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Importance of Irrigation, Water Management Stressed

92SE0333B Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 3 Jul 92 pp 12, 7

[Text] Yangon, 2 July - The Minister for Agriculture Maj-Gen Myint Aung this morning stressed the importance of irrigation and water-management in the on-going national efforts for greater production and productivity in agriculture when he spoke at the opening of the Tatmadaw Agricultural Course No 17 held at the Central Agriculture Farm, Hmawby.

Present on the occasion were State Law and Order Restoration Council Secretary-2 Maj-Gen Tin Oo, Vice-Quartermaster General Brig-Gen Kyaw Tint, Yangon [Rangoon] Command. Headquarters Deputy Commander Col Sein Htwa, senior Tatmadaw officers from the Ministry of Defence, directors-general and managing directors from the Ministry of Agriculture, the chairman and members of Hmawby Township Law and Order Restoration Council and guests.

He said that the State, with the co-operation of the people, is carrying activities for extensive irrigation and that the activities include construction of not only large dams but also medium and small-scale ones.

He pointed out that steps are to be taken for more availability of water, especially in middle Myanmar [Burma], the dry zone, to promote agriculture. He stressed the need to make efforts to achieve the objective not by relying on foreign assistance but on local financial resources with State allotments and contributions by the people. Local labour and resources should also be mobilized for localized self-help irrigation schemes; even if adequate water may not be had by these means the availability of clean and potable water would be conducive to health, he said. In addition to setting up such embankments and irrigation networks, existing water resources should also be extended by all means possible, he added.

Furthermore, the need for systematic water-management is as essential for the delta areas as for the Upper Myanmar, water-scarce regions. Whatever water is in excess during the monsoon rains should not be allowed to go to waste. It should be conserved by all means possible, such as by building embankments and weirs, he declared. Such effective conservation of water would be of direct aid not only in the cultivation of paddy but also for the cultivation of post-monsoon, winter crops, declared the Minister.

The course is being conducted jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture. The six-month course is being attended by 108 members of Tatmadaw (Army, Navy and Air Force).

Dalla Dockyard Handling More Repairs

92SE0333A Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 4 Jul 92 pp 1, 6

[Text] Yangon, 3 July - The Dalla Dockyards can repair 80 vessels a year while the vessels of Inland Water Transport were able to carry 33.98 million passengers as well as 2.63 million tons of goods in 1991-92 earning K 306.37 million from transport service.

These points were made known to Member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council Minister for Transport and for Labour Lt-Gen Tin Tun in his inspection tour of the Dalla Dockyards. Minister Lt-Gen Tin Tun this afternoon arrived at the Dalla Dockyards where he was welcomed by Managing Director of the Inland Water Transport U Khin Maung Thein, Managing Director of the Myanmar [Burma] Port Authority U Pe Than. U Percy Maung Maung of Myanmar Shipyards and responsible personnel.

At Dalla Dockyards the Minister was briefed on the activities of the dockyard by Superintending Engineer U Shwe Than who explained among other things that diesel engines were fitted on steam-engine vessels so that 1,000 to 1,400 tons of goods could be transported.

The Minister pointed out that more co-operation is needed to meet the estimated targets for the 1992-93 economic year. The Minister stressed the need to utilize locally-produced spare parts so as to save foreign exchange and also called for efforts to minimize wastage. The Minister further stated that steps must be taken to increase both local income and foreign exchange.

The Minister left the Dalla Dockyards at 3:15 pm.

Garment Factory Established, Absorbing Workers

92SE0333C Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 6 Jul 92 pp 1, 7

[Text] Yangon, 5 July - The construction of Tatmadaw garment factory is one of the measures taken by the State for enabling casual workers in Hlinethaya Township to get jobs.

This was declared by Secretary-2 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council Maj-Gen Tin Oo during his inspection tour of the Tatmadaw garment factory in Hlinethaya Township this afternoon.

This Secretary-2 accompanied by responsible officials visited the Hlinethaya Township and inspected town development activities there. The Secretary-2 inspected paving the road along the Hlinethaya circular path. He also inspected the consumer co-operative retail shop in No 1 Ward as well as the roads which are under repair in Nos 14 and 15 wards. Then, the Secretary-2 and party proceeded to the Tatmadaw garment factory beside the Patheinyaungdon Road. The Secretary-2 was briefed on construction of the factory and the future programmes by the engineers and responsible personnel.

Speaking on the occasion, the Secretary-2 pointed out that the population of Hlinethaya Township is over 150,000. Majority of them are poor casual workers and they have to go to work in Yangon [Rangoon] for their livelihood, he said. The Tatmadaw garment factory was constructed in Hlinethaya Township so that those living in the township may get jobs easily and only those who live in the township will be given appointments and priority will be given to poor residents, he added.

The Secretary-2 and party next visited the Township People's Hospital and inspected various wards. The Secretary-2 and party then went to the Township Law and Order Restoration Council Office where he held discussions with Township/

BURMA

Ward Law and Order Restoration Council members and departmental personnel. In the course of discussions, the Secretary-2 declared the arrangements are being made so that the construction of Bayint Naungbridge will be completed ahead of schedule for the convenience of travelling public in the township. He also stated that there is a need to promote the State's economy so that more money may be spent for town development activities. In this connection, the Secretary-2 stressed the need to carry out agriculture and livestock breeding activities through laying down of projects.

Chairman of Hlinethaya Myothit Construction Committee Brig-Gen Ket Sein presented matters relating to close supervision given for town development work. Deputy Director-General of the Department of Human Settlement and Housing Development U Arnt Kyaw reported on allotment of new plots in the township. Similarly, the officials and engineers concerned reported on construction activities.

The Secretary-2 replied to the points raised in the course of discussions. At the end of discussion, the Secretary-2 and party left Hlinethaya Township at 5:15 pm.

POLITICAL

Political Parties Free To Draft National Policy Guidelines

92SE0316A Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 27 Jun 92
pp 23, 24

[Text] Unlike after the four last elections, this time the PPP [Development Union Party], GOLKAR [Functional Group], and the PDI [Indonesian Democratic Party] must think hard before the MPR [People's Consultative Council] General Assembly. On Monday of last week [15 June], the three political organizations received a special present from President Suharto at the State Palace in Jakarta: materials for drafting the Broad Outline of State Policy (GBHN).

On previous occasions, the political organizations received a copy of the draft GBHN in October, five months before the MPR General Assembly, usually held in March after the general elections. Upon receiving the draft, they immediately began to work on the tight agenda with the MPR Working Committee (BP), along with the other two factions, i.e., the ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] the Regional Factions. As a result, the delegates often had problems in preparing materials.

PPP General Chairman Hasan Metareum greeted this earlier distribution of GBHN materials with delight. "This time we have time to study them more carefully," he said. GOLKAR General Chairman Wahono sees it as progress in democracy.

This breakthrough in GBHN materials is not limited to the distribution procedure. This time, according to Minister of State and State Secretary Murdiono, the drafting of the GBHN is delegated completely to the National Defense and Security Council. Because, in the past, the draft was handled by a team of nine ministers, it is not surprising that the product was often called the handiwork of the president. "It was often said that the president dictated to the MPR, thereby reducing its authority; but I know the president had no such intention," said Minister Murdiono.

The change, Murdiono said, came from Pak Harto [President Suharto]. "He heard the voices and wishes of the sociopolitical forces and the people," he added. Murdiono said those voices expressed a desire that the people, through their representatives in the sociopolitical organizations, should have a big role in drafting the GBHN.

Besides stopping interference in the team of nine ministers, the president three or four years ago asked the National Defense and Security Council to explore ideas received from the people. Those ideas included input from a team of experts at Gajah Mada University in Yogya. They caused a commotion two years ago because their input incorporated a recommendation that the president's term be limited to two terms.

The emergence of predictions that the 1993 MPR will be more lively is not merely because the GBHN drafted by the National Defense and Security Council was received earlier. The PPP, GOLKAR, and the PDI have also prepared drafts of the GBHN, which they plan to "sell" to the MPR General Assembly.

For example, the PPP's GBHN draft team, lead by Aisyah Amini, has been working for two years. "The draft will serve as PPP's guidance in discussing the GBHN," Buya Ismail [Hasan Metareum] said.

PPP's draft GBHN is scheduled for completion in September. According to PPP team member Professor A.M. Saefuddin, the material includes an emphasis on the necessity for a socially oriented economic system. "Thus, if the upper classes improve, the lower classes will be lifted, too," said the professor of agricultural economics at the IPB [Bogor Agricultural Institute]. Specifically, if land is condemned for a commercial project, the former owners should not be entitled merely to compensation but should receive stock, too.

In the political sector, the PPP will emphasize democracy. There must be guarantees that people are free from coercion to join a certain sociopolitical organization. Labor, too, should not be bound to a single union. "Freedom to associate is guaranteed by the 1945 Constitution," Saefuddin added. The PPP proposal is not a new idea, but up to now it has been vague.

The PDI, too, has prepared a concept to "sell" at the 1993 MPR General Assembly. The menu offered by the PDI resembles the campaign theme it used during the recent elections. The PDI is pressing, for example, for an antimonopoly law, a small business advancement law, a law requiring big businesses to make financial reports public, and the elimination of procedural regulations that emasculate the DPR [parliament].

It is not certain that these GBHN drafts produced by the political parties will get ready support from the other factions. The PPP is anticipating the situation, however. "We are ready to talk," said Buya Ismail. "If necessary, we will even use the 'voting' method, for voting is not prohibited in Pancasila democracy."

Kwik Kian Gie, chairman of the PDI Research and Development Board, is concerned about voting, however. The biggest problem is how those who cast the majority vote can respect the good ideas of the minority. "We will have true democracy only if the biggest group discards arrogance and the 'me first' attitude," he said.

Although it is the biggest faction, GOLKAR shows no indication of wanting confrontation. "We have a concept. If another political organization has a good idea, we can talk about it," said GOLKAR Secretary-General Rachmat Witular, who declined to discuss the draft GBHN his organization is preparing.

Kwik Kian Gie said frankly that he thinks the draft GBHN produced by the National Defense and Security Council is the strongest one. "They worked full-time for three or four years. They also sought input from political and mass organizations," he declared. Kwik said he would not be surprised if the council's proposals won out.

Murdiono warned very early that the council's concept should not be followed blindly. "If the MPR wants to use it, fine. If not, fine. If the MPR wants to tear it apart and change it drastically, also fine," he said.

ECONOMIC

Logistics Board Reports Large Rice Supply

92SE0318A Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian
8 Jul 92 pp 4, 11

[Text] Jakarta (SUARA KARYA)—National rice stocks as of the end of June were greater than at the same time last year. Rice supplies at the end of June totaled 2,452,263 tons, which included 1,935,308 tons from domestic procurement and 516,955 tons of imported rice. Rice supplies at the same time last year amounted to only 2,132,530 tons.

Sukriya Atmaja, deputy chief of BULOG [Logistics Board], reported this to DPR [Parliament] Commission VII in a working meeting Tuesday [7 July] at the DPR Building in Senayan. The meeting was led by Commission VII Deputy Chairman Drs. Yahya Nasution.

Sukriya said the reason for the abundant national food supply was better weather conditions for rice farming than in the previous year. Beginning in April, harvests occurred more evenly and simultaneously throughout all the regions.

The plentiful harvests prompted more active rice procurement, which as of April had reached only 747,844 tons. By the end of June, however, purchases (which had started in January) had reached 1,505,759 tons.

"With the current stocks, procurement could reach 2,000,000 tons by March 1993. Therefore, plans for importing 300,000 tons of rice in 1992-1993 at a cost of 331 billion rupiah have been canceled. As the chief of BULOG said, we will not

import any rice this year, except for receiving ongoing repayments of rice loans from the Philippines and Vietnam," Sukriya said.

Sukriya said BULOG is still managing rice, sugar, flour, soybeans, and soybean meal.

Although all these commodities are still under BULOG management, domestic food commodities basically are traded freely through market mechanisms. BULOG intervenes only when, for example, there are signs that market prices are not profitable to farmers.

BULOG's involvement in buying rice is needed to improve rice prices and the value of rice to farmers, so that farmers will continue to be enthusiastic about improving production. This maintains self-sufficiency in rice. BULOG's purchases amount to only 4 to 6 percent of total production, however. The rest is left to the free market mechanism.

Addressing the issue of rice that is below quality standards set by the government, Sukriya said substandard rice has been less than 10 percent of the total this year. In previous years, it reached 15 percent of national production.

BULOG has to reject rice that does not meet quality standards. The problem is usually excessive moisture content caused by bad weather at the beginning of the procurement period. "Now, however, there are virtually no quality difficulties," Sukriya said.

With regard to cloves, Sukriya said they are not included in BULOG's basic functions. BULOG's involvement is merely indirect, for it only helps and oversees the Cloves Marketing System. BULOG is seen as having extensive experience in the organization of food commodity marketing.

ECONOMIC

Mahathir Deplores Actions of Labor Leaders

*92SE0314A Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA
in Malay 23 Jun 92 p 2*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 22 Jun—Datuk Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad today called on workers to reexamine the irresponsible actions of labor leaders who are playing politics and ignoring the country's interests.

The prime minister said we should not let these leaders hurt the nation's image simply because of their personal objectives.

He said only responsible people who are not affected by politics and do not think of themselves alone should be chosen to lead labor unions.

"Although the government realizes that the leaders of CUEPACS [Congress of Unions of Employees in the Public and Civil Services], for example, are responsible and mature and emphasize deliberation, I am very sorry that there are some other leaders who are not responsible and put their own interests ahead of the welfare of workers," he said at the opening of the 19th CUEPACS convention at the MCA [Malaysian Chinese Association] Building today.

The text of his speech was read by Minister of Human Resources Datuk Lim Ah Lek.

In his speech, the prime minister noted that labor leaders who serve their own interests spread slander and hurt the country's good name among labor unions in other countries.

Dr. Mahathir said such leaders do not care that their actions will hurt the country's economy and the welfare of Malaysian workers.

"What they want is profit for themselves," he declared.

The prime minister said that the time has come, therefore, for labor union members in this country to reexamine the irresponsible actions of some of their leaders.

He cautioned workers to be alert to elements that want to see Malaysia fail in its effort to become a developed country.

Dr. Mahathir said Malaysia's success in the economic sector, especially in manufacturing, not only has won the respect of many countries but also has aroused jealousy in some circles.

Dr. Mahathir said that in the effort to make the 2020 Plan a success, labor unions have roles as important as those of government agencies and the private sector.

"Labor unions can help the country achieve the status of a developed country by guaranteeing a stable and encouraging investment climate in Malaysia.

"This can be done by maintaining and further improving industrial harmony among our workers," Dr. Mahathir said.

He added that although CUEPACS members serve in the public sector, this does not mean that their role is less important than that of workers in the private sector.

A weak public sector is caused by public employees who are incompetent, undisciplined, and unproductive and will ultimately have a bad effect on the country's investment climate.

Dr. Mahathir said that just as the government gives serious attention to raising productivity and the quality of public services, CUEPACS should also support efforts to improve the skills of workers.

Dr. Mahathir also said the time has come for labor unions to have objectives other than getting something to eat.

Consistent with developments and advancements in all aspects of life, he said, labor unions should focus attention on raising the standards of their members with regard to social progress, attitudes, and knowledge.

Therefore, it is important, he explained, for unions to introduce training and education courses on economics, productivity, quality, consumer issues, and the environment.

"We do not want Malaysian workers to be backward in their understanding of things important to the country's reaching a high level of development, especially in industry," he said.

Dr. Mahathir said the best example is the environmental conference in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where new terms like "biodiversity," "climate change," and "global warming" were the subjects of heated discussions throughout the week. Public employees need to equip themselves with knowledge about these things.

Growth of Natural Gas Industry

*92SE0314B Kuala Lumpur WATAN in Malay
21 Jun 92 p 14*

[Text] Malaysian natural gas reserves are three times greater than oil reserves, and there is a good possibility that even more gas will be found.

Mr. G.A. Bekker, Shell Malaysia natural gas technical adviser, says even more resources may be found if exploration companies in Malaysia will work hard.

According to SHELL NEWS, Malaysian gas reserves are distributed equally between Peninsular Malaysia and the states of Sabah and Sarawak.

Reserves in Peninsular Malaysia are being extracted under the Peninsula Gas Utilization (PGU) Project, which uses the most effective methods. Gas reserves in Sabah and Sarawak have been exploited extensively for the last several years, despite their distance from big markets.

Natural gas was once considered a useless byproduct. Before the gas industry developed in North America and Europe, it was ignored and burned or discarded.

After it proved to be a clean, high-quality fuel, however, it slowly began to replace gas produced from coal.

Involved

Similarly, natural gas has been used actively in Malaysia for only 10 years. Prior to that, few projects included natural gas. The nuclear disaster at Chernobyl and awareness of the environment has caused natural gas to be given serious attention, and demand has grown steadily.

Natural gas found along with oil in Sabah will be shipped to Labuan to generate electricity and for methanol and steel plants.

Liquefied natural gas (LNG) transported by pipeline to Bintulu will be supplied to plants of Malaysian Liquefied Natural Gas (MLNG), a joint venture liquefied gas trading and manufacturing company formed in 1978 by PETRONAS [National Petroleum Company], the Sarawak Government, Mitsubishi, and Shell. Shell is responsible for supplying the gas under a production sharing contract with PETRONAS.

The \$1-billion-project is the largest business ever established in Malaysia.

Although it is designed to produce 6 million tons of LNG, it will be able to achieve a capacity of 8 million tons. As a gas exporter, Malaysia occupies third place, below Indonesia and Algeria. The plant will be further enlarged to increase its capacity by 7.5 tons [as published] per year.

Besides its work in Malaysia, Shell also has interests throughout the world, including the two largest gas fields in Europe, i.e., the Groningen Field in the Netherlands and the Troll Field off the coast of Norway. It also has interests in gas reserves in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Brunei, Nigeria, and Australia.

Recently, Shell has been seeking opportunities in natural gas marketing as a diversification from LNG production and distribution by pipeline.

As a result, it has discovered a new technology, which will be used at the Shell Middle Distillates Synthesis (MDS) plant at Bintulu when the installation is completed.

This, the first plant of its type in the world, will convert gas to liquid fuel and other products by using a technology based on the classic Fischer-Tropsch reaction, which was discovered in the 1920's.

Such technology is necessary, because, although natural gas is a clean fuel, its low energy concentration makes its transportation very expensive. Natural gas may be distributed on land by pipeline, but if it must be transported across the ocean it has to be liquefied so that it can be carried by special tankers.

On the other hand, LNG produced by Shell MDS can be carried by ordinary tankers and chemical tanks. The new technology will enable Malaysia to bring its oil [as published] out of areas in the interior.

This new technology will refine gas to remove odor and sulfur, which means that it will not contain any sulfur or leave much residue when it is burned.

The Shell MDS plant, begun in 1989, is being built on schedule by about 3,500 workers.

To carry out this project, Shell MDS (M) Sdn Bhd was formed, in which Shell holds 60 percent equity; Mitsubishi, 20 percent; Sarawak, 10 percent; and PETRONAS, 10 percent.

The \$2-billion-project is located next to the MLNG plant. Each year, it will convert 100 million cubic feet of natural gas from offshore wells to about 470,000 tons of synthetic oil products, including medium refined products such as gas oil, kerosene, naphtha, ordinary paraffin, and several types of wax.

New Administration To Solve Energy Problem

92SE0301A Manila BALITA in Tagalog 15 Jun 92 p 4

[Text] In this part of the series, amidst the crisis in energy and also in fault-finding that a great number of people are experiencing, the usual verbal attacks are no longer productive. What is needed is immediate action to stimulate the necessary forces in the fastest possible time. NAPOCOR [National Power Corporation] and the private sector channeled through the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry has launched a program in response to the above problem that will be implemented in the shortest possible time.

Likewise, just as the President has already announced, an energy department must focus on current and future problems of energy. Our current needs are tremendous because of our huge population, and because of our direction towards industrialization at the culmination of the decade.

A technically oriented executive with broad experience in production management and international relations must be one of the persons that the next administration must appoint as the "energy czar" of the nation, like the "energy czar" appointed after the oil crisis in 1973.

The valuable lesson to be learned from the difficult experiences which we are now undergoing must necessarily be the creation of cooperative personalities and various programs. The nation had a good program established in 1988. The fact that it was related to the previous administration should not be a reason for it not to be productive. If those connected with the program will no longer be acceptable, then the executives must be replaced, but the junior technocrats with no political connections must remain. If a new policy has to be formulated, then what must not be replaced should only be the highest-ranking executive officer, not the entire staff, nor the other executives. The sudden shift, also called "revolutionary change," will not serve to solve the problems, but will rather be a step backwards.

The next administration must learn from past experiences. An excellent chief executive from any enterprise will not change the infrastructures and processes that have been in place, especially if they work; however, if they no longer work, then maybe the people responsible for its operation should be replaced, but not the infrastructures that are capable of smooth operation.

NDF Sets Conditions for Laying Down Arms

92SE0332A Cebu City SUN STAR in English 9 Jul 92 p 5

[Text] CHIEF Supt. Rogelio Deinla, PNP Recom 7 director, yesterday said the pre-condition of the National Democratic Front (NDF) that government forces be withdrawn from Cebu, Bohol and Negros Oriental before amnesty is a sign that the Government is winning in the counterinsurgency campaign.

"It is very clear that our operations are doing well," Deinla added.

He also said counterinsurgency operations in Cebu, Bohol and Negros Oriental will continue even if the insurgency problem is no longer a major threat in the region.

Except for Negros Oriental, there are no more military troops in Cebu and Bohol because the insurgency problem has been reduced to the level of criminality, the military here said.

PNP forces in Cebu and Bohol are sustaining operations against Communist rebels.

The withdrawal of government forces from Central Visayas was one of the seven pre-conditions set by the NDF to President Ramos's proposal of granting amnesty to extreme rightist, leftist and separatist rebels in the country.

The NDF Central Visayas has also demanded that the military stop all military operations to prove sincerity of the Government.

But Armed Forces chief Gen. Lisandro Abadia said they will only grant amnesty if the rebels lay down their arms, denounce the use of violence and recognize the Constitution.

AFP Reports Arrest of NPA Leader in Quezon City

92SE0301D Manila DIYARYO FILIPINO in Tagalog 18 Jun 92 pp 1, 2

[Text] Two days ago, in Quezon City, a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front (CPP-NPA-NDF) was arrested by the intelligence unit of the Philippine Armed Forces (AFP).

Meanwhile, four soldiers were murdered during an ambush by communist rebels in South Cotabato.

Brigadier General Alfredo Filler, deputy chief of staff for operation of the AFP, announced the capture of Maria Victoria Justiniani, 41, current leader of the External Affairs Commission of the NDF, with a reward on her head of five million pesos.

Justiniani had established connections with communist organizations in different countries.

In addition, the External Affairs Commission has direct connections with the International Commission of the NDF headed by Luis Jalandoni, a former priest, and now based in Europe.

Yesterday, the military let Justiniani face the press after she was captured by the AFP Intelligence Service, with the help of the Philippine National Police (PNP).

Meanwhile, Colonel Jose Valencia, spokesman of the 6th Infantry Division of the Philippine Army, reported the death of four soldiers ambushed by an undetermined number of NPA's as they were patrolling in Tiboli, South Cotabato.

It was learned that some soldiers patrolling were missing and believed to have been kidnapped by the communist rebels.

Northern Luzon NPA Forces Driving Out Citizens

92SE0301C Manila DIYARYO FILIPINO in Tagalog 15 Jun 92 p 8

[Text] Kalinga Apayao—Mayor Bienvenido Versolo of Luna announced the strengthening of the New People's Army's

(NPA) forces amidst the widening military offensives launched by the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) in the province.

Versolo confirmed the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government in some parts of Kalinga Apayao.

According to Versolo, the communist rebels in Northern Luzon have a list of people designated for positions in their revolutionary government, from that of the provincial governor, municipal mayor, etc., to that of the lowest position in the village.

Versolo stated that he discussed the above information when the members of the 503rd Brigade of the Philippine Army (PA) seized some documents from captured NPA members after an encounter.

According to the Mayor, the revolutionary government is headed by a person whose alias is "Ka Belen," who grew up in Northern Ilocos.

Versolo announced that the residents in four out of the 22 municipalities in Luna that are under his political jurisdiction have abandoned their homes for fear of being caught up in possible encounters between the NPA and the military.

The municipalities of Marag, Salvacion, Kagandugan and Kalabigan are among those abandoned by their residents out of fear of the outbreak of bloody battles between the two groups.

It has been reported that the residents of four municipalities—Sanchez, Mira, Pamplona, and Santa Marcela, all in Cagayan—have already been evacuated.

Versolo also said that an estimated 2,000 armed NPA's will fight the military as a result of the establishment of the revolutionary government in Marag Valley.

NPA Members Killed in Zamboanga del Sur

*92SE0301B Manila DIYARYO FILIPINO in Tagalog
17 Jun 92 p 8*

[Text] Dipolog, Zamboanga—Last Monday, men of the Philippine Army (PA) raided the fort of the New People's Army (NPA), and killed four of its members.

Colonel Emilio de Leon, commander of the PA's 101st Brigade, reported that, apart from the four communist rebels killed by his men, a civilian was also killed in the crossfire during the encounter between the two groups.

According to de Leon, the soldiers raided the said fort of the rebels in a secluded place in Zamboanga del Sur only after the information which he had received about it was confirmed.

The authorities did not disclose the names of the dead NPA's, or of the civilian casualty.

After the encounter, the military recovered two rifles, grenades, a radio, and medical supplies.

De Leon also declared that the raid his men had launched was part of the military offensive in accordance with the directive released by Brigadier General Raymundo Jarque, commander of the 1st Infantry Division.

ECONOMIC

ASEAN'S First Stainless Steel Producer Begins Operation

*92SE0330A Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
14 Jul 92 p 3*

[Text] As the Thai economy continues its rapid development, new markets are emerging and the potential for local manufacturing is increasing. Up until now, stainless steel, a commodity used in a wide range in modern applications, has had to be imported.

In mid-1993, Thainox Steel Limited, a BoI [Board of Investment]-promoted joint venture between P.M. Group and Ugine s.a. of France, the world's largest producer of stainless steel, will begin local production. Thus the company will become the first producer of stainless steel in the ASEAN countries.

Thainox is already in the process of building a plant, a 6-million baht investment, at Rayong Industrial Park. Scheduled to start operations in mid-1993, the factory will produce up to 60,000 tons of top quality cold-rolled stainless steel sheets per year.

But even before its Rayong plant opens, Thainox Steel Limited is already a major importer of stainless steel to Thailand.

Before the creation of the company in late 1991, Thailand imported each year around 3,500 of cold-rolled stainless steel from Ugine s.a., Thainox's France-based parent company. This year, Thainox plans to import more than twice this tonnage of stainless steel to Thailand.

"This remarkable increase illustrates the Thai market's growing demand for our products," says Mr. Jean-Paul Thevenin, Managing Director Thainox. "It enables us to assess the market trends before we start to produce stainless steel locally. It is also a good sign of the very promising development outlook in the high-growth ASEAN countries, a key-market for Thainox," he adds.

Backed by Ugine's expertise and technical support, Thainox's committed to ensuring the highest level of service to its customers. Three pillars of Thainox's philosophy are: efficient quality control, rapid production schedules and reliable delivery.

MILITARY

4th Military Region Carrying Out National Defense Work

922E0181C Hanoi TAP CHI QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN in Vietnamese May 92 pp 49-53

[Article by Lieutenant General Nguyen Quoc Thuoc, 4th Military Region commander, in the "Exchanges of Views and Experience" section: "The Experience of the 4th Military Region—Changes in the Building of the All-People National Defense in the 4th Military Region"]

[Text] After five years of striving to implement the renovation line of the sixth party congress and Political Bureau Resolution 2 on readjusting national defense strategies, the people and Armed Forces of the 4th Military Region have recorded remarkable results. The local defense leadership mechanism has been consolidated and strengthened from the military regional level down to the provinces, districts, and basic units. Education in the all-people national defense has been strongly pushed forward one step further, and public vigilance against enemy schemes and tricks of opposition and sabotage has been heightened. A correct perception of the need to combine the implementation of the two strategic tasks has been promoted. The themes of the building of provincial, municipal, district, and city defense zones have been developed in a fundamental, comprehensive manner; 100% of the provinces and districts and more than 50% of the villages and subwards have conducted defense zone exercises to draw experience and are continuing to develop these zones in depth. The regular and local forces have been readjusted quantitatively and deployed according to plan and are being consolidated and improved to raise their aggregate quality, particularly their political quality. Organization and operations of the militia and self-defense forces, after a period of confusion caused by the forces' failure to keep pace with the new economic mechanism, have begun to be revamped in all the three areas: the sea, the cities along National Highway 1, and the mountains and forests. Remaining problems in implementation of those Army welfare policies that are beyond the military region's capacity to handle are being satisfactorily resolved step by step and will eventually be completely eliminated. All the tasks of building mobilization-ready forces and carrying out troop recruitment have been fulfilled according to plan.... Thus, within only a short period of time, the people and Armed Forces in the 4th Military Region have effected a radical change in building the all-people national defense, thereby contributing to firmly maintaining political stability, stepping up socioeconomic building, and creating for themselves a new position and strength in the political, economic, national defense, and security domains throughout military region.

Those were the results achieved in the key aspects of the all-people national defense in the 4th Military Region. But the overriding outcome of long-term, fundamental significance, an outcome that stood out as the most important symbol of the new change in the national defense domain in the 4th Military Region over the past few years, was the successful promotion of a high degree of singlemindedness

between the military region and various provinces on the building, strengthening, and consolidation of the unified leadership and management mechanism of national defense in the military region, and on bringing into full play the effectiveness of this mechanism.

In the past, for many years, the 4th Military Region, together with the military organs and people in various localities, devoted considerable energy and effort to building districts into "military fortresses" and provinces into strategic national defense units, and laid down numerous resolutions, directives, and plans concerning this task. But the results fell short of expectations. The localities often quipped: "If the military region goes down, the fortresses go up; if the military region goes up, the fortresses go down." We ourselves deeply understood this state of affairs. What was the root cause of this problem? Was it because, in the new conditions of the country, our people were no longer deeply interested in and lacked a sense of responsibility for the task of consolidating national defense and security? It was not so. The Army and people in the 4th Military Region have developed a tradition of heroism during the war years, when they fought courageously, resolutely clung to their positions to defend their villages and hamlets, fulfilled their duties as the frontline of the great rear, the North, and as the direct rear of the great frontline, the South, thus maintaining close relations with the anti-U.S. battlefields. They also promoted close coordination between party committee echelons and the administration on the one side and the military organs and Armed Forces on the other side.... These are the factors that guarantee success. We should know how to bring this tradition into full play in the new conditions.

Basing ourselves on our tradition and on the reviews of our practical work over the past several years, we can see now that the task of building district "military fortresses" and provincial strategic national defense units was correct. However, it showed a lack of perception of the new characteristics, new tasks, and new requirements of the cause of national defense consolidation, when the country had shifted to peacetime and all the people were concentrating their efforts on carrying out the task of economic building, particularly when our party had gradually recognized and decided on the renovation line and when the economy and the whole social structure had undergone considerable changes. Therefore, the policies and measures applied by the 4th Military Region in building and consolidating national defense had not yet closely corresponded with the new turning point in the revolution. The policy and measures of building districts into military fortresses and provinces into strategic national defense units were mainly implemented by the military region and provincial and district military organs, not yet really by party committees and the administration at various levels and by the entire people in a concerted effort. The military and national defense tasks seemed at times to have been separated from the leadership and management of the party and administration and from the participation of all the people. That was the principal cause of the limited results recorded in the previous years.

In such a situation, the 4th Military Region Party Committee, having studied and fully understood the sixth party congress

resolution and thereafter Political Bureau Resolution 2, affirmed: Building local national defense is an extremely important task of the party committee echelons, administrations, and people in various localities. This task must be closely linked to their foremost task of developing their localities in all respects so as to promote the development of both tasks. The aggregate strength of the entire people must be mobilized to carry out this task. To carry out this policy, first of all we must develop and consolidate the leadership mechanism.

At the beginning, the building of such a mechanism was not exactly smooth sailing. In some provinces, for diverse reasons, this mechanism could not begin operation for years after it were set up, and the national defense task was still completely left to the local military organs, despite the advent of Political Bureau Resolution 2. The effectiveness of the new leadership mechanism was not proved until efforts were made to bring about change, particularly change in perception and viewpoints, and to accurately appraise the world and domestic situation. It was not proved until we had learned from the practice of struggle, and directly from the results of the defense zone exercises conducted by various provinces, especially Nghe Tinh. There, the exercises were held right at the time when the province was hit by storms and floods. Therefore, the efforts to cope with different combat situations were coordinated with the mobilization of flood and typhoon control forces to protect dams and dikes and to save hundreds of tonnes of groundnuts; and with crime suppression drives to maintain security which resulted in the recovery of almost 240 million dong—while the exercises cost only about 36 million dong.

To date, through the process of a persistent struggle against the incorrect, deviant perceptions among a number of party committees and administrations at various levels, and among some departments and branches, and with its effectiveness proved in practice, the mechanism of the party leading, the administration managing, and the military organs serving as the staff has been consolidated and strengthened from the military region down to the provinces, districts, and villages. The party committee echelons have attached importance to leading all military work. The provincial military party committees and the district sections of military party cadre affairs have been strengthened. People's committee chairmen at all levels have been assigned to the provincial military party committees and the district sections of military party cadre affairs. The relations of unity and coordination between the military region leadership and the provinces, between the local military organs at all levels and various sectors have become increasingly stronger on the basis of the unity of their perceptions, their viewpoints, and their tasks.

The mechanism of national defense leadership and management has regularly and effectively made its presence felt instead of swinging into action only when exercises are held or when inspections by superiors were conducted. For more than three years now, the periodical meeting system of the provincial military party committees and district sections of military party cadre affairs, and the system of holding joint conferences of the military region's leadership and command and the leadership, administrations, and mass organizations

of various provinces have been implemented on a regular basis. Each year, all party committee echelons issue resolutions on national defense leadership. Basing themselves on these resolutions, provincial people's committee chairmen devise defense plans, hold defense conferences, and entrust various sectors and mass organizations with the duty to organize the implementation of these plans. All levels—village, district, provincial, and military regional—work out defense plans under the unified leadership the Military Region Party Committee and in accordance with the annual plans of the Military Region Command, the basic defense plans, the plans for safeguarding political security and public order and safety....

In the 4th Military Region, the party committees and administrations at all levels have affirmed that national defense is a regular task and should receive the kind of leadership and manpower and financial investment it deserves, and should be implemented by various echelons and sectors in a voluntary, active, and creative manner. In addition to the defense budget allocated by the upper echelons, in 1990-1991 the various provinces also invested billions more of dong for military activities. Given the still extremely poor economic conditions of these localities, which have and suffered from endless natural calamities—storms and floods—and which have required regular aid from the central level, such investments represented unsurpassable efforts indeed. The movements for village and subward building, for militia and self-defense forces development, for troop recruitment, for reserve forces building, for management decentralization, for defense project construction, for Army welfare policy implementation, for defense funds establishment... have all been initiated by the provincial and municipal leadership. These movements have been collectively shouldered by various state management echelons, social organizations, mass groups, and economic units and sectors. They have been closely directed from top to bottom and have been carried out methodically, carefully, and efficiently. We have regularly reviewed these movements to draw experience and to improve them, thereby avoiding formalism and the state of an "elephant giving birth to a mouse."

The change in perceptions and viewpoints and the strengthening of the leadership and management mechanism in the national defense work from the provincial and district levels is concentratedly reflected in the investment in the building of safe village and subward basic units capable of exercising mastery and standing combat ready.

At any revolutionary stage, the village and subward basic units always occupy an important position. All party and state lines, positions, and policies are implemented in these basic units. Once a correct line or policy has been formulated and a strong leadership mechanism has been established, the question of developing and mobilizing forces at the grass roots to introduce such a party line and policy into life and to implement them successfully is the decisive factor. This is a viewpoint that has the character of a guideline; it is strategically significant and predominant in the process of implementing the party's two strategic tasks in each locality.

At present, in the 4th Military Region, besides the pace-making, strong basic units such as the villages of Thach Kim

(Thach Ha District, Ha Tinh Province), Dong Van (Dong Son District, Thanh Hoa Province), and Dong Phu (Dong Hoi City), Long Tho Cement Enterprise (Hue City), and numerous other villages and subwards, there still are many weak basic units where a host of complicated problems remain unresolved and where cadres' standard is too low to meet requirements.

To strongly push forward the development of the grass roots, in mid 1990, the 4th Military Region held a conference to make a preliminary review of building combat villages and communes in district and provincial defense zones. The conference, an important milestone in the process of grass-roots development, succeeded in drawing very practical lessons of experience. With a thorough understanding of the policy of readjusting the common strategy, and basing themselves on the experience gained during two years of its implementation, the Military Region Party Committee and the leadership of various provinces held discussions and put forward the policy of developing villages and subwards that are safe and capable of exercising mastery and standing combat ready. This development has a new theme and new requirements, and calls for better coordinated, more fundamental, and more comprehensive measures compared to the combat village and commune development policy in the past. The goals to be achieved in the development of the village and subward basic units are: political stability, increasingly developed economy, strong national defense and security, civilized and healthy social life-style, and guaranteed implementation of Army welfare policies.

First of all, we must concentrate on developing politically stable village and subward basic units in which party committees and party chapters are strengthened and capable of leadership, and which have a contingent of grass-roots cadres worthy of being an active force. In these basic units, the administration and mass organizations must be trusted by the people, and all the people must strongly push forward socio-economic development. These basic units must also be strong enough to frustrate the enemy scheme of "peaceful evolution," firmly maintain political security and public order and safety, consolidate national defense, and ensure combat readiness.

In translating the 4th Military Region Party Committee's resolve into reality, the most difficult question is still how to work out appropriate measures to implement it. The military region's experience has shown that, to successfully carry out this policy, it is absolutely necessary to mobilize the aggregate strength of all forces, of which the key factor is still to enhance the operational efficiency of the leadership and management system and mass organizations. On the basis of the resolution issued by the Military Region Party Committee, its Standing Committee and the Military Region Command called a joint meeting with the administrations, public security services, mass organizations, and mass media of the various provinces to lay down unified goals and themes and set forth major measures to build local national defense in general and to develop the grass roots in particular. All the provincial, district, and village party committees issued resolutions on the policies, tasks, and measures of their own echelons. All echelons made an all-out effort to carry out two acts of

reorientation: first, directing all activities toward the grass roots and devoting more time to them; and second, changing the work methods and leadership style of party committee echelons, the administrations, and state agencies at all levels to promote close contact with the grass roots and practical results, and to avoid ostentatiousness and formalism. To date, all the provinces, districts, cities, and many villages and subwards have finished formulating master plans for developing safe basic units capable of exercising mastery and standing combat ready. These plans have been supplemented and further developed under the light of the seventh party congress resolutions.

To enhance the efficiency of the leadership of the grass-roots party committee echelons and administrations, the 4th Military Region and various provinces have given advanced training to nearly 5,000 key cadres of basic units and some departments and branches. Many teams of military cadres of the military region and various provinces and districts have gone to 125 villages and subwards to directly assist their party committees and administrations. The military region has coordinated with various provinces in formulating cadre training plans under which the provinces are responsible for training and improving village cadres and district assistants and the military region takes charge of the training and improvement of key provincial and district cadres.

Realities in the 4th Military Region have also shown that there can be no common model for grass-roots development, that this development must be based on the characteristics of each locality. Basing itself on the topographical, demographic, and economic conditions and on the national defense and security tasks of each area, the military region has divided its territory into three strategic areas: the coastal area, the urban area along National Highway 1, and the mountainous border area. In each area, particularly in vitally important localities, many basic units have been developed on an experimental basis with an eye to meeting the requirements that they must be steady and permanent and serve as an example for other basic units to study and emulate. Experimental exercises have been conducted to test the safety of villages and subwards and their capability to exercise mastery and maintain combat readiness. Much initial, useful experience has been gained from these exercises for use as guidance for each areas. Some experience has also been exchanged so that they may be applied in all the three strategic areas. Proceeding from its initial experience in and from the initial results of the development of basic units at these "points," the 4th Military Region is coordinating with the leadership, administration, mass organizations, and mass media to propagandize and to carry out research on and study of these experimental basic units so as to multiply them over wider "areas" and to develop basic units both at "points" and in "areas" simultaneously. To date, the military region has successfully created a number of models for the development of safe basic units capable of exercising mastery and standing combat ready in all the three strategic areas.

In 1992, fully understanding the seventh party congress resolution and in introducing it into life, all localities in the 4th Military Region are resolved to "continue widely developing basic units and striving to turn more than one-third of

them into really safe villages and subwards capable of exercising mastery and standing combat ready, particularly in important areas. According to the resolution of the second-round, fifth Military Region Party Organization congress, "each district must develop some clusters of safe villages and communes capable of exercising mastery and standing combat ready so that experience may be drawn therefrom to multiply such units in wide areas and create the basis for further development in the next year. Each district must effect radical, steady changes in building the all-people national defense system, developing the people's war combat disposition, and firmly maintaining political stability in any circumstances."

The practical implementation of the task of consolidating national defense in the 4th Military Region in the past has shown that many issues still have to be raised so that we may continue to resolve them, such as the question of combining economic building with national defense; the question of legislating the responsibility of each position and of the various economic organizations and sectors for the national defense task in the conditions of the development of the multisector commodity-based economy; the question of determining the functions and duties as well as the coordination between the militia and self-defense forces and the security forces at the grass roots; and the question of establishing national defense funds to maintain national defense activities at the basic level.... All these questions cannot be resolved by the 4th Military Region alone. We would like to suggest that responsible organs of the party, the state, and the Defense Ministry study, supplement, and revise these issues to make them more appropriate.

ECONOMIC

Construction Materials Production, Consumption Described

922E0180A Ho Chi Minh City THOI BAO KINH TE SAIGON in Vietnamese 4 Jun 92 pp 6, 7

[Article by Tan Duc: "Market Needs and Production Capabilities of the Construction Materials Sector"]

[Text] According to statistical data, in 1991 Vietnam produced 130,000 tons of rolled steel, 3,177 tons of cement, 3,825 billion baked bricks, 849.3 million baked tiles, 3.72 million cubic meters of rock, and 1,500 tons of paint. In comparison to 1985, Vietnam's construction materials production sector made quantitative and qualitative progress, expressed in such figures as the following: steel output increased 102 percent, cement increased 111.4 percent, baked bricks increased 30.5 percent, and tiles increased 56.9 percent. Furthermore, since 1985 the construction pace has increased rapidly and the need for construction materials has increased every year. Production capabilities in Vietnam have increasingly fallen behind the needs, especially for the high-grade materials.

Steel Output: Meets Only 30 Percent of Needs

In 1991 the Steel Smelting-Rolling Enterprise Federation and the Thai Nguyen Iron and Steel Enterprise Federation produced 130,000 tons of steel of all kinds, most of which was

construction steel. That output meets only 30 percent of the need for construction steel, which totals more than 300,000 tons a year. The shortfall is made up by importing from China and other countries. Furthermore, more than 40 foreign corporations are forming ties with Vietnam to advance to building steel mills, including good progress by corporations that intend to build a steel mill in Nghe An.

Cement: Shortage of Nearly Two Million Tons a Year

Cement is also a product for which there is a great need. Every year Vietnam needs about 5 million tons, but domestic production capabilities meet only about 60 percent of the needs. Every year three large cement plants—Hang Thach, Bim Son, and Hai Phong—produce about 2.3 million tons, enough to meet the needs of the northern provinces. The Ha Tien cement plant has a designed capacity of 1.2 million tons per year but can produce only 800,000 tons because of a shortage of raw materials (clinkers). However, even if it had sufficient clinkers Ha Tien's output would not amount to 1.2 million tons because its production line is not fully equipped (it lacks crushing and packaging equipment). In 1992, Ha Tien plans to produce 1 million tons. Even with that amount the south would have a cement shortage. The best way to make up for that deficit would be to attract foreign capital to invest in production in Vietnam. A joint cement production venture with Japan has been formed in central Vietnam. In the south, many corporations have come to carry out studies in search of investment opportunities. However, obtaining sufficient raw materials (limestone) for the plant's operation is a difficult problem. Except for the Ha Tien limestone quarry (in Kien Giang), geologists have not discovered any large limestone deposits.

Baked Bricks: Poor Quality

In terms of quality, the baked bricks produced in Vietnam not only fulfill our needs but are exported to Cambodia and Laos. But the quality of most is poor. Only the products of The Dong Nai brick and tile factory are of superior quality. However, the factory can produce only 11 million bricks a year. Construction Materials Enterprise Federation No. 1 has completed a plan to build a factory to produce high-quality bricks with a capacity of 20 million bricks a year. But finding 20 billion dong to transform that plan into reality is a very difficult problem. Furthermore, in order to build a large factory it is necessary to zone a raw materials area in which it can operate, but that cannot be done yet. Except for the Long Binh clay quarry area, which has been zoned, the clay quarries are being exploited haphazardly, which is very wasteful and inefficient.

Roofing Materials: Barely Meet Needs

As regards roofing materials, the most widely used types are zinc-plated sheets, fibrocement, tiles, tar paper, etc. The factories in Vietnam are capable of producing about 11 million square meters of zinc-plated roofing sheets, 6 million square meters of fibrocement panels, and nearly 1 billion tines, just enough to meet consumption needs (except for tar paper, very little of which is produced in Vietnam). However, considerable quantities of such roofing materials as zinc-plated sheets and tar paper are being imported by the units

because the production costs of domestically products are still high. Little tar paper is produced in Vietnam to meet the needs of ordinary people.

Quality of Floor Tiles and Granite Stone Is Low

During the past several years the need for ceramic floor tiles, ornamental glazed brick, and granite stone has increased steadily. In Ho Chi Minh City a hundred large and small installations produce more than 2 million square meters of ceramic tiles every year. They include such famous units as Thanh Danh, Doi Tan, Bach Khoa Ceramic Tiles, etc. The output of those large units account for about 60 percent of the city's total output. About 95 percent of the glazed bricks produced in Vietnam are produced by the Thanh Thanh glazed brick factory, which produces an average of about 15 million bricks a year, very short of the need of 50 million bricks. Thanh Danh plans to form a joint venture with Italy to increase the factory's capacity to 88 million bricks per year during the next two or three years. Furthermore, there is an ornamental granite rock production sector which, although only recently formed, is tending to develop well. It is estimated that there are nearly 20 large and small granite rock production installations in the south capable of producing more than 100,000 square meters of finished products every year. That sector is capable of meeting the domestic needs.

According to evaluations of specialists of the Construction Service and the Construction Materials Enterprise Federation, within the next 10 years the construction rate will increase very rapidly, in the civilian residence sector as well as in the spheres of hotels, representative offices, and foreign corporations. The need for construction materials will increase quantitatively, and quality also must be higher.

In view of the increasing urgency of the market, the construction materials production sector has drafted many strategic development plans. Encouraging foreign investment capital and technology is a priority development direction that is now being followed and has brought about a number of results, but in general it is still very modest in comparison to the demands of the situation.

BIOGRAPHIC

Information on Personalities

92P30114A

[Editorial Report] The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. An asterisk indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.

Le Duc Anh [LEE DUWCS ANH]

Member of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Politburo and the CPV Secretariat; on 3 May 92 he bade farewell to CPV Central Committee Advisor Nguyen Van Linh who was going to visit China. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 4 May 92 p 1)

Pham Tien Ba [PHAMJ TIEENS BA]

Associate editor in chief of TAP CHI NANG LUONG journal; director of the Science and Technology Institute at

the Ministry of Energy; his name was on the masthead of the journal. (TAP CHI NANG LUONG Apr 92 p 32)

Le Khac Binh [LEE KHAWCS BINHF]

Chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Council; on 30 April 92 he attended a meeting to celebrate Labor Day and the 17th anniversary of the South's liberation in April 1975. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 1 May 92 p 1)

Vo Tran Chi [VOX TRAAF CHIS]

Member of the CPV Politburo; secretary of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 30 April 92 he attended a meeting to celebrate Labor Day and the 17th anniversary of the South's liberation in April 1975. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 1 May 92 p 1)

Vo Chi Cong [VOX CHIS COONG]

Chairman of the State Council; on 26-28 he chaired meetings of his organization. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 30 May 92 p 1)

Ha Quang Du [HAF QUANG ZUWJ]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 9-12 Jun 92 he attended the union's 5th Congress in Ho Chi Minh City. (NHAN DAN 12 Jun 92 p 1)

To Bui Giam [TOO BUWUR GIAMS] aka Nam Giam [NAWM GIAMS]

Standing deputy secretary of the CPV Committee in the new Soc Trang Province [formerly a part of Hau Giang Province]; he was interviewed by the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 30 May 92 pp 1, 5)

Hong Ha [HOONGF HAF]

Member of the CPV Secretariat; head of the CPV Central Committee Department of External Affairs; on 3 May 92 he bade farewell to CPV Executive Committee Advisor Nguyen Van Linh who was going to visit China. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 4 May 92 p 1)

Vo Nguyen Giap [VOX NGUYEEN GIAPS], Senior General

On 30 April 92 he attended a meeting to celebrate Labor Day and the 17th anniversary of the South's liberation in April 1975. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 1 May 92 p 1)

Nguyen Van Hanh [NGUYEENX VAWN HANH]

Chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City Fatherland Front; on 30 April 92 he attended a meeting to celebrate Labor Day and the 17th anniversary of the South's liberation. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 1 May 92 p 1)

Nguyen Xuan Hoa [NGUYEENX XUAAN HOAF], Lieutenant General

Deputy commander of MR7; on 30 April 92 he attended a meeting to celebrate Labor Day and the 17th anniversary of the South's liberation. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 1 May 92 p 1)

Mai Ky [MAI KYR]

*Minister in charge of family planning and population; he is a native of Binh Dinh Province; from 1950-1953 he was an Army "regroupee" in the 312th Division; from 1953-1959 he studied metallurgy at the Moscow Polytechnic College; from 1959-1962 he taught at the Hanoi Polytechnic College; from 1963-1965 he was a research trainee in the Soviet Union; from 1966-1975 he taught at the Hanoi Polytechnic College; from 1976-1978 he was president of the Metallurgy Institute; from 1979-1983 he was vice minister of engineering and metallurgy; from 1983-1984 he was deputy director of the Office of the Council of Ministers; from 1984-1992 he was vice chairman of the State Sciences Commission; in 1989 he was vice chairman of the National Committee on Family Planning and Population; from June 1992 he became minister in charge of family planning and population (by decision of the Council of Ministers); recently he was interviewed by the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City TUOI TRE CHU NHAT 14 Jun 92 pp 2, 3)

Nguyen Huu Khuong [NGUYEENX HUUX KHUWOWNG]

Director of the Ho Chi Minh City Public Security Service; recently he spoke at a Municipal People's Council's meeting. (Ho Chi Minh TUOI TRE 9 May 92 p 2)

Nguyen Van Linh [NGUYEENX VAWN LINH]

Advisor to the CPV Central Committee; on 3 May 92 he visited China. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 4 May 92 p 1)

Nguyen Dinh Loc [NGUYEENX DINHF LOOCJ]

Deputy director of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State; *minister of justice; recently he was appointed to the latter position by a State Council decision to replace Phan Hien. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 30 May 92 pp 1, 2)

Tran The Loc [TRAAF THEES LOOCJ]

Vice minister of agriculture and food industry; *president of the Grain Import-Export Union; on 22 April 92 he was elected to the latter position at the union's congress. (Ho Chi Minh City TUOI TRE 25 Apr 92 p 1)

Do Muoi [DOOX MUOWIF]

General secretary of the CPV Central Committee; on 3 May 92 he bid farewell to CPV Executive Committee Advisor Nguyen Van Linh who was going to visit China. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 4 May 92 p 1)

Ta Ngoc Ngan [TAJ NGOCJ NGAAN]

*SRV ambassador to Mongolia; on 17 April 92 he met with Mongolian premier in Mongolia. (NHAN DAN 20 Apr 92 p 4)

Ho Huan Nghiem [HOOF HUAANS NGHIEEM]

*SRV ambassador plenipotentiary to Russia; on 16 April 92 he presented his credentials to Russian Vice President A.V. Rutshkoy at the Kremlin. (NHAN DAN 17 Apr 92 p 4)

Nguyen Vinh Nghiep [NGUYEENX VINHX NGHIEEPJ]

Chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee; on 30 April 92 he attended a meeting to celebrate Labor Day and the 17th anniversary of the South's liberation in April 1975. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 1 May 92 p 1)

Trang Van Quy [TRANG VAWN QUYS]

Vice chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Council; recently he attended a council's meeting to discuss the city's public order. (Ho Chi Minh City TUOI TRE 9 May 92 p 2)

Nguyen Duc Phan [NGUYEENX DUWCS PHAN]

Vice minister of energy; editor in chief of TAP CHI NANG LUONG journal; his name was on the masthead of the journal. (TAP CHI NANG LUONG Apr 92 p 32)

Truong Tan Sang [TRUWOWNG TAANS SANG]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; standing deputy secretary of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; he spoke at a voters' meeting on 28 May 92 at Tan Dinh Subward, 1st Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 30 May 92 p 1)

Nguyen Rang [NGUYEENX RAWNG], Major General

Commander of Ho Chi Minh City's Military Command; on 30 April 92 he attended a meeting to celebrate Labor Day and the 17th anniversary of the South's liberation. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 1 May 92 p 1)

Ho Te [HOOF TEES]

*Minister of finance; recently he was appointed to this position by decision of the State Council. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 30 May 92 pp 1, 2)

Nguyen Huu Tho [NGUYEENX HUWUX THOJ]

Vice chairman of the State Council; chairman of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; on 30 April 92 he attended a meeting to celebrate Labor Day and the 17th anniversary of the South's liberation in 1975. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 1 May 92 p 1)

Tran Son Thuy [TRAAF SOWN THUYR]

*Minister of forestry; recently he met with Mr. Sudjono Suryo, an official of the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry. (Ho Chi Minh City THOI BAO KINH TE SAIGON 9-15 Apr 92 p 5)

Tran Van Tra [TRAAF VAWN TRAF], Colonel General

President of Ho Chi Minh City's Veterans Association, on 30 April 92 he attended a meeting to celebrate Labor Day and the 17th anniversary of the South's liberation. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 1 May 92 p 1)

Dao Duy Tung [DAOF ZUY TUNGF]

Member of the CPV Politburo and Secretariat; on 3 May 92 he bade farewell to CPV Executive Committee Advisor Nguyen Van Linh who was going to visit China. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 4 May 92 p 1)

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