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Southeast Asia Report

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9 August 1985

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INDONESIA

RECENT AMBUSH BY TIMOR REBELS REPORTED

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 1 Jul 85 p 6

[Text]

JAKARTA: Fretilin independence guerrillas ambushed Indonesian troops in East Timor early this month in what senior officials called their fiercest clash for more than a year.

Fretilin staged an incident to lure an Indonesian unit to a village in the northeast of the province, then ambushed it, leaving some 20-30 people dead or wounded on the Indonesian side and an unknown number of Fretilin casualties.

The Indonesian and foreign diplomatic sources said de-

tails were scarce. The clash east of Baucau followed more than a year of relative calm in East Timor, broken only by sporadic food raids by Fretilin on local villages.

Indonesia which annexed the former Portuguese colony in 1976 sent some 12,000 troops there in late 1983 after Fretilin attacked an army engineering unit, killing 16 soldiers.

That incident followed a six-month lull while the two sides tentatively explored a cease-fire and Indonesia scaled down the number of troops it had stationed in the province since 1976.

CSO: 4200/1233

MALAYSIA

VOMD CARRIES MNRPM STAND ON COUNTRY'S POVERTY

BK190700 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 18 Jul 85

[1 May 1985 "stand" of the Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya regarding a declaration by academics on the country's poverty]

[Text] 1. The Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya, MNRPM, hails efforts of academics and leaders of various groups in our country who have for the past few years studied the country's economic problems and future as well as the problem of eradicating poverty. In particular, the MNRPM hails a declaration on poverty jointly signed by the Aliran Kesedaran Negara group [an independent reform movement] and 11 other organizations this past February. We agree with the resolutions contained in the declaration, namely, that the existing economic system in our country must be changed because only by doing so, can poverty be eradicated. We hope that more organizations from various nationalities and political ideologies will jointly discuss the matter and reach a consensus on it.

2. Thus far, the problem of poverty in our country has not been solved not because our country lacks natural resources and manpower, but due to the economic policies of the Barisan Nasional. Our country's natural resources have been monopolized by state agencies and giant domestic and foreign capitalist. Our peasants either have no land or not enough. The government has used state funds to set up big corporations and commercial institutions, whereas people from all walks of life never receive the government's financial assistance. Instead, they have been exploited by those corporations and institutions. Despite the fact that several sectors of our country's economy have prospered during the last few years, those who reap the benefit have always been government officials and big capitalists. The economic polarization between the rich and the poor worsens with each passing day because the government never tried to improve the people's living standard. The government has also borrowed a great deal of money, but never uses it to improve people's welfare, although the people have to shoulder paying the interest on the loans. The government has also enacted laws unfavorable to workers and conspired with employers to lower workers' wages. All these measures prove that the economic policies of the Barisan Nasional serve the interests of domestic and foreign capitalists. As long as these economic policies remain unchanged, the problem of poverty in our country will never be solved.

3. The Barisan Nasional government is not willing to change its economic policies, because it is a dictatorial regime representing domestic and foreign capitalists. Only by ousting the dictatorial regime of the Barisan Nasional government and establishing a democratic government, able to solve the interests of people from all walks of life, can an economic policy benefiting these people be implemented. As such, we can improve our country's economy effectively, raise people's living standards, bridge the economic gap between the rich and the poor, and eradicate poverty.

4. The MNRPM calls on all patriotic and democratic organizations and leading personalities in the country to unite and demand that democratic and just general elections be held. We are convinced that opposition parties will be able to secure more seats in the parliament and in the state legislative council. We must further foster the strength of the patriotic and democratic forces, widen the united front of patriotic and democratic organizations, and establish a coalition government serving the interests of people from all walks of life in our country.

[Signed] Abdullah C.D., chairman of MNRPM Central Committee

[Dated] 1 May 1985

CSO: 4213/279

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

NEW PAPER TO BEGIN 31 AUGUST--Another English language daily, THE DAILY SUN will be in circulation in Sarawak beginning 31 August this year. THE DAILY SUN will be in a tabloid form and is the 3d English language daily to be published in Sarawak besides THE SARAWAK TRIBUNE and BORNEO POST. The Mulu Press Publications Sendirian Berhad director, Dr Patau Rubis, told BERITA HARIAN that THE DAILY SUN will focus on domestic and national coverage. Dr Patau who is also the head of the youth movement of Parti Kebangsaan Sarawak [Sarawak National Party] said, "Basically, we want the daily to report on actual incidents in the state and also it give the opportunity to the public to express their opinion." [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 11 Jul 85 p 4 BK]

CSO: 4213/284

NEW CALEDONIA

NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PERSONALITY, METHODS DISCUSSED

Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Jun 85 p 11

[Article by Frederic Filloux: "The Situation in New Caledonia: the Elusive Mr Wibaux"]

[Text] Noumea--Fernand Wibaux, who since 31 May has been Edgard Pisani's replacement in New Caledonia, is as quiet and unassuming as his predecessor was loud and booming. Each has his own style and his own mission. Gen de Gaulle's former minister--in addition to his primary task, which was to reestablish the government's authority--was to launch the debate on the background of the Caledonian question by innovating, even if that meant provoking. The former French ambassador to Lebanon, on the other hand, is expected to crush the numerous local sensitivities in order to ease the climate in which regionalization, that difficult Mechano set, will have to be assembled.

Caledonians' first look at the man who was going to be their new high commissioner consisted of a television program that ran in Beirut, in which the ambassador was seen making the rounds in an armored limousine in the midst of the ruins and giving a candid, simple speech to the journalists who were filming him. The sight of a courageous, modest diplomat encouraged the Caledonians to put aside their prejudices against the new representative of a government abhorred by the great majority of them. In the following days, even the most reluctant of them came to regard the government's new delegate with a certain liking.

Mr Wibaux was able to reinforce the image by going in person to the seat of the territorial government to meet with Dick Ukeiwe. Several days later, after he had greatly pruned the impressive security force surrounding the resident and offices of the high commissioner, he suspended the curfew that had been imposed on 11 January and thus brought a smile back to the faces of the Noumeans, who had been upset by the too-watchful presence of the police and by the ban on moving about between 2300 and 0500.

In addition, it is being pointed out that Mr Wibaux has not shown very much eagerness to meet with the separatists. "He is not one to take a helicopter to go 400 miles to see Mr Tjibaou," an RPCR [Rally for Caledonia in the Republic] member comments with an air of satisfaction, alluding to the secret talk between Mr Pisani and the head of the FLNKS [Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front] in March in the northern part of the territory.

As for the separatists, to this day--except for a telephone conversation with Mr Tjibaou, Mr Wibaux has met only with the FLNKS spokesman, Yeiwene Yeiwene. Again it was a chance meeting: on 8 June, the day of the "mobilization" announced by the FLNKS, when the general secretary of the Caledonian Union was talking with the prefect, Christian Blanc, about the incidents in Moindou (West coast) and the island of Lifou, the high commissioner entered the office where the two men were together. "I greeted him," Yeiwene Yeiwene says, "and he invited me up to his apartment for a whiskey."

Taking care to speak plainly, Mr Wibaux repeated to the FLNKS leader the speech he had given in Pucio several days earlier, mentioning application of the autonomy policy decreed by the president of the Republic and preparation of the territory for independence-association with France.

What does Yeiwene Yeiwene think of the government's new delegate? "Elusive," he says. That adjective turns up very often, even among the diplomat's close associates. For now, his team is being extremely restrained: "I am a head without a body," says Mr Wibaux, who is waiting until his cabinet is in place. The only member of the new team to have arrived is the administrative assistant, Mr Senemaud, a young graduate of the National School of Administration whom he knew in Beirut; he will be relieved of police problems, which will be handled by the prefect, as yet unnamed but scheduled to arrive within the next 10 days.

To Look and Listen

Meanwhile, faithful to a method that has been proven throughout his diplomatic career, which consists of looking and listening, Mr Wibaux is consulting all over the place. He does not go out much in the city. "He has to pay attention to where he puts his feet," his entourage members emphasize, "but there is no question of his being shut up in the high commissariat"--supposedly "after the fashion of his predecessor"--and isolated in his bunker by the security service.

Several times a week he shuts himself up in the padded cubicle adjoining his office to confer quietly with his Parisian interlocutors. The highest-ranking of these is of course Mr Pisani, the minister in charge of New Caledonia, who is attentively following the development of the situation in Noumea. But that ministry's lack of staff makes it necessary to inform the secretariat of state for DOM-TOM [Overseas and Territorial Departments] of some administrative decisions, even though in principle it has relinquished the dossier. These liaisons with the political affairs directorate in the Rue Oudinot, assured by Michel Levallois, scarcely simplify relations between Noumea and Paris.

Thus, the almost two-headed nature of the protectorate that rules New Caledonia obliges Mr Wibaux to see to it that all important requests or reports have a hearing at the Elysee--to which Mr Wibaux owes his appointment--as well as being heard by the interior minister's administrative assistant. These acrobatics actually suit the personality of the government's delegate. The precautions are also responsive to his anxieties: organizing the regional elections and installing new decentralized administrative structures. To organize the election, Mr Wibaux needs considerable means. The high commissioner hardly seems to be persuaded that he will have them, and the present schedule calling for elections on 8 September seems to him somewhat optimistic.

As for regional reform, it will raise innumerable difficulties. Mr Wibaux will have to solve them, while in Paris the central administration will be dealing with preparing for the legislative deadline, which for the government is far more crucial. And the territorial civil servants will have disappeared following the dissolution of the local executive power and will be dependent on the government administration, and there is no assurance that they will submit gracefully to its authority.

So many concerns, which Mr Wibaux perceives calmly and "from a greater distance than his predecessor did," an official comments, "and minus Pisani's prima donna side." This does not prevent the new high commissioner from paying homage to the difficult job accomplished by Mr Pisani.

8946

CSO: 4219/62

NEW CALEDONIA

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT'S NEW MILITIA DESCRIBED

Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Frederic Filloux: "The Situation in New Caledonia: The Territorial Government has Created a Militia Made up of Unemployed Wallisians"]

[Text] Noumea--The calm that currently reigns in New Caledonia is deceptive. All information from the antiseparatists indicates that the Rally for Caledonia in the Republic (RPCR) is preparing intensely for the new phase of its "resistance" to the government's bill, whose permanent adoption, scheduled for late July, is to be followed by regional elections set in principle for Sunday 8 September. In particular, there is much confirmation that the party of RPR Deputy Jacques Lafleur will call, if it becomes necessary, for intervention by a militia composed of Wallisians.

Why Wallisians? Because the members of that community, who are noted for their physical strength, are often hostile to the Kanaks. Most of them are grouped together in the Noumea urban area and they support nearly all of the RPCR's political options. But also because in that ethnic minority's district seat is to be found the greatest number of unemployed, which makes it easy to recruit.

Forming the militia has nevertheless raised a few administrative problems for the territorial government. It has had to find a clever way to make it legal to hire Wallisian manpower.

From people close to Dick Ukeiwe's government came the idea of making use of an anti-unemployment bill passed by the Territorial Assembly. Some government officials even went so far as to say that the "Milliard Plan"--named for the labor minister--was set up for the sole purpose of legally recruiting the political militia. The fact remains that for the first 5 months of this year, 400 so-called Wallisian "laborers" were assigned fixed-duration contracts under cover of the Milliard Plan. Two hundred eighty of them are currently employed on various projects, including about 50 who are directly serving the territorial government.

The existence of a group of personnel charged with the security of members of the local executive power was revealed on 30 April, when it was learned that 36 Wallisians, led by the RPCR's police chief, Henri Morini, was sequestered on the island of Mare, where a "decentralized council of ministers" was to be

held. Less than 3 weeks later, the "affair" of the Lallut property at Ponerihouen (East coast) exploded; a confrontation was barely avoided between the Kanaks of the FLNKS [Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front] and eight Wallisians (LE MONDE 18 May).

Actually, those who were taken for farm workers employed--rightly--under the Milliard Plan were merely guarding the property. They had been sent there by the territorial government, which had provided them with radio transmission equipment. The weapons they were carrying had been supplied by neighboring caldoches [French settlers]. These incidents, by the way, were not to the taste to certain Wallisian officials of the territorial government, who loudly accused their hierarchical superiors of manipulating the members of their community.

According to some Wallisians who reside in the Noumea suburbs, where the men involved in the Mare and Ponerihouen "affairs" came from, the recruitment of the security teams started in May. Government agents began prospecting areas of heavy Wallisian concentration: St Louis, La Conception, Normandie and Koutio in the Noumea, Païta and Mt Dore communes. About 50 sturdy unemployed men were selected in that way.

"You must be between 18 and 28," one of them says, "and you have to have done your military service and be out of work." The men were sent in small groups to the properties that were threatened or said to be threatened, notably in La Foa, Bourail and Ouaco--where Jacques Lafleur's lands are located--and Ponerihouen, as well as a hotel in Touho (East coast), where the 13 Wallisian guards were hastily replaced by Kanak manpower after the local incidents.

But it was on the occasion of the events of 8 May that the protection force was transformed into an action group. The Wallisians from a working-class neighborhood on the outskirts of Noumea say that ten of their number had been hired for one month, beginning 1 May. "The first week, nobody came looking for us," one of them says, "but they told us to stay ready for 8 May." An FLNKS demonstration was scheduled for that day, right in the center of Noumea.

Only One Day of Work

Early in the morning, a minibus made the rounds of the neighborhoods where a census had been taken--it got to St Louis at about 0530--to take to Noumea the several dozen men who had been selected. They were told only that their work would consist of watching over a separatist demonstration. They were not given any equipment. On the site they found Mr Morini, who afterwards appeared to have been the leader of the counter-demonstration in which the Wallisians took an active part.

After the day of the riot, which ended in one dead and 106 wounded, some of the Wallisians asserted that they had been taken back to their homes about 2000 in the same minibus. That day, 8 May, was the only day they worked. When they were hired, these men were promised that, as prescribed by law, they would be registered with CAFAT [expansion unknown], the local social security fund. They do in fact appear in the CAFAT computer on 19 May; under the heading "Employer" are the initials FTLCC [expansion unknown] (the territorial unemployment fund). They were also promised SMIG [guaranteed minimum wage]-equivalent wages.

Wallisians who were involved in these events state that at the end of May they were paid the sum of 54,000 CFP francs (2,970 francs) in the form of a money order for 40,000 CFP francs and 14,000 francs in cash. Others received a money order for a total of 58,000 CFP francs (3,190 francs). Those from Mare and in Ponerihouen were not so lucky: engaged for the day, they were paid less than they had been promised.

One month later there was to be the "day of mobilization of the Kanak people", which the FLNKS had decided upon to protest the creation of a strategic base in Noumea. Having learned from the tragic experience of 8 May, the leader of the separatists, Jean-Marie Tjibaou, decided to limit the demonstrations to the principal bush communes and the island communes.

Faithful to commitment made by Mr Lafleur to the RPCR congress on 18 April that Kanak demonstrations would no longer be tolerated in Noumea, the antiseparatists nevertheless were anxious to prepare for any eventuality.

"At 0700 on the morning of 8 June," a Wallisian from Mt Dore says, "trucks came looking for 10 of us to take to Noumea. They were then put in the underground garage of the government building." That day, in the garage, under close surveillance by watchmen who were also Wallisians, the 50 men assembled there were issued basic clothing, helmets and tear-gas masks, "but no weapons," one Wallisian insists, "we were not furnished weapons in any operation of that kind."

Since then, several dozen Wallisians have been employed continuously, thanks to the Milliard Plan, and have participated in Noumea and its environs in clearing operations on land belonging to schools or individuals. Their timetable is as follows: 4 hours a day of actual labor, the remainder of the day being devoted to sports, with jogging and muscle-building exercises in the Magenta Stadium, in a public gymnasium in a suburb of Noumea and also at "Kuendu Beach" in an annex of Mr Morini's restaurant.

Questioned about the existence and the objectives of this organization, the vice president of the government, Yves Magnier, refuses to comment, saying only that a security service's effectiveness is proportional to the discretion that surrounds it.

8946

CSO: 4219/62

PHILIPPINES

LAUREL CALLS FOR PLEBISCITE ON U.S. BASES ISSUE

HK190837 Hong Kong AFP in English 0814 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Manila, 19 Jul (AFP)--The Philippines' largest opposition party today urged President Ferdinand Marcos to call a plebiscite to determine if Filipinos wanted U.S. military bases to remain in the country. The United Nationalist Democratic Opposition (UNIDO) Party's call came a day after Mr Marcos hinted at the possible scrapping of the bases pact in reaction to a U.S. House of Representatives vote to reduce an aid package to Manila for fiscal 1986.

"The issue must be first referred to our people who must have a say on whether (the bases) will stay or not," UNIDO President Salvador Laurel told a news conference here.

While maintaining that UNIDO was against foreign bases on Philippine soil because it "diminished Philippine sovereignty," Mr Laurel said "we are tied down to a bilateral agreement and we must respect our treaty commitment."

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile immediately reacted by threatening to propose the brogation of the treaty by the National Assembly.

Mr Laurel said: "I agree with the objectives of the U.S. House of Representatives. They are trying to deliver a clear message to Mr Marcos that they would like to see democratic reforms instituted."

Mr Laurel, who plans to run against Mr Marcos in the presidential poll set for 1987, said Mr Marcos should be blamed for the "equivocal character" of the agreement, but added: "In my personal opinion I believe that rent should be paid for these bases, not aid."

President Marcos yesterday indirectly accused Mr Laurel, who has just returned from the United States, of seeking U.S. intervention in the country.

CSO: 4200/1248

PHILIPPINES

TOKYO BANKS WAVERING ON TRADE FINANCING

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 25 Jun 85 p 7

[Article by Dennis Fetalino]

[Text]

The country's trade credit lines — cut-off from the rest of the world since Oct. 17, 1983 — may not be restored next month as promised by the country's 483 creditor-banks, sources in banking said.

They said that Japanese banks, wary of uncertain business climate in the country in the next few months, are wavering on their commitments, remaining undecided whether to restore their share of trade financing.

They said that Japanese bankers, linked by geographical proximity to the Philippines, have been closely watching local politics and economic developments.

The so-called trade credit facility worth about \$3 billion, roughly the total outstanding credit exposures of foreign commercial when the country declared a

moratorium on payment of debts in 1983, is being touted as the harbinger of economic recovery.

The banking sources said the Japanese banks have displayed "an ambivalent attitude" towards the restoration of their share of the trade credit lines.

In contrast, most American and European banks that belong to the consortium of commercial creditors have indicated their willingness to go along with the financing scheme, the sources said.

"The American banks, especially those which belong to the advisory committee are more receptive to the idea of restoring the credit facilities," they said.

They explained that US banks, given their years of operation in the Philippines, have a better perspective of

Philippine politics and the economy. On the other hand, the European banks simply toe the line of the American banks, they said.

In fact, they said, most of the American banks have restored normal trade credit lines to their correspondent-banks in the Philippines as early as six months ago.

The Japanese banks' nervousness parallels that of the Saudi Arabian National Commercial Bank, which had earlier backed out, only to join in the last crucial moments of preparing the \$3.9 billion package made up of \$925m in new loans and the

\$3 billion trade facility.

"If the May 21 signing of the loan documents gave the first sign of hope for recovery, its initial impact will be felt only when the trade facility has finally been put in place," the sources said.

Other bankers have already pointed out that delays in the restoration of this facility could push back the process of recovery.

At the rate loan commitments are being formalized, they said, no initial signs of recovery can be expected in the next six months.

PHILIPPINES

TRADE MINISTER HEADS DELEGATION TO PRC

HK191507 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] A high-level Philippine trade mission will leave for China over the weekend to discuss ways of expanding trade between the two countries.

The mission will be led by Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin who told newsmen yesterday that the trip will be "a major effort to redress the trade imbalance between the two countries."

He said the imbalance in trade, which has perennially been in favor of China, is caused by the substantial Philippine purchases of crude oil.

He said the Philippines would like to negotiate for increased Chinese purchases of bananas, fertilizer, copper cathodes and other products to reduce the trade gap.

The Philippines recently signed with China a trade protocol covering a wide range of products worth \$400 million for this year alone.

The trade protocol covers three new products from the Philippines, namely bananas, copper cathodes and phosphatic fertilizers with a combined value of about \$100 million.

Latest available data show that for the first 10 months last year, total trade between the two countries amounted to \$285.86 million. Philippine exports amounted to \$46.19 million while imports from China reached \$239.67 million, for a Philippine deficit of \$195.48 million.

Ongpin told newsmen that the mission will also try to sell some sugar mills to China to help ease the Philippines' excess sugar production capacity.

Both the Philippines and China have been working on expanding the two-way trade. The objective is to eventually reach the \$500-million level yearly. At the same time, the Philippines has been working on reducing the trade gap.

For this year, China will export to the Philippines an estimated 650,000 to 900,000 tons of crude oil. Last year, China's export of crude oil to the Philippines reached 770,000 tons.

Other items which China exported to the Philippines in 1984 were rice, fabrics, cotton and coal.

Total trade between the Philippines and China rose from \$172.42 million in 1979 to \$311.53 million in 1982, and dropped in 1983 to \$151.54 million.

Philippine exports increased from \$51.46 million in 1979 to \$105.21 million in 1982 but decreased to \$29.39 million in 1983. Imports showed yearly fluctuations amounting to \$120.95 million in 1979 and to \$122.15 million in 1983.

CSO: 4200/1248

PHILIPPINES

WORLD BANK POLICY DIVIDES TECHNOCRATS

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 25 Jun 85 p 7

[Text]

The World Bank's demand to lift subsidies on agricultural credit threatens to split the government over its "protectionist" policy towards the country's most populous sector.

Top officials concerned with agriculture are now at loggerheads over the government's agreement with the WB accession to subject all farm loans to commercial interest rates in lieu of the low subsidized rate of 15 per cent.

This means that farmers who avail of production loans for vital farm crops, will have to pay market-determined rates which had reached 40 to 45 per cent early this year.

Agriculture and Food Minister Salvador Escudero III earlier conceded that the floating of interest rates was one of the conditions imposed by the World Bank prior to the approval

of a \$100 million agricultural loan. The new money arrived early this month in time for the main rice planting season.

Release of this loan, which started in October 1984, was stalled for sometime because of the government's insistence to retain the subsidized interest rate. But Escudero said they finally acceded to the World Bank demand since trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin had projected commercial rates to dip to 18 to 20 per cent late this year.

Agriculture Deputy Minister Orlando Sacay, the government's chief negotiator for agricultural loans, claimed, however, that removing the preferential rates at this point would further constrict the flow of credit to the agriculture sector.

Meliza Agabin, executive director of the Central Bank's technical board for agri-

cultural credit (TBAC), said that agriculture's share in the country's total loan exposures declined from an average of 18 per cent in the 1960s to a measly eight per cent last year.

What the government should do, Agabiri proposed, is allocate a portion of the total credit facilities available for subsidized interests to benefit farmers tilling vital farm crops.

Pointing to the present economic situation, two TBAC senior economists said that removing the subsidy will make the interest of credit to farmers relatively higher than other sectors', "considering the inherently, costly and risky nature of agricultural lending."

Lifting the "protectionist" policy will make the borrowing costs of farmers higher than the current 60 per cent, which is already more than the actual rates of return of farm projects which aver-

age 40 to 56 per cent, they added.

But the World Bank is certain that commercial rates will drop to levels slightly higher than the subsidized rates if only the government controls its rediscounting facilities.

"Low interest rates is not the solution to the problem, but we are not saying that high interest rates is the solution," according to Suliporn Kulsrethsiri, World Bank's financial analyst for agricultural loans in Asia and the Pacific region.

The TBAC economists proposed instead that the government set up a budgetary fund to subsidize the difference between interest rate and lending cost of banks for priority-lending activities.

Under this option, the losses of banks whose lending rates does not sufficiently cover cost of lending plus spreads will be reimbursed by the government through the fund.

PHILIPPINES

WORLD BANK REPORTEDLY RETHINKING LOAN

HK191615 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] The World Bank is having second thoughts about a loan it committed to extend to the country last year to help finance export production.

The bank indicated in a recent communication that the loan, if granted, may just become idle in view of the \$3 billion in trade credit lines the country expects to get from foreign banks.

The World Bank loan--about \$100 million initially--is a revolving credit line which the government intends to relend to exporting firms for their purchases of raw materials from abroad. In this regard, it is similar to the \$3-billion trade financing facility the government has formally arranged with foreign banks as part of the Philippines' financial rescue package. World Bank loans, however, usually have lower financing costs than foreign commercial loans.

The government is pressing for the granting of the World Bank loan since aside from the loan's concessional rates, negotiations have been ongoing since last year, according to sources. Initiating a new round of talks for another loan may mean a longer waiting time before the country can obtain World Bank funds, they said.

To cover an expected \$3-billion financing gap for 1984-1985, the government plans to borrow about \$2 billion in official loans from abroad, such as those granted by the World Bank. Only the \$100-million agricultural credit from the World Bank so far as been signed among the official loans totaling about \$1 billion--which the government is lining up for this year.

Thus, the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) is rushing a study on the \$3-billion trade credit facility from foreign banks so its uses are not duplicated by the World Bank loan. Among the considerations is the government plan to use part of the \$3-billion facility for the working capital needs of exporting firms. The ministry's problem is that while such a plan exists, its mechanics have yet to be designed.

Sources in banking said the U.S.-based Chemical Bank, which is the coordinating bank for the \$3-billion trade financing facility, has given itself up to July 15 to work out with the Central Bank the guidelines for the trade facility.

The government has had problems in convincing firms to avail of several loan facilities from abroad to pay for their imported raw materials. For instance, it recently was forced to return a \$100-million loan to the World Bank because of lack of users. The loan was intended to finance the government's textile modernization program.

On top of the World Bank's reluctance to grant the loan because of possible duplication with the commercial trade facility, there are certain bank conditions which the government finds difficult to meet. The bank, for instance, wants a new government institution to guarantee the loans of exporting firms, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises which have yet to established their credit ratings. This condition was an offshoot of the troubles which affected Philippine Export and Foreign Loan Guarantee Corp. (Phil-guarantee).

The World Bank also wants the government to eliminate export taxes on such commodity exports as pineapple and coconut products. If the government does this, however, it would be reducing its tax revenues which it actually wants to increase to hit its budgetary deficit target this year.

CSO: 4200/1248

PHILIPPINES

GOVERNMENT MAY CUT SPENDING FURTHER

HK191631 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by Rigoberto D. Tiglao]

[Text] The government may have to further pare down its spendings for the rest of the year if the slowdown in inflows of loans from foreign government sources and the decline in government revenues during the first five months of the year continue.

This was indicated in the government's report on its fiscal operations for the January-May period presented in its recent talks with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

In the months from January to May, the period under the IMF review, the national government nearly overshot the Fund-imposed P5-billion limit on its local borrowings--technically called its net domestic financing--by P300 million. To comply with the IMF limit, it had to postpone payments amounting to that much which were earlier scheduled for the last week of May.

The government's report indicated that while it had kept closely to its schedule of spendings, its local borrowing ceilings were nearly exceeded because its fund sources from official development assistance (ODA) loans had slowed down even as there was a "slippage" in tax and other forms of local revenues.

Cross foreign loan proceeds during these months amounted to only P900 million--which was further reduced to a net inflow of only P800 million because of amortizations on past-loans--a level [words indistinct] million below the government's expectations of P1.3 billion.

On the other hand, government data showed that there was a "revenue slippage" in the period amounting to P100 million. The decline in revenues was largely due to the fall in both exports and imports, which was steeper than earlier expected and which cut government revenues from the 1 percent foreign exchange transaction tax.

This decline in revenues though bolstered the government's position in the recent talks that the 1 percent foreign exchange transaction tax--which it had promised the IMF to junk right after the first program review in May--must be kept at least for the rest of the year.

BUSINESS DAY sources explained that the tight limits set by the IMF for end-July and end-September may require further belt-tightening on the part of the government if the problem over the slow disbursements of committed official credits is not solved.

The IMF limits for these two test periods are even lower than the P5-billion ceiling set for end-May: P4.6 billion for end-July and P3.5 billion for end-September. Although the government has not revised its revenue targets for the year, it is expected to encounter difficulties in meeting the targets, since recent government projections show that economic activity may further decline this year by 1 percent, which will mean less revenues from taxes.

One of the critical objectives of the government mission, headed by Prime Minister Cesar Virata, to the World Bank-sponsored ad hoc consultative group meeting in Tokyo which starts today is to convince the country's official creditors to revise their existing loan commitments to allow quicker disbursements.

CSO: 4200/1248

PHILIPPINES

GOVERNMENT MOVES TO EASE PRESSURE ON PESO

HK200600 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Conrado R. Banal III]

[Text] A slight speculation in dollars in the last few days has put pressure on the peso, and bankers are saying that the Central Bank has indirectly tried to slow down the peso's depreciation through the transactions of other banks.

Yesterday, the stateowned Philippine National Bank (PNB) unloaded \$5 million on the dollar interbank market to become the biggest seller. Another state-owned bank, the Land Bank of the Philippines, bought \$3.5 million from this amount. Sources in banking said the rate used in this transaction was P [peso] 18.65 per dollar, lower than the reference rate of P18.68 per dollar at the start of yesterday's trading.

This and another deal between the PNB and the Union Bank of the Philippines, a private bank acquired by the government in 1981, helped ease the pressure on the peso, the sources noted. Union Bank yesterday bought from PNB \$500,000 at \$18.63 per dollar [as published].

What surprised many bankers was the low rate PNB used in selling such a huge amount of dollars. Other banks yesterday were quoting selling rates of up to P18.80 per dollars, apparently because they expected that the pressure on the peso in the past few days would continue. A couple of private banks in fact, bought dollars at rates of P18.68 and P18.69 to the dollar.

The PNB transactions extinguished what a banker called a "speculative mood" among banks. Some bankers believe that the PNB transactions were intended to bring down the average exchange rate which would result from yesterday's interbank dollar trading and that the CB was behind the whole thing.

Thus, the peso-dollar reference rate that resulted from yesterday's trading showed a gain for the peso as it inched down to P18.66 per dollar against P18.68 per dollar the other day.

Word went around in banking circles last week that the CB wanted a slight depreciation of the peso to conform with a recommendation of the International

Monetary Fund (IMF) to allow exporters to earn more. The country's export performance in the first semester was way below the expectations of the government and IMF.

Bankers themselves noted that the actual need for dollars for imports among firms is down. They said pressure on the peso can only be expected when the country pays its foreign debt arrears, particularly the interest payments which under the government's agreement with the country's creditor-banks abroad should be updated.

Some bankers had even expected, wrongly, that the peso might appreciate slightly because the CB has taken away the banks' privilege to deposit up to \$15 million each with the CB. These deposits were not included in the computation of the allowable dollar holdings of banks. Those bankers said banks have to sell those dollars upon the maturity of their placements with the CB. This could result in flooding the market with dollars which could mean a possible appreciation of the peso.

But banks last week interpreted a couple of CB moves to mean that it wanted a depreciation of the peso. The CB last week started to pay cash, instead of government IOUs, for dollars it bought from banks, after six months of no cash payments. It also tried to discourage banks from putting their funds in highyielding government IOUs by sharply reducing the interest payments on these securities.

Left holding too much pesos without any clear prospects for lending, the banks started to take positions in dollars. They were suddenly willing to buy dollars from other banks even at higher rates. Before yesterday's trading, the peso lost about P0.20 in its exchange value per dollar during the banks' buying binge.

This preference of banks for dollar positions was evident in their increasing their buying rates for dollars from exporters and the public. Yesterday, banks reported that they were buying from exporters and the public at P18.45 per dollar. Their buying rates were below P18 per dollar a couple of weeks ago.

CSO: 4200/1248

PHILIPPINES

VIRATA SETS CRITERIA ON NEW GOVERNMENT FIRMS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 25 Jun 85 p 16

[Text]

It is now final.

Before a new government corporation can be set up, it must first meet two basic criteria set by the cabinet. These are:

— There should exist a demonstrated need for greater operational flexibility by which the nature of the goods produced or services rendered cannot be undertaken effectively by the regular line agency form of organization.

— The enterprises should be "financially viable," that is, the corporation should be able to support its operations from its own internal cash generation without operating losses at the very least and without any special privilege or assistance from the national government.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata last week spelled out these basic government policies to be adhered to by ministries when setting up new government corporations.

While the cabinet and the presidential commission on reorganization have prepared a proposed definition of government-owned or con-

trolled corporations, the former has prescribed basic guidelines as when public corporations are to be put up.

Virata, who is concurrently finance minister, said that as a matter of general policy, "the government should avoid competing with the private sector, especially in those economic sectors where competition is more effective, and hence more suited for private entrepreneurial activities.

The operations of many government-owned or controlled corporations, including their subsidiaries, were no longer viable when the government scrapped all tax incentives enjoyed by them under Presidential Decree No. 1931.

The viability of these corporations is closely being studied by both the cabinet and the commission. In the cabinet meeting at the Executive House last week, Virata presented to the members a general policy on government corporations.

The document included a draft of a

proposed presidential decree defining government-owned or controlled corporations and identifying their role in national development.

Also included in the document is a draft of a proposed letter of instructions, prescribing the guidelines for the rationalization of the government corporate sector, and a draft report on the policy statement defining the role of the government corporate sector, and other papers.

According to Virata, the government corporate sector has laid claim in recent years to up to "one-fifth of the annual budget, about a third of outstanding domestic public debt, and about three-fourths of outstanding external public debt."

"Such rapid growth and resource use have become a matter of serious concern.

As of last count, Virata said, there are 89 grandparent corporations and 154 subsidiaries. (PNA)

PHILIPPINES

DECAY THREATENS MANILA; MAYOR, MMC BLAMED FOR ILLS

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 25 Jun 85 pp 1, 6

[Article by Yvonne Chua]

[Text]

As Manila turned 414 years old yesterday, leading residents of the city said that unless something drastic is done, the country's premier city will soon turn into a "blighted" area.

And they all point to two factors behind the growing ills in Manila: An overstaying mayor who does not live in the city, and the overconcentration of power in the Metro Manila Commission (MMC).

Members of parliament and former councilors of Manila told the weekly Kapitan sa Maynila yesterday that the city's problems have reached unprecedented proportions. These

include, among other things, uncollected garbage, breakdown in peace and order, dilapidated streets, unfinished road diggings, drug addiction, and prostitution.

The breakdown in services in the city have made residents disgruntled and have turned Manila into an "attractive target" for insurgents, they said.

Said MP Joselito Atienza: "Unlike other cities in the world that have risen above the problems of the past, Manila is deteriorating back to the problems of the past."

Members of the opposition and Kilusang Bagong Lipunan camps traced the sad state of the city to what they said were the "shortcomings of the (Mayor Ramon)

Bagatsing administration."

Describing the bureaucracy in the city as "ineffective," former assemblyman Gerry Espina said Bagatsing has stayed too long in office and may have lost the "imagination and initiative to think up progressive ideas."

Cesar Lucero, three-term councilor who plans to run for mayor under the ruling party, said Bagatsing's non-residence in Manila may have accounted for his failure to realize the magnitude of the problems in the city.

Joey Lina, opposition candidate in the last Batasan elections, said structural defects, including the concentration of power in the MMC, have resulted in the deteriorating services provided to Manila residents. "The MMC has deprived the people of the right to be represented in decision-making."

Added MP Gonzalo "Lito" Puyat Jr.: "The MMC has made mayors glorified clerks and even janitors."

At the same time, he charged MMC with failing to account to the people, even as it enjoys 20 per

cent of the taxes that are being collected from residents.

The MPS and former councilors called for a change in the city leadership through the holding of elections.

Lina and Atienza, however, objected to a plan to synchronize the presidential and local polls in 1987, saying that the term of office of public officials should not be extended. The term of local officials expires in 1986.

Said Lina: "Manilans want a leadership that can inspire the people to get out of their helpless situation and to make a fresh start despite the economic crisis."

Lucero, saying that the people cannot wait any longer, explained that in other countries, the holding of elections had been the solution to their economic crisis.

Puyat, Lucero and Espina said they intend to run for mayor of Manila. Except for Lucero, Puyat and Espina said they will not settle for being chosen only as candidates for the vice mayoralty.

During the Kapihan, oppositionists sought the abolition of the MMC which they said has no

"accountability and responsibility."

They batted, instead, for the restoration of the mayor-council type of government in Manila which, they explained, provides for checks and balances.

Vice Gov. Ismael A. Mathay, also present at the forum, denied reports that President Marcos has taken over the KBL chairmanship in Metro Manila.

The Manila Solidarity Alliance (MASA) commemorated the 414th anniversary of the "City of Man" with a symposium assailing the government's neglect of the people of Manila.

The symposium, held at the Pope Pius Center, denounced the US-Marcos regime for burdening the people with an economic crisis which has caused untold suffering. Because of this, there is no reason to celebrate.

MASA criticized the government for disregarding the needs of the people, among them, housing, health and sanitation, and employment. It also lashed at the government for its intensified campaign of terrorism and militarization in the form of secret marshals.

In a press statement, MASA said the government has failed to provide the people of

Manila with decent housing and that its housing program requires high rentals which only the rich can afford.

MASA said one of the most pressing problems of the people of Manila is the disastrous impact of the economic crisis on the educational system.

The recent tuition fee increase, MASA said, resulted in the increase of dropouts who now rank among the unemployed.

Even the teachers, supposed beneficiaries of the increase, have yet to receive their raises.

"In the final analysis, it is the US-Marcos' unholy alliance which is the root cause of all the problems of the Manila people. It tailored the economy as exporter of raw materials and importer of finished products which makes it subservient to the strategic needs of American monopoly capital," MASA said.

Despite this, Manila residents are not silent. Their experiences have taught them that submission and docility will only lead to greater misery and oppression, MASA said.

"As the economic difficulties and political repression continue, we can expect more popular and higher level of people's resistance in the coming months."

PHILIPPINES

VALENCIA URGES BATASAN TO PASS ENRILE RESOLUTION

HK210159 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0100 GMT 21 Jul 85

["Analysis of the News" by Teodoro Valencia]

[Text] A resolution has been filed in the Batasang Pambansa asking for the abrogation and renegotiation of the American military bases agreement.

The reason: The recently-approved resolution of the lower house of the American Congress literally telling the Filipinos that if they don't behave, if they don't do what they are told, they won't get any money, and what's more important, they are going to be paid according to the wishes of the American Congress. That is, instead of \$100 million for military aid, there will be only \$25 million, and aid for the Philippines will be passed to the Roman Catholic Church, at least 25 percent of that. And in everything that has to do with the spending of the money which will be in payment of rentals for the use of the American military bases, the Americans reserve the right to interfere in the way the money is spent.

Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, member of parliament, stated earlier that the United States should pay rent and the rental money should be left at the disposal of the Philippine Government, and that the Americans had nothing to do with the way it is spent.

That is wishful thinking, because at the moment the American Embassy is already interfering in the way the money is being spent, the payments for the first year of the rental. This has to do with the expenditure of what we call the economic support fund. There is supposed to be a council created by the Philippine Government, but the American Embassy interferes in the spending.

I have it on good authority, and it is my belief, that some time before the end of this month, the Senate of the U.S. Congress and the lower house of Congress will agree to give to the Philippines what corresponds to the 1986 installment on the \$900 million agreed rentals for the American military bases in the Philippines. In other words, the motion of the lower house will not prevail, instead we will be paid according to what was promised by

President Reagan and what is written in the covenant, in the agreement, signed by the ambassador of the United States and the ambassador of the Philippines to Washington.

But that's neither here nor there. Even if they agreed to pay, we will again encounter the same problem that we are encountering now, in the next budget hearings, in the next budget proposals in the American Congress, because the truth must be told, that the U.S. Congress is not aware of the agreement signed in Manila between the representatives of the United States and the Philippines. As far as the American Congress is concerned, the money is aid. As far as the people who signed the treaty are concerned, the money is rental.

My feeling is that the American State Department and the Office of the President of the United States should tell the American Congress that the money that they are asked to appropriate is rental, and not aid, instead of double-talking. For as long as the American Congress will believe that the money they are appropriating is aid, then they will put in their conditions, and they will be annoying to the Filipinos. That is the logic of the resolution signed by member of parliament Juan Ponce Enrile and some members of the opposition. In other words, let's renegotiate, let's scrap the original agreement on rentals, and talk again. This time if we agree that it is rental, it should be stated as rental. It should not be as we are doing it now, where for local consumption in Manila we call it rental, and for consumption of the American Congress, they call it aid.

Well anyway, the American Embassy in Manila is not honoring the agreement, because at least if there is one office of the American Government that should honor this payment of \$900 million over a 5-year period as rental for the use of the military bases, it should be the American Embassy. But the American Embassy in Manila is interfering in the way we are spending the money. As a matter of fact, the ambassador of the United States is interfering in the way we are running this government, on the presumption or the presumptiveness that because America has global ambitions and global plans, she has the right to interfere in the domestic affairs of this country. You know what would happen if Ambassador Bosworth were to deliver the speeches that he has been delivering in Manila in Jakarta, assuming that he was the representative of the United States in Jakarta, the ambassador? He would be declared persona non grata by the Indonesian Government. If he did that in Kuala Lumpur, it would be the same story. The Filipinos are the only people in the world left today who allow an ambassador of the United States to act as governor general, to tell us what to do, to give us a [words indistinct], and to tell us that if we don't behave, there will be no more money coming. And under these circumstances, we actually invite the Americans to do with us what they are doing. In other words, it's our fault.

Our national leaders, so called, politicians make special trips to the United States at their own expense to tell the American Congress not to give any more aid to the Philippines, to tell the American people what a lousy government we have. Under these circumstances, would you blame the Americans if

they intervened, because it appears they were being invited to intervene in the domestic affairs of the Philippines?

Fortunately, not every member of our parliament, not every political leader in the country is of that frame of mind. There are still, thank God, many Filipinos who believe that because we are an independent country, our sovereignty should be respected by everybody, including the United States.

I hope and pray that the Batasang Pambansa will approve the resolution as drafted, that we will have an opportunity to renegotiate with the United States; if it is their pleasure to leave this country, because we don't want to be told what to do, then so be it.

CSO: 4200/1248

PHILIPPINES

KMU BLAMES ASSOCIATED LABOR UNIONS FOR PICKET VIOLENCE

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 25 Jun 85 pp 1, 11

[Text] The Southern Philippine Kilusang Mayo Uno (SP-KMU) vehemently condemns the terroristic acts of the Association Labor Unions (ALU) committed last Thursday against the defenseless striking workers of Castilex Industrial Corp., in Cebancalan, Mandaue City.

KMU lawyer Prospero Banzuela said the attack made by ALU-goons on the well-entrenched picketline erected by rattan workers mostly women at Castilex proves once again that ALU is a strike-breaker and anti-labor.

"Such brazen display of brute force exemplifies ALU's brand of unionism to suppress workers' trade union rights and enhance capitalist exploitation of labor", he said.

Records culled from the KMU Research and Documentation Desk have reportedly shown an increasing frequency of interference by ALU during worker's strikes.

ALU called in the military to break the picket at the Visayan Glass Factory and the USDI strike at the port area last year. They used notorious and mean-looking goons from the pier to harass non-ALU members during an ALU-sponsored strike at the Pacific Traders and Manufacturing Corp. Last month to gain union recognition. And recently, they employed the same dirty tactics to break the strike launched by Castilex workers since Monday to protest the arbitrary stoppages of production and other management unfair labor practice, said Wennie Badayos, a former ALU local union official and presently a member of KMU national council.

"But no amount of harassment can break the worker's will to fight for their rights and the benefits denied them", he concluded.

CSO: 4200/1234

PHILIPPINES

14 COTABATO CHDF DISARMED FOLLOWING MASSACRE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 25 Jun 85 pp 1, 12

[Article by T. P. Rimando]

[Text] Cotabato City--All 14 members of the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) in barangay New Kulasi, Tulunan, North Cotabato, were ordered disarmed yesterday following the massacre last Wednesday of a farm couple and four of their 10 children.

Brig. Gen. Cesar Tapia, regional unified command (RUC) XII chief, issued the order after learning from Col. Rodrigo Gutang, PC Region XII commander, that the CHDF men are the only known armed men in the area.

The order disarming the militia men came on the heels of the arrest last Saturday in Negros Occidental of Norberto Manero Jr. alias "Commander Bucay," one of the alleged killers of Tulunan parish priest Fr. Tulio Favali last April 11 in barangay La Esperanza, Tulunan.

The fatalities in the New Kulasi slaying were identified in a report sent to Tapia by North Cotabato Bishop Orlando Quevedo as Celestino Garino, 45, his wife Maria Vienna, 37, and their children Lucas, 17, Francisco, 9, Tita, 7, and Basilio, 5.

The scene of the massacre was barely a few kilometers from Barangay La Esperanza where Father Favali, an Italian, was gunned down.

Tapia ordered Gutang to investigate the Carino family's massacre by armed men who peppered the Garino house with bullets while its members were preparing to take supper.

Tulunan residents led by Mayor Josue Faustino, hailed Manero's arrest, but also expressed hope that Manero would not be granted amnesty and instead be punished accordingly.

CSO: 4200/1234

PHILIPPINES

RAMOS CRITICIZED ON RESPONSE TO CEBU CRIME CONCERN

'Colored' Information Suspected

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 3 Jul 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Lawyer Bernardito Florido yesterday said he suspected that "colored" and "inadequate" information on the peace and order status in Cebu was being given by military sources to Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos.

"It is very clear Ramos doesn't have a grasp of the facts," he told Sun*Star Daily.

"Otherwise he couldn't have remarked that Cebuanos were being "nerbiyoso" about the crime problem, here."

With this, Florido urged all 50 civic/political groups who are asking for a revamp of the local military command, to be ready with facts when two of Ramos staffers arrive in Cebu Saturday, July 6 to dialog on complaints of peace and order.

He said this preparation should include:

--A documented and thorough brief of crime statistics and general crime situation in Cebu.

--Compilation of news items reporting the public clamor for action on the crime wave

--Minutes of the July 6 meeting with Police General Hermilo Ahorro, PC-INP deputy director general and Col. Jose Santos to be sent to Ramos.

Florido noted that Colonel Santos, who spent a two-day observation visit in Cebu city last month had been quoted as saying "things in Cebu are normal" and advised residents not to be "panicky."

He said this was one indication that information getting to General Ramos may be "filtered" and preventing the general of correctly assessing Cebu's situation.

Urged To Probe Example

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 4 Jul 85 pp 4, 5, 13

[Article by Godofredo M. Roperos]

[Text]

THIS column today, we would like to dedicate to our bosom friend whom we highly respect, Lt. Gen. Fidel Ramos, and give him some idea why we, Cebuanos, have not only become "nerbiyoso" but even quaking on our shoes. We hope that after he has read this, he will not only retract his comments about Cebuanos, but also kindly do something about the case we are writing about below to give justice to the victim's parents and close relatives. This incident is one that cries out for justice. Here is the story, as far as we were able to piece it together from people, many of whom have become tightlipped when they learned that the victim was dead.

Friday night last week, so we were told, a young man left his parents' home near the elementary school of Barangay Tubigagmanok, Asturias, to attend the coronation dance of Sitio Guinabasan which was celebrating its annual fiesta,

some three kilometers away. Guinabasan is the village where the Prime White Cement plant is located. Many among those who attended the affair saw him sitting on a concrete bench with friends while the dance went on. Very few could tell, though, how he was drawn out of the open dance floor. Or perhaps, very few would like to tell now who picked up the victim. But someone known to many barangay residents as a Philippine Constabulary soldier, enlisted man or corporal none could actually say, had called the young man out of the dance open hall, and took him to the Prime White Cement compound.

And alarmingly enough, that was the last time the young man, Leonardo Sulasco, 25 years old by his brother's reckoning, was seen alive. His parents, worried why he did not come home the night before which was unusual and sought the help of Barangay

Captain Elizardo Diche. Diche tried to trace Sulasco's movement to the cement plant premises, and thence to the PC/INP substations of Balamban and Lutopan, in the hope of getting information regarding his whereabouts. What he was assured of by people he had talked with, was that Sulasco was taken to the Prime White Cement compound, and then put on a jeep. However, from our own inquiry, we learned that Sulasco left with a man known as one Rostum Pulmones, a member of the Philippine Constabulary.

Efforts by his parents and the Barangay Captain to locate him Sunday was fruitless. Then Monday morning they heard that a body was found by the bank of Buanoy river, just a few yards from the concrete causeway which was recently built to serve as a detour bridge while the main bridge is undergoing serious construction work (finally). A Balamban policeman, according to BC Diche, gave them the initial clue as to the identity of the dead man by describing his clothing. With that, Mrs. Sulasco broke down, right there at the Lutopan PC/INP substation.

"We had to bury the body yesterday afternoon," said an uncle of

the victim. "I was right there at site where my nephew's body was thrown. It was already decomposing. He was shot through his head, right near the eyes, probably by a .45 caliber, and the bullet exiting on the back, making a gaping hole where it came out. Some of his ribs were broken...I could see them because the dogs had already eaten a big part of his chest and belly. One of his arms was missing, probably wrenched off by the dogs. It was a horrible fate, what happened to my nephew.

We would have wanted to talk with the victim's parents. But when we arrived at their house Tuesday afternoon, we were told by the uncle and an elder son, Estolano Sulasco Jr., that the couple was earlier fetched by one Sgt. Sonny Maravillas, and told to go to the house of MP Regalado Maambong, a few kilometers away. When we rushed to the house of Dodong Maambong, we found it empty. A neighbor, from whom we inquired, told us that Dodong Maambong was not expected until that evening. We returned to the Sulasco house and informed the son that we could not find his parents.

We tried to inquire discreetly from the people in Guinabasan who had suddenly become reluctant to talk, about what could be the possible reason behind the PC's interest in the young man. Someone hinted to us that he could have been suspected of close ties with subversive elements in Asturias. That the PC in the area was on the hunt for a certain Commander Nilo; and that Barangay Tubigagmanok is known to be a place where NPA members buy their fish from fishermen or take a quick dip in the sea. But of course, the villagers would not be able to distinguish "them" from the host of others who often visit the village to buy the fishermen's catch. We are all of the same race, aren't we? Leonardo, we also learned, was a good man, no known enemies, but also works as "usher" to a massiao operator.

Clearly, the sudden, unexpected death of this young man from unknown hands, cries out for a thorough investigation. People who live along the road from Balamban to Tuburan of this province, have already become too jittery, that the sight of someone carrying a long arm or tucking in a handgun could immediately send them off scampering now to safety. At least this is what we were told by some housewives in Asturias.

Leonardo Sulasco's is just one more death among a number that has happened here in Cebu. But if it is true that he died at the hands of some PC elements through, perhaps, a mistaken identity, was his killing really necessary? Please, General Ramos, will you tell us now that we are being unduly nervous?

CSO: 4200/1234

PHILIPPINES

DAVAO PEACE MEETING COLLAPSES AS OFFICIALS CLASH

HK191553 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Jul 85 p 22

[Text] A preliminary meeting of the Peace and Order Council (POC) in Davao city collapsed after Kilusang Bagong Lipunan regional chairman Alejandro Almendras and regional military commander Brig Gen Jaime Echeverria walked out of the meeting, reports reaching Camp Aguinaldo said yesterday.

The POC meeting, held last Sunday and attended by local government officials, military officers and church leaders, was called to look into the peace and order problem in Davao, particularly the growing communist insurgency.

Early during the meeting, Almendras denounced alleged military abuses and summary executions of civilians suspected as New People's Army members or sympathizers.

Almendras suggested that the military ask the NPA that people marked for liquidation by its Sparrow Units be warned first so they could "reform" themselves.

He said he himself had been warned that whenever he goes to the rural areas, NPA commanders would follow him. He said that he would let the NPA know that if it wants to kill him, he should first be allowed to reform himself to avoid being killed.

But Echeverria criticized Almendras for elevating the status of the NPA in the meeting, adding that the military opposes the idea of seeking concessions from the NPA.

"We are not cowards," the military officer said, adding that they will fight the NPA guerrillas rather than seek concessions from them.

The exchange of words got so tense and nearly resulted in a shoot-out between the bodyguards of Almendras and Echeverria's men.

The prompt intervention of Davao City Mayor Elias Lopez and Monsignor Antonio Mabutas dissipated the tension and averted the shoot-out, but both Almendras and Echeverria walked out of the meeting, resulting in its collapse.

CSO: 4200/1248

PHILIPPINES

CHURCH GROUP ANNOUNCES POLITICAL PRISONERS FAST

HK210426 Hong Kong AFP in English 0400 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Manila, 21 Jul (AFP)--Hundreds of political prisoners in the Philippines today launched a daylong protest fast to press for the abolition of President Ferdinand Marcos' sweeping arrest powers, a Roman Catholic Church agency said here.

Task Force Detainees (TFD) deputy head Sister Roberta Ilumin said some 363 out of 695 political detainees across the islands pledged to join the fast, called on the second anniversary of a presidential decree creating the Preventive Detention Action (PDA).

The PDA empowers the military to jail dissidents indefinitely even without court charges being filed. It is widely used against suspected communist guerrillas and other political opponents of Mr Marcos' 20-year-old regime.

"We are pressing for the release of all political detainees in the country and the abolition of the PDA," the nun told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSES at a church courtyard here where supporters pitched tents for a "sympathy fast."

Among the fasters in jail are Jose Maria Sison, former head of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), Bernabe Buscayno, reputed head of the CPP's New People's Army, and Horacio Morales, alleged chairman of the CPP-led underground coalition, National Democratic Front, she added.

Sister Ilumin said the fasters would not take in any solid food, and added that in some military camps, political prisoners have been on hunger strikes since last week.

Armando Malay, a prominent journalist and head of Kapatid, a group of political prisoners' relatives said such action had been successful in the past.

He cited an 18-day fast by Manila detainees in 1980, which he said brought the release of all but 36 out of a total of 180 political prisoners.

Sister Ilumin said members of the TFD, a human rights agency run by the Roman Catholic Church, and their supporters would picket the Supreme Court tomorrow to ask the tribunal to act on a petition to declare the PDA illegal. She said they would also march to the Mr Marcos' Malacanang Palace in downtown Manila Tuesday to ask him to abolish the PDA.

CSO: 4200/1248

PHILIPPINES

MILITARY HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS ALLEGEDLY RAMPANT IN QUEZON

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 25 Jun 85 p 9

[Article by Jun Labios]

[Text] Lucena City--Fear struck anew thousands of residents living in remote areas of this province due to the resurgence of salvagings and other human rights violations allegedly perpetrated by the military.

Within the span of two months--from May to June--six persons were killed, three others injured while another three, including a Task Force Detainee (TFD) volunteer were arrested and subsequently detained, according to reports reaching the TFD unit here.

The first violent outbreak was a strafing incident in barangay Pagopaye in Milanay town last May 26, which resulted in the death of Louie Garcia and the severe wounding of David Tesalona, both civilians.

Reports reaching TFD said that the NPA conducted a successful raid on the military camp in the area that day, carting away M60 rifles and several other fire arms and ammunitions.

Minutes after the guerrillas left, a helicopter and soldiers from the 234th PC Coy under the command of a certain Marquez arrived and fired at the cockpit arena nearby, apparently thinking that the NPAs were still holed out there.

Several persons were injured when they scampered for safety in different directions.

The second incident involved an active human rights advocate believed salvaged last June 8, DaEliseo Dapog, 34, the barangay captain of San Isidro, Guinayangan, had earlier testified on the alleged military atrocities on the South Quezon area before the Batasan Committee on Human Rights.

He also testified and revealed to fact-finding missions which visited Guinayangan in March and September 1984 the rampant military abuses in the area. He also served as the main speaker in several rallies and symposiums held in the different parts of the region and in Manila last year regarding militarization in Quezon.

According to his relatives, Dapog left Guinayangan at 1:15 a.m. June 7 supposedly to attend and speak to Quezon farmers in a protest rally to be held that day in front of International Rice Research Institute in Los Banos, Laguna.

When their bus reached barangay Camohaguin in Gumaca, the driver stopped the bus when he saw a man sprawled in the middle of the road. At this point three armed men wearing masks grabbed Dapog and forcibly brought him down the bus. Minutes after the bus had left the scene, several gunshots were heard. Dapog's body was found beside the seawall with four gunshot wounds in the right temple, neck and chest.

Two days after Dapog's death, another body was found in barangay Concepcion in the town of Sariaya. The dead man was generally believed to be a companion of Dapog.

Military sources, however, said the man, whom they call Juanito, is a member of the 7-man team of the NPA who tried to attack the military camp.

A .22 caliber was allegedly recovered from Juanito's body.

Barrio folks, on the other hand, told Malaya that the 30-minute firing at 3 a.m. that day came from only one direction.

The real identity of Juanito could not be ascertained as his face peppered with bullets.

Witnesses and other persons who appeared during the fact-finding missions and in the Batasan inquiry expresses the belief that the death of Dapog and the other man could be part of a "sinister plot" to silence them.

Last June 10, two alleged NPA members were killed by the military in barangay Sta. Rosa in Calauag.

Reports reaching the TFD said the military saw armed NPAs in an eatery near a tower construction site of the National Power Corp. This, according to the report, prompted the military to spray the area with bullets hitting the store owner, a 14-year-old boy and several others.

A farmer from South Quezon who requested anonymity told Malaya that those killed were actually construction workers in the site. He added, that they could not get the real names of the victims as the area is heavily guarded.

In Guinayangan, three coconut farmers were arrested by the military for still unknown reason last June 12, Marcelo Decepida, Romeo Torres and Edwin Copiado were supposed to attend an anti-militarization rally that day in Gumaca when apprehended.

The military seized from them some streamers and leaflets to be used for the rally. Torres and Copiado were later released but Decepida's whereabouts could not yet be ascertained as of this writing.

Decepida is a volunteer worker of TFD and served as a facilitator like Dapog during the two fact-finding missions in Guinayangan.

The latest incident involved the death of an old woman and the wounding of a human rights lawyer during a raid by the military in an alleged NPA meeting house in barangay Sto Criste in Sariaya.

Killed was Benita Deluya, 72, owner of the house while Atty. Jose Florez, Jr., the town's Unido chairman was hit in the left arm with the bullet passing through his chest.

Florez is still under treatment at the Quezon Memorial Hospital. He said that he still has to confer with his lawyer, Atty. Euclides Abcede before he could give any statement regarding the incident.

CSO: 4200/1234

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

SUPREME COURT CHIEF TO RETIRE--Supreme Court Chief Justice Enrique Fernando Wednesday prepared to retire amid uncertainty over whether President Marcos will appoint the country's next most senior jurist, a critic of his rule, as new court chief. Fernando's colleagues in the 14-member court presented him with tokens symbolizing his tenure--a gavel, a book of his decisions and a judicial robe--in a retirement ceremony in court. Fernando will retire, as required by law, when he turns 70 on Thursday next week. He was appointed to the high court in 1967 and named chief justice by Marcos in 1979. By tradition, the gavel should go to Justice Claudio Teehankee, the next most senior jurist who, in court decisions, has often gone against the majority vote and criticized Marcos' power to arrest opponents. A former justice minister of Marcos, he opposed Marcos' eight years of rule by martial law from 1972. Marcos, who has the sole power to appoint the court's members and its chief, has given no indication whether he would bow to tradition or appoint someone else. Last May, Marcos ordered Teehankee's citizenship investigated after a government minister questioned it and asked Marcos to revoke Teehankee's appointment to the court. Teehankee, who had lived all his 67 years in the Philippines, was born of Chinese parents. The law requires court members to be natural-born Filipinos. Marcos has not announced the result of investigation. [Text] [Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 19 JUL 85 p 22]

TWO MAYORS 'WORKING' FOR COMMUNISTS--Bangued, Philippines, 19 Jul (AFP)--A witness against two human rights lawyers on trial for subversion stunned a packed courtroom here when he accused the mayors of this and another town of working for communist guerrillas. Ruleite Anquillano, 24, an alleged surrendered member of the New People's Army (NPA), military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), named the mayors yesterday in this capital of Abra Province in extreme northern Philippines. The military said Mr Anquillano surrendered last April. He was presented as a key witness against Abra human rights lawyers Alberto Benesa and Romeo Astudillo and five others accused of links with the CPP-NPA. The implicated Abra mayors, Roberto Seares of Bangued and Fred Luben of Boliney, immediately denied the witness' accusation that they were "couriers" of the NPA, which is entrenched in mountains around this town. The witness had also said under cross-examination by the defense that the mayors monitored government troops movements for the guerrillas. Bangued Mayor Mr Seares, a physician, told newsmen here after being implicated that "my conscience is clear as I really have nothing to do with NPA's" and said the witness' testimony had a "political angle." He

said that before appearing in court, the witness "had been closeted with some ranking officials and politicians," but he did not elaborate. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1154 GMT 19 Jul 85 HK]

HIDDEN WEALTH PROBE--Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza has asked two cabinet ministers, two former ambassadors, a mayor and some businessmen to explain their alleged hidden wealth and investments abroad. Directed to explain their holdings on investments abroad were Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco, Makati Mayor Nemesio Yabut, former Ambassadors Eduardo Cojuangco Jr and Roberto Benedicto, and businessmen Antonio Florendo, Jose Campos, Rodolfo Cuenca, Philippine Airlines manager Roman Cruz Jr, and the owners of Ayala International Philippines. The justice minister asked them to explain if they own properties and investments abroad and how they got them. Most of the alleged foreign holdings of Filipinos abroad are reportedly in the United States. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Jul 85 HK]

AID FOR SUGAR WORKERS--The Negros Oriental Sugar Can Planters Association has asked the government for assistance for some 200,000 displaced sugar workers in that province. The planters association appealed for help from the provincial governor. In a letter to acting governor Bonifacio (Gamoc), the association said the fate of the displaced workers is entirely in the hands of the government. President Marcos, the association said, has approved a 50 million peso rice loan for the workers in Negros Occidental. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 19 Jul 85 HK]

REWARD ON MISSING NEWSMAN--Metro Manila Vice Governor Ismael Mathay Jr is offering a 100,000 peso reward to anyone who can provide information about the missing journalist Time Olivares. Mathay made the offer during the fellowship night and induction of new members of the Rizal-Metro Manila Tri-Media Association. He said he is prepared to pay the money to trace Olivares in the interests of truth, justice, and freedom of speech. Olivares has been missing since 4 February. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 19 Jul 85 HK]

BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS DEFICIT DECLINES--The Central Bank says that the country's balance-of-payments deficit has gone down during the first 5 months of this year. According to the Central Bank, the decrease is due to increased profits derived from tourism and from remittances from Filipino overseas workers. It warned, however, that these profits are only temporary. The Central Bank pointed out that Filipino overseas workers are remitting more funds from abroad because present exchange rates for the U.S. dollar are similar to those in the black market. Some reports indicate that the continuing decline in the value of the peso in the past 2 weeks will cause the black market to boom. There has been speculation that the value of the peso may go down to as low as 22 pesos to the U.S. dollar by the end of the year. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 19 Jul 85 HK]

NEW MUSLIM CALENDAR--Zamboanga City--In keeping with educational autonomy in the southern Philippines, local field school officials have adopted a school calendar suited to the culture and tradition of the autonomous regions of Western and Central Mindanao. The Muslim school calendar was first implemented in the school division of Tawi-Tawi through the initiative of school superintendent Dr. Amirbahal H. Aluk. Other parts of the autonomous areas later followed suit. Dr. Alux reported that under the Muslim school calendar, classes in local elementary and secondary schools are held from Sunday to Thursday, instead of the usual Monday to Friday schedule, to provide school children opportunities to attend, with their parents, religious activities in their mosques every Friday. Friday is a religious day of obligation for Muslims just as Sunday is for Christians. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 25 Jun 85 p 4]

CSO: 4200/1234

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK NOTES CGDK DETERMINATION TO STRENGTHEN UNITY

BK051130 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
4 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "The Three Factions of our CGDK Pledge To Strengthen Further Unity and Cooperation in Order To Drive the Genocidal Hanoi Enemy Aggressors out of our Beloved Fatherland"]

[Text] Since the founding of the CGDK on 22 June 1982, the Hanoi authorities and their accomplices have resorted to all kinds of tricks, including diplomatic demarches, deceptive persuasion, divisive agitation and incitement, and military maneuvers and attacks against the patriotic forces of the three factions in an attempt to divide and disperse the CGDK and weaken the Cambodian resistance forces both on the battlefield and in the international arena to make it easy for them to crush this resistance and, finally, to swallow and annex Cambodian territory. However, 3 years have elapsed so far and the genocidal Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have yet to materialize their dark design. On the contrary, in the united and cooperative struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors in the past 3 years, the CGDK has become stronger and firmer as the patriotic forces of the three Cambodian factions have been increasingly united and cooperative. The three factions have a better understanding of each other and agree with each other more and more.

When the Vietnamese launched their insane offensive on the border region in an attempt to crush our resistance, disperse the CGDK, and force us to surrender, our three factions cooperated with each other more closely and agreed on measures to counterattack the Vietnamese aggressors on both the military and diplomatic fronts with the greatest courage and determination, inflicting another ignominious defeat on the genocidal Hanoi aggressors. This is because we place the national interest above all else. We regard the unity in the fight against the Vietnamese aggressors to defend our Cambodian nation and preserve our Cambodian race as our main duty.

Therefore, over the past 3 years through test and trial, our CGDK has become experienced, more solidified, and more successful in the struggle. The steady strength and successive victories of our CGDK have made our people both at home and abroad extremely happy, increasingly confident in our CGDK, and more supportive and determined to join us in a more vigorous and seething struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. Countries friendly to us the

world over, as well as all peace- and justice-loving countries, welcome this development and are more sympathetic to an supportive of our cause.

As for the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors, they have become increasingly isolated both among the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples and in the international arena. This will greatly affect the Hanoi authorities' war of aggression in Cambodia. No matter how much aid and arms the Soviet Union is ready to give to Vietnam to carry on its war of aggression against Cambodia, it will never be able to prevail over the struggle of our people who enjoy the support of the majority of countries and peoples in the world. The overall trend is that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are inexorably heading toward a final shameful defeat. We therefore are following the right path of victory leading toward the liberation of our nation and people from the claws of the Vietnamese aggressors. It is because they saw that we are taking the correct path toward victory that on the occasion of the 3d founding anniversary of the CGDK, the leaders of our tripartite CGDK expressed joy and satisfaction at our past successes and unanimously pledged to continue strengthening unity until the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are completely drive out of our beloved fatherland.

On 22 June, in a message to DK Vice President Khieu Samphan on the 3d founding anniversary of the CGDK, DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk lauded and warmly admired the successes of our people's struggle against the genocidal Vietnamese aggressors. On 26 June, in a meeting with CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang in Beijing, the Samdech stated: The duty to fight the Vietnamese aggressors is my biggest obligation. I will never surrender to the Vietnamese. The three patriotic Cambodian forces will further strengthen their unity and cooperation and will help each other. The Samdech also appealed to the patriotic forces of the three Camodian factions to band together in the struggle until the Vietnamese enemy aggressors completely withdraw their troops from Cambodia and until independence is restored.

Also on 22 June, in his message to the Samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea, after praising the successes of our CGDK, Vice President Khieu Samphan stated: Today our people and our friends the world over can clearly see that all of us will surely maintain our unity in the struggle until the Vietnamese aggressors withdraw from our beloved country.

On 27 June, CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann said that the forces of the three Cambodian factions are closely cooperating with each other and are conducting powerful aactivities everywhere in the country. He went on to say that though Vietnam wishes to destroy the DK resistance forces on the battlefield, it has failed to do so and it cannot stop our resistance forces from conducting activities in the interior of the country.

All these remarks clearly show that the tripartite CGDK forces are willing to strengthen unity against the Vietnamese aggressors and are determined to maintain this unity until the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are drive out of Cambodia thus fully implementing the Kuala Lumpur joint declaration that gave birth to the CGDK.

CSO: 4212/88

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

'HENG SAMRIN GANG' TOTALLY SRV-CONTROLLED

BK071122 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
6 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "The Current Regime in Phnom Penh Is Not a Puppet Regime as Those Set up by Various Colonialists in Some Countries, But It Is the Regime of the Vietnamese Aggressors in Cambodia"]

[Text] In the past several years, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy, the Soviets, and their accomplices have made every effort to beautify the Heng Samrin puppet group--cheap lackeys of the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh--through all means in an attempt to mislead everyone into believing that the handful of Vietnam's servants has a regime.

In the past over 6 years, the Vietnamese and their accomplices could not fool anyone because the international community has clearly realized that the so-called Heng Samrin regime was born from the cannot of Vietnamese aggressor forces in Cambodia. This so-called Heng Samrin regime has survived until now because it has been protected by over 300,000 Vietnamese soldiers and agents. If Vietnamese soldiers and agents withdrew completely from Cambodia, this small group of Vietnamese lackeys could not survive for even 1 day. This view is completely correct.

Vietnam's lackeys in Phnom Penh are not a regime or a party of Cambodia. They are only a small group of traitors, the majority of whom were raised by the Vietnamese in Vietnam since they were young in order to serve Vietnam's war of aggression to swallow Cambodian territory. The ideas and behavior of these traitors became completely Vietnamese, and they were rejected by the Cambodian people long ago. Therefore, they have no political base in the Cambodian society and nation. The Vietnamese have directly run the current state power in Cambodia from the top to the grass-roots levels and in all ministries and offices in Phnom Penh. Heng Samrin and Vietnam's other lackeys know nothing because they are all bad and ignorant. They know nothing about state affairs. On the other hand, the Vietnamese do not allow the Heng Samrin gang to run the country. They appointed some members of this gang as ministers as a smokescreen to conceal their aggression in Cambodia.

Concerning what the Vietnamese have called the Heng Samrin forces, these are not units of Cambodian soldiers built or administered by the Heng Samrin gang. They are only Cambodians forced by the Vietnamese to arm and be included into units of the Vietnamese Army. They have been controlled by the Vietnamese in the political and technical fields. Some Cambodian soldiers were even sent to train in Vietnam. Thus, there are no separate units of the Cambodian army. The Vietnamese do not rely on these Cambodian soldiers. Many Cambodian soldiers have deserted and returned home or joined the DK national army and guerrillas. There are tens of thousands of deserter every year. Cambodian soldiers have mutinied and fired at the Vietnamese aggressors, causing hundreds or even thousands of dead among the Vietnamese soldiers.

Nobody wants to serve the Vietnamese aggressors. In the past over 6 years, the Vietnamese have not been able to force Cambodians to fight their fellow compatriots and die in their place. Vietnamese forces have waged their war of aggression in Cambodia by themselves. Vietnam has sent tens of thousands of fresh soldiers to Cambodia every year to resist the increasing attacks of the DK national army and guerrillas. The Vietnamese have also appointed their own nationals to run the state power at the village, commune, district, and provincial levels. Cambodian agents forced to serve the Vietnamese since 1979 were all sacked because the Vietnamese aggressors do not trust these Cambodian employees. On the other hand, these Cambodian agents do not want to serve the Vietnamese and they have cooperated with the Cambodian people and the DK national army and guerrillas in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Therefore, the current regime in Cambodia is completely that of the Vietnamese aggressors and not a puppet regime similar to those set up by the colonialists in some countries. The regimes set up by the colonialists in various countries have some political base among the people. They have some soldiers and state power agents. They follow only the orders of their colonialist masters. In what the Vietnamese have called the Heng Samrin regime, the army and state power agents from the top to the grass-roots levels are all Vietnamese. Moreover, the Heng Samrin gang are all bad, ignorant, and incapable. The Vietnamese set up this gang as a smokescreen to hide their aggression in Cambodia.

Although the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy, the Soviets, and their accomplices have made every effort to beautify Vietnam's lackeys in Phnom Penh, nobody makes contact with or recognizes these puppets. It is useless to have relations or hold talks with these lackeys. On the other hand, having relations or holding dialogue with these puppets is to recognize or seal Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia. The Vietnamese would be more stubborn and continue to occupy Cambodia if the international community had relations or held talks with the Heng Samrin gang. The international community has unanimously agreed that it is necessary to join hands to pressure the Vietnamese in all fields until they withdraw all their aggressor forces unconditionally from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people determine their own destiny in conformity with the UN resolutions.

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

IENG THIRITH ADDRESSES UN WOMEN CONFERENCE

BK191446 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] A CGDK delegation--led by Ieng Thirith, vice chairman of the Women's Association of Democratic Kampuchea and former minister of social action of Democratic Kampuchea--members of which are representatives of the three CGDK factions, attended a world conference to sum up the results of the UN Women's decade, 1975-1985, held in Nairobi, capital of Kenya, from 18 to 26 July 1985. Ieng Thirith addressed the conference on 18 July, and here is the gist of her speech:

Esteemed chairwoman: Before expressing its opinion on the examination and review of the UN women's decade, our delegation would like to reiterate Democratic Kampuchea's solidarity with the fraternal women and people of Africa who have been suffering bitterly due to acute natural disasters. Our Cambodian women share the misery of the African women and people because, although having different causes in Africa and Cambodia, misery is also threatening all Cambodians.

Continuing, the head of our Democratic Kampuchean delegation said: The world conference on the UN women's decade held in Nairobi, the beautiful capital of Kenya, is of great significance. The fact that a great number of women's delegations have attended this conference clearly attests to the world women's desire to enhance their current and future status as high as men's, appropriately with the decade's slogan: equality, progress, and peace.

Esteemed chairwoman, distinguished delegations, dear women: Should there be any country that has fully paid attention to realizing the goal of the UN decade of women of equality, progress, and peace, that country is Democratic Kampuchea. This is because more than half a decade of war took place in Democratic Kampuchea during the UN's decade of women. In its fundamental meaning, war entails killing and destruction, causing great misery and suffering. How much crueler it is if it is a war that serves an expansionist cause and aims at exterminating a race. For almost 7 years, Cambodian women have experienced a most miserable period in which their honor and that of the Cambodian people have been trampled upon. They have suffered a most tragic separation. Since 1979, a war of genocide--the scope of which the world

community has not yet fully grasped--has been brought into Cambodia by its eastern neighbor, causing a most serious destruction and tragic separation. From a population of over 8 million at the end of 1978, the number of Cambodians has now been reduced to only 6 million. Over 2 million Cambodians were massacred by conventional and biochemical weapons, by famine, and by foreign aggressors: regional expansionists supported by international expansionists.

In addition to massacring our people, the Vietnamese aggressors have implemented Vietnamization policy in Cambodia by systematically destroying the soul and entity of the Cambodian race and by bringing many foreign immigrants into the country to achieve their ultimate goal of annexing the rich Cambodian land, depriving the Cambodian people. This is why the aggressors have pursued even refugees who have tried to escape to live in camps away from military bases as far as the Cambodian-Thai border. During the 1984-1985 dry season, the enemy sent tens of thousands of soldiers--backed by tanks, modern weapons, and biological and chemical weapons, which its master had just provided them--to attack civilian refugees living along the Cambodian-Thai border with the goal of completely destroying the bases of all Cambodian resistance forces. However, whenever they did this, the Vietnamese lost many of their soldiers by the time they got to the places they planned to destroy. Furthermore, they found nothing. They did not find our military positions, our weapons and ammunition depots, nor our people, because we had already withdrawn to other secure zones. The Vietnamese could only destroy our people's meagre agricultural products, monasteries, hospitals, and schools necessary for the daily life of each Cambodian family. In conclusion, these attacks were only smokescreens to cover up the weakness and incompetence of the enemy in controlling a country in which its entire population unites and courageously and bravely struggle for national survival. This struggle is a just one and has received the support of peace- and justice-loving people the world over.

I would like to take this opportunity to express the CGDK's profound gratitude for the unswerving support and assistance of all friendly countries--assistance that has constantly advanced our struggle.

Dear chairwoman, distinguished delegates, and beloved friends: Peace and national independence are the most profound aspirations of all Cambodian women. They are also the aspirations of all Cambodians. Peace is the leading factor for equality and progress. Therefore, there should be peace, and this peace should be universal in character. Only such peace can lead us toward implementing two other tasks of the women's decade. Without peace, any attempt to improve the women's condition is futile.

However, at no time has the enemy ever shown its desire to resolve the Cambodian issue politically. Therefore, we are forced to continue the struggle. Our army, which has suffered almost nothing from the enemy's dry season offensive, is no longer facing the enemy along the border. It has moved inside the country to fight the enemy. We attack the enemy along the coast, around Tonle Sap Lake, along both banks of the Mekong River, near and around Phnom Penh, and inside Phnom Penh as well. We do all this in order to force

the enemy to sit at the negotiating table. However, in the immediate future, the enemy is ignoring and refusing to accept a political solution, meaning it refuses to withdraw its forces from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people resolve their problems themselves in accordance with UN resolutions. The enemy is a member of the United Nations but refuses to abide by the UN Charter and the UN resolutions adopted by the past six sessions of the UN General Assembly since 1979.

It is time that the Hanoi leaders stop carrying out these political maneuvers and show their goodwill to end the conflict in Cambodia by respecting the right of every country, big or small, to live in freedom and independence. It is time that the enemy reconsider its position in the Cambodian conflict and implement the UN resolutions. Cambodian women, like all Cambodian people and the CGDK, want only to liberate their nation and live peacefully with their eastern neighbor. The war has been going on for too long and our Cambodian women and people have been living in misery for too long. Despite the enemy's massacre and extermination of our nation, and although Cambodia is a small country with a small population, our women are forced to continue the struggle to achieve just one goal--that is, winning back independence and peace, for these would allow them to achieve equality and progress in the UN women's decade.

This is why at a time when the war is raging in Cambodia, Cambodian women still strive to courageously carry out their tasks. They are comparable to men in every respect. In terms of equality, on the one hand Cambodian women strive to fulfill their role as mother and wife, to ensure that their children are brought up, and let their husbands and grown-up children serve the nation at the front line to fight the Vietnamese enemy until it withdraws all its forces from Cambodia. On the other hand, Cambodian women are playing an important political role and are contributing to discussing national affairs like men. In terms of progress, the majority of women are producers of rice, vegetables, and fruits; they are the ones who raise animals--pigs, chicken, and ducks--to feed their husbands and children, and the nation. The majority of our medical staff are women, taking care of wounded combatants and sick people. In the field of education, the majority of our teachers are women, educating younger generations to learn Cambodian writing, arithmetic, and technical knowledge, and to be resolute in defending the national culture, civilization, and soul. Furthermore, Cambodian women bring up children to have human qualities--to love one another as brothers and sisters and respect and love justice, independence, and peace.

In terms of peace, Cambodian women have courageously contributed with men to fighting and chasing the enemy out of the fatherland by braving every kind of obstacle--going through enemy fire, minefields, dark and cold mountainous areas, braving the ravage of malaria, taking part in transporting supplies and weapons and ammunition to combatants who are engaged on frontline battlefields.

Democratic Kampuchea on 17 October 1980 signed a treaty banning every act of discrimination against women. This shows that Democratic Kampuchea attaches importance to every task relating to women. This will push our women forward during the war to achieve equality with men by sacrificing their flesh and blood for the nation and fatherland. This has earned them respect and consideration from men and gratitude from the nation.

Ieng Thirith ended her speech by saying that the support and assistance provided by friendly countries the world over to the just struggle for national liberation and national survival is a great encouragement for all of us in the present difficult conditions. Many governments and mass organizations have lessened our war burden. On behalf of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation, I would like to take this opportunity to express most profound gratitude and appeal to nations and peoples in countries near and far to provide more assistance to Cambodian women and people who are victims and are continuing their struggle for national survival and for peace in Southeast Asia. This assistance is essential, in the present as in the future after liberation, to rebuild an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia. Only with peace can Cambodian women fully contribute to leading the country toward economic, social, and cultural progress by closely cooperating with women and people throughout the world. This would make everyone love one another, unite, and be understanding, and would lead to the preservation of peace, security, and stability everywhere in the world for the common benefit of mankind.

The address by the head of CGDK delegation was warmly acclaimed by applause.

CSO: 4212/89

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK, VONADK BATTLE REPORTS FOR 5-21 JUL

5 - 11 July

BK120753 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcasts the following battle reports, which are repeated by (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian, during the reporting period 5-11 July:

At 2315 GMT on 5 July, VONADK reports that DK forces attacked a commune office in Kompong Thom Province on 2 July, ambushed a Vietnamese battalion in Angkor Chey District, Kampot Province, on 28 June and another Vietnamese company near Mroum Mountain in Kampot Province on 30 June, and carried out other actions between 26 June and 2 July on the south Sisophon, Mondolkiri, and Chlep battlefields, killing or wounding 32 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 4 guns, 1 commune office, and some war materiel; and seizing a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 6 July, DK forces attacked and cut 190 meters of railroad track on the Moug battlefield on 1 July and 144 meters of railroad track on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 30 June; attacked Kompong Svay commune office, Kompong Svay District, Kompong Thom Province, on 29 June; ambushed a Vietnamese platoon on the Mondolkiri battlefield on 27 June, 2 groups of Vietnamese soldiers on the Samlot battlefield on 2 July, and a group of Vietnamese soldier at O Rotkraoh, Samlot battlefield, on 2 July; and conducted other actions between 27 June and 3 July on various battlefields, killing or wounding 58 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 10 guns, 1 commune office, 1 storehouse, and a quantity of military materiel; cutting 14 sections of railroad track for a total of 334 meters; and seizing some guns, ammunition, and war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 7 July says that DK forces cut 344 meters of railroad track on the Moug-Pursat battlefield on 2 and 3 July and 70 meters on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 28 June, attacked a commune office in Chikreng District, Siem Reap Province, on 29 June, ambushed a Vietnamese platoon on the Pailin battlefield on 4 July, and conducted other actions on the Pailin, Koh Kong-Kompong Som, Leach, Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang, Moug, Siem Reap, south and north Sisophon, and Kompong Thom battlefields from 27 June to 4 July, killing or wounding 97 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying 5 guns, 1 commune office, and some war materiel, cutting 20 sections of railroad track for a total of 414 meters, and seizing some guns, ammunition, and materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 8 July, between 30 June and 6 July DK forces on the east Battambang, south Sisophon, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Thom, Kampot, and Chhep battlefields killed or wounded 22 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 500 meters of railroad track on the east Battambang battlefield and some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel; and seized some war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT On 9 July says that DK forces attacked 2 trucks moving from Kompong Thom to Preah Vihear, another truck moving from Samraong to Chongkal on the Oddar Meanchey battlefield, a Vietnamese platoon position at Krang Mkak on the Moun-g-Pursat battlefield, and Vietnamese soldiers on the Moun-g-Pursat, Leach, and north Sisophon battlefields; and conducted other actions between 1 and 7 July, killing or wounding 66 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 13 weapons, 5 trucks, 1 materiel warehouse, 1 rice milling machine, 5 barracks, and some war materiel; and seizing some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 10 July says that DK forces destroyed 40 meters of railroad track between Kdol and Krang Skea on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 3 July and 144 meters of railroad track between Bannak and Kdol on the same battlefield on 5 July; liberated 6 villages on the Battambang-Stoeng Sangke battlefield on 6 July; ambushed a Vietnamese truck on the south Sisophon battlefield on 2 July; and conducted other actions on the Samlot, Kompong Chhnang, and north and south Battambang battlefields from 1 to 7 July, killing 28 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 31 others; destroying 3 guns, 188 meters of railroad track, 3 trucks, 1 C-25 walkie-talkie, and some war materiel; seizing some weapons, ammunition, and material; and liberating 6 villages on the Battambang-Stoeng Sangke battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 11 July, DK forces destroyed 70 meters of railroad track on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 28 June, 40 meters between Kdol and Krang Skea on 3 July, 200 meters between Svay Don Kev and Thnal Bat on the Moun-g-Pursat battlefield, and 144 meters between Totoeng Thngai and Kamreng stations on 3 July; attacked and liberated a Vietnamese position on National Route 5 on the Battambang battlefield on 4 July; and conducted other actions on the south Sisophon, Leach, north Sisophon, Koh Kong Leu, Kompong Chhnang, Chhep, Kampot, Kompong Speu, and Battambang battlefields between 17 June and 9 July, killing 43 and wounding 54 enemy soldiers; destroying 20 weapons, 454 meters of railroad track, 1 bridge, 1 paddy stock, 1 waterpump, and some materiel; seizing 4 weapons and some ammunition and materiel; and freeing 15 prisoners.

Position 'Attacked' in Battambang

BK120132 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] On the night of 4 July, we launched a 4-pronged attack against a Vietnamese enemy position at O Sangke bridge along Route 5 on the Battambang

battlefield. After a 15-minute battle, we completely liberated this position. We killed 4 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 5; destroyed an AR-15, an SK rifle, an M-79, 3 AK's, a 20-meter bridge, 3 barracks, a paddy store containing 100 sacks of paddy, 5 sacks of rice, a motorcycle, a waterpump, and some military materiel; and seized an AK, 1,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 12 M-79 grenades, 4 hand grenades, 4 hammocks, 3 rucksacks, 10 pairs of shoes, 10 uniforms, and some military materiel. We also freed 15 people who were imprisoned by the Vietnamese enemy.

4 Villages 'Liberated' in Battambang

BK131144 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpt] We attacked the Vietnamese enemy's commune office at O Sralau, Battambang battlefield, on 8 July. After 5 minutes of fighting, we completely liberated this commune office. We killed a Vietnamese enemy soldier and wounded another. We also liberated four villages: O Sralau Leu, O Sralau Kraom, Beng, and Kandal.

12-18 Jul Battle Reports

BK191225 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian [VONADK] broadcasts the following battle reports, which are repeated by (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [VODK] in Cambodia, during the reporting period 12-18 July:

In its 2315 GMT cast on 12 July, VONADK reports that DK forces cut 144 meters of railroad track on the Moung-Pursat battlefield on 8 July; destroyed 20 meters of railroad track on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 5 July; attacked a commune office on the Battambang battlefield on 8 July; ambushed a Vietnamese platoon in Chikreng District, Siem Reap Province, on 5 July, a group of Vietnamese soldiers on the Samlot battlefield on 9 July, and another Vietnamese platoon on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 6 July; and conducted other activities against the Vietnamese aggressors on the Pailin, south Sisophon, Samlot, and Moung battlefields from 29 June to 10 July, killing or wounding 94 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying 17 guns, a commune office, 1 truck, and some military materiel, cutting a total of 164 meters of railroad track, seizing 3 guns and some ammunition and materiel, and liberating 4 villages in Battambang.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 13 July reports that DK forces attacked a commune office in Bakan District, Pursat Province, on 8 July; attacked Vietnamese soldiers along the Pheas River, Battambang Province, on 8 July; ambushed a Vietnamese jeep on the road from Stung Treng to Ban Lung on the Ratanakiri battlefield on 8 July; and carried out other attacks on the Vietnamese aggressors on the Siem Reap, Koh Kong Liu, and Kampot battlefields from 22 June to 10 July, killing or wounding 57 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying 8 guns, 3 commune office buildings, 1 truck, 1 C-46 walkie-talkie, 1 storehouse, 5 barracks, and some military materiel, seizing 5 guns and some ammunition and materiel, and liberating 3 villages on the Pursat battlefield and 5 others on the Battambang battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 14 July, DK forces cut 87 meters of railroad track in Kampot District, Kampot Province, on 8 July; attacked a commune office in the same district on the same day; attacked Vietnamese soldiers in Svay Teap village on the east Battambang battlefield on 11 July; and conducted other actions on the Pursat, Kompong Chhnang, Chhep, and north Battambang battlefields on 9 and 10 July, killing or wounding 30 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying 5 guns, 1 commune office, and a quantity of war materiel, and seizing 2 guns and some ammunition and materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 15 July reports that DK forces cut 300 meters of railroad track on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield and 384 other meters on the MOUNG-Pursat battlefield; attacked Chrey commune on the MOUNG-Pursat battlefield, another commune in Chhuk District of Kampot Province, Yi Ang commune on the Kompong Speu battlefield, and Phleah commune in Takeo Province; and conducted other actions against the Vietnamese aggressors on the Kompong Speu, Koh Kong Leu, Kompong Chhnang, and MOUNG-Pursat battlefields between 4 and 14 July, killing or wounding 49 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying 684 meters of railroad track, 8 commune offices, 9 barracks, 1 rice husker, and some weapons, ammunition, and materiel, and seizing some weapons, ammunition, and materiel.

VONADK reports in its 16 July 2315 GMT cast that DK forces attacked railroad on the east and west Battambang battlefields, a commune on the Kompong Thom battlefield, a platoon position on the Kompong Speu battlefield, and Vietnamese soldiers on the Tonle Sap, Samlot, Siem Reap, and south Sisophon battlefields from 1 to 12 July, killing or wounding 68 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying 4 guns, 600 meters of railroad track, 1 commune office, 1 salt storage, 1 truck, 1 motorboat engine, and some war materiel, seizing 11 guns and some ammunition and war materiel, and freeing 8 Cambodian soldiers forced into Vietnamese service.

VONADK says in its 17 July 2315 GMT cast that DK forces cut 150 meters of railroad track on the east Battambang battlefield; attacked a Vietnamese battalion position at Don Kev Chas on the Siem Reap battlefield and a platoon position in Phnum Sruoch District on the Kompong Speu battlefield; and conducted other actions on the Koh Kong Leu, Kompong Som, Kampot, Route 10, and Mondoldiri battlefields between 4 and 13 July, killing or wounding 113 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying 7 weapons, 1 battalion position, 3 trucks, and some war materiel, seizing 15 weapons, and some ammunition and materiel, and freeing 8 Cambodian soldiers from Vietnamese service in Kompong Speu.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 18 July, DK forces cut 50 meters of railroad track between Svay Teap and Kouk Poun on the east Battambang battlefield on 12 July; attacked a Vietnamese company on the Battambang battlefield on 12 July and a group of Vietnamese soldiers along Route 12 on the Kompong Thom battlefield on 15 July; and conducted other actions on the Pailin, east Battambang, south Sisophon, Koh Kong, Leach, and Kampot battlefields between 8 and 15 July, killing 57 and wounding 72 enemy soldiers, destroying 14 weapons, 50 meters of railroad track, 1 truck, and some war materiel, and seizing some weapons, ammunition, and materiel.

7 Villages 'Liberated' in Battambang

BK220841 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Excerpt] We attacked the Vietnamese enemy's commune office in Chrey Commune, East Battambang battlefield, on 15 July, killing a Vietnamese enemy soldier and wounding two others. We destroyed a commune office building and a quantity of military materiel. We also seized some ammunition and military materiel.

We liberated seven villages: Chrey, Thnong, Trang, Prey Dach, Prey Totoeng, Kien, and Kouk Dong.

CSO: 4212/89

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

TEXTILE MACHINERY TAKEN TO SRV--Since the Vietnamese enemy sent hundreds of thousands soldiers to annex Cambodian territory, it has dismantled the machinery in the textile factory in Kompong Cham Province and taken it to Vietnam. Furthermore, the Vietnamese also tore down warehouses where cotton, cotton thread, and material were kept. Now the textile factory is silent; the sound from its machinery can be heard no more: One hears only Vietnamese chatter. This is part of a plan to plunder our economy. Our people are very angry with the Vietnamese and have united with the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas to fight until all Vietnamese are chased out of Cambodian territory. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 Jul 85 BK]

CSO: 4212/89

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

HENG SAMRIN, HUN SEN GREET ALGERIAN NATIONAL DAY

BK080431 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, and His Excellency Dr Taleb Ibrahimi, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, on the occasion of Algeria's 20th independence anniversary.

The message reads: We are extremely happy with the new all-round successes won by the Algerian people under the clear-sighted leadership of the National Liberation Front Party headed by your excellency in the defense of the national independence and construction of a developed and progressive society.

We would like to express high appreciations of Algeria's role in the international arena, particular in Africa and the Middle East in the resolute struggle against the imperialists, Zionists, racists, and apartheid, which constitutes an active contribution to the defense of peace and security in the region and the world.

We firmly believe that the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our two countries will grow steadily in the common struggle for the happiness and development of our two peoples.

We wish your excellencies good health, long life, and more successes in your noble mission. We wish the fraternal Algerian people happiness and prosperity.

CSO: 4212/88

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

HUN SEN, BOU THANG ATTEND ARMY SHOOTING PRACTICE

BK061504 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] On 30 June, after a 7-month training, at the training shooting range of the 85th Artillery Battalion, a ceremony was organized to practice shooting live ammunition, to sum up and conclude the third training, and to facilitate next training courses. Attending on the occasion were party and state leaders, including Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister; Comrade Soy Keo, member of the party Central Committee, deputy defense minister, and chief of staff; Comrade Men Sam-An, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Mean Sam-An, alternate member of party Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association; and many other leading cadres and foreign and local guests.

Every shot fired by the 85th Artillery Battalion was carefully followed by the audience and received praise from delegations because each of the trainees was fully capable of using modern weapons and with a spirit to shoot and destroy enemy positions and forces. On the occasion, Comrade (Nhem Sokheng) pointed to the use and effectiveness of various types of artillery pieces and the effectiveness in training combatants during this third session. The comrade stressed that during the 7-month training period, with moral and material assistance from experts, the unit was fully able to take measures to conduct the training and look after all the trainees until they can fully concentrate on learning. This is why during the training as well as during this shooting practice with live ammunition, trainees achieved better results than previous sessions. After the end of the shooting and the good results of every group announced, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, talked to the trainees, congratulated them, and presented them awards as encouragement and to close the ceremony.

CSO: 4212/88

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORTS ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 1-7 JULY

BK080830 [Editorial report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 1-7 July:

National level: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0402 GMT on 3 July reports that there are now 1,510,500 oxen, 640,000 buffalo, and 1,880,500 hogs, an increase of 73,800, 37,400, and 872,000 respectively over the previous year.

Battambang Province: According to SPK in English at 1110 GMT on 1 July, peasants in Battambang Province had by the end of June plowed 169,400 hectares of land and nursed rice sprouts on 5,000 hectares. They also put 46,200 hectares under paddy by dibbling and direct sowing. They plan to cultivate 316,000 hectares of rice for this rainy season, the news agency says. Meanwhile, the peasants had grown 6,400 hectares of subsidiary food crops and 4,530 hectares of industrial crops. Phnom Penh radio in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 1 July notes that Battambang District raised more than 33,000 head of cattle during the 1st half of the year. There are also 6,850 buffalo and more than 26,300 pigs.

Kampot Province: SPK in English at 1110 GMT on 3 July reports that peasants at Banteay Mea District have turned 1,080 hectares of wasteland into rice-field with help from tractor teams from the Ministry of Agriculture. They have so far paid further attention to livestock breeding with 23,000 head of cattle, up by almost 3,000 over last year.

Kandal Province: SPK in English at 1110 GMT on 3 July reports that peasants in Kandal Province last month put 7,000 hectares under rice by transplanting and direct sowing and raised rice sprouts on 3,000 hectares. Leading were the districts of S'ang and Kaoh Thom with the planting of 2,700 hectares and 2,500 hectares respectively. From the beginning of the rainy season to June 25, they also covered about 10,000 hectares with rice out of the 28,000 hectares plowed. The news agency adds that Kandal is expected to grow rice on 80,000 hectares for this rainy season. Besides, 12,000 hectares were put under corn and thousands of other hectares under industrial crops. According to the national radio at 0430 GMT on 5 July, peasants in Kandal Stoeng District have so far tilled more than 575 hectares of land, sowed over 350 hectares, and transplanted almost 100 hectares of rice.

Kompong Cham Province: In a statement to station correspondent carried by Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 3 July, the chief of the provincial agriculture service said that so far 29,845 hectares of land have been retilled; 22,000 hectares of rice transplanted; 10,050 hectares of seeds sowed; and 8,312 hectares of corn, including 3,157 hectares of red corn, 8,373 hectares of mung bean, 2,270 hectares of beans, and 77 hectares of jute planted.

Kompong Chhnang Province: The national radio reports at 0430 GMT on 5 July that by the end of June peasants in this province had sowed more than 5,100 hectares of floating rice or more than 48 percent of plan, sowed more than 3,300 hectares of rice seeds, planted more than 100 hectares of slash-and-burn rice, and transplanted more than 300 hectares of seedlings. They had also grown more than 1,700 hectares of subsidiary food crops and more than 240 hectares of industrial crops and had reclaimed more than 500 hectares of wasteland by the same time. SPK in English says at 1110 GMT on 3 July that peasants in this province had by mid-June sold the state 1,455 metric tons of surplus rice, 215 metric tons of beans, and a considerable quantity of dried fish and other goods. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 1 July notes that by the end of June peasants in Kompong Leng District had planted more than 1,223 hectares of rainy season rice out of the targeted 6,100 hectares. The radio reports in its 0430 GMT cast on 2 July that by early June peasants of Toek Phos District had plowed nearly 484 hectares of land and sowed 5 hectares of seeds for the rainy season rice. In its 030430 GMT cast, the radio notes that by early June peasants of Kompong Tralach District had planted almost 200 hectares of corn, more than 215 hectares of mung bean, and more than 35 hectares of cassave.

Kompong Speu Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 4 July reports that peasants of Kong Pisei District had plowed 2,000 hectares of land, sowed 1,200 hectares of rice, transplanted 150 hectares of seedlings, and grown 680 hectares of other crops. According to Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 5 July, peasants in Oudong District had tilled more than 1,800 hectares of land, sowed more than 1,300 hectares of rice, and transplanted more than 25 hectares of seedlings by June. The radio report at 1300 GMT on 6 July notes that by early June peasants in Samraong Tong District had tilled more than 3,315 hectares of land, sowed 1,720 hectares of seeds, and transplanted almost 205 hectares of rice seedlings.

Kompong Thom Province: The national radio reports at 1300 GMT on 1 July that during the 1st half of 1985 peasants in this province raised more than 176,000 head of cattle, 78,000 hogs, 253,000 chickens, and 69,000 ducks. In a report carried by Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 6 July, an official of Stoung District reveals that in the 1984 rainy season, Stoung District planted 13,066 hectares of rice and 524 hectares of subsidiary crops and that there are more than 21,000 oxen, more than 16,000 buffalo, 60,000 hogs, 106 horses, and some 50,000 fowls.

Kratie Province: Phnom Penh radio says in its 0430 GMT on 4 July cast that peasants of Chhlong District had retilled nearly 400 hectares of land and sowed more than 120 hectares of rice seeds by early June.

Preah Vihear Province: SPK in French at 1149 GMT on 7 July reports that since the beginning of the rainy season peasants in this province have plowed 2,000 hectares of land out of targeted 14,000 hectares. They have also planted 1,000 hectares of slash-and-burn rice, transplanted more than 240 hectares of rice seedlings, and planted by direct sowing more than 260 hectares in addition to more than 300 hectares of rice nurseries. They have also planted more than 240 hectares of subsidiary food crops.

Prey Veng Province: SPK in French at 0404 GMT on 6 July reports that by mid-June peasants of Peam Chor District had tilled 2,200 hectares of rice-fields and put 1,490 hectares under rice, 508 hectares under corn, 1,921 hectares under beans, and 107 hectares under tobacco.

Pursat Province: In an interview carried by Phnom Penh Radio at 0430 GMT on 2 July the head of Krakor District People's Revolutionary Committee reveals that the district plans to grow 2,000 hectares of early rice, 4,000 hectares of medium-term rice, 5,000 hectares of ordinary rice, 380 hectares of floating rice, 140 hectares of slash-and-burn rice, 230 hectares of mung bean, and 110 hectares of corn.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: Phnom Penh radio reports at 0430 GMT on 7 July that by the 1st week of June peasants in Puok District had sold more than 4,300 metric tons of surplus rice to the state.

Svay Rieng Province: SPK in French at 0439 GMT on 2 July reports that to promote agricultural production during this rainy season, the tractor teams from the Agriculture Ministry have assisted the peasants of Kompong Rou District in plowing 2,600 hectares of ricefields.

Takeo Province: SPK in English at 1110 GMT on 3 July reports that by mid-June peasants of Angkor Borei District had sold 670 metric tons of paddy to the state, representing 45 percent of its yearly plan. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 7 July reports that also by mid-June peasants in Bati District had tilled more than 6,000 hectares of land, broadcast 790 hectares of floating rice, sowed almost 1,840 hectares of rice, and transplanted 1,225 hectares of various types of rice seedlings.

CSO: 4212/88

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

SWEEP AGAINST 'BANDITS' IN BATTAMBANG--Cadres and combatants of military units in Battambang Province have made every effort to seek and defeat a handful of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary remnants hiding in the jungles and mountainous regions. On 3 June, a group of the remnant bandits infiltrated a mountainous region about 6 km northeast of Yeang Dangcum in an attempt to rob our people living in isolated localities. Due to their well-defined plan, their readiness to fight, and their efforts to seek the bandits, our cadres and combatants launched a sweeping operation against these remnant bandits. Five bandits were killed on the spot. Four others were captured, and a quantity of military materiel was seized. On the same day, our cadres and combatants continued their operation to seek and sweep away the bandits in an area about 7 km southeast of Ko village. The bandits were ambushed and attacked. Sixteen bandits were killed, 5 AK's, and 500 B-40 and B-41 rockets were also seized. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 20 Jul 85 BK]

14 'BANDITS' KILLED BY COMBATANTS--In response to the call for expanding the victories won during the first 6 months of 1985, from 1 to 4 June, the armed forces of Kompong Chhnang Province, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, launched sweeping operations against the bandits in deep forests southwest of Baribo District. Our armed forces killed 14 enemies and wounded 7 others. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 2 Jul 85 BK]

JAPANESE COMMUNIST DELEGATION DEPARTS--Phnom Penh, 26 Jun (SPK)--A delegation of the Japanese Communist Party (JCP) led by Yoshitomo Kobayashi member of the Commission for External Relations of the Party Central Committee and permanent representative of the JCP to Vietnam and Kampuchea now based in Hanoi, left Phnom Penh Tuesday after an eight-day visit to Kampuchea. The delegation was seen off by Prach Sun, vice president of the Commission for External Relations of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, and other Kampuchean officials. While in Kampuchea, the delegation was received by Huan Sen, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, premier and minister for foreign affairs. It also visited the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, the ex-royal palace, mass graves of genocide victims at Cheung Ek Commune, orphanages and a number of industrial establishments in Phnom Penh and Kandal. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1127 GMT 26 Jun 85 BK]

MISLED PERSONS RETURN--Recently, eight misled persons returned to the fold in Battambang District [Battambang Province], bringing with them six AK's, 1.180 rounds of ammunition, and some war materiel. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Jun 85 BK]

ENEMY SOLDIERS KILLED--In early June, army units in Baray District, Kompong Thom Province, killed two and wounded eight enemy soldiers. Some weapons, including an AK, a B-40 rocket launcher, three B-40 rockets, and some war materiel were also seized. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Jun 85 BK]

LAO MEDIA DELEGATION--At the invitation of the general director of the radio Voice of the Kampuchean People, the delegation of the LPDR State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio, and Television, led by committee Vice Chairman Comrade Thongsavat Gnamani, arrived in the PRK on the morning of 11 July for an official friendship visit. Greeting the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Van Sunheng and Mrs Som Kimsuo, deputy general directors of the Radio Voice of the Cambodian People, and several cadres from the National Radio Directorate. LPDR Embassy Second Secretary Comrade (Thappana) was also on hand. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 Jul 85 BK]

CSO: 4212/88

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CATHOLIC VILLAGE EXCEEDS RECRUITING, STATE OBLIGATION NORMS

Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH in Vietnamese 5 Apr 85 p 4

[Article by Correspondent Tran Dang Lan: "Contributions of Hai Ninh"]

[Text] Throughout the revolutionary process, from the wars of resistance against the French, the Americans and the hegemonic expansionists to the present construction and protection of the fatherland, the party organization and people of Hai Ninh (Hai Hau District) have constantly defined the responsibility of the rear area to the front line with the construction and protection of the fatherland. Therefore, under any conditions and no matter how great the difficulties and hardships, Hai Ninh always fulfills its youth induction campaign obligations. Hai Ninh has a population of 5,200 with nearly 48 percent Catholics, and one out of every four citizens has or is bearing arms to protect the fatherland. In hundreds of families, both fathers and sons have borne arms. Families with three children in the army are common and many have five or six children contributing to the fatherland. For decades, Hai Ninh has exceeded quotas in every recruiting phase and during every year. During 1984 alone, Hai Ninh exceeded the quota by 30 percent and was the village attaining the highest mobilization percentage and exceeding the quota by the greatest margin in the district.

Even so, Hai Ninh still has many difficulties in production and the fields are still threatened by acidity and salinity. However, due to efforts in intensive cultivation, rice yields here have unceasingly risen, the living standards of the people have been improved, and contributions to the state have steadily increased. The annual fixed grain obligation of the village is 595 tons and Hai Ninh meets and exceeds that figure every year. During 1984, Hai Ninh contributed 840 tons, exceeding the obligated level by 245 tons. During the recent tenth-month crop, 395 tons were collected and Hai Ninh was one of the villages in the district with the highest collection total. Also during 1984, Hai Ninh sold the state 63 tons of pork, exceeding the obligated level by 22 tons.

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CSO: 4209/378

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

STORE PROMOTING EXPORT GOODS--The federated Quang Nam-Da Nang Export Co has just opened its doors to sell and display export products on Le Loi St, which is in downtown Da Nang. While selling to trade for foreign exchange, the store also introduces to the various districts in the province and to neighboring provinces the exportable products of the company. The store also has space for foreign businesses to come and display their products, introduce their sample commodities, especially those commodities that are primary materials for processing. Though established only a short time ago, the store has received many customers from both inside and outside the country, and has gathered tens of thousands of dollars. Many businesses abroad have cabled to ask for permission to bring in commodities to display at the store. [Text] [Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 2 May 85 p 2] 1751

CSO: 4209/427

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

APOLOGIST DEFENDS VIETNAM AGAINST WESTERN CHARGES

Hanoi TRIET HOC in Vietnamese No 85, Mar 85 pp 114-132

[Article by Phong Hien: "On Some Distortions of the Line and Practice of Socialist Construction in Vietnam"]

[Text] 1. Vietnam Today and Its Ideological Enemies

Developing Vietnam, a country that measures 329,566 square kilometers and has a population of 57 million (1983), into a socialist country that has a modern industrial-agricultural economy, advanced science and technology, a solid, strong national defense system and a prosperous and happy life is the goal of Vietnam's revolution in the new stage. This goal came into being with the birth of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (1976) following the victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors (1975).

Vietnam's revolution has entered the stage of "building socialism, which can only be successfully achieved when it strictly complies with universal laws and, at the same time, fully reflects the economic, social and historical conditions of the nation." (1) This is a principle in the nature of methodology of the Communist Party of Vietnam. This principle has helped Vietnam's revolution to avoid two incorrect tendencies. The first is the tendency to place sole emphasis upon the special in a way that divorces it from, even sets it against the universal which, in turn, easily leads to a long slide in the direction of "nationalist communism." The second is the tendency to place sole emphasis upon the universal which, in turn, easily leads to so called dogmatism.

This principle of methodology also makes it necessary for the Vietnamese communist, in addition to respecting the dialectical relationship that exists between the universal and the special, to give particular attention to the dialectical relationships between the nation and the times, between national traditions and current conditions. At the 4th Congress (1976), it helped our party to set the general line on our country's revolution: "Firmly maintaining the dictatorship of the proletariat; upholding the right of collective ownership of the working people; simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions, the production relations revolution, the scientific-technological revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution, the key one being the scientific-technological revolution; building the new system,

the new economy and the new culture, molding the new, socialist man..." This line was further concretized at the 5th Congress (1982).

Facts have proven that it has not been easy to set the line on socialist construction in Vietnam. It has entailed an entire process, a process of researching, testing, correcting, etc. It has been a process of combating conservatism and inertia as well as combating subjectivism and determinism. It has also been the process of combating distortions of the line and practice of socialist construction in Vietnam.

In fact, Vietnam continues to be the focal point of ambitions on the part of many imperialist and international reactionary powers to bring about counter-revolutionary change. The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, acting in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists, are also waging a wide-ranging war of sabotage against Vietnam. Ideological sabotage is considered by them to be the form of counter-attack of foremost importance in this war of sabotage.

These acts of ideological sabotage are being carried out on two fronts. Outside the country, the enemy has been trying to put together an alliance of all sorts of enemies of Vietnam, from anti-communists to reactionary emigres. Within the country, they have been trying to link up with and provoke opposition elements, dissatisfied, degenerate and deviant elements with the aim of eroding confidence in the system, undermining the nation's solidarity and, in this way, create ideological confusion and social unrest.

The enemy cannot achieve these objectives simply by utilizing the services of professional ghostwriters who specialize in psychological warfare or merely by employing the tactics for which they have such a natural talent, such as fabrications, false accusations, slander, malicious rumors, etc. Through a number of well known journalists and theoreticians, through a number of intellectuals at the so called "Center for Vietnamese Studies" and through a number of international organizations that they monopolize, the enemy has also mounted an attack on the line and practice of socialist construction in our country.

The authors of these arguments can be divided into the following several types:

The first type consists of a number of persons who participated in the wars of aggression against Vietnam, persons who still nurture a feeling of nostalgia for the period when Vietnam was still a colony or a feeling of bitterness over the permanent loss of a familiar political system (the neo-colonialist system), of a familiar city (Saigon), within a new society in which they are no longer the boss. These persons welcome the opportunity to punish--even if only in the field of public opinion--their enemies of yesterday who taught them lessons they deserved to be taught. These persons, in addition to viewing China as a very promising market, as a pro-West, anti-Soviet force and a counter-model of socialism, think that the more they oppose Hanoi, the more they win the support of China and the better they serve China's interests.

The second type consists of persons who supported Vietnam in the resistance against the United States but did so on the basis of a Western bourgeois

stand. They never did support Vietnam advancing to socialism and establishing a strategic alliance with the Soviet Union. They also do not see in Vietnam following its victory any expression of the hopes and desires that they had pinned on that victory. In some of these persons, in addition to anger, we also see the attitude of someone who has assumed the right to advise, reproach and give guidance to a country and a revolutionary party that they once supported.

The third type consists of persons who profess to be in sympathy with Vietnam. However, they view Vietnam from the perspective of bourgeois objectivity. They reject the image of Vietnam as a "dictatorial and bellicose" country, considering this to be nothing more than a myth. However, they also seek to erase the image of our country as heroic Vietnam. They want to return to a "true" image of Vietnam, a Vietnam that has both dark and bright sides but which, as someone has written, "is open to dialogue and to other cultures and other options." (2)

The regrettable thing here is that their class stand causes them to view a number of phenomena regarding Vietnam incorrectly. Many of their arguments do not serve the interests of Vietnam in an objective manner.

The fourth type consists of a number of persons who profess to be "friends of Vietnam," who "want Vietnam to be socialist." However, they have expressed despair in the face of Vietnam's temporary difficulties. Basing their stand on some abstract model of socialism, they have sternly criticized many aspects of Vietnam's real socialism. Many of the attacks by these persons who profess to have feelings of "good will" toward Vietnam are no less vicious than the attacks launched by the enemy.

Imperialism and the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists have exploited all of these arguments, irrespective of the stands and attitudes of their authors, and have remolded and reinforced these arguments, fashioning them into an anti-Vietnam course of rhetoric.

2. The Distortions of the General Line on Socialist Construction in Vietnam

Above everything else, the enemy's distortions focus on the line on socialist construction in Vietnam.

One person, although he professes sympathy with Vietnam's revolution, still views the line on building the socialist system here from the familiar perspective of a number of anti-Soviet persons in the West. He writes: "To be sure, communism in Vietnam, like communism elsewhere, has searched for its own unique path and does reflect certain unique aspects in some areas. However, I maintain that these unique aspects are more a matter of form than substance, more a matter of tactics and flexibility in actions than a matter of strategy, concept and method. Faithful imitation of the Soviet model, including its shortcomings and its striking rigors, is the main feature." (3)

Some persons assert that when the general laws of socialist construction are applied, even if applied to Vietnam, one still sees the immutable essence of the universal behind that which gives expression to special national

characteristics. According to them, Vietnam "should not identify itself with the antagonistic and intertwined logics of either imperialism or real socialism...but must choose another option. This option could be a totally new brand of socialism with its own prospects as well as its own realities and objectives."(4)

In summary, whether they are anti-socialist and anti-Vietnam or profess "sympathy" with Vietnam, the authors of the arguments presented above, although they approach the subject from different standpoints, are similar in several respects. They are:

- 1) They renounce the socialist system in Vietnam.
- 2) Whether by placing sole emphasis upon the universal or sole emphasis upon the special, they seek to draw Vietnam from the orb of the socialist system.
- 3) In an objective way, sometimes inadvertently, they have supported the calls for the overthrow of our system by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, the immediate and dangerous enemy of Vietnam, through the slogan: "There must be a revolution in Vietnam."

Distorting the line on socialist construction in Vietnam has, since the very day this line was established, gone hand in hand with distorting the cause of reunifying the country, which was achieved during the very same year, in order to advance the entire country toward socialism in accordance with this line.

The demand to reunify and advance the entire country to socialism was a fundamental and long-standing demand of the people of Vietnam, was one of the psychological forces inspiring the people of the South to arise and resist imperialism and colonialism for three long decades. Now, when the conditions for meeting this demand exist, those who once partitioned the country of Vietnam are making every effort to distort this sacred cause. They have revived the real antagonisms between the two systems, the neo-colonialism that was imposed upon the people of the South and the socialist system that has been built in the North, and present the reunification of the country as a forced marriage of the two zones, of two organically antagonistic worlds, not the temporarily partitioned regions of a reunified country. Just like before, when they falsely accused the North of committing "aggression" against the South, that is, of committing aggression within its own country, they now present the reunification of the country as a "northernization of the South," which, also according to them, has therefore caused many "strong disagreements."

Actually, the above mentioned false accusations made by our enemies against Vietnam are something that can be understood. However, these false accusations are coupled with a dangerous intent. Unable to partition the country, they have sought ways to divide the loyalties of the people. To achieve this, they have launched an entire campaign called the "restore the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam" campaign. They have intentionally portrayed some of the members of that government--loyal and staunch cadres of the party--as wanting to establish in the South a kind of "socialism with a human face"(5), not real socialism as

manifested in the North, as wanting to pursue a foreign policy "in which matters pertaining to the Third World predominate over the affiliations demanded by proletarian internationalism."(6)

Now, the people of Vietnam, of the North as well as the South, united and in agreement, have won victory over two wars of aggression and are joining in effort and spirit to develop the Vietnamese fatherland into a prosperous and strong socialist country. This fact of itself shows the error of the hasty and cursory observations and the distortions mentioned above.

3. Attacks on the Proletarian Dictatorship in Vietnam

The proletarian dictatorship is the central issue of socialism. In view of its role as the tool used to protect and solidify the system, to organize and build the new life, it is also at the center of all sorts of distortions.

Some persons, who casually assert that democracy and freedom are found only in the Western countries and that all socialist countries are dictatorial, demand that the concept of the proletarian dictatorship be rejected in order to seek a "democratic socialism" that has, in reality, never existed. According to them, Vietnam was heroic but once it embarked on socialism, it could not avoid falling into a kind of "barracks" socialism, one synonymous with socialism in general.

One person(7) describes the proletarian dictatorship in Vietnam as a carbon copy of the Soviet model. In reality, it has never been an immutable, hermetic, abstract model divorced from both time and space. It is a specific historical relationship that changes as the specific historical situation changes, as the specific situation of each country changes. Of course, it is the dictatorship by a class just like every other dictatorship is a dictatorship by a class. The establishment of the proletarian dictatorship's right to rule society comes about by different forms, forms that reflect the characteristic development of the socialist revolution together with the historical and national characteristics of each country. The essence of its power and the methods by which this power is exercised also change in accordance with the specific situation. Therefore, the proletarian dictatorship state of Vietnam, its essence being as described above, cannot be merely a "democratic facade" adorning socialist construction in Vietnam.

Bourgeois authors do not describe the proletarian dictatorship in terms of its basic and long-range functions of building the new system, building the new economy, molding the new man and so forth, rather, they separate the dictatorship and democracy in a metaphysical manner. Their emphasis is only upon one of its aspects, namely, dictatorship. They describe this dictatorship not in a manner that conforms with the theory and practice of real socialism, that is, as a dictatorship by and for the people, as the dictatorship of the majority over the exploiting and hostile minority, rather, they distort it to mean being dictatorial, "even tyrannical" toward the people. To them, the secondary becomes the primary, the temporary becomes the permanent, that which is not the essence becomes the essence. Some anti-communist extremists have defined the proletarian dictatorship as the dictatorship over the proletariat, as the centralization of power within the

hands of a few for the purpose of achieving dictatorship over the entire party, over the whole working class and all the people.(8)

These anti-communist arguments have been amplified and made the theme of a vicious anti-Vietnam campaign. The arguments distorting the proletarian dictatorship have become the theoretical base of false accusations against the political system in Vietnam. All of this is designed to provoke opposition against the new administration under the slogan: "Let's liberate ourselves from liberation."

We all know that part of the scheme to subvert the socialist systems is the constant provocation by the imperialists of the so called process of "democratization" in these countries. In Vietnam, too, persons opposed to the proletarian dictatorship view it as the opposite of democracy and explain it in an abstract, orthodox manner.

According to them, it is either an eternal, absolute ideal that can be applied to reality everywhere regardless of time and class or it is the democratic freedoms of man. This is a kind of democracy that is defined only from the legal viewpoint and understood as being subjugation by the ascending bourgeoisie. One person also explains democracy as political pluralism and the awareness of democracy in "the building, vis-a-vis the state, of a society of politically independent citizens structured in the form of innumerable organizations. In order words, it is the sharing of the political between the state and the amalgam of social classes."(9)

Having advanced such a definition, the author acknowledges that in the "peasant universe" of traditional Vietnam, Confucius, who taught us to revere the feudal order and stand in fearful respect of rulers, was an inertial force that impeded and paralyzed every democratic process. In actuality, however, due to the impact of the Asian mode of production and its own tradition of resisting aggression, Vietnam still possessed something of a democratic spirit. It was not the bourgeois concept of freedom and democracy, but it did cause the "laws of the king" to sometimes yield to the "customs of the village" and "when the enemy was at their door, even the women fought." Also according to the author, the subsequent rule by colonialism, although it helped to spread the bourgeois concept of freedom and democracy, in reality suppressed all political reforms and every democratic freedom. In fact, it was as soon as our people learned, through imperialist capitalism, about the concepts of freedom and democracy that we lost every democratic freedom in practice.

The author also acknowledges that the national and socialist revolutions in Vietnam opened the way for this democracy. However, he also incorrectly asserts that once the revolution won victory, the proletarian dictatorship state expanded its political work of a coercive nature into all sectors and circles. And, in the name of some so called "democratic and self-governing socialism," he suggests the need to liberate this "citizen society" and make it independent of the state by democratizing management and establishing collectives of producers who join together of their own free accord. Only in this way, according to the author, can there be democracy in Vietnam.

Actually, the essence of our socialist democracy lies on a higher plane. It must not only be an ideal, but also a specific practical task, the task of constantly expanding the routine, daily participation of the masses in the management work of the state, of agencies, enterprises and localities with the aim of strengthening their role as the conscious collective masters and the role of the people's administrations on the various levels as the basic form of the proletarian state. It must be not just an objective, but the objective of everyday revolutionary actions, through which an increasingly high level, an increasingly perfect degree of democracy is achieved. To combine the strength of the community with the strength of the individual, socialist democracy is placed within a mechanism--"the party leads, the people exercise ownership and the state manages"--in order to create the combined strength of the proletarian dictatorship. The party sets lines and policies that reflect the objective laws of society and the interests and aspirations of the people and performs organizational and agitational work among the masses in order to draw the people into revolutionary actions. The people themselves build and manage every aspect of life with the aim of satisfying their material and cultural needs. The state concretizes the lines and policies of the party in the form of systems, regulations and laws in order to guide and organize the revolutionary actions of the masses. Efforts such as the election of the people's councils on the various levels, the establishment of people's control sections, the lowering of the average age of the persons who make up the apparatus of the party and state, the expulsion of elements who lose their good qualities, the holding of manual worker and civil servant conferences, surveying the opinions of the masses when accepting new members into the party and so forth are the measures by which these tasks are performed. Of course, on the one hand, the issue is not simply one of concept, democracy must also be codified. On the other hand, it must also be realized that, due to the circumstances of war, the fact that it does not possess a democratic tradition as strong as that of the countries that experienced the era of "enlightenment" and the bourgeois democratic revolution and a number of other reasons, Vietnam must still make many efforts to expand democracy. However, it can still be stated that during the past 30 years of revolution, we have taken a long stride forward in bringing the poor and disgraced laborers of past years to the position of masters of the new society. They are not only the masters of their enterprises and fields but, generally speaking, are also the masters of culture and art, which used to be considered the private realm of a privileged minority.

4. Exaggerating the Bureaucracy in Vietnam

Those who distort the reality of socialist construction in Vietnam do not stop here. According to them, that which impedes the process of expanding democracy, that which is the source of the management of production in whatever way is seen fit, by force of will, not by regulations, is the source of the management of society in a dictatorial manner with no regard for regulations and laws is the fact that a number of bureaucrats "are present on all levels of the state apparatus."(10)

What they are referring to here is the bureaucratic system, not bureaucratic phenomena, such as always doing one's work from one's desk, being far removed from the masses and the slowness with which a certain component of the

administration takes action, as if wanting to affirm its bureaucratic ways. Of course, the manifestations of bureaucracy in Vietnam differ in many ways from other countries; however, the main routes of this bureaucracy, according to them, lie in "the monopolization by a solitary party, solitary in thinking and leadership." (11) Here, according to them, backwardness has combined with the remaining vestiges of officialdom.

Actually, officialdom, the feudal officials, were completely toppled by us. Today, the social base does not exist for them to again become what they once were. On the other hand, our party has been analyzing and criticizing bureaucracy since 1963, if not earlier, probably decades earlier. However, the analysis made by the party differs from the above mentioned assertions made by them, so, they have simply characterized this analysis as "bureaucracy shooting at itself with heavy artillery language."

We have no readily available mirror in which to take a look at ourselves. We analyze bureaucracy as an historical and social phenomenon, one that stems from the realities of Vietnam. And, it is our contention that bureaucracy is the product of the exploiting classes, therefore, it is primarily nothing more than a remnant of the old society that exists within the socialist system but which is capable of causing very much harm if determined steps are not taken to stop it. Of course, the bureaucrat in Vietnam is unlike the bureaucrat of a number of socialist countries that have a different tradition and level of development than Vietnam. The bureaucrat has been described as a person who fears his superiors (and consequently flatters them and submits to them inaccurate reports); is afraid that his subordinates are better than he; is afraid of innovation and change, of everything that is new, especially that which is not defined within circulars and directives of the state; is afraid that other persons, especially subordinates, do not respect him and therefore adopts an arrogant attitude; is afraid of making a mistake and therefore does not do anything, particularly anything that goes against what his superiors think; and, lastly, is afraid of criticism. (12) The tragedy here, and what makes bureaucracy so difficult to discover and rectify, is that the person who is a bureaucrat still thinks of himself as a revolutionary and acts in the name of a revolutionary. (13) However, this image has nothing in common with the image of a "new class" that has assumed unto itself all the benefits accruing from the revolution and stands in opposition to a people that have been betrayed and, once again, enslaved. With regard to the traits that characterize them, bureaucrats, as can be widely seen everywhere on a daily basis in Vietnam, are persons who adhere to principle, feel sympathy for others, are paternalistic and cautious and might be afflicted with the maladies of irresponsibility, laziness, arrogance, authoritarianism, corruption, abuse of public property, conspiring with others, etc.

These phenomena exist because Vietnam has had to establish a central government and a complete administrative apparatus staffed by a stratum of officials who are fully capable of managing all the exceedingly complex fields of social life in the space of only a few decades, something which required centuries of building and adjustments for the advanced capitalist countries to achieve. On the other hand, these centuries of living under the feudalists and colonialists with their dictatorial style of rule, the long war, the system of administrative management and subsidization, the rationing required

by the scarcity of goods and so forth also created a management style of convenience, red tape, etc.

We are firmly confident that socialism will eradicate bureaucracy. The most effective ways to do this continue to be raising the cultural standard, improving the specialized skills and raising the level of political awareness of cadres and the people; improving the methods of managing the economy and society; strengthening the relationship between the party and state and the masses, etc. These are the objective, indispensable conditions that must exist before bureaucracy can be thoroughly eradicated.

5. Renouncing Real Socialism in Vietnam

From the realm of theory, the authors of the distortions presented above shift their focus to everyday life and, from this perspective, exaggerate the difficulties being faced in order to renounce real socialism as the ideal of the development of society and man. This is a characteristic of modern day anti-communism, of which opposing Vietnam is a concrete expression.

We have begun to build socialism on the basis of small-scale production, rudimentary technology, low productivity and a pre-industrial psychology. In particular, the so called small scale production in Vietnam is so small that 20 years of socialist construction in the North and 8 years of construction on a nationwide basis plus the transformation of the industrial plants left behind by colonialism, both old and new, still have not fundamentally changed it. And, under these conditions, Vietnam has had to heal the wounds of the 30 year war and fight against the war of aggression waged by the Chinese expansionists. The tremendous effort made by our people has resulted in a number of significant achievements; at the same time, a number of shortcomings and mistakes have been unavoidable.

Our ideological enemies do not want to see the revolutionary determination of our people. They intentionally seize upon shortcomings and exaggerate the negative phenomena in society and the difficulties being faced in life to conjure up an image of a Vietnam that is "exhausted." And they seek to hold the new system responsible for the present low standard of living and difficulties of the people. In more general terms, they talk about "the crisis of socialism in Vietnam."

On the basis of these sinister observations, one person wants to "raise again the question"(14) of the current political system in our country. Some intellectuals in the West have appealed to Vietnam to "disassociate" itself from, that is, to become "independent" of the Soviet Union and rely upon the countries within the region for its economic development. In essence, they want to draw Vietnam into the orb of imperialist capitalism. Meanwhile, China, on the battlefield as well as at the negotiating table, has constantly demanded that Vietnam "must change its policy"(15), that is, has constantly been trying to force Vietnam to reject the Soviet Union and the system of socialist countries for dependency upon China, give up Marxism and scientific socialism for the Maoism of Mao and the post-Mao period.

However, even among these many voices speaking out with many different motives on Vietnam, there are observations to be heard that are more objective: "Vietnam's economic situation has worsened but its political and social base remains solid. Compared to many other Third World countries, Vietnam appears stable."(16)

FOOTNOTES

1. Le Duan: "Duoi ngon co cua Dang, cua dat nuoc, tien len ngang tam thoi dai"[Advancing to the Level of the Times Under the Banner of the Party, of the Country], NHAN DAN Newspaper, Hanoi, 5 June 1980.
2. Claude Palazzoli: "Vietnam Between Two Myths," Ed Economica, Paris, 1981, p 7.
3. Ibid., p 133.
4. "La bureaucratie au Viet Nam," Ed L'harmattan, Paris, 1983, p 10 (Bureaucracy in Vietnam).
5. Claude Palazzoli: "Vietnam Between Two Myths," p 98.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Raymond Aron: "Plaidoyer pour l'Europe decadente," Edition Robert Laffont, Paris, 1977, p 54 and 368 (In Defense of Decadent Europe).
9. Daniel Hemery: "La bureaucratie comme processus historique in La bureaueratie au Vietnam," Ed L'harmattan, Paris, 1983, p 14.
10. Claude Palazzoli: "Vietnam Between Twy Myths," p 127.
11. Ibid.
12. Nguyen Duc Uy: "Ve tam ly cua nhung nguoi quan lieu"[The Psychology of Bureaucrats], Nhan Dan Publishing House, 6 January 1977.
13. Ibid.
14. Claude Palazzoli: "Vietnam Between Two Myths," p 150.
15. Francois Nivolon, Le Figaro, Paris, 10 February 1979.
16. Mai Thu Van: "Vietnam, un peuple, dervois," Pierra Horay Editeur, Paris, 1983, p 315 (Vietnam, One People, Various Voices).

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DIRECTION, TASKS FOR VFF IN 1985

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 3 Apr 85 p 7

[Article: "Direction and Tasks for the Vietnamese Fatherland Front in 1985"]

[Text] For 3 days, 21, 22 and 23 February, the VFF Central Committee met in its third plenum (second session) in Ho Chi Minh City. The plenum agreed to set forth the direction and tasks for the VFF in 1985 as follows:

1. To raise political and ideological work so as to make every stratum of the population master the resolutions of the sixth and seventh (fifth session) plenums of the VCP Central Executive Committee and subsequent resolutions of the same, the same as the resolutions emanating from the eighth meeting of the seventh National Assembly session regarding the tasks of economic and social development in 1985 and regarding the inculcation of socialist patriotism, of a revolutionary tradition and of the great significance of our glorious historical anniversaries in 1985.

2. To strongly mobilize the people for the competition movement in productive labor, in the practice of economy, in the struggle to fulfill the state plan for 1985, in stabilizing and improving by one step the people's living standard.

To continue to boost socialist reform in the southern provinces and complete the socialist production relations in the provinces of the north both in regard to agriculture and industry and commerce.

To continue to bolster the mobilization movement to get the people to buy government bonds for the construction of the fatherland and to put money in savings.

To continue to participate in the movement for implementation of population and family planning.

To continue to mobilize our compatriots abroad to promote their patriotism and actively contribute to the construction and defense of the fatherland.

3. To consolidate national defense, to maintain political security, to fight against the multifaceted sabotage war of the enemy, to keep constant

vigilance, and to be ready to defeat the landgrabbing war activities of the Beijing reactionary authorities aimed at the northern border of our country.

To expand the people's movement to support the northern border and the fighters who are carrying out internationalist duty in response to essential national defense requirements.

4. To strive to consolidate our regime by implementing well the various people's councils election at the provincial and municipal level and at the special zones directly under central control, by strengthening the socialist legal system, and by fighting against negativism in the economic and social life of the people; to disseminate knowledge of the penal code when it gets passed by the National Assembly.

5. To implement the movement for the new life in accordance with Directive No 51 of the party Central Committee Secretariat, and in particular stress the building of a civilized and healthy way of life. To struggle to eliminate bad customs, superstitions, social ills, reactionary and decadent culture, and the remnants of feudalism, old and neocolonialist bad habits. To expand the movement for building "life insurance funds" among the senior citizens in order both to build the new lifestyle and to implement economies in accordance with policies.

6. To activate the all-people's struggle movement for protecting world peace, fighting against the arms race, against the militarization of space and the nuclear annihilation war plots of the Reagan administration; to welcome and fully support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other brotherly socialist countries.

7. To consolidate our organization and perfect our machinery, especially at the grassroot level in close combination with the district level, to reform the operating style of VFF committees at various echelons by multiplying the progressive models and expanding the competition movement within the VFF at all echelons, by providing services to our cadres in both political and professional matters, to boost the activities of the VFF at the grassroot level, to actively participate in taking care of the social life organization at population centers, and to build the activity funds of the VFF.

The third conference of the VFF appeals to compatriots and fighters in the whole country and to Vietnamese residents abroad to ceaselessly strengthen their solidarity, to promote our patriotic tradition, revolutionary heroism and the spirit of socialist mastership, to overcome difficulties and strive to build socialism successfully and to firmly protect our beloved Vietnamese fatherland, to strengthen our fighting solidarity and special friendship with the Lao and the Cambodian peoples, to strengthen our solidarity, our friendship and our all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, to expand our solidarity with the people of the world for the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CONFERENCE EXPLORES WARD LEVEL PARTY CONSTRUCTION

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 13 Apr 85 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "National Conference To Discuss Methods of Building Strong Ward Party Organizations"]

[Text] In Ho Chi Minh City, the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee recently held a national conference to discuss methods of raising the combat strength of ward party organizations and building strong ward, precinct, city and municipality party organizations.

Chairing the conference was Nguyen Duc Tam, Member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the Party Central Committee and Chief of the Organization Department of the Party Central Committee.

Attending were Doan Duy Thanh, Member of the Party Central Committee and Secretary of the Haiphong Municipal Party Committee; Phan Minh Tanh, Member of the Party Central Committee and Vice Chairman of the Ho Chi Minh Municipal Party Committee; Tran Tan, Alternate Member of the Party Central Committee and Vice Chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee; and Vu Trong Kien, Chief of the Government Organization Department; along with many chiefs and deputy chiefs of provincial, municipal, and special zone organization departments, party secretaries of precincts, cities and municipalities, chiefs of district organization departments throughout the country, representatives of government organization departments from 17 provinces and cities, and representatives from 44 advanced wards throughout the country, ministries, departments, and central organizations concerned with ward work.

At the conference, Nguyen Duc Tam presented the draft of a directive from the Party Secretariat "On increasing the responsibility and raising the combat strength of ward primary level party organizations and building strong district, city and ward party organizations" and introduced the draft of a decision on the work regulations of the ward party organization and party chapter for discussion and the contribution of additional opinions by the representatives.

During the past, implementing the resolution of the Fifth National Party Congress and the new Constitution, many municipal and provincial party committees have made efforts in building the wards and perfecting the precinct, city and municipality echelons.

Good precincts and wards have appeared in a number of cities, representing the aspects of small industry and handicraft production transformation and development, control of distribution and circulation, care and concern for the lives of the people, maintenance of political security and social order and safety, organization of a cultural life, athletics, etc. The ranks of cadres, party members, party and administrative organizations and mass units in many wards, precincts and cities have swiftly matured. Nevertheless, the results of ward construction and the strengthening of primary level party units in the inner city are not yet high nor uniform. Ward construction is a new problem and the importance of the ward level, especially in the economic aspect, has not yet been clearly defined and unified. Many specific problems in management responsibility have not yet been stipulated consistent with the urban management requirements in the current situation of our country.

After clearly stating the requirements and objectives of the ward construction and urban management tasks, Nguyen Duc Tam especially emphasized the position and role of the ward echelon during the new period. The ward is the location best developing the collective ownership rights of the laboring people, achieving the three revolutions, caring for the lives of the people and maintaining political security and social order and safety with the purpose of building the new socialist man.

During 5 days of work, the representatives heard reports from the three municipalities of Ho Chi Minh, Hanoi and Haiphong, speeches from the Chief of the Government Organization Department, and 16 reports from wards, precincts, cities and municipalities throughout the country on various aspects of social economic management, party, organization and cadre construction, order and security, organization of a cultural life, and establishment of the revolutionary movement in the local area. The conference reserved time to discuss the two drafts of the proposed Party Secretariat directive and decision with higher echelons substantiating a number of essential aspects. At the same time, opinions were exchanged and experience gained through lessons learned in the actual operations of localities throughout the country.

In summarization, Nguyen Duc Tam affirmed that the greatest result attained by the conference was the high level of agreement of the representatives that the position, function and mission of the ward level is that of a primary level government echelon with total leadership functions: political, economic, cultural, educational, public health, athletics, political security, and social order and safety. He mentioned the valuable lessons and total management experience of a number of wards, and praised the unanimous solidarity of the conference and the spirit of strict work, exchange of opinions and mutual study between the representatives and local areas.

After pointing out the jobs that must be done, he especially emphasized, "The Party Central Committee and Government are extremely concerned about the primary level and resolving the difficulties and entanglements at the primary level. The ward is also a type of primary level. Because the primary level is of decisive significance to achievement of position and policy, all sectors must also give extreme concern to a common objective of working to enable the ward echelon to truly be a firm support of the dictatorship of the proletariat state in the cities of our country during the present period."

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CHANGES URGED IN BUILDING NEW WAY OF LIFE AMONG YOUTHS

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese May 85 pp 7-10, 22

[Summarized excerpts from conclusions made by Tran Van Phac, CPV Central Committee member and Ministry of Culture first vice minister, at the Conference To Build the New Way of Life Among Youths of Northern Provinces, organized by the HCMCYU Central Committee and Ministry of Culture in April 1985: "Creating New Changes in Movement To Build Socialist New Way of Life Among Youths "]

[Text] I - Some observations about results obtained by the conference.

In the past few days, our conference listened to reports providing the conference with guidelines and many actual reports dealing with various subjects of building the new way of life among youths; many Youth Union secretaries and cultural service directors took part in discussions, enthusiastically offered opinions of good quality, showed unanimity toward the general report and contributed important ideas to this report and to the two conventions dealing with the way of life and the wedding formalities.

About the actual reports, since our conference had time to prepare itself, it was able to find the units that have had their own movement and to invite them to report on their actual experience. All such reports, to different extent, contained many new findings about how to do the work, as well as about realistic results, from which many good lessons of experience could be drawn. Some matters that stand out from them are as follows:

The movement to build the new way of life requires that we persistently carry on steady and meticulous work; after we have built good habits for the young, these habits become a precious asset of life. The general school of Quang Phuc installation (Hai Hung Province) has been successful in this work. On the other hand, to get rid of a bad or old habit or custom from social life and the life of individuals also is a persistent struggle, which must conform with feelings and reason, even in the case of a common bad habit (as in the effort of Interior Ministry Youth Union Installation 682 to urge people to quit smoking).

Any locality that succeeds in using the new leadership mechanism in the movement to build the new way of life will surely obtain good uniform results (as in the case of building wedding formalities on the basis of the new way of life in Tan Yen District, Ha Bac Province).

To build the new way of life requires that we know how to rely on the movement for new-culture families to get steady and in-depth results (as in Hoang Van Thu Subward, Haiphong; Hoang Xuyen Village, Thanh Hoa Province; and many other localities).

The wedding issue today, which is a social and cultural subject that is drawing special attention from localities using models to deal with, is creating many opportunities for studies and creativity based on current legal and regulatory principles and formulas. In fact, all localities anywhere do have some ways to deal with it in conformity with the local characteristics and wishes of the masses, particularly the young masses. In the solution adopted by Tan Yen District, the ceremonial part has been evaluated by localities as good, but the entertaining part has been the subject of differing exchanged opinions; generally speaking, this latter part should be flexibly handled, depending on psychological characteristics and customs and habits of different localities. The solution adopted by Mai Chau District (Ha Son Binh Province) retains many fine features of the customs and habits of the Thai ethnic group; the one adopted by Minh Tam Village, Cao Bang City, is suitable for the sociocultural values of the Tay minority people.

Through the ways localities have handled the matter, although solutions have different aspects, they all reflect an appreciation of the youths' happiness, the joyful feelings and constructive attitude that bear our people's cultural traditions toward building our children's marital happiness. Therefore, to give what is good and fine to wedding is a legitimate need.

The report by the Nam Dinh Textile Combine introduced to the conference a good model about building the way of life of young socialist workers. Production teams under the management of Youth Union organizations serve as production models, as well as sociocultural models; the activities of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union (HCMCYU, or YU) must have realistic and appealing themes for youths and pay attention to broadening and going deeply into the subjects having to do with the new cultural way of life. Some examples: fashion, relations with workers, such way-of-life aspects as professional conscience, new labor behavior of workers, and so on.

The Municipality of Hanoi contributed to the conference three actual reports, which generally reflected the pattern of the way of life in the capital and at the same time showed that the situation here still had many difficulties it must continue to resolve.

Through the actual reports of many localities, we have generally seen that many relationships are being broadened in the cultural life of installations; furthermore, the masses are making demands in connection with the work of building the new way of life and resolving practical problems of cultural quality. For example, the bride's chamber must look neat and pretty; marriage certificates must be attractive; wedding firecrackers must make good noises; tea sets must be like an expensive merchandise; on wedding day the young men and women must be dressed to show beauty, a wholesome beauty, but not a showoff, and so on. Depending on conditions, we must try to rationally satisfy these cultural needs, rather than deal with them in a superficial and spontaneous manner.

This conference has resulted from a positive, responsible and well-organized cooperation between the Ministry of Culture and the HCMCYU Central Committee, which showed both breadth and depth, maintained continuity and permanence for the last few years, went from top to bottom and extended itself to the district level and in many localities down to villages and subwards. The ways the cooperation was achieved were also renewed and broadened: they cooperated with each other not only in the overall leadership work but also in scientific research and in resolving practical problems having to do with the youths' actual way of life, for the purpose of resolving not only such problems but also the building of the youths' cultural life.

However, this task is not an easy one. On the road lying ahead there still are many difficulties. This conference is a force that helps us to create a new change in our building the socialist new way of life among youths and in the whole society.

II - Determining again some basic matters in the movement to build the new way of life in general and the movement for new way of life among youths.

As you all know, our people are carrying on simultaneously three revolutions in the struggle between the two roads, which is taking place in a fierce and complex manner in our country. In this struggle, the central task of the ideological and cultural revolution in the entire transitional period has been determined by the party as the task of building the new culture, the new man.

Therefore, in the process of studying the economic, cultural and social strategies, many researchers have called the sociocultural strategy the human strategy.

That is true, exactly as these famous words of President Ho were true: in order to build socialism, there must be first socialist men. And the new socialist men cannot live in accordance with the old way of life, but rather in accordance with the socialist new way of life.

Consequently, to build the new man and to build the new way of life are closely linked together and cannot be separable. And this is a total revolution and a bitter, hard and complex struggle aimed at changing the entire cultural and spiritual life of the people; and we must develop a combined strength of society as a whole if we want to be capable of scoring total victory on this front.

On the basis of this understanding, the Ministry of Culture and HCMCYU Central Committee jointly launched a movement to build the new way of life among youths, who will serve as an assault force, and have been propagating the results of this movement in society as a whole.

This joint-action policy was adopted in the wake of the 4th Plenum of the CPV Central Committee in 1983 (about ideological and organizational work). Its resolution emphasized the task of building the new way of life among youths.

In the preparatory stage, we were lucky to get central leadership through two important documents -- Resolution 159 of the Council of Ministers and Directive 51 of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat.

In this conference, Hoang Tung has expressed profound ideas to highlight the spirit of Resolution 159 and Directive 51 and to set a direction for our work.

He strongly advocates the policy of the Ministry of Culture and HCMCYU Central Committee considering building the new way of life among youths as a key activity, the youths as an assault force and the results from the movement among them as the things that should be extended to the entire society.

But the work is not solely done for youths as all cadres and party members must actively take part in this movement and set good examples about the way of life.

As we build the new way of life among youths, the most important thing is to build the scientific world outlook and the revolutionary outlook on life and to link them with teaching traditions to the young. Traditions are the fine values that have been created with sweat and blood through many generations (for instance, the spirit of fighting staunchly and undauntedly against aggression is a fine tradition of the Vietnamese people). They also are the cultural character of the nation.

We must build the new way of life in various environments -- in places of production, families, residential areas in villages, subwards and collective quarters and public places. Concentrate your efforts on doing the job well in large cities, mostly the capital city of Hanoi.

III - Preliminary findings at the conference to help to continue stepping up the movement to build the new way of life among youths.

a. Through the actual reports and through heated and serious discussions, our conference has found that a fortunate thing was that all localities have been aware of the problem and have made many efforts to achieve the task. The movement to build the new way of life is an important task, both urgent and long lasting, of the ideological and cultural revolution and also a major part of the efforts to build the people's cultural life at the basic level; since it is not an easy task, we should not carry it out too hurriedly, but instead we must resolutely and patiently bring the movement into the everyday life and make the masses accept it.

Make everybody fully understand the party's ideological views. Let us not wait for economic development and improvement of the material living before building the new way of life. Many capitalist countries like the United States have a high standard of living, but the way of life there becomes more decadent everyday. In reality, in our society today there are good models that have appeared, such as the typical ones that have been reported at this conference.

b. To achieve a new leadership mechanism for the movement requires that we make sure these important conditions exist: the party committee echelons assume leadership; there are resolutions about the work in connection with the new way of life; there must be monitoring, control and correction of the execution of the task. The heads of guidance committees for building the new way of life at each level are representatives of the administration and members of the party committee at that level; it is most convenient for deputy chairmen of committees in charge of sociocultural activities to hold this position.

Sectors and mass organizations, while developing their dynamic qualities and being the masters, are to take part in the movement and create a combined strength, with the cultural sector playing a permanent role. However, do not give any open assignment to the front, or the cultural sector, as the youths are the assault force of the movement.

c. Fully understand the leadership formula for the movement. Use education, persuasion and reforming as the principal activity and avoid imposition and coercion. The reason is that imposition and coercion, which do not allow the masses to willingly accept policies, will not last long. However, do not let things float, for our society is not an unoccupied house. Build voluntary work and self-understanding as the principal interest and make the masses clearly see why and for whom we must carry on the movement. We must carry it on for the interests of the young (because of the happiness of young couples), the interests of families (saving money for them) and for social interests (building

new customs and habits; getting rid of wrong feelings about being forced to do things, doing things unwillingly, feeling bad about getting a gift and trying to pay back, or being invited to a dinner and having to serve a dinner to pay back later, and so on).

On the other hand, avoid imposing things and one-way forcing: do not set a fixed date for registration, an odd-numbered day on which people do not like to get married (they do not like such a date rather than try to avoid it out of superstition). We can then let the registration take place on even-numbered days in the middle of a month.

d. The tools for the movement to build the new way of life are to draw up conventions and to create models and formalities.

We should have the understanding that the conventions about the new way of life put together a number of things the masses at the basic level have pledged to carry out together. Whether they are carried out correctly or not still relies on the principal form of public opinion and critical ideas that help them to achieve progress, with the administrative measures occasionally being used. Conventions are not the kind of legal documents, but on the other hand, the spirit and principles proposed in them should not be allowed to go against those of the existing laws. In the socialist life, the "national laws are secondary to village customs" situation cannot be allowed to exist, but conventions still retain their social strength: it derives from the voluntary agreement of the masses toward the moral and spiritual issues that society as a whole faces, their democratic discussions and voluntary acceptance to carry them out, with a mechanism of self-management being created and deeply ingrained in the social life.

The need to have models providing guidance and setting a direction for the way of life today is an urgent one, particularly a model providing guidance for organizing wedding in accordance with the new way of life.

The model for wedding has to resolve two parts. The ceremonial part and the entertaining part. Both parts form a feature of the cultural aspect of wedding in our society today, which highlights the attitude our system has for it, i. e., cherishing the happiness of the newlyweds and at the same time promoting a joyous, simple, wholesome and economical behavior. Wedding should not be too fancy and wasteful and a showoff, but it cannot be neglected and result from carelessness, either. We agree with many delegates who offered the opinion that we should only suggest principles and formulas for localities to use as a basis to materialize and build models suitable for their own characteristics.

Handle the ceremonial part of wedding as follows: to fulfill the registration procedures and to issue marriage certificates is the responsibilities of the

administration. To hand over the wedding certificates must be done in a solemn manner and turned into a ceremony, in which the person delivering them must be a representative of the administration, know very well the marriage law, have a respectful position and be fully prepared in advance to do the right things and to say the right words in the actual performance of his job.

Handle the entertaining part of wedding as follows: give the families and the couple of newlyweds the right to choose how to do it. It can be organized at the YU headquarters or at home. The youth and women's organizations assist the families and couple in organizing the affair, the entertainment and other related work. To have a good dinner at home to celebrate the joyous occasion is a legitimate activity aimed at creating an atmosphere of friendliness and solidarity, but absolutely avoid having lavish banquet where people eat and drink freely and do not "sell a feast."

Some young couples choose to fulfill the ceremonial part, to announce the happy news and not to organize any entertaining at home -- this is something to be encouraged. But gradually add some new customs: the newlyweds place a wreath or burn joss sticks at cemeteries of heroes, plant a keepsake tree, and so on. Later on we should encourage the kind of music for wedding consisting of songs, background music and music without lyrics in order to enrich the educational, cultural and ideological aspects of both the ceremonial and entertaining parts of wedding.

e. Strengthening propaganda in favor of the new way of life and creating a positive social opinion about it.

In the movement to build the new way of life propaganda becomes regular and has the most widespread effects. It is necessary to make continued improvement in regard to broadening its forms and building the topics and ways of reflecting it in order to make it more attractive and effective. Know how to use culture and arts as spiritual weapons to build the way of life, to organize for writers and artists to do creative work, to give worthy prizes to good works and to popularize the latter. Hanoi and a number of other municipalities and provinces have now done it and obtained very good results.

Today, in our daily life, social opinion is a rather complex ideological front. Social opinion is considered a part of social life. Among the sources of public opinion, the opinion that is spread by mouth, rumors and comments in the masses are the greatest source that is the most dynamic but still excessively spontaneous; and as long as we cannot set a direction for this source of public opinion, it remains divided and complex and some parts of it still create poisonous factors that erode the legitimate values we want to nurture and encourage and lend a hand to the depravation of society. In order to turn social opinion into a real unified spiritual force in society that regularly exerts its

positive influence, we must have the social premises that serve as its base. However, the work in the movement to build the new way of life itself must be responsible for setting a direction for and managing the social opinion.

Introduce early a set of standards, models and rules of conduct for various fields of relationships so as to give society an early basis for evaluating personalities and human behavior.

Educate the masses to make them have a sense of social responsibility, not be indifferent to what happens in life, nor adopt a security-seeking and selfish attitude. On the other hand, individuals know how to judge themselves correctly and to act along the direction set for social progress.

Uphold the exemplary quality of cadres, party and YU members; uphold social progress, the strict and just nature of the law and internal discipline, which serve as a spiritual support for progressive opinion.

g. Scientific work in leadership and management of the movement to build the new way of life.

Scientific work must be raised at the right time and for the right degree of importance, remain realistic and become a regular part of the general activities of the guidance committees in charge of the new-way-of-life movement. Not only at the central level but also at the local, municipal and provincial levels there must be various forms of scientific activities in order to resolve problems in connection with leadership at such a level.

h. Using administrative measures when necessary, for the purpose of teaching the concept of respecting and correctly implementing the Constitution and state laws.

This is also a way to ensure the respect for the ownership right of citizens. As we use administrative measures, the reward and punishment must be very strict and just and have educational and reforming value, while efforts must be made to avoid making the masses feel we deliberately pick on them or intentionally make things very hard and strict for them.

i. Continuing close relationships between youths and the cultural sector and broadening the cooperation among different sectors and mass organizations:

- Among the cultural sector, youths and trade union: to develop the movement to build the new way of life among youths.

- Among the cultural sector, youths and women: to develop the movement to develop the new-culture families.

- Among the cultural sector and the front: to build the new way of life in the field of funeral custom.

- Among the cultural sector, youths and educational sector: to build the new way of life in schools.

After this conference the cultural sector and YU at all levels must meet to discuss plans for cooperation in building the people's cultural way of life at the basic level, organizing the execution of such plans and providing guidance for drawing up conventions and formalities at the basic level suitable for different localities. Assume leadership in building models and quickly broadening the effects of models in the common movement.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HA BAC REPORTS RECENT ADVANCES IN YOUTH WORK

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 May 85 p 3

[Article by Pham Dao: "The Motivation of Youth in Ha Bac Province"]

[Text] Many new and gratifying changes are occurring in the Youth Union work and youth movement of Ha Bac Province in the areas of teaching politics and ideology, building a stronger organization and guiding the revolutionary action movement of youths. These changes stem from the efforts focused by the provincial party committee on resolving a number of pressing problems encountered in the work of motivating youths.

On the basis of experience combined with a comprehensive sociological survey of the various categories of youths, a survey that took into consideration their occupation, sex, political leaning, concepts of love, happiness, marriage and the family, aesthetic tastes and spiritual life, the provincial party committee defined five problems of immediate urgency. They are: intensifying the teaching of politics and ideology; strengthening the Youth Union organization; mobilizing the combined forces of the various sectors in order to gain the participation of youths in the different revolutionary action movements; strengthening the corps of Youth Union cadres; and looking after the cultural and spiritual lives of youths.

The survey showed: the majority of youths are concerned with the issues of social life and the situation of the country's revolution, have confidence in the leadership of the party, have a fervent aspiration to become a party member and want to learn and make progress.

The question faced was how to intensify the teaching of politics and ideology to these youths. During the past 6 months, the party organization has focused on guiding the propaganda and training sector, from the provincial to the basic levels, in closely coordinating with the Youth Union and the culture-information sector in holding many short-term classes to provide basic knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and the lines and policies of the party to the corps of Youth Union cadres. Most noticeable has been the increased effort to teach tradition in a manner closely tied to organizing revolutionary activities among youths. The various party committee echelons have invited veteran revolutionary militants, heroes and soldiers born in Ha Bac to help teach revolutionary tradition to youths and have used the historical ruins within the province to support this effort. "Marches in the footsteps of

heroes" have been organized and conducted under practical themes. This effort by the party organization has brought about important changes in the thinking and sentiments of youths. On the other hand, the provincial party committee has attached importance to training youths within the realities of the revolutionary movements to carry out the two strategic tasks of building and defending the fatherland. In recent years, the youths of Ha Bac assembled within the Youth Union organization have made many large contributions on the grain production front. The youths of Hoan Son Village in Tien Son District, who are the leaders in the implementation of the product contract system, have helped to establish reasonable contract quotas and gain the participation of cooperative members in the work of building units specializing in seed production, fertilizer production, crop protection and so forth. The Youth Union organization of Ngoc Thien Village in Tan Yen District has participated in reorganizing production, expanding the trade sector and introducing new breeds of livestock and varieties of crops in production, thereby helping to make the Ngoc Thien Cooperative the leader of Ha Bac's agricultural sector. Recently, the Youth Union members of Ngoc Chau Village undertook the incorporation of hillside tea cultivation within a VAC system [truck farming, pisciculture and livestock production] on depleted soil, thereby establishing a model of how to tap the potentials of youths in the development of the hillside economy in this district.

To put an end to the practice of never going any further than issuing general appeals, the provincial party committee has directed the attention of the various sectors to the need to create the conditions for youths to complete the jobs assigned to them and insure balance among the interests of the state, the collective and the individual laborer. All Youth Union organizations from the district to the basic levels have undertaken and successfully finished many complete projects under contract to support agricultural production. Through these projects, youths have earned additional income and large numbers of youths have been brought together within the Youth Union organization. On the other hand, the Youth Union organization itself has acquired large funds. The youths of Lang Giang, Tan Yen and Tien Son Districts have undertaken dozens of large-scale water conservancy projects on the district level, digging and spreading nearly 200,000 cubic meters of dirt in their construction. After paying these youths appropriate remuneration, these district Youth Union organizations received more than 500,000 dong for deposit in their funds. The Youth Union has organized numerous practical action movements, such as the planned parenthood and family planning movement among youths. More than 300 basic Youth Union organizations have solicited pledges from 21,157 Youth Union members to not start families before the age of 22 and to practice planned parenthood.

Ha Bac views cultural, literary-art and physical culture-sports activities as indispensable spiritual needs of youths. These are also ways to bring youths together, forge and cultivate their talents and help discourage reactionary culture, corrupt practices and superstitions. To carry out this movement, it is necessary to have material-technical bases. Ha Bac has mobilized the various sectors and economic organizations to annually participate in investing in the construction of cultural and physical culture-sports projects under the guideline "the state, the people and youths working together." As part of this effort, basic economic units have created the conditions for

youths to undertake youth projects and jobs in order to establish funds for the construction of cultural facilities for youths. In the 6 months that this effort has been underway, Tan Yen, Viet Yen, Thuan Thanh, Yen The and Lang Giang Districts have repaired or built 191 soccer fields and volley ball courts. The youths in the villages of Tan Yen District have invested more than 3 million dong in the construction of a cultural center-club, which also serves as the wedding hall for youths, and purchased additional musical instruments and sport equipment. The club of the youths of Ngoc Thien Village in Tan Yen District was constructed with an investment of more than 1 million dong, the majority of which was contributed by youths. The cultural, literary-art and physical culture-sport activities of youths have been markedly improved. The recent major holidays were truly youth festivals. We arrived in Tan Yen District just as its youths were commemorating the 95th anniversary of the birth of Uncle Ho. The first annual "in the footsteps of Uncle Ho through song" performance and youth soccer match organized by the district generated a wholesome atmosphere among youths.

The youth movement exists wherever the corps of Youth Union cadres is strong. Ha Bac considers doing more to strengthen and build the corps of Youth Union cadres to be a pressing task, to be an important part of party building. The various party committee echelons have reassessed the corps of Youth Union cadres from the district to the basic levels and assigned training responsibilities: the provincial Youth Union organization trains the Youth Union secretaries on the village level (and equivalent levels) and the district Youth Union organization trains Youth Union chapter secretaries. On the other hand, the provincial party committee has adopted the policy of expanding the use of special detail cadres and para-professional cadres and has assigned the Youth Union the responsibility of selecting and nominating for transfer to Youth Union work competent cadres at basic units and within the culture and education sectors who possess good personal qualities. This decision has opened an avenue by which the rather large age gap between Youth Union cadres and youths, especially on the district and provincial levels, can be closed and have created the conditions for the Youth Union to regularly be augmented by cadres from within the mass movement, thereby correcting the expedient and patchwork approach to cadre transfers. As a result of leadership and education provided directly by the various party committee echelons, a number of dynamic cadres have emerged from within basic units and been assigned to higher positions where they have assumed heavier responsibilities. This has also made the corps of Youth Union cadres more content with their work.

In Ha Bac, the fact that the secretary and the party committee member in charge of civilian proselyting directly control youth work has resulted in this work being performed quite well. One practice that has begun to be put on a regular basis is the secretary routinely receiving reports on youth work and promptly disseminating the new positions and policies of the party to the Youth Union along with discussing measures for organizing their implementation. All party members who are still youths return to their organizations to participate in Youth Union activities. This practice has had the effect of stimulating mass movement.

As a result of correctly defining and taking initial steps to successfully resolve the pressing problems encountered in the work of motivating youths, Ha Bac has brought Youth Union work and the youth movement to a new stage of development in a short amount of time. During the first 4 months of this year, the province strengthened 12 basic Youth Union organizations and 64 Youth Union chapters that were previously weak and deficient and brought 13,676 more youths into Youth Union activities. These results are only initial and are not yet firmly established. The number of youths who have not been drawn into the activities of the Youth Union organization is still quite high. Youth Union work is still not closely tied to the task of changing and improving the management system and abolishing bureaucracy and subsidization.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

YOUTH UNION ACTIVITIES WITHIN AGRICULTURE DESCRIBED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 May 85 p 3

[Article: "Youth News: More Than 22,000 Specialized Agricultural Teams and Units Being Managed by Rural Youths"]

[Text] At present, within the country's agricultural cooperatives and production collectives, there are more than 22,000 specialized teams and units that have been established and strengthened by the Youth Union. More than 45,000 Youth Union members are participating in the management of cooperatives and production collectives. In Minh Hai Province, more than 40 percent of the heads of collectives and production unit cadres are Youth Union members. In 1984, The Youth Union held more than 1,000 agricultural technical training classes for more than 1 million Youth Union members. The movement launched by the Youth Union to accept fields, practice intensive cultivation on them and exceed contract quotas has drawn the participation of more than 50 percent of rural youths, who have exceeded contract quotas on a total of 550,000 hectares, which include more than 200,000 hectares of high yield rice.

The task in Youth Union work within agriculture in 1985 as set by the recent National Conference of Rural Youth Union Cadres held in Minh Hai is to improve the various forms of activity, such as the congresses of young cooperative members, the congresses of young collective members and the congresses of young cadres and manual workers, the implementation of responsibility contracts between the Youth Union and cooperatives and production collectives, the building of inspection units, the building of youth science and technology clubs, etc. The Youth Union has organized advanced agricultural technical training for 50 percent of rural youths, including some 500,000 young technicians, and has expanded and improved the quality of the program of registering to work fields, practice intensive cultivation on them, exceed contract quotas and build high yield fields.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

YOUTH UNION CHANGING FORMS, METHODS OF YOUTH EDUCATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jun 85 pp 3- 4

[Article by Tung Son: "Renewing Forms and Methods of Education To Motivate the Youth"]

[Text] The renewal of forms and methods of educating the youth originates first of all from the requirements for building socialism and protecting the socialist fatherland. When the revolution has changed and the revolutionary period and mission are entirely different than before, the renewal of forms and methods of educating the youth is a critical problem.

To the young generation, the renewal of forms and methods of motivation is an important requirement because, besides assuring that the educational curriculum is expressed, there is also the problem of how to improve education to fit the objectives and to develop the self-education and training of those objectives, including the youth who are extremely dynamic and sensitive to the new, embrace great ambitions, prefer collective activities, and have many requirements in esthetics, friendship, love, etc. Moreover, due to changes in their social environment, the youth of today differ greatly from before. At the present time, worker youths and those in the small industry and handicrafts sector have reached 2 million, including 750,000 technical worker youths. There are more than 11 million farm youths with more than 7 million of them collective farmers. The number of student youths and young scientific and technical cadres is steadily rising. Young scientific and technical cadres account for 62 percent of those with middle-level standards and 41 percent of those with high-level standards, and 9.7 percent are above the college level. Youths account for 80 percent of the army. Our nation has nearly 700,000 ethnic minority youths and more than 700,000 youths who are religious followers.

Thus, the class and social structures of the youth have changed and their standards, capabilities, psychological requirements and thinking are different. In each specific youth objective, due to the geographic environment and work and everyday activity conditions, there are different ways of observation and different requirements. On the other hand, the steadily expanding international interchange of our country in the political, economic and cultural aspects, and the increasingly developing means of mass communications greatly influence the youth. The enemy is waging a multifaceted war of sabotage and aggression and is plotting to attract and win over the youth. All of the problems above not only pose a requirement for the youth union, under the leadership of the party, to define accurate and specific education themes and to closely coordinate with sectors in total education for the youth but also demand renewal and creation of forms and methods of education suitable for each specific youth objective.

After 10 years of total national liberation, the stature, contributions and growth of the youth in the socialist revolution, highlighted by development of their collective ownership role in production labor, protection of the fatherland and maintenance of order and security, have made clear the outstanding young heirs to the heroic traditions of the country and the party. The youth also are capable of connecting socialist large-scale production with modern science and technology.

However, in the initial step of the transitional period and during the process of socialist transformation and construction, a portion of the youths reveal weaknesses and deviations in the aspects of perceiving the difference between ideals and undertakings, labor and exploitation, contributions and privileges, the individual and the collective, ways of life and living standards, and bourgeois liberalism and socialist democracy. Superficial perceptions of the party, the youth union and the system still exist, appearing in part of the underdeveloped and criminal youths.

The shortcomings and weaknesses above of the youth are due to many reasons. However, a specific reason is that because the youth union, mass organizations and sectors are slow in renewing forms and methods of youth education, the educational themes have not been appropriately brought to the youth, causing the educational work to lack a combat and sharp spirit. In the problems of total youth education at the present time, there is one fundamental but difficult problem to the youth, that of political and ideological education, especially the education of the youth in revolutionary ideals, confidence and a way of life. Could it be that the youths of today have no political sense or do not like political activities? A fact worthy of concern is that many primary level union elements organize few daily activities for the youths. A number of union cadres are unwilling to talk about politics and the teaching of ideals. Nevertheless, it may be stated that it is not that the youths do not like politics but that the introduction of politics to them is not sharp, is unsynchronized, and lacks effect. The youths increasingly have high educational standards and good vocational levels but the new socialist man cannot be spontaneously formed if they cannot be educated and trained by the party, first of all political and ideological education--many primary level union elements have risen from sub-standard to good, clearly affirming that, "It is not the union member who is "dry" of the union but the union itself that is "dry" of improvement activities, the activities are uninteresting, and there is no concern or care for the interests of the youth.

Could it be that the youth union has never improved the forms and methods of educating the youth? The union has given attention to improving and renewing the forms and methods of educating the youth but there have been no strong or uniform changes in direction.

Many primary level union elements have good and interesting forms and methods of education such as the march in the footsteps of the heroes, joint young member propaganda examinations, forums, seminars, club activities, theme activities, dialogues and phases of political study. Moreover, many primary level elements also have forms of activity of a high educational nature such as: youth inspection units, red banner units, communist youth work sites, youth

goods stands, youth vehicles, youth machines, high-production fields, experimental fields, pay day festivals, enlistment departure festivals, etc., all with an effect of educating and assembling the youth.

Although none of the forms of activity above have greatly developed, a number of conclusions can be drawn:

1. Reality has proven that renewal of the union's forms and methods of activity is a requirement of the young. This renewal must begin from the primary level union element. Only when the union guides the youths into economic and cultural activities and into combat activities to protect the fatherland on the basis of developing the collective ownership rights of the youth and assuring that the mission travels hand in hand with interests will conditions be created for regularly renewing the forms and methods of youth education. Dynamism in revolutionary action leading to dynamism in educational activities originates from the realistic needs of the youth and of society.
2. Renewal of the forms and methods of youth education does not deny the use of a number of old forms but those forms must be improved to conform with the new themes.
3. The introduction of youths to production labor practice and class struggle is a basis for educating and assembling the young. This form of education is also aimed at raising the awareness of the youth and stimulating them into proper revolutionary actions. The education must be closely connected with the political, economic, cultural and social missions. This form of action organization of the youth must also bear an educational nature and not only achieve economic effectiveness but also educational and organizational effectiveness, that is, have work, people and organization. It is for this very reason that youth education in reality also has a significance of knowing how to design educational requirements in the various forms of assault and regular activity of the youths, and only when the revolutionary action movements are created can in-depth results be attained in the educational work.
4. The youth union's renewal of forms and methods of education must go along with renewal of the forms and methods of education of the party, the state and the mass organizations, creating a propaganda and education network and uniformly coordinating all activity aspects aimed at raising the quality of education, especially political and ideological education.
5. The renewal of forms and methods of youth education must give attention to summarizing and evaluating the quality aspect, turn summarization into theory and action in the organization aspect, and emphasize the effectiveness aspect. Reality has shown that when many forms of education are not summarized, it is difficult to define whether they are new or old forms and whether they must be developed or restricted. Moreover, when many forms are new but organization is poor and no concern is given to effectiveness, the new is no better than the old and it is easy to plunge into formalism, money and property waste, and ostentatiousness with no effectiveness at all. Consequently, if renewal of the forms and methods is considered an important problem, it is impossible not to give attention to summarizing one form after another for prompt and widespread dissemination.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ADOPTION OF STREAMLINED GRAIN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 May 85 p 2

[Investigative report Huu Hanh: "The Loss of Grain--a Problem Arising from the New Management System"]

[Text] Inspections conducted at 36 economic units revealed more than 2,000 cases, some major, some minor, of state grain becoming spoiled or lost in the collection, shipping-receiving, transportation, processing, distribution and use of this product in only 3 years (1981-1983). Specifically, in 1981, 120,000 tons of grain, in paddy equivalent, that is, nearly 3.7 percent of the total quantity of grain procured, were lost. In 1982, 132,000 tons, or 3.8 percent, were lost. In 1983, 155,622 tons, 3.9 percent, were lost. These losses are continuing to occur.

Shipping-Receiving and Transportation--an Area to Which the Management System Has Been Appropriately Adopted

This is the area in which the largest percentage of grain is lost. Of the total quantity of grain lost, 62 percent was lost within shipping-receiving and transportation in 1981, 79 percent in 1982 and more than 72 percent in 1983. If we exclude such factors as impurities and moisture in paddy when it is procured, which are generally 4 to 6 percent higher than allowed, we find that the subjective factors involved in the loss of grain are very deserving of thought. Practically the entire percentage of the grain loss on ship fleets and truck convoys exceeds the stipulated level, especially on long-distance transport lines, where this problem is universal. The procedures for managing grain during transportation are very outmoded (they were established in 1962). A joint ministerial circular permits grain to be received for transportation by ship hold or counted by bag and sealed in a truck with a lead clasp but also permits the quantity of grain being delivered to be calculated on the basis of a ship's water line or, at times, only on the basis of counting a few representative samples. We still lack special purpose equipment, still do not have enough large scales and have even fewer scales for entire train cars and trucks. An error of a few hundred tons, either more or less than the actual amount, is common with these shipping and receiving procedures. Taking advantage of this loophole, dishonest shippers have found ways to take grain from the state and sell it on route. Conversely, honest shippers who never take any materials or property of the state are sometimes

penalized. In the long run, even though both parties file reports on surpluses and shortages, who is responsible cannot be clearly determined. In the end, the state, the ultimate owner, both from the standpoint of manager of the means of transportation and manager of the use of grain, must bear the loss. In one port in central Vietnam, a ship's captain and the pilot conspired with shipping and receiving personnel working on their ship to steal 2,000 bags of wheat as it was being transferred to other means of transportation. In the space of 8 months, one province received nearly 15,000 tons of grain less from the port of Haiphong than recorded on its books. The Southern Grain Corporation inspected eight river shipments of grain from the provinces to Ho Chi Minh City and discovered a loss of 239 tons. At a port in the North, the warehouse custodian and seamen conspired to steal dozens of tons of rice. Recently, inspections of 28 ships transporting grain from the South to the North revealed that 11,186 tons, 7.7 percent, of the total 145,775 tons being shipped were missing. One municipality lost as much as 10 percent of the grain shipped from the port to stores in the inner city. When held responsible and presented with reports for payment of losses, drivers refuse to sign them and at any place that creates a fuss, the warehouse receives its next shipment in exact accordance with the contract with the shipper.

In addition to the grain lost and stolen as a result of irresponsibility on the part of shippers or intentional corruption, there are other forms of loss and theft that result from the impact of negative phenomena in society. Tearing bags open and pouring grain onto warehouse floors in order to steal both the grain and the bag are not unusual, especially at seaports, river ports and wharves. We have frequently witnessed grain being transferred to other means of transportation or unloaded into a warehouse by "snatching" it, as a result of which more than a small amount of paddy and rice falls into the river or onto the wharf. This is a form of waste that is very deserving of criticism.

Subsidized Distribution, Lax Management

The party and state have adopted many policies and regulations concerning the sensible and economical use of grain. At the same time, they have guided the various sectors in more closely inspecting and controlling the handling of grain, struggling against illegal ways of earning a living and strengthening the management of the market. In 1984, the grain sector conducted a general inspection into the supplying and use of grain in practically all of the 40 provinces, municipalities and the special zone directly subordinate to the central level. The most common negative practices uncovered in the inspection were arbitrary distribution, cursory approval of eligibility, the falsification of eligibility statements, inaccurate identification papers and the distribution of grain in violation of occupational standards. Some places have been slow to implement the supplying of grain at business support prices to producers within collective economic units that have a quantity of products to sell to the state that corresponds to the amount of grain they use. Some places have taken it upon themselves to include persons who are only eligible for small amounts of grain among those who are eligible for large amounts of grain, have conspired with consumers to sell them amounts of grain that far exceed standards and sell grain to persons who have expired ration stamps or

purchase grain outside the area stipulated for them by the sector or locality. When conducting pilot project inspections at a number of basic units, every locality found cases of persons who have died, persons who have quit their jobs, joined the army, been sent overseas or been working in the South for 3 or 4 years not being removed from grain distribution rolls. Hundreds of persons have falsely reported their occupation and intentionally included themselves in the categories of workers who have strenuous jobs, jobs that pose a threat to their health, etc. Persons are receiving grain as direct production workers when their actual job is administration. More than a few worksites, enterprises and cooperatives have set up "phantom" grain distribution rolls or have inflated the number of products turned over to the state in order to buy grain at supply prices. During the 3 years from 1981 to 1983, inspections resulted in the recovery of 11,475 tons of grain that were distributed incorrectly and used in a manner that violated regulations. Through lax management, some factories have allowed hundreds of cases of grain being purchased over and above standards to occur without the factory terminating the supply of grain to these persons or promptly making the necessary adjustments. Some factories have falsified the number of workers they employ in order to take grain from the state and use it as a source of personal gain. A number of handicraft cooperatives have reported more members than they actually have in order to receive additional grain. Since the state enacted two-way contracts and cooperatives that have products to sell to the state have been allowed to buy a corresponding amount of grain, negative phenomena within small industry and handicraft cooperatives have declined but are, generally speaking, still serious.

A New System Is Needed

Nearly one-fifth of the country's population is supplied grain by the state at the stable price of 0.4 dong per kilogram. Some localities use only a little more than 1,000 tons while Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi consume from 16,000 to more than 20,000 tons per month. All together, the state must have more than 2.5 million tons of processed grain each year, that is, roughly 4 million tons of paddy in order to supply grain to the persons mentioned above.

In addition, grain production in our country is still not stable. In view of this situation, the waste and theft of state grain are a major shortcoming that cannot be tolerated and, in some cases, even constitute a major crime.

Subsidization in the distribution of grain has created many loopholes that dishonest persons can take advantage of, does not provide incentive for increased yields and higher economic efficiency and has created a kind of distribution based on averages that poses difficulties to the state. At present, we are supplying grain under a system that was enacted more than 20 years ago, a system that contains 27 different categories (15 categories for cadres and manual workers, 12 for dependents). Excluding mid-day meals, the largest amount of grain a production worker can receive is 24 kilograms and the least is 15 kilograms per month. Administrative workers are supplied a uniform 13 kilograms per month. Dependents (eligible for supply prices) receive anywhere from 4 to 15 kilograms per month. This system of subsidization has resulted in the burgeoning growth of staffs everywhere and laborers being drawn in large numbers from the countryside to agencies,

enterprises and the municipalities. It has come time to take determined and rapid steps to abolish the system of bureaucracy and subsidization and shift entirely to economic accountability and socialist business principles as a number of localities have done in the distribution of grain. Has it not come time to reduce the number of categories involved in the distribution of grain? For example, production workers should be distributed a uniform 15 kilograms of grain per month and administrative workers 13 kilograms. Additional grain that workers require because of the nature of the work they are performing should be bought for them by their factory or enterprise. Such a practice would affect the interests of the enterprise, consequently, the enterprise director would exercise more care in the hiring of workers, display greater dynamism in managing production and endeavor to reduce production costs. Actually, many persons who have long been receiving a high grain ration from the state, more than they can use, have been selling what they do not need in order to increase their incomes. Those places that have begun adding compensation for prices to wages and have adopted a one price policy show that the state subsequently has a large amount of grain left over and that the cumbersome staff specializing in the issuance of ration stamps and coupons and the maintenance of grain books is reduced in size. A few localities have applied a 1:1 policy to dependents, that is, each manual worker and civil servant is supplied an additional ration of 10 kilograms of grain per month regardless of the age of dependent (from 1 to 16). This facilitates the distribution and management of grain and reduces expenses. In one municipality, there are as many as 600 persons whose job it is to approve and issue grain ration stamps and coupons and increase, decrease, terminate or transfer grain eligibility standards for the people. Within this area alone, numerous negative phenomena have arisen that have corrupted some cadres and personnel of the grain sector.

As regards shipping-receiving and transportation, while awaiting the adoption of a new and better mode of operation, it is necessary to strictly comply with grain management regulations because the economic organizations that perform this work are state organizations. When making procurements, we must be sure that we are buying the quality and kind of grain for which we are paying, not make transactions in a slipshod fashion or collude with producers to inflate the quantity or the grade of grain being procured in order to profit by the difference. Shipments must be weighed at both ends, including at transshipment stations and warehouses. Shippers should have the right to refuse to transport grain if the grain sector's bill of lading does not correctly reflect the quality or quantity of grain to be transported. Once loaded, shippers must assume the full responsibility for the management of grain until it is delivered. Both sides must pay shipping charges based on the actual amount of grain deposited in warehouses, with bonuses paid for any extra amounts delivered and compensation for shortages paid at the rate of anywhere from 50 percent more than the market price to double the market price. If these steps are not taken, grain will continue to be lost and stolen because facts have shown that some truck drivers and ship captains have conspired to steal from one-half to all of the grain received for shipment and been prepared to pay compensation at the market price at their point of delivery.

Abolishing subsidization, boldly implementing a new system based on economic accountability and socialist business principles and strengthening the management of the transportation, distribution and use of grain are a pressing problem that faces all of society.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

FARMERS DISLIKE DISHONEST REQUISITION, PURCHASE PROCEDURES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Jun 85 p 2

['Readers' Letters' Column: "Ways of Requisition and Purchase Fail To Receive Unanimous Agreement of Farmers"]

[Text] Farmers in the two hamlets of Tho Son and Di Nau of Tam Thanh District in Vinh Phu Province have long made a living primarily by raising lacquer trees. By many systems, the state has encouraged the raising of increasingly more lacquer trees and precisely maintaining the local land distribution plan. However, the Vinh Phu Foreign Trade Corporation with primary responsibility for the requisition and purchase of lacquer has yet to operate in this spirit. The lacquer is purchased in exchange for rice but since October of 1984, the people of these two hamlets have delivered sufficient lacquer to the foreign trade corporation without receiving a kilogram of rice in return. The people have suggested that the corporation keep its promise to return rice in order to alleviate the frustrating back and forth travel of the lacquer seller and, if no rice is available, to make the exchange for some other type of goods. However, the corporation has not made a sound and therefore, has been unable to requisition or purchase lacquer.

The Consolidated Trade Corporation of Yen Hung District in Quang Ninh Province has simultaneously carried out two hog purchasing formulas: in exchange for nitrate fertilizer at a price per live weight kilogram of 180 to 200 dong; and in exchange for monosodium glutamate at only 140 to 160 dong. Thus, a farmer selling one quintal of pork in exchange for monosodium glutamate loses 4,000 to 5,000 dong compared with the receipt of nitrate fertilizer.

The formula of purchases in exchange for nitrate fertilizer is "cheaper" and extremely convenient for the requisition and purchase personnel to conspire, become overbearing, and make a profit to divide among themselves. If the hog seller is adept at good relations, two or three hogs are weighed at one time in order to purchase nitrate fertilizer for resale.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ROLE OF PEOPLE IN RENOVATION OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 11 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Dan Tam: "Role of the People in the Renovation of Economic Management"]

[Text] Generally speaking, a revolution is an undertaking by the masses under the leadership of the party; in a more specific sense, economic management is similarly a mass undertaking. And as Lenin has stressed on many occasions, only when the working class and the laboring people can by themselves manage the state can it be said that socialism has triumphed altogether and that it has been firmly consolidated. As long as the working class and the laboring people have not directly participated in the economic management, in which there is the question of renovation of the mechanisms for economic management, then these mechanisms cannot avoid such phenomena as bureaucratism or arbitrarism unrepresentative of the party's policy in economic construction and development and unreflective of the legitimate will and aspirations, of the duties and rights of collective mastership of the working class and of the laboring people.

The new factors in renovation of the mechanisms of economic management that we have come to know in various industrial plants constitute an eloquent and convincing demonstration of the meshing of the lively movement of the workers and government workers with the renovation in management of the managerial cadres, and of the combined motivation of the masses for collective mastership and their being bolstered by the reforms in economic lever policies.

The role of the masses is intrinsic to all the links in the mechanisms for economic management, most particularly in the renovation of planning work. All this time, we have been saying that planning must be built from the grassroot level up but all of that has not been implemented in a regular pattern, not even in a formal way. Even in those units that have organized for the participation of the masses in the building of plans, in most cases it is no more than the opinions of a number of managerial cadres who contribute them in accordance with what they already know and not the opinions of the collective workers; it is even less so the opinions of the workers in those units. This is because normally a control number is handed down from above, which suggests doing this and producing that

without knowing how the component materials or raw materials are going to be provided to the units, which kinds in particular and in what quantity. It is even less understood how much the laborer will get as far as salary and rewards are concerned once the plans are fulfilled. This in actuality means that it is an order pressed from above, one that "challenges" the masses. No wonder that the masses cannot feel enthusiastic about the building of plans (including the ways to realize them), about the collective agreements which, as has been said by Comrade Le Duan, must be the center of attention of all members in an enterprise.

In the building and renovation of mechanisms for economic management, the role of the masses has been even more blurred in the past.

We have been saying constantly that the party policy is the expression of the revolutionary line and of the will and aspirations of the working class and of the laboring people. But in actuality, there still remain many policies that are inappropriate, that even impede economic management, something which many of the party resolutions criticize as being bureaucratic, conservative, obstructionist and administrative deadweight. One of the reasons for such a situation, according to us, is that we have not been able to realize the role of the masses, or to say it another way, we have not respected the mastership right of the masses in their participation in the process of building and implementing various economic policies. The practical experiences of those units and enterprises who have been somewhat successful in "unblocking production" have shown that it was due to the fact that they knew how to analyze their real management situation and the opinions of the masses regarding economic policies and flexibly put into operation the lever policies; that was how they managed to stop the crumbling situation in its tracks and gradually make production pick up. During all this time there are those in no small number who still cling to existing policies (which may have become obsolete) and especially do not start from studies to analyze the opinions and reactions of the masses regarding economic policies, they even accuse the masses of ideological straying and ignore the bitter but eloquent experiences described above, cling at all cost to what they already have, and therefore cannot stop the deteriorating situation both in terms of production and of the morale of the workers.

Economic policies, in which economic levers are an element, are concrete expressions of economic laws; they must proceed from the requirement of renovation of the mechanisms for economic management but they must also be in agreement with the practical realities of the country, they must reflect the legitimate will and aspirations of the masses. That is why in building economic policies, if we do not start from the realities of the mass movements or even ignore their legitimate aspirations then we will undoubtedly be in the wrong. It is because the realities constitute a basis for determining policies. The important thing is that the organs in charge of setting up the policies must know how to organize, to group and to analyze the real situation so as to set forth the requirements that the policies are called upon to solve. Just as in the case of plans, those responsible for implementing the policies and those in charge of

carrying them out are precisely the masses. That is why for the masses of workers and government employees to be aware of their own responsibility and to lead in the implementation of economic policies and economic laws, they themselves must understand the policies and have the duty to implement them while they are entitled to demand that the various state organs and managerial organs implement fully and in timely and fair fashion the very same policies, especially those concerning salaries, awards and prices. Finally, the role of the masses must be expressed in their participation in the organization of the management machinery and in their selection and promotion of economic management cadres, at the grassroot level first of all. The masses' participation in the management machinery is first meant to make that machinery effective, to reduce the number of intermediaries who obstruct production and create difficulties for the masses to realize their plans. As the direct beneficiaries of all the achievements as well as the direct butts of all the consequences of the management machinery at the enterprise level or above, the workers and government employees see extremely clearly the situation and can contribute valuable opinions as to how to organize the management machinery so as to make it rational and as to what kind of working conditions should be established for the best results.

The management machinery is closely linked to man. This is because man is the very soul and prime mechanism of the organization. And the management cadre at the grassroot level deals on a daily, hourly basis with the workers, thus their strengths and weaknesses, their pluses and minuses cannot be hidden from the workers eyes. This is why in the selection, appointment and promotion of management cadres, from the production cell leaders up to the shop supervisor and even the enterprise manager, our party and state should make it a rule, just as it has been done in a number of enterprises, to get the opinions of the workers before deciding on their appointment or promotion. Every year, there should be a vote of confidence asked of the masses while at the same time one must study and solve in a strict manner those cases uncovered and denounced by the workers as regards their capacity or reliability.

The renovation of economic management mechanisms is a great policy advocated by our party while at the same time it represents the aspirations and the undertaking of our working class. The workers are both the target and the main concern of management. Thus the renovation of economic management mechanisms can only be successfully implemented when it truly belongs to the masses, when it is a widespread and persistent active movement of the masses.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HIGHWAY CORPORATION SCORES RESULTS USING ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 6 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Tran Van: "The Haiphong Highway Corporation: From Bureaucratism to Economic Accounting"]

[Text] Preparation for the First Step

In 1982, at a time when the economic sectors in Haiphong City were actively looking for ways to overcome the difficulties in order to carry out the resolution of the Eighth Party Organization Congress, eliminate bureaucratism and switch to socialist economic accounting and business, the People's Committee decided to turn the Haiphong Highway Management Section into an economic accounting unit and named it the Haiphong Highway Corporation. The quick action by the leadership created favorable conditions for new changes. But regardless of what changes are made in each specific stage or what is done to avoid encountering difficulties, changing things quickly and achieving good results depends on the energy and subjective creative power of the cadres and workers in the unit. Talking to me about the research done during the difficult initial stage, Nguyen Dinh Quyet, the director of the corporation, said:

In the plan to have the unit carry on economic accounting, relying on the guidance of the service leadership and manifesting collective intelligence, our corporation had to solve many problems, such as setting economic and technical norms, formulating a production cost plan and a product plan and calculating production costs per product unit. We had to answer many difficult questions when defending the plan before the People's Committee and the representatives of the economic sectors in the city. Such questions included, what are your sources of income? What are your products? What accounting procedures will you use? Answering these questions was not difficult. What was difficult was explaining things so that the sectors would have a clear understanding and would contribute ideas on implementing things. Finally, the Municipal People's Committee approved the corporation's plan and concluded that "switching to economic accounting is the proper thing to do. It is essential. The Highway Corporation is responsible for repairing the roads and maintaining communications. Its

products are kilometer markers, bridges, ferry runs and the people who use the ferries. As for sources of income, it is "self-supporting." A maintenance enterprise is different from an industrial, construction and installation or transport enterprise. It is a special, variegated type. Let's finish this before arriving at conclusions about other forms."

Self-Supporting Roads

If a unit is to operate effectively, it must have capital and be self-sufficient in sources of capital. In 1981, Haiphong began collecting ferryboat fares. Since it did not have any previous experience, it collected only 1.5 million that first year. Because collections were so low, the ferry was not self-supporting, not to mention supporting the roads. In 1982 and 1983, revenues were better. In particular, in 1984, revenues of the ferry landings rose to 19.8 million while expenses were only 11.8 million. In order to oppose revenue losses, the corporation put forth a business income quota index with a system of bonuses based on accumulation: for exceeding the business income quota by 1 to 10 percent, the bonus is 40 percent of the excess; for 11 to 20 percent, the bonus is 50 percent; and above 20 percent, the bonus is 60 percent. In 1984, the corporation and the service asked the Municipal People's Committee for permission to collect money for road repairs from the various means of transportation, except bicycles. This proposal concerned the interests of many cadres and agencies with vehicles and so it took time to explain this and gain the support of the sectors and mass organizations. The preparations for collecting the road repair fee involved much work, too. Basic surveys had to be made on the various means of transportation, from pedicabs, push carts, ox carts and motorcycles to various types of automobiles, and on the capacities and use characteristics of the vehicles. After that, rational income quotas had to be set for each type. Coupons, receipts and tables had to be printed. Things had to be coordinated with the public security, banking and finance sectors in order to have unified collection control and carry out the management tasks firmly. In 1985, the entire municipality began collecting road repair fees. During the first 4 months of the year, 7.5 million was collected. It is estimated that collections for the entire year will reach 15 million. Together, the ferry fares and road repair fees will earn 35 million in 1985. This is enough to repair the entire network of roads in Haiphong. The slogan "self-sufficient roads" has been implemented. Besides the two sources of income discussed above, the Haiphong Highway Corporation has also expanded a number of business activities such as building roads within the enterprise installations and transporting excess equipment by ferry. These activities have increased the revenues of the corporation.

The Ferries and Roads Are in Good Condition and the Lives of the Workers Have Been Improved

Every person who uses the ferry must pay a small fare. Everyone knows that the money is used to pay for operating the ferry. Also, paying a fare to use the ferry eliminates having to rely on others or the state. The seamen and workers at the ferry landings know that their monthly salaries come from the fares paid by the passengers. While these are just feelings, they have contributed to eliminating authoritarianism and to increasing the quality of the service.

As for the ferries, the Haiphong Highway Corporation has put forth eight norms. Each norm has quotas and a system of bonuses and fines in order to encourage the workers to improve their spirit of maintaining and protecting the engines, economize on materials and fuel and enable the landings to be self-reliant in management. As for the service norm, the landings must maintain safety and courtesy. If a single complaint is made or a single letter is written about impolite behavior, the landings are fined. Because of having norms and a system of bonuses, the average monthly income of the workers at the ferry landings is 1,200 dong, with the highest paid workers receiving 1,800 dong. While no cost-of-living adjustment has been made in salaries, these incomes are rather high. At the Binh landing, a ferry landing near the center of the city, the workers and seamen are provided with uniforms. The uniforms with their insignia, the business titles and the numbers not only improve the appearance of the workers and landing but also increase the spirit of service of each worker and seaman.

In carrying on maintenance activities, the corporation has eliminated routes and areas and organized four production units--three road units and one bridge unit. The construction form, including simple, medium-sized and major repairs, is to concentrate on completing each road section and project. Each day, vehicles pick up the workers and take them to work, and lunch is provided at the work site.

In order to eliminate "self-satisfaction" and improve product quality, in recent years, the service has managed the sources of simple, medium-sized and major repair funds directly. The corporation is just a construction unit. The finance and banking sectors, together with the service, test and approve the corporation's projects and products. The above measures to reorganize production and strengthen management have contributed to improving the quality of the simple repair work and promoted medium-sized and major repair work. In 1984, the plan for simple repairs called for earnings of 3.2 million, but earnings were 3.8 million. For medium and major repairs, the target was 5.8 million, but earnings reached 6.2 million. The planned value of gross production for the entire corporation was 20.5 million, but the actual value was 21.8 million. The service and the Municipal People's Committee recognized it as a unit that had exceeded the basic norms. As for the lives of the workers, the incomes of the workers in the simple repair section averaged 800 dong while

workers in the medium and major repair section earned 1,200-1,500 dong.

Now that the ferries and roads are in good condition and the lives of the workers have been improved, each year the state can reduce the amount of money spent on repairing and maintaining the roads. This is something that was achieved after the Haiphong Highway Corporation began implementing socialist economic accounting.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

READER SUPPORTS NEW PRACTICE OF ADDING PRICE COMPENSATION TO WAGES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 May 85 p 2

[From Readers' Letters column: "Abolishing Subsidization Within the Commerce Business"]

[Text] On reading the articles printed in NHAN DAN Newspaper on the addition of compensation for prices to wages, we cadres who work in distribution and circulation have experienced feelings of both happiness and concern. Some persons are happy because they see that adding price compensation to wages is a sensible step to take in the present situation, a step that opens a bright horizon for the country's economy and lays the groundwork for better economic development. Some persons are concerned that socialist commerce will encounter very many obstacles. If commerce operates inefficiently, everyone will criticize it as having foresaken its responsibility and placed the burden of all the difficulties being encountered upon cadres, manual workers and civil servants.

We maintain that adding compensation for prices to wages will lead to an improvement in the operating system of socialist commerce. The old system in some respects forced farmers to fulfill their obligation in order to buy goods that were being sold to them. Generally speaking, however, the state has found it difficult to provide a full supply of these products, even though progress has been made a couple of times in the sale of one product or another. Both procurement and selling prices are low, consequently, many negative phenomena have arisen around the problem of stores becoming authoritarian in their attitude. The practices of putting products on the outside market and conspiring with merchants in order to earn money through the difference in prices still occur.

The new system must be built in the spirit of abolishing bureaucracy and subsidization. As a result of adding compensation for prices to wages and adopting a correct price policy, it is relatively convenient to make procurements and control the sources of goods. For example, our commerce sector used to spend 200 dong to buy 1 kilogram of pork, which was then brought back and sold at a supply price of 3 dong, that is, sold without recovering the other 197 dong. Where was money to be obtained to buy another kilogram of meat? Capital was gradually being lost with each procurement and sale. Even though it was being compensated by the state for its losses, the

home trade sector could not bear this heavy burden. If price compensation is added to wages, it is easier to negotiate prices with sellers. If it sets the price of 1 kilogram of meat at 200 dong, a store need not eat into its capital. Units that know how to plan their operations and butcher meat well still earn a profit.

Not all products can be procured or sold so easily. The commerce agency along with the various levels of government within the province are now in the process of determining the degree to which the sale of rationed and non-rationed products should be supported. It is our thinking that not every locality should add compensation to wages for the prices of all products, but can begin with a number of products for which the necessary conditions exist, as has been done by Thu Duc District in Ho Chi Minh City, and then gradually expand this practice as capabilities permit. The specific approach taken should be based on the capabilities of each locality.

The elimination of the subsidization system will force the corps of commerce cadres and personnel to correct the problems of conservatism, inaction, corruption and collusion, establish a dynamic and creative system based on economic accountability and socialist business principles, grow to become the masters of the market and effectively support the production and living conditions of the people.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HAI PHONG DECIDES ON NEW PRICE SUBSIDY POLICY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 May 85 pp 1,4

[Text] On 24 and 25 May 1985, the Executive Committee of the party organization in Hai Phong City held a conference expanded by a number of key cadres of such sectors as commerce, finance, banking, food, and marketing cooperatives for the purpose of reviewing and discussing organization efforts to implement the resolution of the sixth plenum of the Central Committee of the VCP. They passed a resolution to partially change the method of paying wages to cadres, workers, and civil servants.

The conference acknowledged that under the enlightenment of the resolutions and instructions of the BTC [Organization Board], BBT [Secretariat], and BCHTU [Central Executive Committee] of the party and new economic policies of the HDBT [Council of Ministers], the economy of Hai Phong has achieved a good momentum of development. After citing the significant accomplishments made through the great efforts of cadres, party members, workers, and people of the city, the municipal party committee pointed out shortcomings: much of Hai Phong's ready potential in labor, land, and production capacity has not been strongly activated; daily life is still difficult for cadres, workers, and civil servants of Hai Phong, a number of people working in distribution and circulation still exploit recipients of goods by issuing less than the norm, collaborating with private merchants, and letting merchandise out on the market for the difference in price.

The Hai Phong Party Committee acknowledged that the root causes of this situation are the bureaucratic, subsidized system and not considering its effects, which have existed too long and had many negative consequences for the economy and life. Salaries have been paid by providing goods at a very low selling price, nearly free. This is characteristic of a subsidized bureaucracy. Economic accounting has not been thoroughly implemented, and installations and working people have not been paying enough attention to economic results, product quality, and product distribution. Product costs have been established in an artificial manner, a large portion of salaries paid in the form of issued goods not accounted for. This situation has not provided appropriate incentives for the good worker, and it has promoted the spread of average-ism in distribution and created many loopholes that gave rise to many negative phenomena. To correct this situation, eliminate

subsidized bureaucracy, and convert to socialist business accounting in keeping with the spirit of the resolution of the 5th session of the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the VCP, based on the many aspects of socioeconomic progress made in agriculture and industry on the local level over recent years, the expanded conference of the Hai Phong Party Committee, with wide unanimity, resolved that, starting from July 1985, the method of paying wages to cadres, workers, and civil servants will partially change, with the main difference that wages of cadres, workers, and civil servants will be subsidized with nine items of fixed quantity and six items of unfixed quantity at a public sector price close to the market price. All types of coupons will be eliminated; only food books will remain, insuring that there is enough food for cadres, workers, and civil servants at the fixed quantities. The purchaser will be allowed to buy food at any store he wants; it is up to him whether he buys it or not. State-operated units must account for the subsidies paid cadres and workers in product costs and current expenses.

To accomplish this, the entire party organization and all sectors and levels in the city are immediately carrying out a widespread propaganda effort among cadres, party members, workers, civil servants, and the armed forces to clearly explain to each person the reasons, make-up, and goals of price subsidies in wages. The municipal party committee and UBND [People's Committee] are guiding finance and banking sectors to more truly and diligently formulate budget revenue and expenditure plans and cash plans, to fully utilize sources of receipts, to strive for balance between receipts and expenditures and for a surplus in receipts, and to ensure that there is enough cash to pay the salaries of cadres, workers, and civil servants on time and to pay the other expenses of the city. They must also verify sources of capital for production and business units, guide them in rapidly converting money to goods, practicing thorough conservation, and reducing or abolishing unnecessary expenses. The city cooperative, food, commerce, travel, and import/export sectors must display a sense of responsibility to serve production and city cadres, workers, civil servants, and members of the armed forces, must actively exploit sources of goods, strive to control goods and money, actively manage the market, expand the retail food and consumer goods network, respect the collective ownership and dignity of the buyer, and implement civilized socialist commerce.

The city continues to establish new order in pricing, to implement a system of one price throughout the city, and to increase discipline in price management. The city provides unified management and guidance in the purchase and sale price of a number of important and critical goods in support of the daily life of the people. The party committee conference set forth many concrete and positive measures for managing the market, improving and managing private merchants, preventing destruction from the enemy, and gradually stabilizing prices. On that basis we can step up production and place the economy of the city in a new position of development.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HO CHI MINH CITY ADOPTS PRICE SUBSIDIES TO WAGES POLICY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jun 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "As of July 1985, Ho Chi Minh City Will Implement Grain Price Subsidies to Wages"]

[Text] After a preliminary summarization of the grain price subsidy experience in Thu Duc District and the 10th Precinct, the standing committees of the Municipal Party Committee and Municipal People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City have decided to expand the application of grain price subsidies to wages throughout the city beginning in July 1985. All precincts and districts will sell rice at a price set close to that of the market level.

Through 4 months of experimental price subsidies in Thu Duc District and 3 months in the 10th Precinct, the application of grain price subsidies to wages has produced encouraging results. The grain sector has saved nearly 800 tons of grain, including hundreds of tons which were voluntarily not purchased by consumers after price subsidies were applied, and the many cases of erroneous grain issue and overlapping subsidization no longer exist. The business support methods of the grain sector have been improved without authoritarianism or agitation, have created advantages for the consumer, and have received the praise and support of all cadres, workers and people in the city. The application of grain price subsidies to wages has assisted in stabilizing rice prices in the market and restricting the activities of private commerce.

During June, the Municipal People's Committee directed concerned sectors, especially the finance, banking and grain sectors, to work closely together in the formulation of specific and urgent plans to merge the Municipal Grain Service and Municipal Grain Business Corporation into one unified apparatus; while simultaneously continuing synchronized methods, promoting transformation, managing the market, developing the socialist trade and service network, strengthening the control of goods and money to create conditions for applying price subsidies to wages, eliminating bureaucratism and subsidization, and shifting entirely to socialist business accounting.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

MORE PROVINCES APPLY PRICE SUBSIDIES TO WAGES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Jun 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "More Localities Apply Price Subsidies to Wages; Initial Results Summarized"]

[Text] During the past few weeks, NHAN DAN has introduced the experience of a number of localities that have eliminated bureaucratism and subsidization, shifted entirely to socialist accounting and business, and implemented price subsidies to wages and a one-price policy. In order for the readers to conveniently follow the movements of this economic management renewal, we have summarized the initial results of applying price subsidies to wages and selling rice and consumer goods at the business price in various localities as follows:

For the past 4 years, Long An Province has been selling rice and other essential consumer goods at one price (the business price) and applying the price subsidies of goods supplied in fixed quantities to wages in conjunction with strengthening market management and gaining control of goods and money. The results attained have been an additional increase in the commodity funds of the state, encouraged consumer conservation (in grain alone, 300 tons per month were saved), control of the market, maintenance of prices with relatively little fluctuation, and increased budget receipts and delivery of commodities and budget items to the central government in excess of planned levels. Recently, the province conducted an experiment in calculating all production expenses in the costs of the local weaving and lumber enterprises. The initial results were that the economic and technical norms were reexamined, many irrational expenditures were eliminated, and although the new prices of cloth and lumber products are higher than before, they are still lower than the market retail prices and the enterprise and local area are still making a profit. The province will gain experience from the two enterprises above and train the key cadres of other enterprises in preparation for expanding business accounting to all state-operated economic units.

In Tay Ninh, after 6 months of selling goods at one price and applying price subsidies to wages, the state has reduced the monthly sales of rice by more than 500 tons and pork by 30 percent; market prices have been stabilized, and the province has not yet been forced to make one price adjustment.

An Giang, through 8 months of single-price sales and price subsidies to wages, has achieved many good results in production, distribution and circulation.

In Quang Nam-Da Nang, after 2 months of selling goods at one price and applying price subsidies to wages, the state has gained control of goods and money and has better control of the market, no great price fluctuations have occurred, the work spirit and service attitude of the socialist trade cadres and workers have greatly improved, loopholes in commercial management and negative occurrences have clearly declined, and the lives of the workers and civil servants have become relatively stable. In the enterprises experimenting in accounting for all expenses in costs, the leadership cadres have developed their sphere of influence and responsibility for business production management, the workers are enthusiastic, labor productivity is higher, and although product costs and retail prices have increased, they are still accepted by the customers.

Ho Chi Minh City has sold grain at one price and applied grain price subsidies to wages in Thu Duc District and the 10th Precinct, and, on a citywide scale, has sold three commodities, fish, fuel and cloth, at the business price, and applied rice price subsidies to wages. In a preliminary summarization of the experimental application of rice price subsidies to wages in Thu Duc District and the 10th Precinct, the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee concluded the following: The application of rice price subsidies to wages has saved a portion of the grain, caused a surplus in state grain funds, and repelled inherent negative occurrences caused by price differences. The situation of long-standing shortages in fixed quantity supplied rice funds is being overcome by the funds from grain sold at the business price.

Application of grain price subsidies to wages is a method of directly eliminating the bureaucratic and subsidization mechanism in distribution and assuring the collective ownership rights of the recipient. Many inconsistencies hidden behind in-kind supply were exposed after distribution was placed on a monetary footing.

Price subsidies do not further increase cash imbalances but on the contrary, create a new and more active balance. Thu Duc District and the 10th Precinct disbursed wage price subsidy funds to units on different days, using the money from grain sales of the day before to disburse subsidies on the following day, rapidly increasing monetary rotation and reducing by one-half the amount of initially estimated necessary cash.

The results attained permit the assertion that it is possible on a citywide scale to apply grain price subsidies to wages and to gradually subsidize the prices of all other fixed quantity goods.

Haiphong has decided to apply price subsidies to wages throughout the city as of July 1985. The city of Hanoi is also preparing conditions for this task. According to recent information, the provinces of Bac Thai, Vinh Phu, Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh, Nghia Binh, etc. have also directed the application of price subsidies to wages and the accounting for production expenses in product costs in varying degrees in a few local enterprises and state farms.

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AGRICULTURE

EXPLOITATION OF MARINE RESOURCES, INVESTMENTS DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese May 85 pp 19 -20

[Article by Luong Minh Dung: "Increase Investments for Investigating and Exploiting Marine Resources"]

[Text] It is essential for our country to exploit the abundant resources of the sea during the initial stage of advancing to socialism. Our motto is to create good conditions for going to sea and to have projects to expand the sectors in order to steadily satisfy the requirements. It is essential to step up basic marine investigations and build projects to expand the economic sectors concerned with the ocean and with going to sea. In particular, there must be a long-term project to train scientific and technical cadres to satisfy these requirements. In short, investments must be increased greatly.

I. General Strategy

The party's Fourth National Congress of Delegates decided that "with the total victory of the resistance against America for national salvation, the Vietnamese revolution entered a new stage--the stage in which the entire country is independent and unified and is carrying out the single strategic task of carrying on the socialist revolution to advance rapidly, firmly and steadily toward socialism."* The transition to socialism in our country can be divided into two stages: a first stage and then a second stage in which national industrialization is promoted.

During the first stage, agriculture is the leading front. Here, agriculture has a broad meaning and includes agriculture, forestry and fishing. This means that agriculture must be expanded in all aspects, and it must gradually advance to large-scale socialist production. Expanding

*Resolution of the Fourth National Congress of Delegates of the CPV. Su That Publishing House, page 16.

agriculture in all aspects, which is important for the first stage, is also extremely important for the second stage. A base must be built for expanding industry. This includes [supplying] grain, food and raw materials, creating export sources, and at the same time, accumulating capital for socialist industrialization.

Our country has a coastline that runs for 3,000 km, and our territorial waters are very large. Along with using our land and mineral resources, going to sea to use the marine resources is of great strategic importance. Going to sea has not only great economic significance but also political and national defense significance for manifesting the strength of an independent and sovereign country.

II. Viewpoints

In the present age, going to sea requires an all-round project and plan. There are two tendencies: a number of people say that basic investigations must be made and that only after there is complete control of the marine situation (both on and below the surface) can we go to sea. Others think that we cannot yet go to sea since the economy is so bad. We feel that gradually going to sea is an objective requirement. Reality has shown that in recent years, even though few basic investigations have been made and even though our economy has grown slowly, we have gradually gone to sea. In going to sea, basic marine investigations must be made along with gradually going to sea based on carrying out a number of tasks in exploiting marine resources and continuing to make better basic marine investigations. For example, we must expand ocean fishing. Based on that, we must investigate the migratory routes of fish and the zones where various types of fish are concentrated in order to expand the fishing sector and carry on ocean fishing activities in a better and more effective way.

Since the economy is bad, going to sea is a very difficult task. But we cannot wait until the economy has expanded. Exploiting the marine resources in order to satisfy the requirements of the economy, like organizing things to control the broad ocean area of a country, is a task that cannot wait. We must carry out the motto of creating good conditions for going to sea and having projects to expand the economic sectors in order to satisfy the requirements of going to sea in a steadier way.

The tasks that we have done recently, such as gradually making basic marine investigations, expanding ocean fishing, organizing coastal transportation using water routes and organizing and building vacation and tour zones signify that we are gradually going to sea, exploiting the marine resources and enriching the fatherland. By doing these things, we have guarded our territorial waters and manifested [our position] as an independent and sovereign country.

III. Steps

As for long-term projects, efforts must be concentrated on making basic marine investigations. In past years, we carried out this task gradually. But clearly, as compared with the requirements, not much was done. In the coming period, making basic marine investigations must be carried on vigorously. This work must be put in a long-term project and plan in order to fulfill the requirement of going to sea.

Along with making basic investigations, projects must be formulated to expand the economic sectors that are related to gradually going to sea. There must be projects to expand the shipbuilding industry. There must be projects to expand the machine industry in order to support the shipbuilding industry, manufacture navigational instruments and means of handling cargo aboard ship and modernize the sea-going ships. We must make preparations for having many ships go to sea and cross the oceans in order to create conditions for trading with other countries. There must be projects to expand and build modern sea ports that can handle exports and imports and make circulation between our country and other countries more convenient. The fleets of ships, both central and local state-operated fleets, that catch various types of marine products, the fishing fleets of the fishing cooperatives and the fishing industry's rear service installations such as fishing docks, cargo handling and transport equipment, cold storage installations and marine products processing installations must be strengthened and expanded.

There are many types of marine resources. Based on the basic investigations, plans must be made to gradually exploit the sea, the mineral resources beneath the sea and other types of resources in order to satisfy the development requirements of the economy and enrich the fatherland.

There must be projects to build tourist spots and vacation areas along the coast in order to get people in the country to spend their vacations here and to attract foreign visitors.

Population zones must be planned and built in the coastal areas. These must be organized to form zones where fishing is carried on in coordination with agriculture, forestry or service occupations at the coastal towns or cities. These zones must become prosperous zones of the fatherland.

To carry out the above tasks, a matter of great importance is to have a long-term project and plan for training scientific and technical cadres with the aim of satisfying the above development requirements.

IV. Investments

To be able to go to sea gradually, the requirements of making basic investigations are very great. It will take many years of work and a large investment to be able to go to sea.

To go to sea and gain mastery over the sea, many economic sectors must expand and satisfy the requirements of marine sector expansion.

Along with making basic investigations and formulating long-term projects and plans, a material and technical base must gradually be built for the marine economy sectors. This will require a rather large investment of capital. Investments must be made gradually in a synchronized and systematic way, and there must be prepared and settled investments in order to satisfy the requirements of each stage.

From a slow-growth economy and limited investment capital, during the period 1986-1990, we must satisfy the many basic requirements at a time when we do not have much investment capital. Thus, besides the investment capital provided by the central echelon, the sectors engaged in exploiting the marine resources must have plans to engage in profitable business activities and create capital for investment. There must be central and local investment, and the investment capital of the people in the coastal areas must be used.

On the path to socialism, the economic sectors that are engaged in exploiting the marine resources must have a long-term and all-round project and plan. They must invest heavily in investigating and exploiting the marine resources, which is something that will help us complete the historical task of building socialism in Vietnam.

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AGRICULTURE

COOPERATIVE RECLAIMS ILLEGALLY OCCUPIED CROPLAND

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 May 85 p 2

[Results of Criticism column: "Existence of Farmland Concealed for Personal Gain at a Production Unit"]

[Text] After receiving the letter from a reader (forwarded by NHAN DAN Newspaper) criticizing the fact that Yen Dong Cooperative had concealed the existence of some farmland, the Vinh Phu Provincial Cropland Management Committee together with representatives of the Vinh Lac District People's Committee conducted an on-the-site inspection at the cooperative and found the discoveries made by the reader to be totally correct.

We compared the actual amount of cropland of the families within unit number 4 with old data and the plot map of the village Cropland Registration Council. When the Yen Dong Cooperative was upgraded to a village-size cooperative, unit number 4 had 57.92 mau of cropland in the Dong Mau area but reported to the cooperative management board that it received only 50.14 mau. The unit head and bookkeeper concealed nearly 8 mau of land and distributed it among a number of families for their personal use, thus not only violating the principles of cropland management, but also violating the property of the collective. Many cooperative members demanded clarification of this matter but the village administration and the cooperative management board did not conduct an inspection or promptly initiate legal proceedings. From 1981 to 1984, no paddy was contributed from these nearly 8 mau of land in the Dong Mau area under the contract with the cooperative. The members of the committee in charge of unit number 4 controlled all of the good cropland and more than twice as much land as the other families.

In early 1985, a joint conference of the party committee, people's committee and the Yen Dong Cooperative took disciplinary action against the persons who had taken occupation of cropland belonging to the collective, reclaimed all of this land that had been concealed, turned it over to other families working under product contracts, recovered for the collective 537,975 dong and 7,175 kilograms of paddy, fired the head of production unit number 4 and dismissed its party chapter secretary.

The Vinh Phu Provincial Cropland
Management Committee

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL REVIEWS MANAGEMENT OF DRAFT POWER IN AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 May 85 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Managing and Regulating Draft Power for the Tenth-Month Crop"]

[Text] Draft power is the most important factor in the plowing phase and is produced from two sources: draft animals and tractors. While this is true, our draft power is not greatly increasing in either type: there is only enough to ensure that about 25-30 percent of the planting area is plowed. Localities and regions are engaging diligently in intensive cultivation, multicropping, and expanding the area under cultivation. The need for careful and timely plowing, especially with this 10th-month crop, demands very large amounts of draft power.

The draft animal situation is still urgent in a number of regions and localities, especially in the Red River delta and the Mekong River delta. In Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, and Ha Son Binh Provinces, each head of cattle must work 6-8 hectares a year. The Mekong River delta has much land and few cattle; each head must work 10-15 hectares in many places.

Due to a policy of encouraging cattle raising across the nation, cattle herds have grown significantly, water buffalo at an annual rate of around 2 percent, other cattle at a rate of 6-11 percent. Cattle raising has developed in all regions and all components of the economy. In the Central Highlands, the central coastline, eastern Nam Bo, and the Mekong River delta, buffaloes have increased 4-9 percent. In Phu Khanh, Nghe Tinh, and Binh Tri Thien Provinces and the Red River delta, other cattle have increased 12-22 percent. The rapid growth of cattle herds is a welcome sign, contributing to an increase in food for society and an increase in draft power for agricultural production. But a number of localities recently prohibited the movement of cattle from surplus areas to places where they are scarce. Many people have experienced difficulties from complicated procedures and expense when buying cattle for production. A number of cooperatives and production collectives still have not implemented animal husbandry contracting well and have been lax in production management and regulation. Planning for the development of cattle raising and determination of programs for caring for them have not been concrete, so

that in cold winters or during seasons of intense endeavor, draft animals collapse at a higher rate than retirement norms permit.

Constantly strengthening the quantitative and qualitative development of cattle in all agricultural regions to ensure that more plowing is done for the 10th-month crop and is done on time is an important and essential task. It demands the simultaneous implementation of concrete economic policies, management organization, and techniques. Our country has many regions with differing ecological structures. Each region has advantages for raising cattle with appropriate requirements and forms of organization. Regions with such conditions as the mountains, the midlands, Region 4, the central coastline, and the Central Highlands should strive to supply draft animals to key ricegrowing areas with serious shortages. In the deltas, draft animals should be bred and raised as a self-dependent, on-the-spot solution to the need for draft power.

Draft animals raised in collective zones and by families account for a large percentage of the total. The performance of these two zones in developing livestock raising is the factor that determines the quantity and quality of cattle herds and increases draft power for the fields. Localities need to rapidly increase draft animals in all three sectors, placing importance on raising collective draft animals by contracting with laborers and encouraging families to rapidly increase herds to supplement draft power and at the same time having appropriate programs and policies toward workers and families of cooperative members who take good care of cattle to extend the period of their use. Cooperatives and production collectives should apply experience gained in contracting cropwork out to expand the contracting of the collective's livestock raising out to groups and families. Units in which the raising of draft animals was contracted out with practical results have shown that each head of cattle should be provided to only one family for raising, the contract should have clear provisions, there should be concrete contracts and regulations (for feeding, care, and use), and there must be an appropriate program of awards and penalties. Families accepting cattle to raise must have the people to take care of them, stables, a high sense of responsibility, and experience. Responsibility must be tied to real, specific rights. Cooperatives and production collectives must have contracts between cropwork specialists and cattle raisers so that the cattle are both raised and used well. Installations short of draft power must have specialized groups or individuals under the direction of the head of the unit to work the soil according to plan. Cattle should not be handed over to family or groups arbitrarily to plow the fields contracted to them. Cooperatives and production collectives must appoint people to manage draft animals, regularly inspect and supervise implementation of regulations on contracting cattle raising. Forms of contracting cattle raising should be used that are appropriate to the special characteristics of each place and each area. Whatever contracting method is employed, it must protect and develop cattle and gradually increase their quality in order to satisfy the need for draft power, use the cattle of the collective rationally and effectively, tie responsibilities and rights of cattle raisers to production results, and coordinate cattle raising for draft power with cattle raising

for breeding. In busy periods, the collective should not leave each family that has contracted to work fields to acquire its own draft power and must enable families with few helping hands and families of wounded veterans, deceased veterans, and military personnel ensure that the soil is worked according to the technical rules for intensive cultivation. Cattle work the soil for the summer-fall crop and the 10th-month crop during the hot season. Cattle must be kept in good health so they can work a long time without collapsing. The needs for cattle feed must be satisfied by close management of post-harvest rice straw by contracts with cooperative members, collecting green roughage plants, and reserving a portion of the cattle feed for supplementing rations after days of heavy work.

Today, and for a long time into the future, animal draft power will be the main force for working the soil in the agriculture of our country. Localities and installations must uphold the spirit of independence and ingenuity in the effective utilization of our advantages to strongly develop cattle raising, at the same time rapidly innovating management and making optimum use of draft cattle with the aim of responding to the needs of intensive cultivation, multicropping, and expanding the area under cultivation in contribution to an increase in production and output of crops, especially food crops.

9830

CSO: 4209/506

AGRICULTURE

SON DONG DISTRICT TEA PRODUCTION RAPIDLY DECLINING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by Huy Chuong, Ha Bac Province: "Why Have Area, Yields and Output of Tea in Son Dong District Declined?"]

[Text] The upland district of Son Dong in Ha Bac Province has a natural area of 80,468 hectares with 4,000 hectares of cultivated land; including more than 2,000 hectares of hilly and mountainous land with slopes of 15 to 20 degrees where the conditions exist for developing subsidiary food and industrial crops such as tea and various varieties of beans. Tea is considered a special product crop of high economic income value. During previous years, Son Dong had up to 500 hectares of tea, including a collective area of 300 to 400 hectares from which 1,200 to 1,300 tons of fine-leaf tea were collected annually. During the years from 1978 to 1980 when the highest output levels were achieved, Son Dong had more than 500 hectares of tea with an output of about 1,500 tons of fine-leaf tea. Son Dong was one of the two districts with the greatest tea area and output in the province. However, during the past few years, the tea area and output have suffered an increasingly serious decline. From 500 hectares during the years of 1978 to 1980, the area dropped to 290 hectares in 1982 and 270 hectares in 1983 with only 276 hectares remaining in 1984. Output also declined from more than 1,000 tons annually during the period of 1978 to 1980 to 500 tons in 1982, 340 tons in 1983 and only 310 tons in 1984.

Why has tea production in Son Dong declined so rapidly? To answer this question, we went to the tea areas of the district.

In Thanh Son Village, a location standing second in the district in tea area during previous years, had during the period of 1980 to 1982 up to 100 hectares with an annual harvest of 150 to 200 tons of fine-leaf tea. However, this area now is only 50 hectares with an output of only 50 to 70 tons and this tea is nearly all processed by families and sold on the free market. The state tea processing plant is located right in the village but does not purchase a single kilogram of tea from the village during the year. Exchanging opinions with the cooperative directors of Thanh Binh, Dong Thanh and Dong Giang, three village cooperatives specializing in tea cultivation, we were informed that there is not one family or unit here that does not want to fulfill its agricultural product obligations to the state. However, during the past few years, the prices of food and agricultural products leaped upward while the prices and investment policies for the tea crop virtually stood still, leading to a situation in which the money made from tea sales is not enough to compensate for production

expenses. For example, the price of 1 kilogram of grade 1 fresh fine-leaf tea is 18.5 dong; and grade 2 is 6.8 dong. If it takes 5 kilograms of fresh tea leaves to make 1 kilogram of dried leaves, only 40 to 45 dong is made; meanwhile, the cost of producing 1 kilogram of fresh leaves is 20 to 25 dong; and 1 kilogram of dried leaves is 100 to 120 dong. In the free market, the price of 1 kilogram of dried tea leaves reaches 350 to 400 dong. Moreover, the state grain, material and commodity policies concerning the tea producer are not yet sufficient. During past years, the state each year provided barter goods to each family in the specialized tea cultivation cooperatives of one rug and two conical hats. These goods were neither essential nor scarce and there were none of the goods needed for daily living such as kerosene, salt, grain and nitrate and phosphate fertilizers for investment in intensive cultivation. Thus, the people had to sell tea on the free market to purchase grain or the goods necessary for the lives of their families.

The director of Long Son Cooperative stated that his village-size cooperative had the largest tea area in the district. During the years prior to 1980, Long Son had 100 to 200 hectares of collective area tea and more than 50 hectares raised by the families. With such a large tea area, the cooperative employed 200 to 240 laborers annually in the tea business. The highest harvest output was 150 tons of fine-leaf tea. However, during the past few years, the area, yields and output of tea have steadily declined from 170 hectares during the period of 1978 to 1980 to 80 hectares in 1982 and only 70 hectares in 1984; output declined from 150 tons of fine-leaf tea in 1978 to 120 tons in 1980 and only 97 tons in 1984. The reason for this decline, besides irrational prices, was the absence of a grain for tea exchange policy. In reality, the cooperative each year must invest 30 to 40 tons of grain in sales to reconcile the tea production labor. Calculating the expenses, the cooperative each year must compensate for about 200,000 dong in losses in the tea crop. The investment in fertilizer to support intensive tea cultivation such as in Long Son during the past few years also has many facets which must be discussed: the state has had a policy of investing 60 kilograms of uric nitrate, 120 kilograms of phosphate, 60 kilograms of potash and 6 kilograms of insecticide per hectare of tea. In reality however, these material types during the past few years have not been fully or promptly supplied. During the period of caring for the tea, no fertilizer is available, arriving only after harvest of the product is completed. Because of no fertilizer for timely care, yields and output have steadily declined. Dozens of hectares of tea picked in the "exploitation" style withered and died. The average tea yield of the cooperative is only 11 to 12 quintals per hectare, a reduction of 5 quintals per hectare from previous levels. Due to the reasons above, the cooperative is only able to manage 25 to 30 percent of the tea product sold to the state; nearly all being sold by the families on the free market or taken to Quang Ninh and Haiphong and bartered for grain and essential commodities.

When we arrived at a number of specialized tea cultivation cooperatives in the new economic zones such as Dong Tuan and Dao Tuan in Tuan Dao Village, Thanh Binh, Dong Giang and Dong Thanh in Thanh Son Village, Dai Duong and Binh Duong in Duong Huu Village, etc., we noticed something worthy of attention: that nearly all these villages were assigned a primary production mission of specialized tea cultivation but during the past few years due to difficulties of the state, grain supply has been insufficient or imprompt. The grain investment policy for stipulated cleared areas is within the scope of 18 months but

the tea crop is a long-term crop which produces a product only at the beginning of the 4th year. Therefore, the families specializing in tea production have "forced out" the tea crop and introduced grain and subsidiary food crops such as manioc, corn and potatoes to the tea area in order to solve the grain problem.

We learned that during 1984, the entire district purchased only 79 tons of fine-leaf tea, 25 percent of the planned level. Out of the six specialized tea villages, only two, Long Son and Duong Huu, sold obligatory tea to the state while the others, such as Tuan Dao, Thanh Son, Bong Am and Thanh Luan, all sold their tea on the free market. Because the amount of tea purchased was too small, the amount gathered for the entire district was sufficient only for the primary processing plant (Long Son Plant) while Thanh Son Plant had to transfer workers into farming and hog raising to make a living.

Bringing our observations from the primary level units, we went back to the district to exchange opinions with Me Truong Phuc, Deputy Secretary of the Provincial Party Committee; and Vi Hong Do, Chairman of the District People's Committee. The conversation revolved around the entanglements of tea production and methods of undoing those entanglements. Both men acknowledged that the tea crop of Son Dong during the past few years has seriously declined in area, yields and output, and that the primary reason was that of unreasonable and excessively low prices. The policy of grain, fertilizer and materials investment is insufficient and untimely, causing the cooperative member and production units in the tea business to lack enthusiasm and production peace of mind. The district is the echelon directly supervising production but during the past few years, attention has not been given to strict supervision of the tea crop. Production management and delivery have been lax, leading to the failure of villages and cooperatives to fulfill their obligations of delivering products to the state. The sector managing the tea crop, the agricultural products and food corporation, is too far from the district. Although the district has a processing plant, its mission is purchasing and preliminary processing and it is not an independent accounting unit. Consequently, there is no incentive for the cooperative member to have peace of mind and enthusiasm in production. Meanwhile, the district is an independent economic unit and has the responsibility for investing labor, capital and material, and introducing technical advances to tea intensive cultivation and production development. However, during product harvest and delivery, the district controls not one portion of the product.

Aimed at creating conditions for tea production to rapidly develop in the years to come as desired by the tea producers in Son Dong District, it is necessary to promptly replace and supplement a number of policies on prices and grain exchange affecting the tea production area, and to renew the management mechanism to conform with the new situation. Tea production and processing management must be decentralized to the district in order for the district to have the conditions for taking the initiative in business production. The production supervision, production development organization, and product exploitation, processing and delivery steps must be the concern and accomplishment of the district. The district only requires that responsible sectors of the province properly implement the systems and policies on investing materials and fertilizer for the producer, assuring the correct quality, sufficient quantity and agricultural schedule.

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

DAU TIENG WATER CONSERVANCY PROJECT--This is the largest agrohydraulic project in the whole country that has ever been built, with a reservoir capacity of nearly 1.5 million M3 of water, that supplies irrigation water for 172,000 hectares of land and fields belonging to 7 districts and 1 town of Tay Ninh Province. The project has been entirely drafted and implemented by us. The main unit responsible for it is the Irrigation Construction Combined Enterprise of Zone IV. The project was inaugurated on 29 April 1981. After 3 years, the main and basic project components have been completed representing an amount of work equivalent to 27 million M3 of earth removed and filled in, nearly 100,000 M3 of armed concrete, nearly 1 million M3 of rocks of all kinds, tens of thousands of square meters of lawn that was planted to protect the roof of the dam and the canals and ditches. By 9 December 1983 the damming of the Saigon River had been completed. At this pace, by the end of 1985 the most important part and the main channel will be completed in all essentials. The whole project has already started to show its utility by now; the reservoir now contains 600,000 million M3 of water, which is enough to irrigate 20,000 hectares of land sooner than the planned deadline by 1 year. And counting the 4 years from 1980 up to the beginning of 1985, the cadres and workers working on the project have had 73 initiatives for technical improvements resulting in a profit of over 90 million dong. [Text] [Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 2 May 85 p 2] 1751

CSO: 4209/427

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

FIRST SHIP OF 1,000-TON CAPACITY BUILT IN SOUTH

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 6 Jun 85 p 2

[Article: "Ho Chi Minh City Builds Ship with a Capacity of 1,000 Tons To Operate Along the Coast"]

[Text] The Federated Shipbuilding Enterprise, Ho Chi Minh City Communications and Transportation Service, has finished building a ship with a capacity of 1,000 tons to operate along the coast. It is urgently installing equipment and taking steps to ensure that the ship is launched successfully and transport the first load of grain from the Mekong Delta to Hanoi on 2 September.

This is the largest ship ever designed and produced by our shipbuilding sector, and it is the first ship built in the south. Two other ships were built previously at the Bach Dang Shipyard in Haiphong.

At a time when the federated enterprise lacked a good material and technical base, almost all of the construction had to be done manually and the surface area was small, the cadres and workers at the enterprise coordinated things with the Design Institute, Ministry of Communications. They discussed matters and exchanged designs in accord with the models, improved the technical regulations based on conditions at the enterprise and constructed and assembled the first ship on a line instead of doing the work in sections.

The workers made many innovations to improve techniques, manufactured various types of movable pulley blocks and jacks and restored power-transfer jacks and many other types of equipment to support construction. The enterprise coordinated things with the registration and inspection section, strengthened the measures, carefully inspected each work section, ensured that the construction was of high quality and satisfied the technical and esthetic requirements.

11943

CSO: 4209/521

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

MULTISTORY BUILDINGS FOR WORKERS--Implementing the motto "The state and the people working together," Precinct 10 of Ho Chi Minh City has cleared an unsanitary and ramshackle area and replaced it with the building of 64 new multistory buildings in Ward 5. It has also struggled to hand over all of the 64 buildings to the people by 1 May. During the year, the city and Precinct 10 have plans to invest nearly 118 million dong to clear and build anew for the people of Ward 5 a total of 196 buildings with all facilities, such as electricity, running water, sitting rooms, bedrooms, kitchens and toilets. Each apartment has 40 M2 of space with an architecture different from the collective plans; each also has a separate balcony and planters, and the whole thing is worth 600,000 dong each. Those living in it are allowed by the state to pay in installments during 5 years after they have moved into the new apartment. [Text] [Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 2 May 85 p 2] 1751

CSO: 4209/427

LIGHT INDUSTRY

COUNTERFEIT GOODS INCREASING IN MARKETS

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 3 Apr 85 p 7

[Article by Ngoc Son: "Counterfeit Goods"]

[Text] In recent years the production of consumer goods has developed along with the appearance of increasingly diversified and rich products circulating in the market, especially in the "free" market.

But besides those of good quality, that fit the taste and purse of the buyers, there are those that are causing many customers to worry because of the increasing number of counterfeit goods.

On the Rise

Not long ago, a friend of mine came from Ho Chi Minh City to Hanoi. On seeing me, he unwrapped a "Da Lat" cigarette pack to offer me one. Unfortunately, just as the cigarette got lighted I immediately had a terrible cough, and my eyes and my nose started watering. My friend became very uneasy and said: "Gee, it's one of those counterfeit cigarettes!" He bought the pack from a railway worker who was selling them on the Thong Nhat train. We took a good look at the pack wrap and at the cigarettes themselves, they certainly reached a degree of "perfection" that even long-time smokers in the know would not be able to set them apart unless they tried to light them. This is only one concrete example besides numerous other instances where customers have to spend real money for counterfeit goods.

On the market in Hanoi, for some time now the consumers have complained about the sight of bicycle parts that are openly displayed and sold by private business people from large trays of goods and in stores that are lined up toward the end of Pho Hue St and go on until the area around the "flea market." Here everything is sold, real things mixed up with the counterfeit kind, and one can buy enough to fix a complete bicycle. Many commodities carry the mark of state-owned production units and of famous producer cooperatives, such as "Tien Tien" cogwheels, "Bac Cuong" rims, "Dong Da" pedals, "Xuan Hoa" chains, "Dong Anh" ball bearings, etc. which are there to cheat the buyers, especially those coming from out of town who come to shop.

Worse even, counterfeiting has reached into such areas as food and drinks that are sometimes taken as medicine. These include fake candies of all kinds that pass for "soft candies," "fruit candies," etc. with the label of the Hanoi state-owned cookie and candy enterprise; and "orange liquor," "lime liquor" and bottled beer that all carry the labels of state-owned beer and liquor production plants such as "Truc Bach," "Ha Noi," and "Huu Nghi."

Every day, while carrying out their duty the organs in charge of market management and taxes and the economic police in focal points of good circulation have regularly arrested, confiscated and dealt with large quantities of smuggled goods, including also counterfeits.

One can say that at the present time, counterfeit goods have appeared in practically every area of social life requirements, they do not merely cause upheaval in the market, they also create a psychology of doubt and concern for consumers.

Consequences of Counterfeit Goods

The immediate consequence of counterfeit goods is, of course, damaging to the consumer, in some cases they may even threaten the life of the consumers. For instance, a bicycle handlebar or handlebar stem made out of poor aluminum or a bicycle frame made out of tin which is commonly available in the market has been the cause of many fatal traffic accidents. Again, counterfeit food and drinks will cause at least symptoms of intestinal diseases; and if one gets stuck with counterfeit medicines then one's life is in the balance, with one's money gone and a calamity to bear. That is the crime of unconscionable elements such as those who had shaken public opinion in 1982 when they produced counterfeit "Furfural" baby powder in Ho Chi Minh City, causing the death of hundreds of children because they were poisoned with berberin, a chemical poison, when the baby powder was used on them.

As far as economic damages are concerned, counterfeit goods have used up a large amount of raw materials and energy which normally should have been used in the production of socially useful goods. People have estimated that a bicycle tire, even when it is counterfeit, must use up to 1 Kg of rubber and 1 kWh of power; to produce other counterfeit bicycle parts one must also consume a definite amount of iron, steel or aluminum. Thus, present realities show that the amount of physical losses to counterfeit goods is no small matter.

According to our investigations, we learn that the manufacturers of counterfeit goods are all skilled to a certain extent, which is why they can produce counterfeit goods (including a number of foreign-made commodities) that look as good as real, enough to trick the consumers. In Ho Chi Minh City, recently the so-called "engineers" and "technical experts" who have been producing counterfeit wines and cigarettes to launch them in the market have been arrested. These include: Vu Thi Man, who lives at number 5/1 Ward 13 of Precinct 1; Tran Thi Ngoc Dam, Ward 10, Precinct 1; Tran Quang Ngoc, 198/36 Phan Van T/Ri St, Binh Thanh Precinct; Do Minh Dung, living at 292/112 Ba Hat St, Ward 7, Precinct 10.

Bui Kim Sinh, 181 Nguyen Duy Duong St, Ward 1, Precinct 10, specializes in the production of counterfeit bicycle frames using gas tank iron. Every day Sinh "produces" from his shop hundreds of such frames which he sells in the market, gathering tens of thousands of dong in profit. In checking his home, people have been able to confiscate on the spot 286 bicycle frames of all kind and enough raw materials to produce another 1,000 frames.

Recently, in Hanoi and a number of other localities the authorities have concentrated on uncovering, wiping out and dealing with dens specializing in the production of counterfeit bicycle parts. As we know, these counterfeit manufacturers rarely surface in public, they usually make use of a centipede network made up of intermediaries whose specialization is to get rid of counterfeit goods and of private business households which deal in the counterfeit trade. What deserves one's attention even more is that in a number of instances, the counterfeit goods also get sold in state-owned trading stores because bad elements among the store personnel replace the good kind by the counterfeit kind, take the good ones out and thereby lose the faith of the masses.

Some Necessary Measures

It is our opinion that besides the illegal activities, the looseness in management at the quality-control link in the state-owned economic units also creates a loophole whereby counterfeit goods can come in. In many instances people notice that in the composition of the counterfeit there are real things, such as the labels, the aroma, some raw materials and semi-finished products. These can come only from state-operated production units but they have been smuggled out under many different disguises in order to feed the counterfeit production dens. In the trading business the concern sometimes may be just to get rid of as many goods as possible in order to show good business figures, as for the quality of the goods, the consumers will have to "suffer" as they come. This is what has led to the situation where the trade sector takes into the warehouses and sells products that do not answer specifications or quality grades; where the added manufacturing and procurement contracts of the state given to the small industry, handicraft and individual producer sector are left to float, which provides the loophole necessary for them to take advantage and replace good materials with bad or make cuts in materials to produce unusable goods. In this link there are sometimes negative phenomena, such as fixing deals between the manufacturers and those in charge of signing off contracts or of quality control, or even the tacit understanding of some of those in charge of procurement.

Based on the above reasons, one should be able to set forth a number of necessary measures in order to rapidly eliminate this situation of counterfeit goods and clean up the market:

The authorities at various echelons and the organs concerned must pay attention to the work of state standardization as applied to goods production units; they must strictly implement state regulations concerning

business registration, quality registration, and the use of labels in accordance with the resolutions 119CP, 159TTg, 197HDBT.

They must strengthen market management, uncover and extirpate, just as they must strictly punish with no holds barred, the manufacturers of counterfeit goods and those who trade in them, just as stipulated in the law promulgated on 30 June 1982.

The commodities exchanged in the market must have labels. The state-operated trading stores must be responsible to the consumers as regards the quality of goods that get sold by them, they must not sell poor-quality or spoiled goods. This is also an important task of socialist trade, which besides being the social housewife must also guide the consumers and actively contribute to the struggle to stop counterfeit goods from circulating in the market.

1751

CSO: 4209/428

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER TRANSPORTATION IN THE 80'S REVIEWED

Hanoi KHOA HOC KY THUAT GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese Jan 85 pp 30-36

[Article by Engineer Nguyen Truong Giang, director of the River Transport Corporation]

[Text] Transportation has many branches today: highway transportation, railway transportation, sea transportation, air transportation, pipelines, and river transportation.

Each transportation branch has its own characteristics and particular advantages and disadvantages.

River transportation is one of the most economical of all the branches of transportation (after ocean transportation). People have figured out the economic benefits of it. The following advantages are obvious to us:

First Advantage

The volume of goods transportable in a single trip is very large. The efficiency of a towboat with 135 horsepower enables it to pull a string of barges with 600 to 800 tons of cargo (providing the current of the river is an average 3-4 km per hour). Adoption of this means of transportation has recently increased and continues to increase in advanced countries. Extensive progress has been made in efficiency: one 135-horsepower towboat can pull a string of barges with a cargo capacity of 800 to 1,000 tons.

Second Advantage

The economic investment in river transportation is not large. With other branches, rather extensive expenditures are needed for the means of transportation. Expenses of building highways, expenses of laying rails for the operation of railway transportation, and investments in pipeline construction are all high and involve many complications. On the other hand, river transportation virtually depends on what has already been provided by Nature.

In some advanced countries in the world, such as the Soviet Union and Poland, river networks have stabilized, so the rivers have "aged" and lost their power to erode land. This is extremely advantageous for the development of river transportation.

In our country, large rivers are still "young," and they still have much power to erode land, build up silt, and cause mud slides every year. It is therefore still necessary to invest small amounts in dredging and managing our country's rivers so that exploitation can increase.

Third Advantage

A striking advantage is that energy consumption is low. This has current economic significance, not only for our country, but throughout the world. Energy and fuel are critical issues. The large volume of transport has been the principal factor in determining the importance of this energy expenditure.

Fourth Advantage

The fixed capital investment is small. Today, at real investment prices, a towboat costs about 1 million dong, and a barge costs about 300,000 dong. If we make good use of these to full capacity and do not neglect regular maintenance, the initial capital investment will be recovered in 10 years. On the other hand, if the vessel is still in good condition, it can continue to be used for capital reproduction after complete recovery of the investment.

The main economic benefits of river transportation have special advantage not only for us, but for the rest of the world as well.

Nature has given Vietnam a large and powerful waterway network. The Red River and Thai Binh River systems in the north have covered the delta of Bac Bo, a place of economic and cultural development and development in the standard of living. The two river systems of the Ca and Ma in central Vietnam and the Mekong and Dong Nai River systems in the south are all large, which greatly favors the development of river transportation.

Of particular importance, since the liberation of the south, the transport of goods and economic relations between the south and the north have constantly developed. The river networks of the country are connected to each other via the 2,000-km sea lanes. This was the basis for the foundation and development of the river/sea transportation branch.

Hanoi has the advantage of being traversed by the Red River, which enables traffic between the plains and the upper reaches of the river. The Red River plain extends to the Quanh Ninh, Thai Binh, and Nam Dinh mining region. The upriver reaches of the Red River extend to Viet Tri and Ha Tuyen.

We must look at the development of river transportation in two aspects:

--First: in-depth development; development of the quality of asset utilization.

--Second: strong quantitative development of facilities and equipment.

Along with investing in equipment of advanced technology appropriate to practical conditions, we must think about organizing exploitation of transportation assets to full capacity. Thoroughly exploiting transportation and increasing its efficiency are essential to resolving the problem of investments.

If we want to thoroughly exploit the capabilities of assets, we must address the following issues:

--First issue: to effectively use the draft or pushing power of towboats. Peak efficiency for towboats is from 4 to 4.5 tons per horsepower.

To obtain this efficiency requires that the pilot calculate lashing arrangements to match the resistance provided by the propellers and the river current. The pilot must consider whether the lines should be long or short and single or doubled when going upstream or downstream. Doing this well not only increases the efficiency of the engines but also decreases the per-km expenditure of fuel.

--Second issue: to make full use of the available number of boats and barges. Subjective circumstances must be such that days on which equipment is operational must gradually become approximately equal to the number of days on which equipment is serviceable (i.e., boats and barges must carry cargo when they are available, so that costly waiting time is kept to a minimum). This is a management consideration. There are many methods of meeting this norm.

One way is to separate barges and bring them together among different boat units, creating new formations. This method shows initiative, but is unscientific, complicates life for crew members, and influences political and ideological education efforts, which are presently very necessary, especially efforts to implement drives against negative phenomena in shipping.

A second way is to organize dedicated-route shipping runs according to a prearranged rotating schedule. Dispatching runs according to a schedule in essence works like this: based on an accurate analysis of loading and unloading efficiency at both ends of the trip, along with the established shipment requirements and passage time of the boat unit (we used thoroughgoing initiative in the establishment of passage time norms), the basic boat installation is augmented, with appropriate combinations. This gives the boat unit planning initiative. The boat units line up in order, one behind the other, to get loaded or to unload. Cargo and boats do not converge and cause congestion at the two terminals, and useless procedures are stopped.

--Third issue: the cargo capacity of vessels is also a factor to be considered. We normally do not use the full cargo capacity when transporting

packaged goods. We can't ignore that the reason for this, in addition to the large size of this cargo, is that the cargo is loaded in an unorganized manner, not according to the rules of transport. Seamen should guide loading and load in an orderly manner, level by level. This is the only way to increase the volume of packages received for shipment and cargo capacity utilization. Presently, with this type of cargo, only 90-92 percent of the cargo capacity is used.

--Fourth issue: the product produced by transportation has an abstract nature, but it can still be evaluated in terms of tons and kilometer-tons.

To be productive, the vessel must carry cargo and must run. It must steam continuously in three shifts. When considering closed circuit transportation, attention must be given to loading and unloading at the two ports. If the passage was fast, but a long time was spent waiting to load and unload, then the trip was unproductive. To resolve the problem of these waiting periods will reduce the turnaround time for one trip. The number of trips can be increased, and products can be increased, which will contribute toward a solution to the problem of the imbalance of goods and materials between economic zones. (In present circumstances of production, the time spent waiting to load and unload amounts to 60 percent of the turnaround time.)

To achieve this goal requires only mechanization of loading and unloading at both ports, freeing shoulders and backs and liberating laborers from the drudgery of manual dockwork. Labor can be appropriately reorganized later, and the main cause of low productivity in transport will have been removed.

To do these things, we must not ignore management organization, for it is the most important and fundamental step, not only in river transportation, but in any production sector.

This has been and is being paid attention to in river transportation. Our state is also paying close attention to distribution and circulation. As a transportation unit of the city, the River Transportation Corporation is gradually reforming management organization. First of all, key cadres must be professional. To do transportation work requires professionalism and requires experience in transportation; only then can one manage well and easily grasp the way the work is directed. The specific mission and functions of each office and committee must be clearly stated. Responsibilities must be clearly assigned, creating a thoroughly specialized cadre corps and personnel in each office and committee with a firm grasp of their specific mission and the work assigned them.

On the basis of promoting each step of the emulation movement, every form of awards should be used to push production. Of course, if there are awards there must be punishments. Awards and punishments must be prompt. Awards are to promptly mobilize each boat unit and individual to complete the plan they have received and to surpass its goals. In addition, the corporation applied

and is employing a policy of rewarding boat units that strictly follow the production order (departing on the date and at the time set and running on schedule).

These actions have created an atmosphere of intensity and urgency among the boat units upon receipt of production orders.

Another matter is no less important. That is the matter of boat crew manpower. The assigning of personnel to vessels must be regulated in a stable manner, without confusion. The aim should be to heighten the sense of responsibility among crew members for the equipment entrusted to them, and at the same time to create a situation in which personnel stay with their vessel. This is the only way to promote the drive for everyone to see to his own repairs. Only then will organizational life be normal. Only in this way will the cargo be properly taken care of and the equipment kept clean.

Repair is the future of transportation. It provides the means of production. Giving attention to this function will increase equipment ratios and hold them steady. Keeping these steady is a means of making full use of the life of equipment.

It is difficult to organize industrial production management within the transportation unit. Nevertheless, our corporation successfully adopted and is using this activity, as follows:

First, we improved and expanded the repair area of the plant.

Second, we satisfied the repair needs of every category and at each level of vessel: passenger carriers, towboats, and barges.

Third, we calculated and supplemented each type of machinery and equipment needed to respond to repair needs.

On the other hand, a balance must be maintained in manpower and skill levels that is appropriate to the needs of production.

Fourth, we paid wages according to repair contracts and gave achievement awards to units that completed plans and surpassed goals.

Organizing transportation well and fully exploiting the potential of transportation to accomplish this, Our corporation organized and is organizing trips by rotating schedules on two lines:

Line 1: Coal from Hanoi/Quang Ninh.

Line 2: Sand from Hanoi/An  Dao.

Efforts to conduct the coal line run from Quanh Ninh/Hanoi according to our schedule frequently failed. Examination finally revealed a lack of initiative in loading. Loading efficiency in the mines could not actually be determined,

because of variations in loading time among the longer spurs (some trips to pick up coal are very fast, while others must be waited for a long time).

We conducted and are conducting the sand run well. This trip is very easy for the management element to monitor and guide, because:

--Its distance is less than 100 km, so it is convenient to keep up with developments and take initiative to solve loading problems with the shipper.

--The two loading and unloading ports have mechanized loading and unloading facilities. They have a high level of efficiency.

With vessels selected for dispatch according to a rotating schedule during the planning period, boat captains are organized to take charge of the trip. It is completely democratic, but after agreement, it is mandatory. Crew members have control of their planning mission. They have complete initiative on each of their passages. They even have the initiative of obtaining fuel for many consecutive trips. They have the initiative in getting provisions ready while waiting for loading or unloading. Changes in the schedule are therefore very rare. Those who arrange departure times provide very appropriate guidance.

High productivity was achieved in the shipment of sand, by rotating schedule, on the An Dao/Hanoi route. The income of crew members is increased according to their production. The crews work with high morale.

Above, we have reported on the qualitative development of the water transportation branch. Now what about its quantitative development?

Hanoi presently has only one state-operated water transportation corporation, with a total transport capability of about 15,000 tons and more than 4,000 horsepower for pulling and pushing.

This capability is insufficient to meet Hanoi's future requirements. More investment is required for it to be sufficient. Investment must be made in technological advancement. Old, broken down means of transportation will be gradually replaced. Boat technology, the efficiency of the means of transportation, and labor productivity, more than towing formations, will gradually be supplemented and replaced in river transportation.

Presently, our Communications and Transportation Service has one sea transportation unit. A new type of production unit will appear in the future of the water transportation sector: a federation of water transportation enterprises comprising the sea transportation enterprise, the river transportation enterprise, the passenger transportation enterprise, and the water repair and automobile loading and unloading enterprise.

With the function of general regulation, the sea transportation enterprise will have the mission of transport between the north and the south and Hanoi's transport of a foreign trade nature.

River transportation takes care of inland transport.

There is coordination and tasking exchange between river transportation and sea transportation.

The River Transportation Corporation will soon receive a new means of transportation--a vessel that will navigate the rivers and sea lane between the north and south.

These vessels will meet the need for transportation of a mutual support nature between the north and the south.

In developing and exploiting river transportation, we hope to haul coal up from Quang Ninh and sand down from An Dao. A stevedore unit mechanized with cranes used a method of unloading goods by crane off the barges directly onto trucks, which allowed the goods to be brought right to the consumer and reduced many of the current problems with production.

Dockwork Plan for Hanoi City Water Transport for the '80s

1. Statement of the Problem

Within the city limits of Hanoi there are over 100 km of navigable rivers, the main one the Red River (60.5 km). From Hanoi, using rivers and sea lanes, ships and barges can travel to every part of the country and return.

That is the waterway advantage with which Nature has favored Hanoi.

The city paid attention to waterway transportation right from the first days of peace. A sailboat cooperative its previous life, the main waterway transportation force of the city today is the Hanoi River Transportation Corporation, with nearly 15,000 tons of mechanized means of transportation.

To increase the capability of waterway transportation requires balanced development of three aspects: the means of transportation, repair, and dockwork at port terminals. Weakness in one of these weakens the capability of transportation. Our city has paid attention to developing the means of riverway transportation for a long time. We recently gave permission to the construction corporation to improve the ship and barge repair plant (with an investment of more than 8 million dong). Loading operations in Hanoi have been performed by hand since peacetime began. In addition to the aid to Hanoi Port there are estimates for Son Tay Port in 1990. In Hanoi and its suburbs, nearly 140,000 tons of goods must be unloaded (at locations outside the port). If the manual labor of humans is relied on to unload so large a volume of goods, the task will be impossible--the productivity of manual unloading is presently 200 tons per day. This is not fitting and cannot be the way it is done in this capital city. The low productivity of manual loading and unloading will create a situation in which boats wait month after month in lines for unloading and loading, especially with goods that are hard to load, such as chemical fertilizer. Such slow dockwork not only has an adverse

effect on the exploitation of boat units, but also increases damage to goods and causes them to reach the consumer late.

2. Hanoi Waterway's Dockwork Needs

The volume of goods requiring mechanized loading and unloading (which are presently done by hand) in Hanoi and its suburbs is now in excess of 100,000 tons a year.

Predictions for 1990 are for a volume of 134,700 tons a year.

Coal, gravel, sand, chemical fertilizer, and the like will increase 28.2 percent over their 1984 volume.

The amount that must be loaded monthly is 15,300 tons, or 1,386 tons per day.

3. Estimate of Locations To Be Mechanized, Type of Machinery; Transfer Capability of Such Loading, Unloading Ports

Initial research conducted by the Hanoi River Transportation Corporation in cooperation with the College of Maritime Navigation to formulate the "economic and technical dialectics of loading and unloading on Hanoi waterways" estimated:

--We would place one fixed port with two domestic Gantry cranes in the yard outside Duc Giang Chemical Factory on Duong River to serve the northern districts: Gia Lam, Dong Anh, Soc Son, and Me Linh. Goods handling equipment: a power shovel for loose goods (with a self-dumping scoop); a fork lift for packaged goods. The efficiency of this equipment: 10 tons per hour per machine.

Total efficiency of the port (transfer capability):

Per shift: 110 tons. One day and night period (2 shifts): 220 tons.

Monthly transfer capability: 4,400 tons.

Annual transfer capability: 52,800 tons.

Required annual transfer capability: 54,000 tons. (40,000 tons/yr X unevenness $k = 40,000 \times 1.35 = 54,000$ tons/yr)

We would build a network of mobile floating docks within the city limits for the following reasons:

--The changes of the Red River are very complicated and powerful.

--The investment capability of the corporation is small, so investment must be concentrated on equipment.

---The water level of the Red River fluctuates greatly, more than 8 meters between two seasons, so natural river banks of various heights must be used to reduce the height that goods must be raised.

The floating docks are to have pontoons with cranes and roadways for trucks to go on and off and turn around on the pontoons.

Total equipment consists of:

- 2 pontoons with bridges 3X10X24 (cubic meters),
- 2 power shovel cranes with scoop capacity of from .6 to 1 cubic meter,
- 10 5-ton trucks (5 trucks per shift).

Hourly loading and unloading productivity: 60 tons (2 machines).

Per shift productivity: 331 tons.

Daily productivity: 594 tons (1.5 shifts.)

Monthly productivity: 11,880 tons.

Annual productivity: 142,560 tons.

The volume to be handled within city limits (outside the port):

Needed: $94,700 \times 1.35 = 127,845$ tons/yr

The need is thus met by machinery selection and shift supplementation.

4. Preliminary Computation of Economic Effectiveness

There seems to be temporary balance between receipts and expenditures in loading and unloading.

What influence would expansion of loading and unloading as estimated have on transportation?

1. Loose goods (construction materials, coal) loaded in the city:

- Productivity achieved loading sand by hand: 200 tons per day.
- Productivity achieved loading rocks by hand: 150 tons per day.
- Average productivity achieved loading loose bulk goods: 170 tons per day.
- Volume of rock and sand to be loaded per year: 100,000 tons.

--Time required for unloading by hand per year: 598 days per barge.

--Time required for unloading by machine per year: 168 days per barge.

--Number of days saved per barge by changing the method of loading and unloading: $559 - 168 = 391$ days.

2. Outside the city (considering only nitrogenous fertilizer, no other goods):

--Present productivity of loading and unloading: 600 tons per 30 days = 20 tons per day.

--Productivity once mechanized: 110 tons per day.

--Total volume of nitrogenous fertilizer: 20,000 tons per year.

--Number of days barges wait for manual loading or unloading: $20,000/20 = 1,000$ days per barge.

--Number of days barges wait for mechanized loading or unloading: $20,000/110 = 200$ days per barge.

--Number of days a barge can save by investment in mechanization: $1,000 - 200 = 800$ days.

--Total number of days a barge is profitable annually compared to what is desired by the Hanoi River Transportation Corporation: $391 + 800 = 1,191$ days per barge.

--Calculation converted to boat groups: $1,191/6 = 198$ days per boat group.

--Calculated by boat group trips: 10 boat group trips.

Thus, in 1 year:

--Without having to increase investment in the means of transportation, the transportation corporation can increase transport for the city: $10 \times 600 = 6,000$ tons of goods.

Increased fare collection, without considering deduction for depreciation: $10 \times 75,000 = 750,000$ dong. (Depreciation, wages, management costs, etc., do not increase.)

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LABOR

YOUNG VIETNAMESE WORKERS SUCCEED IN GDR

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 11 Apr 85 p 6

[Article by Hoang Dong and Le Minh: "Vietnamese Young Workers in GDR"]

[Text] At the present time, thousands of young workers from our country are doing cooperative labor in 154 plants in the GDR. What makes one happy is that these workers all realize clearly that their responsibility is to study and work well and ceaselessly to raise the level of their skills so that they will come home and build our country.

"The Best Smith"

That is the comment of Comrade Mittag, director of the Freitan steel plant in Dresden, regarding Dong Xuan Tuyen, a blacksmith from the Thai Nguyen iron and steel complex who was sent to work at the Freitan plant. From working with his hands to using machinery for doing the same thing, it took Tuyen a certain amount of time for him to get used to the technical moves.

When he first went to wrk with his German counterparts, no matter what he did Dong Xuan Tuyen could at most finish 60 hammers per shift whereas the norm was 260 per shift. The GDR workers said: "To get to the norm the worker must have long experience." Let's hear Tuyen: "After I could finish only 60 per shift, I did not feel too good. Many nights I thought to myself, I must find a new way of doing things in order to reach higher productivity. By the fourth month, I boldly put into application some of my first thoughts. A surprise result was that I reached 270 hammers per shift, which is 12 percent above the norm. The plant decided to bring up my grade from grade 5 to grade 7/7, which is the highest grade for the smith profession. The comrade shop leaders and worker friends asked me about my experience, and I replied in all sincerity: "The main thing is that I thought about improvement of the operations, reducing the time devoted to markings and socket boring, rearranging the production tools in a rational manner, and using skillfully one's hands and the precision of one's eyes."

From September 1983 up to now, Dong Xuan Tuyen has always reached 310 hammers per shift, obtaining a productivity of 130 percent, which represents a record that on one in the smith shop has ever reached.

Upgraded Twice in Seven Months

After 3 months of working in EW3 shop, Cao Xuan Bac has discovered some technical deficiencies of the drafting table as compared to reality, which has brought the Erfurt gas oven equipment manufacturing plant a saving valued at thousands of marks. For that reason, after only 7 months of working there, Cao Xuan Bac has been upgraded twice in his ranking.

Comrade Heydlan Plech secretary of the party organization in the Hennigsdorf steel-plating plant has made the following assessment: "No matter what they do and no matter where, the Vietnamese can after a short period master the work according to plan."

Le Thi Ha, 20 years old, a native of Thanh Hoa and a 10th-grade student who has been in the GDR 2 years, has not reached the skilled grade of 6/7. Working at the Plauen textile plant in Karl Marx Stadt, Ha always achieves high productivity and produces good-quality products at a rate of 105 to 120 percent. Every month she is rewarded for her productivity. Ha said: "What has motivated me to study well and to work well is that we are Vietnamese and therefore must do something to be worthy of our heroic people."

Like Le Thi Ha, Nguyen Thi Mai was a 10th-grade student from Nghe Tinh. She works at the Fina chemical textile plant in Dresden. After 2 months of study and work Nguyen Thi Mai has been able to work by herself with the whole array of machines assigned to her, and after a mere 1 year she has been given the skill grade of 6/7 as a spinner.

Both our friends and our own workers admire the smiths in the export car production unit at the Ludwigsfeld in Potsdam. Nearly 30 highly skilled Vietnamese smiths have been assigned there to do soldering on export commodities. The soldering of Vietnamese workers is trusted by their friends and rarely calls for quality control.

During the 2 years 1983 and 1984, the whole group of Vietnamese workers in the GDR has counted among its ranks 22 units that were awarded the appellation of socialist labor units, meanwhile 263 individual workers have been awarded the title of competition fighters, including 210 who received medals, the Medal of the GDR.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

ASSAULT YOUTH ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION UNITS FORMED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 20 Mar 85 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed article: "Establishing Hanoi 'General Unit of Assault Youths for Economic Construction'; Will Participate During 1985 in Expanding New Economic Zone in Lam Dong"]

[Text] After studying and examining the suggestions of the Ho Chi Minh City Municipal Communist Youth Union, Municipal Labor Service and Planning Commission on the organization of the "General Unit of Assault Youths for Economic Construction" of Hanoi, the standing committees of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee and Municipal People's Committee issued the following decision:

The Municipal Youth Union will organize many "economic construction assault youth units" aimed at attracting those youths without jobs, first of all those returning youths who have completed their military obligations and those who have graduated from general schools and are not entering college. The union will also organize industrial production, handicrafts, service and agricultural units, form enterprises and work sites for the construction of housing, roads, water conservancy projects, afforestation, etc. These labor environments will both encourage them to directly participate in building the nation and the capital and will create conditions for them to receive elementary and advanced cultural and apprentice training to later become management, technical and leadership cadres in the economic sectors.

The assault youth units above will be under the direct leadership of a General Unit of Assault Youths for Economic Construction under the command of the Municipal People's Committee and Municipal Youth Union. Enterprises and work sites of the economic construction assault youth units will operate in accordance with the principle of financial autonomy.

The Municipal Party Committee, Municipal People's Committee and all sectors and echelons will wholeheartedly assist the Municipal Youth Union, the General Unit of Assault Youths for Economic Construction and the enterprises, work sites and assault youth units in successfully completing their mission, especially in the initial period.

During 1985, the Youth Union will organize and develop economic construction enterprises, work sites and assault youth units such as: a coal mining enterprise in Quang Ninh, a housing construction enterprise, a youth unit making beehive charcoal and bricks, and many youth units working at foundation work-sites, first of all building reservoirs and roads. Moreover, the Youth Union will organize a number of assault youth units to plant trees in Ba Vi and to participate in expanding the new economic zone in Lam Dong.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

HA NAM NINH PROVINCE AUGMENTS NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH in Vietnamese 2 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Tran Ngoc Nho, Ha Nam Ninh Department of Statistics: "1,029 Families Depart To Build New Economic Zones"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, the entire province has had 1,029 families, totalling 5,139 people and including 2,685 laborers, depart to build the new economic zones in Lam Dong and Gia Lai-Kon Tum, achieving 34 percent of the population transfer plan for the entire year of 1985, three times the level during the same period last year both in population and in laborers.

Many districts have done well in the task of population transfer for new economic zone construction such as Hai Hau, Nam Ninh, Duy Tien and Tam Diep.

This year, with the motto of "the state and the people working together," besides the general policy system, many villages and cooperatives have given adequate concern to those departing such as: providing each family with an average subsidy of 1,500 to 2,000 dong; and issuing them 30 kilograms of paddy and from 3 to 5 kilograms of pork to eat on the way. Many cooperatives have also arranged to help them with part of their supplies, capital and breeder animals to allow them to arrive at their new locations with peace of mind in stabilizing a place to eat and live and to begin production in keeping with the agricultural season.

The provincial population transfer branch is joining sectors and districts in gaining experience from the past 3 months of population transfer to build new economic zones, to more strongly promote mobilization, and to fully prepare the necessary material facilities to properly complete the 1985 mission: to shift 27,000 people with 11,500 laborers to build new economic zones and to enrich their native country.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

HANOI PROMOTES NEW ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION POPULATION TRANSFERS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 Apr 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "1,600 Families Mobilized for New Economic Zones; Consolidating Interprovincial New Economic Points, Continuing To Expand Many Additional Locations"]

[Text] The year 1984 was one in which the municipal new economic sector made many efforts in mobilizing and transferring people, assured quality, and completed and exceeded the planned levels. By 31 December 1984, the sector had transferred 1,072 families with 4,148 people and 2,119 laborers, including 121 families sent for intermixing, 112 transferred between provinces and 839 sent to the Lam Dong new economic zone. It was also a year in which the greatest number of people ever were mobilized for building new economic zones.

Worthy of attention are the initial results attained in interprovincial land clearance and production in the two new economic points of Thuy An Village in Ba Vi District and Co Dong Village in Son Tay City. Thanks to the active assistance of all sectors, the people at these two points are making a living, are promoting on-the-spot self-balanced grain production, and are raising industrial crops such as pineapples, peanuts, tea, tobacco, etc. The cleared area has risen to 576 hectares. This is an extremely favorable and economical course in encouraging continued population transfers in the years to come.

Beginning 1985, illuminated by the resolutions of the Party, the new economic sector is striving to complete the following norms:

--To transfer 1,600 families for the construction of new economic zones with 8,000 people and 3,600 laborers, including 600 families for interprovincial work and 1,000 families for the Lam Dong new economic zone.

--To examine delineation of the interprovincial new economic points consisting of: Xuan Son in Son Tay City, Tan Linh in Ba Vi District, Binh Yen in Thach That District, Dong Tram-Ngoc Thanh in Me Linh, and Dong Do-Minh Tri and Bac Son in Soc Son.

--To examine and investigate locations for other new economic zones such as: the Hung Vinh zone in Long An Province, the Da Oai-Bao Loc zone in Lam Dong Province and the Cu Mgar-Da Krong zone in Dac Lac Province.

--Moreover, to organize proper acceptance of international aid and to promote capital construction and clear production land in the interprovincial new economic points. This year, efforts will be made to clear about 500 hectares.

Recently, on 10 April, the Municipal New Economic Committee met to celebrate and announce the achievements made during the past year and to discuss the course and mission for 1985. Nguyen Cong Tan, Member of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee and Vice Chairman of the Municipal People's Committee, attended the meeting and praised the great efforts made by the entire sector.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

VIDEOCASSETTE USE MUST BE EDUCATIONAL

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 7-13 May 85 p 4

[Article by Chau Lan Huong: "Let the Videocassettes Have an Educational and Asthetic Effect on the Youth"]

[Text] One morning towards the middle of April, at the corner of H St in Hanoi about 200 people gather on the roadway. The bicycles that go by have to make their way through the crowd with difficulty. Suddenly, an iron gate opens. From a small car people bring down a videocassette machine. Then 200 people--there will be more--will be there "in a disorderly manner standing on the roadway" and taking turns to slip through the gate, cross the small courtyard and step into the "showing room." That is how a beginning scene looks like at the above mentioned H point for a video film showing. From the middle of 1984 up to now, the video film "hunt" phenomenon has all the trappings of the recording tape fever which was seen in the streets of Hanoi after 1976.

A Few Points of Information About Videocassettes

A video machine is a film-projecting machine (using videotapes). It is a machine meant for the family or a small group, and it responds to a need for research and home entertainment. Hanoi has 181 large-screen film projectors that are meant to serve large audience but it only has a small number of video machines, some 21 machines in total. These belong to the management of various organs such as the Audiovisuals Production Co, the Central Television Station, the Television Techniques Institute, the Tourist Advertisement Co, etc. Of the 21 machines that exist, some have been put to use by the organs responsible for their management to serve the requirements of customers. But how about the videocassettes themselves? First, we would like to excerpt a few articles from the circular of the Hanoi Information Service regarding the use of large-screen films and videocassettes: "Only those films supplied by the Central Film Export-Import Co (FAFIM), the Central Film Co, and the Vietnamese Documentary Institute can be shown. If one tries to disseminate films from other than these main sources of films, then no matter what the content of the films may be, no matter how one does the showing, such showings are considered illegal." "It is forbidden to distribute programs that have not undergone review and received permission for showing from the Hanoi Cultural and Information Service. When serving audiences which have been registered with

the service, one is forbidden to collect money under any form." Such are the regulations of the Hanoi Cultural and Information Service. But what are the realities of the situation? Of the films that have been distributed, according to our information, there are those who have been borrowed from some foreign organs besides those distributed by the above-mentioned sources of films. A quick rundown of the programs that are popular shows not one single film by the Audiovisual Production Co (which specializes in recording the musical and theatrical performances done in Vietnam, in which one can find some quite successful programs, such as "The Adopted Child" and "The Person I Love," etc.). And one can also reveal the fact that in the warehouse of organs in charge of videotape management there is no lack of films showing musical performances, circus performances, ballets and interesting feature films from friendly countries.

The Harm Is All Too Obvious

Let us quickly review the films that are being shown by the various organs: "Sweet Revenge," "My Spy Lover," "Alone Against the Mafia" (Mafia is the name of a famous bandit band in Italy), "A Taxi Dancer's Life," "The Amulet" (a kung-fu film), "Going After the Enemy in Thailand," "Police on the Nile," etc. So many films originating from companies in Italy, Japan, Great Britain, the United States, Taiwan and Thailand are enough to stimulate the curiosity of those who have never seen them and therefore are curious about the stories of the films. Are they complicated and tragic love stories? Are they bone-chilling fights? Are they hot love scenes incompatible with Vietnamese customs? Are they about people who have to follow their fates, lucky ones as well as unlucky ones? The above images not only create for the viewers misunderstandings about the Western way of life, they celebrate one kind of individual hero. Even more dangerous, they even sow the seed of vice and erode the healthy way of life, thinking and acting of the youth as they seek to become collective masters of society, they even harm the clean and fresh esthetic feelings of the young.

300 Dong Per Video Ticket

According to our investigation, on an average there are at least five units or organs seeking registration to see videotapes. Each showing can accommodate from 200 to 300 persons depending on the size of the room. Thus, Hanoi has 1,000 persons (5 times 200) viewing videotapes per day. If there are two showings per day, this comes to 2,000 viewers (not counting those showings that are illegal). In an exchange which we had with a cadre who came to register for a videotape showing at the Hanoi Cultural and Information Service on 19 April 1985, Comrade Le Thanh Thuy (of the Hanoi Geological Co plant) said in answer to our query: "The plant union sends me over to register for a viewing of the video film 'Tac Quat the Bandit Chief.' Once we have your approval, we will get in touch with the Central Television Station to rent the video machine and the tape itself."

The renting of the machine is by the hour, as far as we know. Everything including the machine, the tape, the projectionist and the explainer, costs under 2,000 dong each showing. How about the tickets? They are

mimeographed and passed along internally. The price of tickets that are sold outside illegally is usually put down as 30 dong per ticket in the minutes of the film showings. In actuality, there are showings where the viewers have to pay up to 300 dong per ticket! The aims of healthy entertainment and esthetic education disappear altogether and they are abused to create income and in many instances they have, without meaning to do it, encouraged unhealthy curiosities. Some tickets which normally should go into the hands of regular viewers end up in the hands of ticket speculators. One must also say that these ticket speculators are the ones who create the fever for watching these films through cheating advertising tricks which play on the taste for the different which is always latent in youth.

Toward a Healthy Atmosphere for Enjoying Videotapes

The Vietnamese feature film industry has had many achievements and it has produced many films of high artistic quality, about which we can all be proud. The film distribution sector has made many efforts but at the same time, the need for seeing new films multiplies by exponential factors. In the last few years the Audiovisual Production Co has made many contributions toward answering in time the need of the viewers and listeners. (A large screen feature film takes many years to get completed, a videotape film can be completed in 2 months. Thus, from both the point of view of production speed and its timeliness the videotape is at a distinct advantage.)

Today and in the years to come one can project that the importation of videotape machines and of the films themselves will increase. The same can be said about our needs for seeing and listening to videotapes, to the television screen, which will increase vastly. This is a question that should be confronted by those organs in charge of their production and of the management of programs that serve the viewers.

At the present time, there already are organizations that use video machines to have public showings to satisfy the viewers through musical performance programs, through the showing of films coming from socialist countries, Vietnamese ones, and documentaries about art, science, the circus and sports, which are shown in cool-drink places (as in Haiphong), or are used to illustrate study sessions and to study art (as done by the Association of Vietnamese Plastic Artists), or they are shown widely on small screens, and there are even locations where the tapes themselves are sold (The Audiovisual Publications Co, 58 Quan Su St, Hanoi). These are efforts that are to be welcomed.

In order to have a clean atmosphere for enjoying videotapes, besides the responsibility of organizing their management and unifying the regulations among the various organs in charge, the wishes of the youth are to see that the filmmakers (both for the large screen and for small screens) supply them with more and more interesting movies, those having a good and healthy content and which are of high artistic quality, that are attractive and therefore answer the need of the viewers for enjoyment. And the youth, of course, must always raise its esthetic level, remain vigilant toward common-run curiosities, and actively contribute toward building an ever richer and healthier cultural life.