here means the will of others that we are forced to accept; on the other hand, authority uses obedience as a premise." (Footnote 1) ("Marx-Engels, Collected Works, Volume 4, Su That Publishers, Hanoi, 1983, p 355) Without obedience, authority is meaningless. Authority carries an objectivity due to production requirements, especially large-scale production, and the need to establish definite social order on the basis of that stipulated production. In a society with a developed industry, production and life demand profound labor and sector division, while simultaneously demanding widespread association and mutual dependence, meaning a demand for division and coalescence in one united organization mechanism on a large scale. This production and social life production organization mechanism itself has a compulsory demand for authority. Authority is objective for any such social organization. "Anyone wishing to eliminate authority is nothing more than an idiot who wants to return society to the period of barbarism, like wanting to destroy a spinning mill to return to spinning yarn by hand." (Footnote 2) (Ibid., p 357)

Obedience is the opposite of authority, a unified contradiction with authority and a premise of authority aimed at achieving a definite objective. Due to the conditions of production, product circulation and social life organization, obedience is also as essential as authority and is not dependent upon the subjective human desires. There are two methods of obedience: first an obedience resembling the command of an orchestra conductor if the participants all have a common concept of discipline; and second an obedience achieved by various forms of strong force if complete conscientiousness does not exist. No matter what, unconditional obedience to a single will is also absolutely necessary to the success of a work and production process and a social life organization in accordance with a definite requirement.

Authority and obedience are a categorical pair of the social field that is recognized and applied by man. The single condition for ensuring the achievement of obedience and authority is a unity of will. But, by what means can a unity of will be ensured? By causing the will of thousands to obey the will of one.

In societies with class oppression and exploitation, the relationship between authority and obedience is antagonistic. The will of the ruling class compels everyone to obey by cruel force. The ruling class overlooks no strategem in forcing the masses of the people to obey.

In a capitalist society, the contradiction between authority and obedience is also an expression of the contradiction between opposing classes. This contradiction will lead to objective conditions permitting the proletariat class to lead all society in the use of revolutionary force, "namely extraordinary stratagems and authority" forcing the bourgeoisie and exploiters to obey the will of the laboring people.

In a socialist society, the laboring people control their fate in all political, economic, cultural and social fields. New kinds of production and social organizations appear. A new coalition in production and life determines the relationship between men--men with a common interest, a united ideal, single will and joint action toward an objective of building a beautiful, civilized and happy life. This is the relationship of comrades and brothers that replaces the way of life of the selfish individual "who looks after himself while God looks after the rest" with a beautiful way of life of "all for one and one for all." Therefore, only with socialism is it possible to have a foundation for achieving and ensuring the overall unity of will of the leader with all the people, and consequently, the relationship between authority and obedience can no longer be an antagonistic contradiction but the mutual and dependent relationship expressed in the principle of democratic centralism.

Authority and obedience are objective categories that in a socialist society cannot bear an antagonistic nature but there are also still many problems that must be studied and properly resolved in order that we may conscientiously and actively recognize them with the purpose of adjusting our actions consistent with that relationship.

Our party is the party in power, and state agencies, from the central to the basic level, are all under the direct leadership of party committee echelons. That is where concentrated authority is expressed, representing the authority of the laboring people engaged in collective ownership. The party is responsible for leading and ensuring a unified will from the central to the basic level, between lower and upper echelons, causing everyone to unite in struggle for the noble objective of successfully building socialism and firmly protecting the socialist fatherland. State agencies are responsible for maintaining the relationship between authority and obedience, uniting the will of the leader with that of the people, and causing the people to conscientiously obey the will of the leader and manager, thereby creating a premise for the authority of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and give our society discipline, order, firm labor discipline and a civilized and cultured life.

Due to objective and subjective conditions, our society presently has many negative occurrences and many problems requiring efforts to overcome. These are the expressions of: leadership not maintaining authority, and when lead, not maintaining a concept of obedience. Why is this? Because, after power was

regained in a backward agricultural country under colonial and feudal rule for many years, if our cadres did not receive constant supplementary education and did not give attention to self-training and the conduct of strict and uniform criticism and self-criticism, they would easily be afflicted with paternal bureaucracy and dictatorial dogmatism. Therefore, President Ho constantly reminded us that our country is a country of the people, by the people and for the people, that the laboring people are the collective owners of the nation, and that the cadres are both the leaders and the loyal servants of the people. Our national constitution also clearly states that all power in the country belongs to the people. Consequently, in the revolutionary undertaking of our people at the present time, of foremost importance is the need to develop the collective ownership rights of the people, that is to develop and ensure to a high degree the united will of everyone, making the will of the laboring people and that of the dictatorship of the proletariat as one.

At the present time, negative occurrences are still severe and the continued existence of bureaucracy is still fairly widespread in the ranks of party and state cadres in all fields of social life. The ill effects of bureaucracy are truly not small and they have displeased the masses, caused the masses to lose confidence in the party and state, and caused a loss of confidence between leaders and between lower and upper echelons. They have caused the united will between leaders and those being lead to crack, and that is the primary reason leading to obedience becoming disobedience.

Resolution 8 of the Party Central Committee (Session 5) was an expression of the will of the people and the collective owner laborers requiring elimination of centralism, bureaucracy and state subsidization. The theme of resistance to bureaucracy is extremely broad and deep. It consists of various aspects from setting forth positions, policies and systems to renewal of the management mechanism and establishing a new ideology and work behavior for the cadres, party members and every laborer. Resolution 8 is primarily an order of life. All of us must be like brave and resolute soldiers attacking the bureaucratic enemy. "It is necessary to resist bureaucracy among the cadres and party members, first of all from the upper echelons, and among those cadres who are usually cool toward the seething requirements of production, life and combat." (Footnote 3) (Proceedings of Fifth Party Congress, Volume III, p 50).

To fulfill their role as leaders and servants of the masses, it is more necessary now than ever before to recall the teaching of Karl Marx: the educators themselves must also be educated. The education here is primarily their own self-education and training. Each cadre, faced with his assigned responsibility, must conduct strict self-evaluation of his qualities and abilities against the requirements of the job. L. Tolstoy made the extremely fine observation that every individual is like a fraction in which the numerator is true value and ability while the denominator is his imagined value and ability. The greater the denominator, the smaller the numerator, and when the denominator has no limit, the numerator is equal to zero. Consequently, all the glorious achievements, combat exploits and processes and academic degrees must be strictly self-evaluated against the requirements of the assigned mission and the effectiveness of the job in order to then set forth a struggle program, to educate oneself and to make efforts to rise to the level of the revolutionary mission.

Only in this manner will a leader have prestige and the authority of the leader be ensured by the conscientious obedience and the loving confidence and respect of the masses. Each cadre must examine his conscience, never let the fire of revolutionary enthusiasm in his heart go out, and constantly awaken the revolutionary potentials in order to valiantly, reflectively and actively assist in resolving the complex problems of the nation. That is the charming bearing and spirit of the revolutionary. That is what must be cultivated throughout life and is also a prerequisite condition for the leadership cadre to truly have authority.

The revolutionary qualities and realistic abilities of a leader cannot be replaced by attentive laughter or by accomodating, saving face for, indulging and rewarding lower echelons; or by attacks and arrogant orders that cause surprise and terror before the awe-inspiring exterior of authority! Our socialist revolution is truly difficult and new, demanding that everyone make great and continuous efforts to profoundly and totally understand. The understanding of everyone, no matter how much, is still not enough. One cannot be satisfied over his glorious past, even if the truth--and obstinately adhere to the old experience, considering it a mysterious power that can be applied to everything. Because "when the situation has changed and we must resolve missions of another kind, don't look back and use the methods of yesterday." (Footnote 4) (V.I. Lenin, Collected Works, Volume 44, Tien Bo Publishers, Moscow, 1978, p 398)

The leadership cadre during the present revolutionary period truly has the authority of an individual with the same will as the people, thoroughly understanding the aspirations and life of the people and resolutely resisting bureaucracy, authoritarianism and every other negative occurrence contrary to revolutionary ethics and contrary to line and policy. Beloved President Ho Chi Minh, from the very founding of the democratic republic, advised cadres at all levels not to engage in illegal activities and not to "take advantage of their being on this or that committee to be inconsiderate, unrestrained, do what they like, despise public opinion, not think about the people, etc." He sharply criticized those who "eat and drink for the taste, dress for the beauty, and become increasingly extravagant and romantic, and one wonders where the money is coming from. They even take public property for private use and forget all honesty and ethics. A committee member who uses an automobile and then allows his wife to use it to visit their relatives is still using public property. One wonders, who bears the expense?" He also reminded not to take advantage of position and power to "form a gang of relatives and friends with no abilities for this or that position. The able and ethical but unpleasing individual is pushed outside." (Footnote 5) (Ho Chi Minh, Selected Works, Volume I, Su That Publishers, Hanoi, 1980, pp 370-371).

Maintaining revolutionary enthusiasm and studying to raise the work standards, ideological nourishment, ethics and behavior of the revolutionary cadre is a compulsory condition for every cadre and party member so they can lead the masses, and maintain authority and its premise of obedience. It must be remembered that authority is indispensable to leadership but that the quality and ability of the leadership cadre are indispensable conditions of that authority. Both are similarly indispensable.

7300
CSO: 4209/028

HANOI ASSAULT YOUTHS ASSIGNED COUNTRY JOBS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Aug 86 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed article: "Hanoi Assault Youths Depart for Economic Construction in Regions Far from the Capital"]

[Text] The Hanoi Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union recently bade farewell to an additional 200 assault youths leaving for the Hanoi youth coal production corporation in Quang Ninh, and to construct the initial material facilities for the production of rushes in Ha Nam Ninh. Since the beginning of this year, 700 assault youths have departed on their way to the youth coffee plantation in Lam Dong, the Ba Vi afforestation youth enterprise, and to Quanh Ninh and Ha Nam Ninh.

At the youth coal corporation during the first 6 months of this year, 600 assault youths produced 6,150 tons of lump coal and 16,000 tons of dust coal. From the 26-3 coal picking work site, the enterprise coordinated with the Coc 6 mine to additionally accept the 1-5 work site, rationally organizing labor and letting contracts for each type of vehicle and machine to raise transportation output by 1.5 times. Through a production labor emulation movement, 237 unit members achieved the title of 10-ton hero and 129 achieved the 15-ton champion title. Through this, 54 youths were trained and admitted to the union and 46 superior union members were recommended for the party. Moreover, the enterprise also built 600 square meters of housing and made other preparations to greet additional assault youths that will be arriving in the future. In the achievement emulation to welcome the party congresses at all levels and the Sixth Party Congress, the enterprise set forth norms and methods to achieve 10,000 tons of lump coal and 25,000 tons of dust coal during the last 6 months of the year.

At the present time, the 400 assault youths of the Ba Vi afforestation enterprise have already completed and exceeded the plan for the entire year; newly planting 280 hectares of keo la cham and Eucalyptus while caring for more than 100 hectares planted the previous year. Besides that, the youths here have also expanded the secondary industries to produce compressed bricks and cement tiles, bake lime, raise 50 cattle, two ponds of fish, etc. Using materials that it produced itself, the youth enterprise constructed and repaired 400 square meters of housing, constructed a cultural building and messhall for the assault youth and organized many cultural and athletic activities in this forested and hilly region in order for the youths to maintain additional close contact with the enterprise, and to prepare for the arrival of many additional

new unit members. The enterprise will soon expand the raising of citronella and Elsholtzia in order to distill essential oils with the assistance of the Vietnam Institutes of Science.

With the help of troop Unit 500 presently engaged in a coastal land clearance mission in Kim Son District of Ha Nam Ninh Province, the Hanoi assault youths are preparing to build rush raising facilities there which in the future will provide a source of raw materials for producing export goods, and provide jobs for 5,000 capital youths. Trade classes have also begun for 30 youths who will later disseminate this knowledge to still unemployed youths so they may participate in producing export rush products.

7300

CSO: 4209/16

HO CHI MINH CITY STRENGTHENS ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

BK230920 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City is striving to strengthen economic management and establish new order in production and business--an important and realistic task for the city to welcome party organization congresses at various levels and the Sixth CPV Congress. In the next several months, the city will concentrate efforts on solving various problems affecting economic activities. These include eliminating trade through many middlemen, reorganizing joint business establishments, suspending activities of private shops, and improving tax collection work.

The city has established six work teams comprising various key cadres from the inspection, financial, price control, industrial and business transformation, and market management sectors and agencies to work with six key districts to supervise work at various grassroots production units and to build pilot projects to develop experience.

To date, 12 precincts and some outlying districts of the city have set up their work teams and formulated plans to control the prices of goods and essential commodities such as rice, meat, vegetables, and fish sauce at trade shops and markets. The city people's committee has recently promulgated regulations on business activities of the central and adjacent provincial trade units which are based in the city in order to define their business activities and functions. The committee is striving to rearrange the distribution of living quarters and use of labor, help various units to satisfactorily manage their cadres, and contribute to maintaining social order and safety in the city.

/8309

CSO: 4209/19

NHAN DAN ON TEXTILE COMBINE'S MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

BK240411 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 23 Sep 86

[From the review of the Hanoi press for 23 September]

[Text] Today's NHAN DAN carries on page 2--its economic page--an article citing the initial experience gained by Nam Dinh Textile Combine in broadening its member units' autonomy in production and business. After pointing out the measures taken by the Nam Dinh Textile Combine to reorganize production and renovate economic management, the article says:

The renovations of management have had the effect of encouraging member units to restore and repair old and out-of-order equipment and spareparts that had long been discarded, study the improvement of product variety, use supplies economically, strengthen labor discipline, increase useful man-days and man-hours, and organize the production of secondary goods. Thanks to the full use of discarded supplies and products, these units have fulfilled their production plans and, thereby, are able to increase the income of workers and personnel. For instance, the Thanh Nghiem Spinning Mill overfulfilled its production plan for the first half of 1986 by 8 percent and increased its production volume by 136 percent over the same period of 1985. The mill increased the output of its grade-A quality products by 157 percent as compared with the plan norm, restored 60,000 dong worth of equipment accessories, and saved some 4 million dong's worth of supplies.

/8309

CSO: 4209/19

LAND USE, MANAGEMENT SAID TO REQUIRE TIGHTER CONTROL.

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Aug 86 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Land Management"]

[Text] Inspecting the execution of systems and rules on the management and use of land is one of the important themes of state land management. In the immediate as well as the long-term aspects, this work prevents, uncovers and handles violations of policy and law in land management and use.

It is also a method for ensuring proper achievement as well as supplementing the positions, policies and laws on land of the party and state, strengthening the responsibility of the land user, and simultaneously developing the collective ownership rights of the laboring people in the management and use of land.

Many party committee and administrative echelons such as in those in Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Bac, Ho Chi Minh City, etc. have given concern to the supervision of this work and have achieved a number of good results. Tens of thousands of land law violations have been discovered and promptly prosecuted. However, due to the serious consequences of many years of lax land management and use, the situation of land policy and law violation is still fairly serious and under many forms. They are the issuing of land without the proper authority or not precisely in accordance with policy, field land usurpation, and the buying, selling, transferring and mortgaging of land and wasteful use of agricultural land not in accordance with objectives, violating the system of land ownership by all the people and causing agricultural land, especially rice raising land, to suffer a serious decline in fertility. These are shortcomings that must be promptly overcome.

Land assignment and issue in the local areas must be inspected with the purpose of promptly halting negative occurrences in the most critical steps of land management at the present time, land assignment and issue without proper authority and not precisely in accordance with policy, and the wasteful use of agricultural land for other objectives. Inspection of land use management must be carried out in all administrative and economic units but first of all at the district and village levels.

Party committee and administrative echelons must have plans for firmly supervising, delegating responsible cadres, guiding, and maintaining close contact to assist lower echelons in correctly achieving inspection themes and requirements. Regarding the key regions such as those using much agricultural land in

other objectives, expanding residential areas, urban areas, areas next to major routes, etc., localities must absolutely establish direct inspection groups, not permitting the basic level units to conduct their own inspections.

After an inspection uncovers an error and immediate corrections are made, the violations must be promptly prosecuted. In conjunction with motivating and rewarding units and individuals with accomplishments in land use and management, it is necessary to severely prosecute those units and individuals who are violating land laws, especially those individuals relying on the authorities to illegally assign and issue land in order to plan private interests, thereby creating losses to production. Also through the results of this inspection phase, party and administrative echelons can summarize land management and use work, gain experience, formulate plans and methods for correcting the shortcomings discovered, and propose additional specific themes aimed at firmly managing and effectively using land.

Land is a precious asset of the nation. To effectively use the land, firm and constant management is necessary. Strengthened inspection is one of the regular themes of land management and use requirements aimed at ensuring firm management and effective use of each decimeter of land, first of all agricultural land, to assist in creating favorable conditions for developing total agricultural production.

7300
CSO: 4209/16

SON LA STOCK RAISING PROGRAM CRITICIZED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Ha Phuong, Son La: "Why is the Cattle Herd of Son La Declining?"]

[Text] Son La is a highland province with many favorable conditions for developing a large domestic animal herd. Of the 1,460,000 hectares of natural land, there are 1,423,000 hectares of pasture and hilly land where coordinated raising of forests, perennial industrial crops and livestock is possible. Exploiting this strength during the past 10 years, localities in the province have raised the total large animal herd to 200,000 head, including 162,000 head of buffaloes and cattle, double the level before the country was entirely liberated. The capabilities for development could be much greater if the policies and systems on stock raising received suitable encouragement. Recently however, the true condition of the buffalo and cattle herd in Son La has been a tendency to totter. In a number of locations in the province, the large domestic animal herd is in danger of declining. What are the reasons for this situation?

Coordinating Stock Raising with Farming

An agricultural economy can firmly develop only when there is firm coordination between stock raising and farming. In Son La however, this problem has not yet been emphasized. The entire province has 140,000 hectares of farmland with only about two-thirds presently under cultivation, including 7,000 hectares of fifth-month spring rice, 13,500 hectares of tenth-month rice, and nearly 40,000 hectares of terraced-field rice, while the remainder is in subsidiary food, grain and industrial crops. Due to the adverse effect of old farming habits, little animal manure is used in crop intensive cultivation and most of the farm area is still "unfertilized." Not one district has achieved the level of 4 to 5 tons of fertilizer per hectare per year. Meanwhile, if the source of fertilizer from the poultry and domestic animals was fully utilized, Son La each year could collect and process from 800,000 to 1 million tons of organic fertilizer on the spot, enough for primary fertilization of 8 to 10 tons of good quality manure per cultivated hectare.

Although the buffalo and cattle herd presently has more than 180,000 head, the distribution is not uniform in 10 districts and cities, and especially, draft animals have not been effectively introduced to production service. Districts along Route 6 like Moc Chau, Yen Chau, Mai Son and Thuan Chau have a high population density and a restricted pasture area so a rapid development of the buffalo and cattle herd led to a situation of constant and serious destruction to

production by these animals. Meanwhile, in a number of districts in the high regions with much hilly and mountainous area and the conditions for organizing concentrated and dispersed stock raising on a large scale, the proportion of domestic animals is small and imbalances exist both in draft power and a source of fertilizer to assist farming. According to data of the agricultural sector, the total buffalo and cattle herd of Thuan Chau is nearly equal to all three highland districts of Quynh Nhai, Muong La and Bac Yen added together.

The trend toward declining pasture land is a problem deserving attention. During 1975, the province had more than 50,000 hectares of relatively green and good pasture that could be introduced to the raising of a large domestic animal herd but now, due to a lack of care and protection, the area has been reduced by one-half. At the present time, besides the Kim Chung state farm and cooperative (in Yen Chau District), an initially delineated pasture area of about 1,200 hectares is being maintained with the remainder totally reduced both in quantity and in quality. Recently, occurrences of subsidiary food and grain crop destruction by the domestic animal herd have been fairly widespread and are steadily increasing throughout the province. In the area along the Ma River, dozens of hectares of corn, manioc and soybeans were totally destroyed by buffaloes and cattle. A number of localities such as Yen Chau, Thuan Chau, and To Hieu State Farm have had similar situations. Unfortunately, in many places, because the local government has no method for thoroughly and actively stopping these incidents, protracted conflicts and disputes have occurred. The result is that dozens of buffaloes, cattle, goats and horses have been "secretly" killed or disappeared. In Chieng Khuong alone, the local people found the carcasses of 39 large animals that had been stabbed to death and thrown into the river but no culprit has been found. To "resist" the trampling of subsidiary food crops, many cooperatives have set forth "rules" restricting stock raising. Yen Chau District self-enunciated the policy that each family could only raise three domestic animals. If this situation continues, what will be fate of the collective and family buffalo and cattle herd in Son La? Is buffalo and cattle raising still an economic strength of this province?

Circulation, Management Policies

There are many reasons leading to the situation in which development of the buffalo and cattle herd lacks balance and is in danger of staggering but probably the principal reason is that the management and circulation policies are tightly enclosed within the district or province area and lack the necessary dynamism when faced with the seething requirements of production. According to the investigative data of responsible agencies, in the present buffalo and cattle herd of Son La, more than 60 percent are 3 years old and older. About 45 percent of the animals at this age level are used in draft work with the remainder probably selected for breeding and sale or exchange with other local areas. Annually, after balancing the draft power and breeder animals, Son La has about 20,000 head reaching the age when they must be butchered for meat or sold. Reaching this period, the buffaloes and cattle have become too old and their continued existence only wastes feed and creates additional obstacles in developing the succeeding calf herd. The stock raiser at this time must have a consumption market for his "surplus product" volume in order to expand reproduction. To this time however, the province has not established buffalo and

cattle markets in the districts and cities. Bovine sales outside the province are limited due to many difficult procedures. Ultimately, the number of invalid buffaloes and cattle continues to steadily mount.

Worthy of mentioning is that while stock raising development demands a consumer market, the province's trade sector has still not organized forces to extend requisitioning and purchasing, nor to formulate a rational distribution plan. Since the beginning of the year, almost none of the state stores have had meat for sale. The cadres, workers, civil servants and armed forces have only been able to purchase April standard meat. Thoroughly exploiting this loophole, the private operators have recently spread out to hamlets and villages to purchase thousands of domestic animals at a cheap price and to throw them on the free market for sale at a "cut-throat" price. The price of meat in the markets of Son La City and Moc Chau was 25 to 28 dong per kilogram at the beginning of the year but now has risen to from 180 to 200 dong and on some days to 220 dong per kilogram. This situation causes the lives of the wage-earning people to seriously decline. If the province continues to maintain the present management and circulation policies, meat prices will continue to more rapidly increase.

Questions that must be Answered

First of all, to resolve the contradiction between stock raising and farming, it is necessary to promptly formulate a plan for regulating and balancing the buffalo and cattle herd over the area of the 867 agricultural cooperatives in the province, with attention given to developing the draft and breeder animals in a rational proportion, and simultaneously swiftly "liberating" aged animals from the pasture area and ending the situation of stock raising without giving attention to economic effectiveness. If draft power and the source of buffalo and cattle manure is effectively used in crop intensive cultivation, inevitably rice and subsidiary food crop yields will rise to better answer grain requirements. From this, the situation of destroying forest to build terraced fields and usurping pasture land will be overcome. Expansion of the grass growing area must also be considered. In an experiment conducted at the Moc Chau State Farm, 1 hectare of crossbred Bermuda grass produced an annual average of 96,000 kilograms. If the province concentrated on delineating and establishing pasture land along an intensive cultivation course, this feed source would be sufficient to answer the needs of 1 to 1.2 million head of large domestic animals, an increase of five to six times over the present total herd of the province.

The stock raising sector can only develop strongly when its product is promptly consumed. Each year, Son La has more than 20,000 buffaloes and cattle reaching their elimination period and consequently, the need to find a market becomes increasingly severe. The stock raiser wishes very much to sell his surplus products in order to have conditions for the raising of 1 to 2 year old calves. The distribution and circulation sectors must institute a dynamic requisition and purchase formula, go into the area to acquire this great food source, and effectively distribute it to the consumer. The province should promptly supervise the 10 districts and cities in establishing buffalo and cattle markets in various areas and assign authority to responsible sectors, such as agricultural materials corporations, food corporations, etc., to directly sign contracts with lowland provinces to exchange buffaloes and cattle for essential goods to

serve the production and lives of the people in the province. The time has come for calculating an investment course to construct small food processing enterprises in the key stock raising areas with sufficient strength to consume and promptly process the source of buffalo and cattle meat supplied by the farmers. Circulation policy procedures can be renewed. Does the delivery of a buffalo outside the area absolutely require an official order from the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Committee? We think that in this matter, assignment of authority by the Provincial People's Committee to districts and cities or business agencies is sufficient. Aimed at creating conditions for the stock raiser and the consumer to engage in easy trade, the domestic animals must be promptly inoculated in order to move them immediately when the time comes, avoiding the situation in which the buyer must wait months for the vaccination procedures to be conducted.

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HANOI HOSTS FIRST NATIONAL SEMINAR ON DRUGS

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[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 28--A national seminar on essential drugs, the first of its kind, was held in Hanoi on Sept. 16-17 under the joint sponsorship of the Vietnamese Ministry of Public Health, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA).

In an interview with VNA on the results of the seminar, Prof. Dr. Pham Khue, member of the organizing board of the seminar, said:

"Right in the sixties, a list of life-saving drugs was drawn up in conformity with the situation of diseases in our country and the capacity of our medical personnel. The list was divided into four echelons: village, district, province and the centre. After a two- or three-year period, the list was amended and improved to suit the economic development, the expansion and technical upgrading of the public service."

"Over the past decade," he said, "Vietnam has organized and promoted the [word indistinct] of using medicinal herbs at the grassroots, especially at the village with 35 kinds of herbs, some common diseases have been cured."

With regard to the national action programme on essential drugs, Prof. Dr. Phan Khue said:

"The national action program on essential drugs includes wide-ranging and complicated work, and must be carried out over a long period of time.

This calls for, first of all, building of a concrete practical programme, the compilation and publication of necessary documents on the organization and content of the international and national programmes on essential drugs, the holding of seminars and courses on specific subjects, and further strengthening of cooperation with international organizations such as WHO, UNICEF and SIDA aimed at expanding the programme in the coming years.

Professor Phan Khue went on:

An action programme on essential drugs is underway in the world involving WHO, UNICEF, other United Nations' agencies, various international organizations and drug-producing enterprises. This programme is aimed at helping member countries to improve and develop their production and supply of essential drugs and vaccines, with a view to the realization of the slogan "health for all by the year 2000." As a member of the United Nations, Vietnam will also benefit by this programme and will have opportunities to introduce widely its experience in this field."

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