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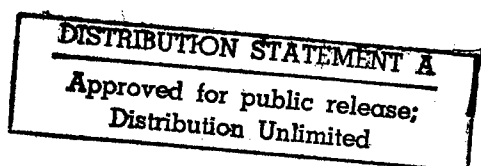


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JPRS Report

East Asia

Southeast Asia



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SPECIAL NOTICE

Effective 1 June 1987 JPRS reports will have a new cover design and color, and some reports will have a different title and format. Some of the color changes may be implemented earlier if existing supplies of stock are depleted.

The new cover colors will be as follows:

CHINA.....	aqua
EAST EUROPE.....	gold
SOVIET UNION.....	salmon
EAST ASIA.....	yellow
NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA...	blue
LATIN AMERICA.....	pink
WEST EUROPE.....	ivory
AFRICA (SUB-SAHARA).....	tan
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY.....	gray
WORLDWIDES.....	pewter

The changes that are of interest to readers of this report are as follows:

The SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT (SEA) will be titled EAST ASIA/SOUTHEAST ASIA (SEA).

The JAPAN REPORT (JAR) will be titled EAST ASIA/JAPAN (JAR).

The KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT (KAR) will be titled EAST ASIA/KOREA (KAR).

The MONGOLIAN REPORT (MON) will be titled EAST ASIA/MONGOLIA (MON).

KOREA: KULLOJA (AKU) will be issued as a separate series under EAST ASIA.

VIETNAM: TAP CHI CONG SAN (ATC) will be issued as a separate series under EAST ASIA.

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JPRS-SEA-87-076

3 JUNE 1987

EAST ASIA
SOUTHEAST ASIA

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INDIAN ALLIANCE GENERAL SECRETARY RESIGNS

Suva FIJI SUN in English 27 Apr 87 p 1

[Article by Hari Gaunder]

[Text]

INDIAN Alliance general secretary Naresh Prasad has resigned from the party and has called on members of the Indian Alliance to quit.

Mr Prasad, 37, said yesterday that "this is the best I can do for the Indians in Fiji".

Mr Prasad is disgusted with the present series of meetings and marches designed against the Indians in this country by the supporters of the Alliance Party.

"The very foundation of the Alliance Party's multiracialism has been destroyed by the anti-Indian moves by so many prominent Alliance Party personalities," Mr Prasad said.

"And the saddest part is that destruction has been carried by people who were not involved during the formative period of the Alliance Party.

"Why have these people forgotten that the Alliance Party was formed prior to independence?

"When it was formed, it was on the basis of equality. Indian leaders who joined hands with the Fijians were men of principle. They believed in the concept of multiracialism and equality for all.

"Without each others help the Alliance Party would not have been able to dominate the political scene since and after the independence.

"And yet, today, prominent Alliance parliamentarians are crying "Fiji for Fijians".

"I can no longer say to myself that they are fair people. I get the feeling that they actually hate my guts and yet are smiling in order to gain my support to remain in power.

"But who gave them the impression that

Indians can be fooled like this?

"Whether Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara says that the Alliance Party is involved or not, it cannot be overlooked that it will be the same Tui Vuda Ratu Sir Josaia Tavaqia, Apisai Tora, Jona Qio. Veisamasama and Livai Nasilivata who will attend party meetings.

"But the list does not stop there. Everybody who took part in the marches appear to be Alliance Party men. Can anybody prove me wrong?" he asked.

Mr Prasad said "let it be noted that I am not alone. I have no choice but to indicate to all my followers to resign from the party.

"I have tolerated for a long period the bunglings by the Alliance leadership in dealing with the Indian Alliance," he said.

"The Alliance Party can forget about 15 percent Indian support it has had all these years. It can also forget about winning another general election unless and until those Alliance Party people who organised these meetings and marches are sacked from it.

"I question the purpose in calling up a general election. There was always a risk of losing, or was it a democratic facade to show the world that democratic principles are practised in Fiji. In truth the Indians in this country are bonded for life to keep a Fijian party in power?

"Now if that is not political slavery then what is it?"

Mr Prasad is the son of the late Pandit Ayodhya Prasad, the founder-president of the Fiji Kisan Sangh, one of the two largest cane growers associations in the country.

BACKGROUND TO CURRENT RACIAL PROBLEMS REVIEWED

Suva FIJI SUN in English 28 Apr 87 p 7

[Article by Jim Shrimpton]

[Text]

ON May 14, 1879, a ship arrived in Fiji bringing 489 Indians to labour in the British-run sugar cane fields.

Less than five years earlier, through a deed of cession signed by 13 of its high chiefs, the South Pacific Island had become a British Colony.

One condition of the deed was that while property fairly acquired by European settlers could be retained by them, Fijian rights to the rest of the fertile land should be protected.

These two events more than a century ago are at the heart of a mounting dispute that today is threatening Fiji's image as "a symbol of hope for the world", as Pope John Paul called it last year because of its multi-racial harmony.

Descendants of those 489 Indians, joined by others over the following 37 years at the rate of about 2000 a year, now outnumber the indigenous Fijians both within the 720,000 population and in the party with a majority in Parliament.

They also dominate the country's business community.

The National Federation Party-Labour Coalition Government elected in April has a Fijian leader, Dr Timoci Bavadra, but 19 of its 28 members are Indians. The House of Representatives has 52 seats.

Indians hold the important Cabinet portfolios of Finance, Trade and Foreign Affairs.

Some of the descendants of the chiefs who signed the Deed of Cession fear this means their land rights are in danger, despite being guaranteed by the Constitution.

"We cannot let democracy be the vehicle for eroding the birthright of the Fijian people," said one leader of a protest movement.

Since the defeat of the Fijian-based Alliance government on April 11, this position has spawned street marches, rallies and promises of a campaign of civil disobedience.

The Alliance, led by Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, had been in power since 1970, the year Fiji became independent of Britain, and adopted a Constitution which the dissident Fijians now want changed.

The group, non-political but including a number of Alliance parliamentarians, have petitioned Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau that the Constitution be amended to give Fijians the right to rule their land in perpetuity.

The movement has divided the Fijian people: arguments rage, while the Indians, with law and democracy on their side, watch and wait.

Some high chiefs — the country's Great Council of Chiefs is a body of great influence — have called on their people to accept the elected government and give it a chance to prove its multi-racial policies.

High chiefs, the government, the Governor-General, church leaders and police have urged that protests — if there must be protests — be peaceful and non-violent.

Thus far they have been, to the relief of all including government ministers fearful of the effects on the investment and tourist trade vital to the nation's economy.

The sensitive question of land is the main concern of the protest movement.

Since 1874, just 181,035 hectares of Fiji's 1,833,030 hectares have been registered as freehold.

Most is Fijian-communally owned, and the balance Crown land.

Nearly 120,000 hectares of Fijian land is leased, 75 percent of it to Indians — who not unnaturally would prefer to be able to own it.

The Coalition Government, during the election campaign, promised to open up more land to productive use, to "lease Crown land to all citizens".

But it was careful to state it recognised Fijian land ownership rights, and said no change would be considered "without the full consultation and approval of the Great Council of Chiefs.

"The Coalition is committed to uphold, protect and safeguard the ownership rights of people over their land and private assets as guaranteed under the Constitution and other Laws of Fiji," it said.

But protest leaders are not convinced.

"It is neo-colonialism from within," one told AAP in discussing the new Indian majority in the government.

"Unless we do something now, we will be no better off than the Kanaks in New Caledonia, the Australian Aborigines or the New Zealand Maoris."

Banners in the protest marches have declared no confidence in the government, described Dr Bavadra as a Fijian "bullet" for a gun fired by Indian attorney-general and Justice Minister Jai Ram Reddy, and

"Fiji for the Fijians".

Some anti-Indian placards were not permitted by the police.

According to the protest movement (still unnamed), the Governor-General has promised the situation will be discussed swiftly by Government and Opposition leaders.

But what action could possibly be taken when the government reflects the democratic choice of the people — with a five percent swing by Fijian voters against their Alliance Party?

Former Alliance Cabinet minister Apisai Tora, the most vocal of the dissidents, has said: "Constitutions can be suspended".

It would take a 75 percent vote in Parliament to alter the Constitution — virtually impossible in view of the deliberately racial makeup, guaranteeing Fijians and Indians a minimum number of MPs.

It is a problem the new government could do without as it makes what most observers sees as a sensible and constructive start to its five-year term, careful to do nothing that might inflame the situation.

Dr Bavadra told the nation the government upheld the constitutional right for freedom of expression and assembly.

"But the right of law must and will prevail," he said.

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CSO: 4200/559

VODK EDITORIAL MARKS INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY

BK010348 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
30 Apr 87

[Station editorial: "All Cambodian Workers and the Entire Cambodian People Call on the World Community to Raise Its Voice in Condemning the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors for Oppressing the Cambodian Laborers and Massacring the Cambodian People in a Most Cruel and Barbarous Manner"]

[Text] Today--1 May--is International Labor Day. Every year on 1 May, workers around the world generally mark this day with great pride in their success in defending their right and freedom to live and work without labor oppression and or any kind of pressure.

As for the Cambodian workers, for more than 8 years now, they and the entire Cambodian people have been living under the oppression, intimidation, and persecution of the Vietnamese enemy. They have been arrested, jailed, and massacred in a most cruel and barbarous manner by the Vietnamese enemy. Particularly during the past few years, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been recruiting and sending hundreds of thousands of Cambodian workers and people to the battlefields on the western border, where they have been forced to do hard labor day and night, such as clearing brush, building roads and camps, and digging trenches in accordance with the Vietnamese enemy's criminal K-5 plan.

The K-5 plan is not only one for oppressing the labor of the Cambodian people and workers but also a criminal plot aimed at exterminating the Cambodian race. This is because under this plan, tens of thousands of Cambodian workers and people who have been recruited and sent to work on the battlefields on the western border have died or been wounded or maimed in a most miserable manner every year because of being forced to walk through mine fields or engage in hard labor by the Vietnamese enemy, not receiving medical treatment for malaria and other illnesses, and an insufficient diet.

This is a violation of the Cambodian workers' rights and a genocidal crime against the Cambodian race. Such an act is unprecedented in Cambodian history and rare in the history of the world. However, despite such cruel and barbarous acts, the Cambodian workers and the entire Cambodian people are not submitting

to the Vietnamese enemy. They have risen up and joined with the DK National Army to wage all forms of struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to defend their rights and protect themselves, their families, and the survival of the entire Cambodian nation and race. Due to the valiant struggle waged by the Cambodian workers and people and the DK National Army and thanks to the all-round support given us by the world community, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have suffered serious defeats, become deeply bogged down, and faced more serious difficulties on the battlefield of aggression against Cambodia, in Vietnam, and in the international arena. They can see no prospect of being able to resolve this serious situation.

This is the result of the sacrifice in terms of flesh and blood by the Cambodian workers and people and the DK National Army during the past more than 8 years.

On this International Labor Day, the Cambodian workers as well as the entire Cambodian people appeal to workers of all nationalities in the world, the world community, and the United Nations to continue to condemn the labor oppression and genocidal crimes committed in Cambodia by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors even more strongly, to take all kinds of effective measures to check these heinous crimes of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors promptly, and in particular to continue to jointly pressure the Hanoi authorities in all aspects to force them to accept the CGDK's eight-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem by withdrawing all their aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with the eight UN resolutions and respecting the Cambodian people's right to self-determination with no outside interference.

Only by so doing will the Cambodian workers and people be saved from all kinds of oppression, persecution, and massacre by the Vietnamese enemy and will the Cambodian nation and race be able to survive forever. Doing this will also contribute to safeguarding peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia and the whole world.

/9738

CSO: 4200/563

VODK HAILS DK PRESENCE AT MEETING IN HAVANA

BK020312 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
1 May 87

[Station commentary: "The Presence of the DK Delegation at the Group of 77's Sixth Ministerial Conference in Havana Is a Shameful Defeat for Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and Cuba in the International Arena"]

[Text] At the end of April, our DK delegation attended the Group of 77's Sixth Ministerial Conference in Havana, Cuba. At this meeting the Cuban delegation--the host--and the Hanoi Vietnamese delegation gathered three of their accomplices--all Soviet clients, namely the delegates from Kabul, Vientiane, and Nicaragua--and addressed a common letter to the general secretary of the conference in an attempt to deny our DK delegate admission by demanding that the conference leave the DK seat vacant. The Indian delegation carried out a similar maneuver.

However, they were dealt a most shameful defeat because representatives from ASEAN and many other countries expressed their firm support for the DK delegation, which is Cambodia's legitimate and only rightful representative. Our DK delegation also sent a letter firmly rejecting and exposing the maneuvers of Vietnam, Cuba, and their accomplices. In the end, the conference decided to recognize the credentials of all delegations, including those of our DK delegation. This is the first time that our DK delegation has attended an international meeting in Cuba.

As everyone knows, Cuba is a Soviet pawn in America. In the past 8 years, Cuba has cooperated with Vietnam and the Soviet Union and actively carried out improper activities at every international meeting to oppose Democratic Kampuchea's right of representation and to support the expansionist and aggressive cause of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. And now, our DK delegation has emerged right inside the Cuban house. This is a most shameful defeat for Cuba as well as Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and their accomplices. The fact that Cuba cannot deny the DK delegate's admission to its own home clearly confirms that the Vietnamese and Soviet aggression in Cambodia during the past 8 years has been further disgracefully exposed throughout the world. Neither Cuba nor other accomplices of Vietnam and the Soviet Union can cover up

the insolvent Vietnamese and Soviet aggression in Cambodia. On the contrary, the countries that have supported the aggressive and expansionist cause of Vietnam and the Soviet Union in Cambodia have tarnished their own reputations. They are isolated from the international community, as are Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

We therefore appeal to them to stop supporting Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia, join the world's majority on the side of justice, supporting the just struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and cooperating with the international community to pressure Vietnam to accept the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal to end Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia quickly and let the Cambodian and Vietnamese people--as well as countries and people in this region--enjoy peace, security, and stability. This is an honorable and just way, conforming to the aspirations of their own people and those the world over.

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CSO: 4200/563

COMPARISON OF STATEMENT BY CGDK FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN

BK060108 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian at 2330 GMT on 5 May carries a 5-minute statement by the spokesman of the CGDK Foreign Ministry condemning the use of toxic chemical by Vietnamese authorities to massacre Cambodian people. This version has been compared with and found to be identical to the referent version except for the following variations:

graf two, line one, the VODK version reads--dated 12 April 1982, the spokesman of--providing variant year.

same graf, from line three, make read--others affected between 12 and 29 March--providing variant date.

graf five, line two, make read--district, Kampot Province, 50 of our people--providing variant figure.

graf seven, from line one, make read--and Kampot Provinces, 1,184 of our people--providing variant figure.

/9738

CSO: 4200/563

KAMPOT PEOPLE KILL THREE VIETNAMESE SPREADING TOXINS

BK070135 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Lately, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, who have been completely bogged down militarily on the Cambodian battlefield, have vainly tried to extricate themselves from their predicament by sending Vietnamese agents to spread toxic chemicals in water sources used by our Cambodian people, killing and seriously affecting many innocent Cambodians. For example, on 28 April, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors spread toxic chemicals in ponds, streams, and wells used by our people in Chong Tnaot village, Kompong Trach Commune, Kompong Trach District, Kampot Province, killing 55 inhabitants and 45 oxen and seriously incapacitating 85 other inhabitants. Many other inhabitants are being affected by this toxin.

Having heard about this sorrowful news, our people in Tnaot village, Kompong Trach Commune, Kompong Trach District, were enraged at these Vietnamese criminals. They then jointly attacked the Vietnamese agents who were spreading toxic chemicals, killing three and wounding some others. The survivors fled in disarray.

This is a good experience in the struggle to frustrate the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' criminal plan in spreading toxic chemicals to exterminate our Cambodian race.

We call on our people in all localities to heighten their vigilance against the Vietnamese agents by patrolling water sources used by our people, thoroughly examining vegetables, meats, fruits, and cakes on sale in market places before buying them for consumption, and keeping a close watch on the Vietnamese agents so as to attack and arrest them before they spread toxic chemicals. The most effective measure is for our people, fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and village and commune administrators who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese war of aggression to closely unite with our DK National Army in smashing and dismantling the Vietnamese enemy's village and commune administrations in order to liberate our villages and rescue our people from being massacred by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and arch criminals.

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CSO: 4200/563

CALL FOR MUTINIES AGAINST SRV CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE

BK080323 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
7 May 87

["Appeal to the Fraternal Cambodian Soldiers to Rise Up and Oppose the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors' Heinous Crimes Using Toxic Chemicals to Massacre Innocent Cambodian People in Takeo and Kampot Provinces"]

[Text] Dear fraternal Cambodian soldiers forced to serve the Vietnamese war of aggression:

After being sent to fight and die on the battlefield, back home in your villages the Vietnamese enemy has barbarously intensified its crimes by massacring our people--your parents, wives, children, and relatives in particular--with toxic chemicals.

After using toxic chemicals to massacre 959 inhabitants in Kampot and Takeo Provinces in March 1987, the Vietnamese enemy has spread more toxic chemicals to massacre our people on a larger scale. As a matter of fact, between 11 and 30 April, in Kirivong District of Takeo Province and in Tuk Meas, Kompong Trach, the Kampot Districts of Kampot Province, 1,184 people died because of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' toxic chemicals and 2,465 others were seriously affected. Moreover, 1,690 head of cattle of our people died.

This is a most brutal, fascist, and horrid massacre perpetrated against innocent Cambodians by the Vietnamese enemy.

Therefore, we call on all fraternal Cambodian soldiers to hurriedly desert the Vietnamese criminals and flee back home to take care of your parents, wives, children, and relatives. We especially call on you to flee and join our national army in counterattacking the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in order to take revenge for your wives, children, parents, and relatives and our Cambodian nation and people.

Please hurry. Quickly make your decision. Do not hesitate any longer. If you do not make your decision soon, the Vietnamese enemy will massacre everyone in every village and all our people--wives, children, parents, and relatives--will die.

By jointly fighting and smashing the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, the Cambodians will be sure to win, and all Cambodians, both large and small families, and our entire Cambodian nation and race will survive.

VODK CRITICIZES SRV 'SECURITY INTERESTS' CLAIM

BK080311 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
7 May 87

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Cannot Cover Up Its Aggression in Cambodia With Its Bandit Logic"]

[Text] An article in the Vietnamese party journal TAP CHI CONG SAN's latest issue stated that Vietnam has security interests in Cambodia. Therefore, the Vietnamese have committed aggression against Cambodia in order to defend security. This is obsolete bandit logic of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

In the past, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have used this pretext to defend their security to justify their aggression and occupation of Cambodia and their most barbarous and cruel massacre against the Cambodian people. Now, they are using this "security" pretext to avoid withdrawing their aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions. This clearly shows that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors know only the law of the jungle and brute force and have never respected international law, particularly the norms governing relations among states, nor the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of any country.

However, the world community and the Cambodian people cannot accept this bandit logic of the Vietnamese enemy. They hold firmly that Vietnam has no right to invade, occupy, and manage the internal affairs of Cambodia--an independent and sovereign state--at will. If the Vietnamese are allowed to freely use this pretext to justify their aggression against Cambodia, in the future, the Vietnamese or other aggressors will certainly use this bandit logic to justify their aggression against other countries in Southeast Asia or other regions in the world. This will seriously affect security, stability, and international order throughout the world. For this reason, the world community has rejected this bandit logic and strongly opposed the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia.

The world community is well aware that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have persistently raised this pretext of defending their security in order to avoid withdrawing their aggressor troops from Cambodia and to forever occupy Cambodia. Therefore, it is necessary for the world to further pressure the Hanoi

Vietnamese authorities, such as by not giving them aid and suspending or severing relations with Vietnam so as to join hands with the Cambodian people's struggle inside the country to force the Hanoi authorities to respect the international law, listen to the world community's demand, and withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia in order to allow the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny in accordance with the UN resolutions.

The Cambodian people have stressed clearly to the world community that Cambodia is a small country. It has a small population and has no ability to threaten or commit aggression against Vietnam. Cambodia only wants to coexist peacefully with all countries near and far throughout the world, particularly with neighboring countries, including Vietnam. This is why the CGDK has put forth an 8-point peace proposal calling on the Hanoi authorities to negotiate with the CGDK in order to end the war in Cambodia through the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia. After the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, Cambodia is willing to sign a treaty of peace and non-aggression with Vietnam so as to ensure that the two countries and peoples of Cambodia and Vietnam coexist peacefully forever.

But if the Hanoi authorities obstinately reject the sincere intentions of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and refuse to withdraw their aggressor troops from Cambodia, the Cambodian people, the DK National Army, and all patriotic Cambodian forces will have no other choice but to continue to rally their great national union and carry on their struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors more vigorously on the battlefield until they are forced to accept the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal, enter negotiations to solve the Cambodian problem, and withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with UN resolutions.

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CSO: 4200/563

DK ARMY COMMUNIQUE ON DRY SEASON FIGHTING

BK110700 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 10 May 87

[30 April "Communique by Commander-in-Chief of DK National Army Son Sen
Summing Up Battle Results in the Ninth Dry Season, from October 1986 to
30 April 1987"--recorded]

[Text] Thirty April 1987 is the official end of the ninth dry season in
which the Cambodian people have been struggling against the Vietnamese enemy
aggressors, territorial expansionists and annexationists, and race exterminators.
On this occasion, the Supreme Command of the DK National Army would like to
summarize the battle results from battlefields throughout the country and
some major points.

1. We killed 15,000 Vietnamese soldiers.
2. The number of Vietnamese administrative networks in villages and communes
which were repeatedly attacked and dismantled increased by threefold.
3. Many tens of thousands of people conscripted for the K-5 plan both on
battlefields in western Cambodia and inside the country were freed.
4. We freed and dispersed 13,000 Cambodian soldiers in divisions, provincial
units, village and commune militia units, and village and commune officials
who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy.
5. We attacked and destroyed the Phnom Penh-Battambang and Phnom Penh-Kompong
Som railway lines at 140 places with a total length of 11 km. We destroyed
8 locomotives, 70 wagons, 222 army trucks, and 185 motorboats, boats, and
barges.

The DK National Army Supreme Command would like to make the following
observations on the above battle results.

I. The Real Situation on the Battlefield

1. In this ninth dry season, the Vietnamese enemy continued to try to seal off Cambodia's western border. However, this plan was basically thwarted by the DK National Army and other nationalist forces, in cooperation with Cambodian people and soldiers, village and commune militiamen, and administrative officials forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy.

In fact, our National Army is still able to carry supplies into Cambodia and successively attack the Vietnamese enemy throughout the country. As for the Vietnamese plan to gather Vietnamese forces to wipe out DK National Army forces inside Cambodia, it was also basically thwarted. We have been able to preserve our forces and continue to attack and dismantle Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks in general. We have successively attacked and pressured some major cities and successively attacked large and small Vietnamese strategic lines on rail, on land, and on waterways.

In the ninth dry season, we noted that the Vietnamese enemy was in a situation in which it had greatly lost the initiative. The Vietnamese have withdrawn some of their forces from this and that place to stop attacks against cities and large and small strategic lines by the DK National Army. At other times, the Vietnamese withdrew some of their forces from this and that place to oppose the DK National Army at other places. However, despite this hectic movement, the Vietnamese generally have been unable to resist our attacks against villages and communes, against cities, and against large and small strategic lines. This situation also showed that about 140,000 Vietnamese soldiers are tied down by the DK National Army's guerrilla network throughout the country, in hundreds and thousands of villages, along strategic lines, and in some major towns, particularly Siem Reap, Battambang, Kompong Thom, and Phnom Penh.

This is why in the past ninth dry season, the Vietnamese enemy did not have enough forces to launch any major offensive against our DK National Army, both inside Cambodia and in the western part of the country, as it did in the previous dry seasons. None of the attacks which the Vietnamese were able to launch were at division level; regiment-level attacks were few. Generally speaking, the Vietnamese enemy used companies to oppose us; but this also was unsuccessful.

2. The Hanoi Vietnamese leaders sent hundreds of thousands of their troops to invade Cambodia hoping and greatly relying on the implementation of a strategy or theory of supplying the war of aggression with local resources. This strategy or theory relies on using existing human and economic resources in Cambodia to feed Vietnam's war of aggression, territorial expansion and annexation, and race extermination to occupy Cambodia forever.

In this ninth dry season, the Vietnamese enemy did its best to most actively implement this strategy or theory by gathering its forces from everywhere and deploying them in villages, along strategic lines, and around some major cities to restore and strengthen village administrative networks which had been repeatedly attacked and dismantled by our DK National Army in the eighth dry and rainy seasons. However, our DK National Army implemented a strategy

of attacking villages in general; encircling, putting pressure on, and isolating a number of cities; and successively attacking large and small strategic lines. This has to a large extent seriously thwarted the Vietnamese enemy's strategy or theory of supplying a war of aggression with local resources. The number of Cambodian soldiers the Vietnamese enemy were able to recruit was a lot fewer than previously; and so was the number of people rounded up for the K-5 plan. Compared to previous years, the Vietnamese enemy was able to plunder only a small portion of people's resources to feed its army.

3. Compatriot Cambodian soldiers, whom the Vietnamese have tried to organize into orderly units to assist and replace Vietnamese aggressor forces in Cambodia, have deteriorated and become increasingly shaky.

Compatriot Cambodian soldiers, village and commune militiamen, and patriotic village and commune officials, who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy, have increasingly revolted against and deserted the Vietnamese. They have joined our DK National Army and other nationalist forces in increasing numbers. They have deserted individually, in platoons, in companies, and even in battalions. This clearly shows that the Vietnamese strategy of attempting to set up orderly units of Cambodian soldiers, village and commune militiamen, and village and commune administrative officials to assist and replace Vietnamese aggressor forces in Cambodia has been dealt a heavy blow.

4. The Vietnamese enemy K-5 plan has been basically thwarted, primarily because our DK National Army has implemented a strategy of attacking villages in general thus preventing the Vietnamese from rounding up people for their K-5 plan. Once rounded up and taken to battlefields in western Cambodia, those compatriots took the opportunity to flee home when our National Army attacked the Vietnamese.

The above fine results in the ninth dry season were due to many factors. Here are the major ones:

1. It is because our DK National Army has grasped and implemented the new 5-point and 7-point fighting methods. In particular, it is getting better at attacking villages.

2. Our people throughout the country, in rural areas and cities, have cooperated in carrying out increasing numbers of every form of anti-Vietnamese activity everywhere throughout the country.

3. Increasing numbers of compatriot Cambodian soldiers, village and commune militiamen, and patriotic village and commune administrative officials have more actively cooperated with our DK National Army in fighting against the Vietnamese enemy in every way possible throughout the country, on battlefields in western Cambodia, and inside the country.

4. The tripartite resistance forces have further improved their unity and cooperation in fighting against the Vietnamese enemy. This cooperation is satisfactorily getting better than before. All of us, like our friends near and far who support the Cambodian people's struggle the world over, are very happy with this development.

On this occasion, Democratic Kampuchea would like to reaffirm that it will firmly adhere to a policy of great national unity, national reconciliation, and tripartite cooperation in diplomatic, political, and military activities, and others, at present and in the future, and considers sacred the survival of the nation, people, and race in the complex political geography of the world and Asia in this era.

5. The tripartite CGDK with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as head has played an important role, both at home and abroad, to advance the military cause.

6. Increasing numbers of friends the world over have constantly provided support and assistance to the Cambodian people's just struggle.

II. The General Situation

In the past ninth dry season, the DK National Army Supreme Command further noted that two aspects emerged from the general situation on the Cambodian battlefield.

The first aspect: The Vietnamese enemy is at a complete impasse militarily. In the international arena, international forces continue to pressure Vietnam in every way. In Vietnam itself, the Vietnamese face great problems in their economy, people's living standards, and within their leadership. This situation clearly shows that the Cambodian people's struggle under the CGDK's leadership has reached a stage in which the Cambodian people will certainly be able to liberate Cambodia in the future.

The second aspect: The Hanoi Vietnamese remain stubborn because they are sticking to their Indochinese federation strategy and their regional strategy. Along with this, the Hanoi Vietnamese receive enormous assistance from the Soviet Union because the latter has a clear expansionist strategy in Asia and the Pacific and has already established strategic bases at Cam Ranh and Danang in Vietnam. These strategic bases of the Soviet Union would enable it to control Southeast Asia, the South China Sea, and the Strait of Malacca. They would also serve as a stepping stone for the Soviet Union to strengthen and expand its strategic role in the South Pacific.

We also note that the world's political geography, particularly in Southeast Asia and Asia-Pacific, is still complex and the object of contention between superpowers. This complexity is also related to the Cambodian problem.

Therefore, the Supreme Command of the DK National Army asks every unit of our National Army, both in front and in the rear, on every battlefield throughout the country to:

1. Strive to continue their attacks and implement the new 5-point and 7-point fighting methods, particularly double their efforts in attacking villages.
2. Strive to further promote people's forces throughout the country to cooperate with the National Army in fighting against the Vietnamese enemy through every form more vigorously and more actively in villages and other places.

3. Strive to disperse Cambodian soldiers, village and commune militiamen, and village and commune administrative officials who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy in order to save them from their death at the hands of the Vietnamese and to allow them to join people and our DK National Army in the struggle through every form more actively and more vigorously.

4. Strive to further improve the implementation of the policy of great national unity among all our compatriots at home and abroad based on the 8-point peace proposal which our nation and people have already considered as the nation's constitution at present and in the future.

5. Strive to forge a closer unity and cooperation among the tripartite resistance forces within the CGDK's framework to use as an increasingly powerful force to currently fight against the Vietnamese enemy for national liberation and as a powerful force to defend and build the country in the future.

Compatriots and beloved DK comrades-in-arms: Our Cambodian people's struggle under the CGDK's leadership has gone on for more than 8 years. This is a valiant and courageous national liberation struggle which has gone through all kinds of big and small obstacles from one year to another until reaching the present situation. This was partly due to the serious problems faced by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia, in the international arena, and in Vietnam itself. Furthermore, the past 8 years have clearly shown that the Cambodian people's struggle has reached a stage in which the light of the national liberation's victory is clearly visible. The direction of the situation is increasingly unfavorable to the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors while it is more and more in favor of our Cambodian people's national liberation struggle.

We are this confident because of the resistance efforts of our people under the CGDK's leadership, the increasing support and assistance of the international community which is putting further pressure on Vietnam in every field, and because of the difficult problems faced by Vietnam among its top leaders.

In the future, all of us clearly realize that with the Cambodian people's persistent struggle and with the support and assistance of the international community to continue its all-round and persistent pressure on Vietnam, the Hanoi Vietnamese will certainly be forced to resolve the Cambodian issue politically by withdrawing all their aggressor forces from Cambodia. This would be an opportunity to restore peace and security in Cambodia and in Vietnam, and peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region as well.

Finally, the DK National Army Supreme Command would like to express most profound gratitude to all friendly countries near and far and all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over for having provided constant support and assistance to the Cambodian people's just struggle against the Vietnamese

enemy aggressors and race exterminators. At the same time, we appeal to all friendly countries near and far to continue to support and assist the Cambodian people's just struggle until the Vietnamese enemy aggressors agree to unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their destiny themselves without any outside interference. We appeal to all friendly countries near and far to continue to pressure Vietnam constantly until it agrees to sit at the negotiating table with the CGDK to resolve the Cambodian issue politically in accordance with the 8-point peace proposal, which is a most reasonable and just proposal benefiting the people of Cambodia, Vietnam, Southeast Asia, Asia-Pacific, and the world.

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CSO: 4200/563

SRV REGIMENT COMMANDER KILLED IN MONDOLKIRI

BK130335 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
12 May 87

[Text] On 3 May, our DK National Army launched a commando attack on the command post of the Vietnamese enemy's 196th Regiment, 196th Division, stationed at (O Sralau) and (Memang), which constitute part of the defense network of Kev Seima District, Mondolkiri Province. After 15 minutes of fighting, we completely destroyed this position, killing 20 Vietnamese soldiers on the spot, including a regiment commander and a company leader, wounding 17 others, and destroying 20 assorted weapons, including 1 60-mm mortar, 5 B-41's, 1 B-40, 1 M-79, 1 M-30, 1 RPD, and 11 AK's, 10 barracks, including the house of the regiment commander, 1 ammunition depot, 1 rice store house with 130 sacks of rice, 1 truck, and some materiel. We set six fraternal Cambodian soldiers free and allowed them to go home.

It should be noted that after we attacked the defense network of Kev Seima District, the Vietnamese enemy inside Kev Seima District seat became panic stricken. The other Vietnamese district administrators fled by car to Senmonorom, the provincial capital, in the middle of the night.

On 6 May, our National Army attacked Baribo District seat in three prongs. After 30 minutes of fighting, we completely captured the three targets, killing 6 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 5 others; destroying 16 assorted guns, including 3 B-40 and B-41's, 5 AK's, 1 M-79, 1 RPD, and 6 AR-15's, 1 rice husking machine, 1 garment storehouse with 100 rolls of cloth, 1 rice storehouse with 80 sacks of rice, 1 paddy storehouse with 150 sacks of paddy, 1 district office building, 1 commune office building, 10 barracks, and some war materiel; seizing 5 AK's, 3 AR-15's, 500 rounds of AK ammunition, 10 rolls of cloth, and some war materiel; and liberating 6 villages, namely (Prey Ta Mul), Phniet, Kbal Thnal, (Kamprong), Thnal Bat, and Thmei.

On 1 May, our National Army in cooperation with the local population and patriotic fraternal Cambodian soldiers attacked Peam market, Tuk Meas District, Kampot Province, killing 5 Vietnamese soldiers on the spot and wounding many others and destroying 7 motorboats, 25 row boats, and 150 military barracks.

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CSO: 4200/563

BRIEFS

SRV MAJOR KILLED--According to a report from the KPNLF command, 16 Vietnamese soldiers were killed on the spot, including a major and some other wounded by KPNLF combatants in the 7th army region. The report says a Vietnamese convoy, moving from Varin to Srei Snam District on 20 April, was ambushed near Sleng Spean villages. In the attack, which lasted for 10 minutes, Son Sann combatants also seized 10 AK47's, 1 B-40, 1 pistol, 1 M-16, 600 rounds of AK ammunition, 4 B-40 rockets, 2 hand grenades, 16 rucksacks, and other material. [Summary] [(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodia 0500 GMT 4 May 87 BK] /9738

SIHANOUK STEPS DOWN--Beijing, 15 May (AFP)--Prince Sihanouk said he has taken the "irrevocable" decision to step down for one year as president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, a statement signed by the prince available here said Friday. "I solemnly declare that I cease for a period of 12 months (May 7, 1987 to May 7, 1988) all diplomatic and other activities on behalf of Democratic Kampuchea," the prince said in a statement dated 7 May and sent from the North Korean capital Pyongyang. Prince Sihanouk, confirming earlier press reports of his decision to step down, said he did so because of attacks on his followers inside Cambodia by the "SS Khmer Rouge." [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0116 GMT 15 May 87 HK] /9738

KOMPONG CHAM BATTALION ATTACKED--East Kompong Cham battlefield: On 1 May, our National Army attacked a Vietnamese battalion position at Chamraeun village, which is the seat of Chamka Kausu Tapav commune in Kroch Chhma District [Kompong Cham Province]. After a 15-minute battle, we killed 5 and wounded 10 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 7 tractors, a vehicle, a motorcycle, 2 bicycles, 4 barracks, 2 barrels of diesel, a barrel of kerosene, a world map, 80 sacks of rice, and some war materiel; and seized 2 AK's, 2 SK's, 300 rounds of AK ammunition, 3 hand grenades, a typewriter, and some war materiel. [From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature] [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 9 May 87 BK] /9738

TRAIN DESTROYED IN BATTAMBANG--Moung-Pursat battlefield: On 30 April, a Vietnamese train carrying paddy and rice from Battambang to Phnom Penh was hit by five of our mines between Kralaom Phluk and Thnal Bat villages in Moung District [Battambang Province]. Sixteen Vietnamese soldiers on the train were

killed and another 14 wounded; 5 wagons, 2 B-40's, a 12.8 mm gun, an M-79, 6 AK's, and 60 meters of railroad track at five places were destroyed. [From the "Daily Report from Various Battlefields" feature] [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 8 May 87 BK] /9738

30 ARRESTED IN BATTAMBANG--On 30 April, the Vietnamese enemy arrested 30 people in Ampil Chhoung, Thnal Bat, and Kralaom Phluk villages in Russei Krang commune, MOUNG District [Battambang Province] and put them in jail in Battambang, accusing them of collaborating with our National Army to ambush a Vietnamese train. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 8 May 87 BK] /9738

POISON SPREADING SOLDIERS KILLED--On 30 April, a group of patriotic Cambodian soldiers posted in Som village, Som commune, Kirivong District, Takeo Province, killed five Vietnamese soldiers who were spreading poison. On 1 May, patriotic Cambodian soldiers in Kbal Thnal Pey Sa in Kirivong District, Takeo Province, killed three and wounded two Vietnamese soldiers because they were angry with these Vietnamese soldiers who were spreading poison to massacre our people. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 10 May 87 BK] /9738

RANNARIT TRIP TO INDONESIA--According to a report from FUNCINPEC, Prince Norodom Rannarit, personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia and Asia and commander in chief of the ANS, left Bangkok, Thailand, yesterday morning for a visit to Indonesia at the invitation of Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. The report says Prince Rannarit's visit to Indonesia is for the purpose of exchanging views on the Cambodian issue, on which the Indonesian foreign minister would like to have the prince's opinion, and also wants to know Cambodian resistance fighters' stand before his coming meeting with Vietnamese leaders. Prince Norodom Rannarit is due to leave Indonesia for Bangkok this Tuesday. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 5 May 87 BK] /9738

MESSAGE TO KHIEU SAMPHAN--On the occasion of Democratic Kampuchea's National Day, I would like to express warm congratulations to Your Excellency with the firm belief that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two peoples and countries will further develop and get stronger. I also take this opportunity to wish you greater successes in your noble task for the Cambodian nation's future and happiness. [Signed] Kim Yong-nam, DPRK deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. [Dated] Pyongyang, 17 April 1987 [17 April message from DPRK Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam to DK Vice President Khieu Samphan] [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 Apr 87 BK] /9738

SOLDIERS KILLED BY GRENADE--Phnom Penh battlefield: On the night of 18 April, our National Army, in cooperation with the people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers, lobbed grenades on Vietnamese soldiers in Chhba Ampeou, killing three, including a platoon commander, and wounding five others. [From the "Daily Report from Various Battlefields" feature] [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 May 87 BK] /9738

MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN BATTAMBANG PROVINCE REPORTED

BK050736 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 May 87

[Station correspondent's interview with Van Sophat, chairman of military committee in Battambang Province]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted on training courses for combatants and militiamen] In 1986, we launched 2,955 operations; 2,498 of these were launched independently and 457 in cooperation with friends. We clashed 459 times with the enemies. As a result, we killed 699 enemy soldiers, including 5 Pol Pot battalion officers and a grade "Kor" [third letter in Cambodian alphabet] officer, 2 grade "Khor" [fourth letter in Cambodian alphabet] Son Sann officers, and a grade "Khor" Sihanouk officer; wounded 911 others, including a grade "Khor" Pol Pot officer; and took 121 prisoners; 222 surrendered during the battles. We seized 394 assorted weapons, including 278 AK's, 39 B-40's, 5 CK launchers, 8 K-54's, 20 B-30.5's, 5 B-62's, a K-57, 3 SK's, 17 SKS's, 2 M-16's, 3 carbines, a 60-mm gun, 3 B-41's, a K-44, a DPK gun, 5 DPM guns, an M-79, and a quantity of materiel.

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CSO: 4200/563

BRIEFS

RETURNEES IN KOMPONG SPEU--In 1st quarter of this year, 53 misled persons turned themselves in to the revolutionary authorities in Kompong Speu Province, bringing along 18 weapons. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 19 Apr 87 BK] /9738

DRY-SEASON RICE HARVESTED--Phnom Penh, 8 May (SPK)--By early April this year, peasants throughout the country had gathered dry-season rice on 73,400 ha with an average yield of 2.25 tons per hectare, said a report made recently by the Ministry of Agriculture. Kandal Province got the highest average yield of 2.65 tons per hectare, which was followed by the provinces of Kampot, Stung Treng and the city of Phnom Penh with their 2.50 tons per hectare. In this season the peasants are expected to put 125,000 ha under rice. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 0500 GMT 8 May 87 BK] /9738

HUN SEN-ALBANIAN COUNTERPART--Phnom Penh, 10 May (SPK)--Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has sent a message of greetings to his Albanian counterpart, Adil Carcani, on his 65th birthday. In his message, Premier Hun Sen notably says: "I wish you the best of health, longevity and new greater success in the implementation of the resolution of the Albanian Party of Labor's Ninth Congress." Hun Sen also expressed his firm conviction that the ties of friendship between the two countries and two peoples would further develop and strengthen, thus contributing to safeguarding peace in the region and the world over. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1141 GMT 10 May 87 BK] /9738

NGUON NHEL VISITS CHAM MINORITIES--On the afternoon of 29 April Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipality's provisional party committee, visited fraternal Cham ethnic minorities at Chrang Chamres ward of Russei Kev District. During the visit, Comrade Nguon Nhel chatted intimately with the fraternal Cham nationalities and praised them for actively joining the masses' triple revolutionary movement and for correctly implementing the policies and resolutions of the fifth party congress regarding the ethnic minorities. Comrade Nguon Nhel also noted the party-state attention and care for the fraternal ethnic minorities, allowing them to enjoy the rights and freedoms and have their own religions beliefs. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 May 87 BK] /9738

INDUSTRY MINISTRY LABOR DAY--On 29 April, Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, accompanied by Meas Samnang, industry minister, took part in a labor day and visited cadres and workers at the Number 3 mechanical workshop under the Industry Ministry. Bou Thang praised the responsible spirit of cadres for vigorously carrying out their tasks and called on all workers to implement well the party's policy. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 May 87 BK] /9738

LABOR DAY MEETING--Phnom Penh, 1 May (SPK)--A 400-strong meeting was organized jointly in Phnom Penh today by the KFTU, the KUFNCD National Council, and the Phnom Penh People's Revolutionary Committee to mark the international labor day. Addressing the meeting, Tie Banh, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and minister of posts, transport, and communications, underlined the historic significance of the international labor day and the achievements made by the Cambodian people in the past 8 years, particularly in developing the four spearheads of national economy: food, rubber, forestry, and aquatic products. Also present were Mat Ly, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the KFTU; Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh party committee; and Koy Buntha, member of the party Central Committee and minister of national defense. [Excerpts] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1119 GMT 1 87 BK] /9738

RETURNEES IN KOMPONG SPEU--In April, state authorities in Kompong Speu Province received 18 misled persons, who brought along four AK's and a K-54. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 May 87 BK] /9738

TRADE MINISTRY MEETING--On 25 April, at the Conference Hall of the Trade Ministry, a meeting was held to sum up nationwide trading activities in 1986 and set targets for implementation in 1987 in the presence of Political Bureau member and Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Chea Soth. Trade Minister Ho Non said that in 1986 the trade service bought nearly 50 percent of the plan for paddy purchase, or nearly twice as much as in 1985. Only Stung Treng Province achieved 111 percent of plan. Import and export surpassed that of the previous year. Trading with Vietnam was also satisfactory. In his opening speech, Chea Soth urged all concerned in the trading domain to seek to eliminate shortcomings and develop strengths in order to bring about greater progress to this sector. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Apr 87 BK] /9738

RETURNEES IN KOMPONG CHAM--In March, authorities in Kompong Cham Province received 20 misled persons, including 6 Sereika soldiers and 14 Pol Potists, who brought along 13 weapons and a field radio. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 25 Apr 87 BK] /9738

DRY SEASON RICE--Phnom Penh, 24 Apr (SPK)--By 9 April this year, peasants throughout the country had transplanted dry-season rice on 122,340 hectares, an increase of 4,968 hectares over the corresponding period last year. Leading were the provinces of Kompong Speu, Preah Vihear, and Svay Rieng respectively, with 46, 40, and 2 percent over their targets. Besides transplanting, the peasants reaped early dry-season rice on 38,300 hectares with an average yield of 292 tons per hectare. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1118 GMT 24 Apr 87 BK] /9738

GREETINGS TO SWEDISH COMMUNIST PARTY--Phnom Penh, 14 May (SPK)--Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, has sent a message of warm greetings to the Left-Wing Communist Party of Sweden on the occasion of its 70th anniversary and its 28th Congress. The message says: "We wish the Left-Wing Communist Party of Sweden successes for the revolutionary cause of the Swedish workers and the Swedish people peace and well-being. We would like to deeply thank the Left-Wing Communist Party of Sweden for the support it has given the Cambodian people fighting to safeguard national independence, peace, and social progress. May the relations of friendship between our two parties develop steadily in the interest of peace, democracy, and socialism." [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 0418 GMT 14 May 87 BK] /9738

CSO: 4200/563

LEADERS CONGRATULATE AFGHAN COUNTERPARTS

BK110313 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] On 27 April Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, sent a greetings message to Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, and Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in Kabul. The message reads:

On the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the LPDR Council of Ministers, and the Lao people and in my own name, I am very pleased to convey sincere congratulations and best wishes to you, comrades, and through you to the PDPA Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the fraternal people of Afghanistan.

During the past 9 years the fraternal Afghan people have overcome many difficulties in opposing the interference and sabotage of the imperialists and the reactionaries to defend their independence, territorial integrity, and the gains of the April revolution and have achieved many good results in their socioeconomic development.

The LPDR wholeheartedly supports the Afghan Government's policy of establishing national reconciliation and is convinced that this policy will be carried out with splendid success in the interest of the Afghan people and for peace in this region.

May the relations of friendship and fraternal solidarity between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries develop further.

On the same day Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR, also sent a greetings message to Comrade Haji Mohammed Chamkani, acting president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The message reads:

On the occasion of the founding anniversary of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on behalf of the Lao people and government and in my own name, I am pleased to extend to you and through you to the fraternal Afghan people and government our warm congratulations and best wishes for happiness, prosperity, and success in defending the independence, sovereignty, and gains of the April revolution. May the fraternal relations of friendship and militant solidarity between our two countries and peoples be further developed and strengthened continuously.

On this occasion, Comrade Phun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, also sent a greetings message to Comrade Abdol Wakil, foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

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CSO: 4200/563

LEADERS GREET CSSR COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK091010 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Vientiane, 9 May (KPL)--Lao top leaders, on 8 May sent a joint message to their Czechoslovak counterparts, greeting the 42d National Day of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The message was signed by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao PDR and Sisomphon Lovansai, acting president of the People's Supreme Assembly, and was addressed to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the CSSR, Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the CSSR, and Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal National Assembly.

The message said:

"On the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the CSSR, on behalf of the LPRP CC, the People's Supreme Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the Lao PDR, and in our own names, we have the pleasure to convey to you, and through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Federal National Assembly, government and people of Czechoslovakia, our warmest congratulations and best wishes.

"In the past year, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak people have tirelessly constructed their nation, thus turning Czechoslovakia into a socialist country with a developed economy, progressive culture, modern science and technology and powerful national defense.

"On this occasion, we wish the fraternal Czechoslovak people great successes in the implementation of the resolution of the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the five-year state plan. We wish the fraternal relations, solidarity and cooperation between our two countries further development."

On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, has also sent a message of greetings to his Czechoslovak counterpart, Bohuslav Chnoupek.

/9738

CSO: 4200/563

'SANG'-'SAT' DIALOGUE ON PROBLEM OF THAI RELATIONS

BK050745 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 3 May 87

[Conversation between "Uncle Sang" and "Uncle Sat"--recorded, date not given]

[Excerpt] [Sat] By the way, Uncle Sang, I still have another issue to discuss with you.

[Sang] What is it, uncle? Go ahead, I am ready to hear it.

[Sat] Well, actually, it is not a new issue. It is an old one that we have often talked about. But, I just want to talk about it again. It is the issue of Lao-Thai relations.

[Sang] Oh, the Lao-Thai issue.

[Sat] Yes, it is the issue that we have recently talked about. Here again, I would like to talk with you about the basic problem on the settlement or the improvement of the neighborly and fraternal relations between Laos and Thailand. This problem has not yet been appropriately resolved in accordance with the spirit and the aspiration of the peoples of the two countries. This is because a group of ill-intentioned elements in Thailand are still striving to sabotage and destroy Lao-Thai relations.

[Sang] That is true, uncle. What you have said is correct. Those spies in Thai territory have continued to infiltrate into Laos to carry out sabotage.

[Sat] That is right, uncle. That is why I want to discuss with you the problem of vigilance. It is apparent that the free exchange of visits and the trade in smuggled goods can still be seen going on regularly. There is a report that these practices are even expanding with each passing day.

[Sang] That is certainly true, uncle. The Lao and Thai peoples have always been fond of each other. That is why they travel to visit each other.

[Sat] Yes, uncle. But, as we have said, the group of bad elements in Thailand have taken advantage of the exchange of visits between the two peoples to carry out activities to subvert and sabotage our new system and destroy the

fraternal and neighborly relations between the two nations. Regarding this, I am of the opinion that the principles on the relations between the two nations have not yet been resolutely set.

[Sang] What should we do, then?

[Sat] I think this issue should be scrupulously studied. It should not be ignored. Friends and foes must be explicitly distinguished.

[Sang] I agree with you, uncle.

[Sat] We have learned many lessons about this in the past, uncle.

[Sang] That is absolutely true, uncle. I see that we all should come to understand that, in light of this situation, we should not stand idle. As we see, in Thailand, there still remain seriously complicated problems in the political, economic, and social fields.

[Sat] Yes, uncle, this is known to all. Thai radios and newspapers have daily carried news reports on robbery, crimes, and similar cases.

[Sang] That is why I have said that the social problems in Thailand still remain very serious. Robbery, prostitution, gambling, and many other criminal cases can be seen every day in Thailand.

[Sat] Yes, uncle, that is true. That is why we should warn our children to always maintain vigilance and fight to demand that the Thai side recognize the friendship agreement, meaning the spirit and contents of the joint statements, as signed by governments of the two countries in 1979. At the same time, we must try to make the Thai side agree to study the proposal ss advanced in Bangkok by the head of the high-level Lao technical delegation. Only by so doing can the Thai side make our Lao side maintain confidence.

[Sang] Right, uncle.

[Sat] And only by maintaining confidence between the Lao and Thai peoples can the travel to visit each other be safe. These are all my views about this issue, uncle.

[Sang] Thanks, uncle.

[Sat] Do you have anything else to say, uncle?

[Sang] Oh, yes, uncle.

[Sat] What is it?

[Sang] It is about the 101th anniversary of International Labor Day.

/9738

CSO: 4200/563

POLICE CADRE QUESTIONS TRAINING, NEW GENERATION, SALARY

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 2, 3 Mar 87

["Conversation with Readers' Friends" column: "The Direction for Training Cadres of the New Generation"]

[2 Mar 87 p 2]

[Excerpts] Question: 1. What is the policy of the party and government on raising the standard of living and training of cadres, government employees, workers, soldiers and police of the new generation? 2. Why is it that pay rates for cadres at the same level in the same ministry but in different departments are so different? For example, those in the Public Security Service are paid on the basis of their rank. The noncommissioned officers are land corporal, corporal and sergeant. In some regiments the land corporal receives more pay than sergeants, and sergeants receive a higher rate of pay than sublieutenants. What is the reason for this? How is it decided to send people for training? I hope you can provide a good, comprehensive answer to my questions. From Suan in the Public Security Service, 12 February 1987.

Answer: 1. Our party and government have always paid close attention to taking good care of the cadres and government employees in order to upgrade their knowledge and abilities, and it has also given attention to their living situation. For example, they are provided with housing, construction stores that supply them with the items they need, financial benefits with regard to labor and sick policy (when a person is sick he does not have to pay for treatment), and much more that could not have been provided by the capitalist regime. I have mentioned this with some modesty, because over the past 11 years there has been no need to describe the excellence of the way the party and the government have taken care of the standard of living of cadres and government employees. The comparison is like that between father and son. However, it is unfortunate that some sons have refused to listen to their parents, and have finally lost their true path.

[3 Mar 87 pp 2, 4]

[Excerpt] Regarding the policy on cadres, there are many aspects which I have already discussed. For example, aged and infirmed cadres can retire and receive a pension. Young and middle-aged cadres, etc., are reasonably provided

for according to the situation. (Please review regulations issued by the Council of Ministers, 57/LPDR of 31 September 1986, 56/LPDR on the labor issue, and several regulations concerning your organization).

Our party and government consider it important to train cadres of the new generation. The party regulation states that "there must be a plan and a special method of training cadres who will bear responsibility. Every individual in every work section and every mass organization must regularly prepare one or two people to replace themselves and must be resolute in improving their weaknesses so they will be able to shoulder more serious duties when necessary. In training cadres, we must pay attention to both their qualifications and their ability so these will be in agreement with the political duty in the new phase. We must train the cadres in the knowledge they need, such as that concerning labor and social management, science and technology, and technical and working techniques.

In carefully training and improving the ranks of existing cadres and cadres of the new generation for different levels, we must pay special attention to the cadres at the grassroots and district levels. Along with educating and training them in school, we must be quick to organize and expand the concept of working and learning at the same time. However, this must be in line with the work situation of the cadres and with each work section in each locality; the learning content must be suited to the actual situation, and the cadres must learn what is needed. (Excerpted from a Fourth Party Congress plenum document, published in ALOUN MAI, pages 136-137)

2. "Work according to labor and use according to material. Those who work a lot consume a lot, and those who work little consume little." Now, in the period of socialist construction, this saying is true everywhere, based on the true concept that we are all in the same social class and are only different in terms of work. For example, others may work more than we do or have more serious work than we do, so of course, they receive higher wages than we do. The salary ranks are not as you mentioned. Whatever the rank of a person, he receives the salary for that rank. However, the funds to support labor have been analyzed; for example, depending on whether the work is heavy or light the pay may be two or four times more for night work. Those whose work is risky or who deal with poison chemicals will receive more support funds than those who do ordinary work.

9884/12379

CSO: 4206/97

COLUMN ON PROBLEMS WITH CADRE INADEQUACIES, SUGGESTED CHANGES

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 19, 20, 21 Feb 87

["Conversation with Readers' Friends" column: "What Are the Features of a Good Cadre?"]

[19 Feb 87 p 2]

[Excerpts] Question: 1. Over the past 11 years, the process of selecting and assigning cadres for work has been carried out many times, as appropriate. However, some undesirable types of cadres remain. These people are unambitious with a narrow ideology. In their work they look only for the benefits, and they are resentful and vindictive when they are criticized by their friends. Some of these people are of high rank. Instead of using their rank in appropriate ways, they abuse their power by threatening those in lower ranks, etc. What can we do about this problem? What can be done to make these people change? Will they cause harm to the whole if they do not improve? Please explain this. From Veunsai, 13 January 1987.

[20 Feb 87 p 2]

Answer: In the section "Increasing the Leadership Role of the Party", paragraph 2 on the work of cadres and encouraging leadership role models for party members, the plenum of the Fourth Party Congress of the LPDR states: "Along with the expansion of the revolution, cadres and party members have also grown in many respects and represent a great treasure, because cadres are the decisive factor in the success of the revolution. However, along with this growth, limitations and shortcomings are still to be found in the ranks of our cadres and party members. Among these are that their consciousness regarding the social system and socialism is still low, their confidence in the social system is still weak, and their knowledge of culture, science and technology, knowing the level of the economy, and the results of socioeconomic management in general remain low and continue to be influenced by the concept of private and scattered work.

If we do not improve in a timely manner, we will not be able to meet the great needs of the revolution. If we want to improve the social management and economic management, we must have a fundamental improvement in the work of cadres, from their attitudes to the machinery for selecting, training and assigning cadres. First of all, we must change the attitude of those who organize cadres. In improving cadres, the important thing is to modify the attitude for selecting, assessing and assigning cadres so as to reassess cadres systematically, selecting them justly and unselfishly, and allocating them correctly and reasonably.

We have had weaknesses and shortcomings in cadre work such as superficially assessing, selecting and allocating only those to whom one is close and only those in the same locality and the same ethnic group. We have attached importance only to their birthplace, habits and educational level, allocating them in a closed manner in each ethnic group and each locality. We did not want to accept cadres from other places or other ethnic groups, etc. This practice has led to harmful effects, which have resulted in delays in implementing the party's directives and to the loss of solidarity within the party and among the people. To improve cadre work, one must be resolutely against feudalism, privatism, a narrow ethnic ideology, regional and local ideology, etc.

[21 Feb 87 pp 2, 4]

[Excerpt] We must select and allocate cadres correctly, putting old and new cadres together in order to fulfill our immediate duty and to assure that the work of building the ranks of cadres is carried out in order to meet the long-term need.

We must improve and upgrade the knowledge and level of awareness of the older cadres vis-a-vis the newer ones; they must have a good imagination and new work techniques. One thing that we must help them to do is to continue training themselves and to maintain their revolutionary character so they can shoulder their duty, assume a stronger role, and strive against boasting about and comparing their achievements and demanding payment in return. Those comrades who can no longer shoulder their present duty should be recognized and they should voluntarily take up some other kind of work for which they are better suited. Those who are at the age of retirement or who are in bad health should retire and receive a pension.

The procedure for improving the work of cadres also includes keeping most of the young cadres on in order to guarantee the continuation of the work and increased diligence in carrying it out, so that we can guarantee the maintenance of established standards. We must also change the concept of status based on feudalism and backwardness, as well as narrow, outdated concepts that are used incorrectly to assess the progress of young cadres.

Generally speaking, new and old cadres have knowledge and are diligent and creative; they are bold in their thinking and their work. Many of them have been trained systematically. However, they have not yet had much experience in mass mobilization, nor have they been trained in action. We must therefore provide an opportunity for them to be trained in the actual work at the grassroots level in order to get them involved with the masses so they can grow in their work. In particular, those outstanding cadres that have been trained and tested and that have adequate qualifications and abilities must be selected for guidance and management posts so as to gradually replace aged comrades.

I have excerpted the above from the Fourth Party Congress plenum reported in a special issue of ALOUN MAI, pp 131-134. For more details you can reread it and study it on your own. Thank you.

9884/12379
CSO: 4206/96

RECONSTITUTED COOPERATIVE PROFITS, REFORMS' IMPACT SEEN

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 27 Feb 87 p 2

["Our Capital" column by Thanongsak Vongsakda: "Progress with Calculation"]

[Excerpt] As 1987 begins, the Ban Xiengda Co-op in Na Khwai Canton, Saisettha District, Vientiane Capital, is not only doing well in its business, but has also resolutely joined the market in its district area. It has also admirably expanded its distribution branch in the canton area to Ban Khoumhin.

Learning from the experience of why this co-op had been suspended in 1982-83, Ban Xiengda was reorganized in 1986 using the new business management mechanism with a system for calculating wages and disbursing profits. For example, 60 percent of the earnings is given to share members, 20 percent is put into a collection fund, 12 percent goes toward social welfare costs, and 8 percent goes to the board of directors. There are only 10 persons who perform specialized tasks; each strives to improve his working technique so that it will fit his specialized task.

Comrade Khampha Silamat, the co-op leader, said, "In the beginning we borrowed 250,000 kip from the bank. There were 155 shares worth 200 kip each. By working with determination, in 1986 we achieved a profit of over 80,000 kip and were able to meet our expected obligation to the government, although we had little capital and meager results. We also inspired in share members enthusiasm and confidence in the success of the business in accordance with the guidance of the party and the government."

At the morning market in Na Khwai Canton, the Ban Xiengda Co-op had approximately 38 items of goods for distribution and exchange with the people, including bicycles, blankets, mosquito nets, children's sweaters, etc., which they were able to exchange with the people there for many tons of rice.

9884/12379

CSO: 4206/97

BRIEFS

CPV GREETINGS--On behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, party members, working people, and all Lao people, we would like to express deep thanks to the CPV Central Committee for extending best wishes to us on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the LPRP. We wish the fraternal Vietnamese people under the leadership of the CPV, new, greater successes in implementing the Sixth CPV Congress resolutions. May the militant solidarity, special friendship, and all-round cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Laos and Vietnam last forever and develop continuously. ["Recent" message of thanks from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, to CPV Central Committee] [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 24 Apr 87 BK] /9738

KPRP GREETINGS--On behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, party members, working class, and all people of Laos, we would like to express deep thanks to the KPRP Central Committee for extending best wishes to us on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the LPRP. We wish the fraternal Cambodian people under the leadership of the KPRP, new, greater success in implementing the Fifth KPRP Congress resolutions. May the militant solidarity and special friendship between the two parties and peoples of Laos and Cambodia last forever and develop continuously. [Message of thanks from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of LPRP Central Committee, to KPRP Central Committee, date not given] [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 24 Apr 87 BK] /9738

GDR GIFTS FOR CHILDREN--Vientiane, 22 Apr (KPL)--The GDR Solidarity Committee has sent a consignment of gifts to Lao children in anticipation of the celebration of the coming International Children's Day (1 June). The 20-ton consignment was made up of children's clothes, shoes, books, pencils, rulers, and toys. It was handed over here yesterday to Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Committee for the International Year of the Child, by GDR Ambassador to the Lao PDR Dietrich Jarck. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0856 GMT 22 Apr 87 BK] /9738

BURMESE ENVOY RECEIVED--Vientiane, 23 Apr (KPL)--Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, received here yesterday P. Kyaw Han, new ambassador of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the Lao PDR, after his presentation of credentials to the Lao acting president Phoumi Vongvichit. The two sides discussed issues concerning the promotion of the relations of neighborliness and cooperation between the two countries, so as to contribute to the defense of peace and security in this region in the world as a whole. Phoun Sipaseut wished the ambassador success in his mission here. The talk took place in a warm and cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 23 Apr 87 BK] /9738

MUSICAL BAND ENDS VISIT--Vientiane, 13 May (KPL)--A music band of Ho Chi Minh City (Socialist Republic of Vietnam) left here Monday after an 18-day tour of Laos. While here, the band gave 17 performances to tens of thousands of spectators. At the first performance, the band was honored with the presence of Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Lao leader presented bouquets of flowers to the Vietnamese artists and shook hands with them. The band's tour was warmly welcomed by the Vientiane people. "It was yet another gesture of artists' contribution to the special militant solidarity, great friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries," said a spectator. The band also paid a courtesy visit to Sisavat Keobounphan, Politburo member and secretary of the LPRP CC, and secretary of the Vientiane party committee, and toured historical sites in the capital city. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT 13 May 87 BK] /9738

HUNGARIAN PHOTO EXHIBITION--Vientiane, 4 Apr (KPL)--The Ministry of Culture, together with the Hungarian Embassy, has opened here a photo exhibition to mark the 42nd National Day of Hungary (4 April). In their opening speech yesterday, Somsri Desakhamphou, deputy minister of culture, and Hungarian Ambassador Laszlo Rosta recapitulated the historical event of 4 April, 1945. Somsri Desakhamphou praised the achievements of the Hungarian people, in their national socialist building. On behalf of the Lao party, government and people of Hungary for their constant support to the Lao revolution. [sentence as received] For his part, the Hungarian ambassador said that Hungary would do its best, together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, to strengthen the socialist system, and struggle against nuclear arms, for world peace. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 4 Apr 87 BK] /9738

VETERINARY AID FROM AUSTRALIA--Vientiane, 30 Apr (KPL)--The Lao-Australian livestock-breeding project handed over on Monday a number of milch-cows and veterinary equipment and medicines as aid to the livestock and veterinary service of the southern Champassak Province. The aid, which also included electric generators and bicycles, was presented to the Lao side by Sandy Cross, second secretary to the Australian embassy here. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 30 Apr 87 BK] /9738

CHILDREN'S DAY INSTRUCTION--Vientiane, 12 May (KPL)--An instruction on the celebration of the International Children's Day (1 June) has been circulated. The instruction, signed on 6 May by President of the National Committee for the International Year of the Child Phoumi Vongvichit, is reserved for all state and public institutions throughout the country concerned with the caring of children. Besides assessing good progress in upgrading the welfare of children in the country in the past one year, it also specifies how the occasion ought to be marked. On June [1], it says, rallies are to be held during which the authorities concerned will speak of achievements scored and how schools, administrative bodies and public organizations should coordinate their activities in childcare. Exemplary personnel attached to kindergartens, creches, and primary schools are to be awarded. The day will be celebrated with sports and artistic performances. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 12 May 87 BK] /9738

VIENTIANE DISTRICT MASS ORGANIZATION GROWTH--There are now 2,352 members of the Lao women's association throughout Sisattanak District. This amounts to 46 percent of all the women in the district. [Excerpt] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 21 Feb 87 p 1] 9884/12379

VIENTIANE CAPITAL ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE--The first year of the government's second 5-year plan has passed. The administrative committee of Vientiane Capital has steadily scored achievements in all aspects. In 1986, agriculture, irrigation and agricultural co-ops were expanded in both quality and quantity. The average wet rice, dry season rice and highland cultivation rice throughout Vientiane Capital was 284 kg per capita. The total number of agricultural units was 194, an increase of 7 units over that of 1985. In terms of industry, handicrafts and forestry, there was a total of 38 factories and 13 sawmills, and they earned over 666 million kip, exceeding the figure for 1985 by 160 percent. Tree-cutting and lumber production amounted to 23,450 cubic meters, or 140 percent over the figure for 1985. In trade work, the government trade network was established down to the rural areas. The people's trade co-op was established. There was a total of 235 trade co-ops and state stores which effectively supplied all kinds of goods needed by the people. The total earnings was over 5,000 million kip, an increase of 1.54. [Excerpts] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 7 Mar 87 p 2] 9884/12379

SRV-AIDED GLASS FACTORY--Southin Phangnoulat, chief of the board of directors of the Vientiane Glass (Plastic) Factory, representing the Lao side, and Nguyen Hong Chao, representing the technical team from the Hanoi Capital Glass Factory, signed a memorandum at an official ceremony held concerning aid in the second phase of construction of the Vientiane-Hanoi Glass Factory. The ceremony was held at the Dao Vieng restaurant on the evening of 16 February 1987 before Mr Bounsai, chief of the Vientiane Capital Party Committee, and a number of cadres concerned. Hoang Van Kem, member of the Hanoi Capital Committee for Cooperation with Vientiane Capital, was also an honored guest. The memorandum states that both sides are in agreement on the economic and technical base for construction of the glass factory project, with a capacity of 150 tons per year. Hanoi Capital will provide aid in the form of equipment and various items of machinery in order to raise the standard capacity of the Vientiane Glass Factory. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 19 Feb 87 pp 1, 4] 9884/12379

ILLEGAL VEHICLES BACK TO THAILAND--A ceremony was held on the afternoon of 25 February in Tha Deua, Hatsaifong District, Vientiane Capital, to officially hand over illegal vehicles that had been smuggled into the LPDR for return to Nongkhai Province in Thailand. Khamphon Pathommavong, representing Vientiane Capital made the handover speech and Lt Khanong Sisonmen, assistant chief inspector at the Nongkhai Province police station, made the acceptance speech before a number of officials and cadres concerned from both sides. The vehicles were two Honda motorcycles, a C900 and a C700. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 26 Feb 87 pp 1, 4] 9884/12379

CSO: 4206/97

PBDS SUCCESS IN SARAWAK ELECTION ANALYZED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Apr 87 p 8

[Article by Zainon Ahmad]

[Text]

THE Parti Bansa Dayak Sarawak (PBDS) took a calculated risk when it defied the Barisan Nasional supreme council and contested the fifth State elections under its own banner.

It had evidently gauged rightly the mood of the community, or at least certain sections of it. The Dayak-based party has emerged as the single largest group by winning 15 of the 21 seats it contested.

While it was only a junior partner in the State Barisan Nasional Government with only eight representatives in the 48-seat State Assembly before it was dissolved on March 12, its voice can no longer be ignored — whether it is in the Government or outside as an opposition party.

Permas, its partner in the Maju group led by former Yang di-Pertua Negeri Tun Abdul Rahman Yakub, managed only five seats. Tun Rahman, making a bid for a political comeback, lost in Matu Daro.

Though PBDS and Permas failed to deny victory to the parties contesting the elections under the Barisan Nasional banner, they denied them a two-thirds majority.

The once dominant Parti Pesaka Bumiputera Bersatu (PBB) won 14 seats, Sarawak United People's Party (SUPP) maintained its strength of 11

seats while the Sarawak National Party (SNAP) had its strength further reduced to three.

The PBB contested in 23 constituencies, SUPP 14 and SNAP 11. While SUPP remained unchallenged in the Chinese constituencies, PBB suffered some severe setbacks in the Malay/Melanau and Dayak areas.

Dayak support

Of the 14 who were returned under the PBB ticket, only four were Dayaks. The rest were Malay/Melanaus where the challengers were mostly from Permas.

Only two PBB Dayaks — Deputy Chief Minister Datuk Alfred Jabu (Layar) and Frederick Bayoi Manggie (Tarat) — won in their contest with the PBDS. And Datuk Jabu was the only one to win in an overwhelmingly Dayak constituency.

In Tarat, the PBB candidate was evidently supported by Malay/Melanau and Chinese who together form about 42 per cent of the voters.

In Belaga, where 94 per cent of the voters were Dayaks, PBB's Nyipa Bato won against a Permas candidate. PBB's Datuk Celestine Ujang also won in a contest with a Permas candidate.

SNAP, once a dominant party and had led the State Government, won only Tasik Biru, Lingga and Limbang but even then only narrowly. Its only satisfaction was in Lingga where it was able to unseat PBDS deputy president Datuk Daniel Tajem.

For SNAP it must be some satisfaction to see the man who had led the breakaway group from the party to form the PBDS unseated.

It is evident that there was an exodus of Dayak support from the PBB, SUPP and SNAP to the PBDS.

That aside, what now? Will Chief Minister Datuk Patinggi Abdul Taib Mahmud be contented to lead a Government which has no absolute control of the State Assembly?

Uncertainty

Will attempts be made to get some to cross over from either the PBDS or Permas? He needs only four more Assemblymen to be in control of the Assembly.

Will PBDS now be expelled from the Barisan Nasional for fielding candidates against those contesting under the coalition colours, the number of seats it won notwithstanding?

The PBDS is unlikely to "return to the fold" for as long as Datuk Taib is Chief Minister. "Anybody else but Datuk Taib," is what party president Datuk Leo Moggie said on the eve of polling.

"We will not be part of a Taib-led Government."

But then in politics nothing is permanent.

For Datuk Taib, who bore the brunt of the attacks from Permas and PBDS leaders during the campaign, that Tun Rahman failed to gain a seat does not make him less of a threat to him.

With the Maju group controlling 20 of the seats in the Assembly anything can happen. After all Tun Rahman has already said that he would continue to challenge Datuk Taib even if he lost in the elections.

Thus even though the outcome of the elections is al-

ready known, uncertainty still prevails.

The only party which seems to have gained from the elections is the PBDS. It was dissatisfied with its junior role in the Government and had campaigned on the platform of "more say for the Dayaks."

It now has the support of the community and, evidently, only the community.

The party contested only in Dayak majority areas and won only in areas where Dayaks constitute more than 68 per cent of the voters.

The only exception being Dugong. Despite Dayaks constituting about 81 per cent of the voters, its candidate there lost.

Twelve of the 15 incumbents who stood in Tebakang, Engkilili, Batang Ai, Krian, Pakan, Meluan, Machan, Ngemah, Baleh, Tatau, Marudi and Telang Usang retained their seats.

A major casualty was in Lingga where Datuk Tajem lost. The former Deputy Chief Minister lost to SNAP's Donald Lawan whose majority was only 59.

The other two incumbents who lost are former SUPP member Hollis Tini in Sri Aman and his former party colleague Wilfred Kiroh in Dugong.

Among the incumbents who won are four former SNAP members — Michael Ben (Tebakang), Geman Itam (Meluan), Datuk Edward Jeli (Marudi) and Datuk Balan Seling (Telang Usan).

By joining PBDS they form part of the second exodus of Ibans from SNAP. The first occurred in 1983 when the breakaway group founded the Dayak party.

The PBDS, however, won three new seats.

It wrested Katibas from PBB incumbent Amrose Blikau who was Assistant Resource Planning Minister. It also denied the PBB Pelagus. The seat was held by Nueng Kudi who crossed to the PBDS but allowed his son Phillimon to contest the seat on his behalf. The PBB had fielded former Senator Kenneth Kan-

yan to prevent the PBDS capturing the seat.

PBDS also stopped SUPP capturing Bengoh which in 1983 was won by then independent Wilfred Nissom.

Had it contested under the Barisan Nasional banner, as it was supposed to do, it would only have been given seven constituencies to stand in.

It would not have been able to contest, for example, in Batang Ai where Mikai anak Mandau emerged victorious. Mikai had captured the seat from the Sarawak National Party, SNAP, in a by-election last year when he stood as an independent.

Simple majority

However, as far as the party is concerned it is still in the Barisan Nasional. And in its letter informing Barisan Nasional leader Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad of the party's decision to contest under its own banner, it said it was still in the coalition at Federal as well as State level.

The letter said the party had to contest using its own symbol as it was against Datuk Taib. To contest under the Barisan Nasional banner would be to accept Datuk Taib's election manifesto.

Will it now resign itself to the fate of being an opposition party? If it does, it is likely, together with its partner in the Maju group, to play a significant role in the State Assembly where the Government has only a simple majority.

While the predominantly-Iban PBDS may attribute its gain to a "Dayak resurgence" in the State, it managed to capture only two of the four Bidayuh-majority seats. Tebakang was retained by SNAP rebel Michael Ben while Bengoh was won by newcomer Sora anak Rusah.

Even former Bidayuh Cultural Association leader Wilfred Nissom failed to capture Tasik Biru. Before joining the PBDS, he had pooh-poohed Dayakism, saying that the Bidayuh are not likely to team up with the Ibans.

He said only last month that "the Bidayus and Ibans are traditional enemies and some of us still recall stories of how they attacked our villages and carried away our heads."

In Lundu, it failed to rally the Bidayuh to support Permas candidate Datuk Mohamed Haji Noor Tahir. Incumbent Ramsay Noel Jitam from SUPP won by a majority of 1,329 votes. The Dayaks form about 45 per cent (Bidayuh 35.08 per cent and Iban, 16.11 per cent) of the voters.

Minority groups

The PBDS also failed to get the complete support of the Kelabits, Kayans, Kenyah and Muruts for Permas to win Belaga. The minority Dayak groups account for about 90 per cent of the voters in Belaga.

The only other constituency where the minority groups form about 90 per cent of the voters is Telang Usan. The seat was retained by new PBDS member Datuk Balan, a former secretary-general of SNAP.

The loss suffered by Datuk

Tajem was a real blow to the PBDS. He was a major champion of the "cause".

It was he who, at the party general assembly in February, had called on the Dayaks to be "generals rather than mere corporals." This was the theme of his campaign.

The party also failed to wrest two Iban majority constituencies — Sri Aman and Dudong from SUPP. Hollis Tini lost Sri Aman by 816 votes while Wilfred Kiroh lost Dudong by 311 votes.

Its only Chinese candidate won in the predominantly Dayak constituency of Engkilili and it was able to rally support for Permas's candidate in Igan. Both are incumbents.

While Sim Choo Nam, whose legitimacy in the party was because he was adopted by a Dayak family and goes under the name of Panak, won by a large majority, David Tiong managed to retain his seat by a slender majority of 23.

But whatever the decision by Datuk Taib and the Barisan Nasional supreme council, it is clear that the alignment of the parties in Sarawak will never be the same again.

/9317

CSO: 4200/560

PREM URGED TO RESIGN TO SOLVE IMAGE PROBLEM

BK080847 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 7 May 87 p 8

[Editorial: "The Decline in Government's Popularity"]

[Text] The steady decline in the government's image is evident. A proof of this is in the government's own admission as it has arranged talkative technocrats to appear on television to try to deceive viewers in an effort to improve the government's image.

The government has only itself to blame for the current decline in its popularity. It has administered the country haphazardly against the wishes of the people and in a slow, clumsy, and erroneous manner. It paid no attention to whether its actions were good or bad.

We feel that the measures to which the government has resorted to solve the problem have not been correct, because as long as people whose duties are not related are used, the problem will remain unsolved.

We have information that one measure to solve the government's image problem is the reshuffling of the cabinet because it is felt that people have lost confidence in some cabinet ministers and removing them would improve the government's image to a certain extent. But we feel that this is not possible because people have not just lost confidence in some ministers but the entire cabinet, and there are reasons to show that in fact they have lost confidence in Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon as well. Therefore, Gen Prem's image must be corrected, not those of other cabinet ministers.

Because some people have insisted that Gen Prem is still popular with the people, in general, and that the popularity of some ministers is the problem, we want to suggest that Gen Prem resign. His resigning will solve the image problem in two ways: first, if he is still popular he will receive support for another return as prime minister, and secondly, he will have the opportunity to form a new cabinet when he returns.

/9738

CSO: 4200/563

FIRST QUARTER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, TRADE IMPROVED

BK080115 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 May 87 p 19

[Text] Agricultural production and trading improved overall in the first quarter of this year compared with the same period last year, according to the Thai Farmers Bank.

The bank noted an increase in prices for rice, natural rubber and cassava which had previously been in a slump. But maize, tobacco, soybean, mung and black matpe beans and coffee suffered continuing low or lower prices.

But the bank said agricultural exports were 7 percent higher in value than in the previous first quarter, lifted by exports of tapioca (up 19.4 percent to 5,626 million baht), rubber (up 15.2 percent to 4,300 million baht), frozen shrimp and prawns (up 21 percent to 1,152 million baht), and frozen chicken (up 69.5 percent to 956 million baht).

Rice exports fell in value by 10.3 percent to 5,270 million baht, and the value of maize exports was more than halved to 1,258 million baht.

But for the whole year the bank predicts an improvement in the export value of rice of 3.3 percent to 20,000 million baht despite a predicted slight fall of 0.5 percent in the volume to 4.3 million tons.

That volume prediction from the Commerce Ministry is generally regarded as optimistic because it would require severe depletions of stocks from their normal levels. Thailand's exportable rice surplus is predicted at about 3.7 to 318 million baht this year.

By the end of the year, the bank also predicts that maize exports will recover to 3 million tons, up 9.1 percent over 1986, earning 6,900 million baht, up 6.2 percent. Tapioca exports are predicted to reach 6.20 million tons--implying exports of almost a million tons to non-quota, non-EEC markets--up 12.7 percent over last year, earning 17,000 million baht, up 6.3 percent.

Strong growth is also predicted for frozen seafood and chicken black matpe beans although exports of tobacco and particularly mung beans are likely to slump in value.

"Even though the exchange rate factor is favorable to some export recovery," the Thai Farmers Bank's report says, "the situation facing Thailand's trade in agricultural produce is still affected by trade policies of other countries, particularly the U.S. Farm Act."

Production and trading of livestock is described as good although broiler and egg-laying chickens face problems. The report says these problems are not serious and can be dealt with. Prospects are brightening for beef and dairy cattle farming, the report says, because of increasing demand.

"The clearest improvement is in pig farming, because small and large farms have managed to get together to keep production expansion under control. This has eliminated price problems and in fact increased price stability, creating confidence for investors in pig farming," the report says.

"In addition, there has been support from the government by the relaxation of conditions that obstruct the construction of private abattoirs. This, together with tax reductions has assisted the development of production and exporting so that they can expand in line with the brighter prospects."

The situation for fishing is described as good even though there are problems with fishing in other countries' waters. The total catch has increased, the bank's report says causing prices to fall slightly compared with the first quarter of last year.

Forestry and the timber industry suffered a slowing down, the bank says, despite the increasing demand for timber induced by the recovery of the construction industry.

The bank says the government has been slow to respond to agricultural problems which remain even though the no-confidence debate in parliament failed to get off the ground. Among the problems discussed in the report are prices of rice and other crops, the arguments about the import of palm oil and soybean meal, fishing and the conservation of forests.

The bank credits the government with contributing to the increase in rice prices through the paddy mortgaging scheme of the Bank for Agriculture and agricultural cooperatives and intervention purchases from exporters by the Commerce Ministry. It also welcomes the ban on exports of female parent stock of giant tiger prawns.

But it says the government is insufficiently effective in dealing with illegal logging.

In general, the bank says, the government's slowness in responding to problems is because of inadequate data or monitoring of the situation. New committees have to be set up to study the situation and often the divergent opinions and bureaucratic conflicts emerge, the bank says. The controversy over palm oil is cited as an example.

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CSO: 4200/563

FISHERIES SECTOR PRODUCTION VIEWED

BK080127 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 May 87 p 18

[Article by the Research Office, Bangkok Bank, Ltd--all tons metric]

[Text] Fishery Products

Thailand's fisheries can be regarded as highly developed. Annual fresh water and marine landings now amount to between 1.8 and 2.2 million tons, which is Southeast Asia's highest. The volume of the catch moreover tanks Thailand as one of the world's top fishing nations. This country's fishing fleets are efficient and are capable of roaming far and wide. It is now commonplace for Thai fishing vessels to fish in international waters, with some of them traveling as far as Australia and the Middle East. Fish and crustaceans that are caught are not only served on local tables but are also shipped abroad in frozen or canned form. Overseas sales of Thai fishery products have grown by leaps and bounds in the past decade. In the 1977-1981 period they averaged 6,530 million baht annually, doubling to 14,360 million baht annually during 1982-1985. In 1986 they were worth roughly 26,800 million baht. Overseas markets have meanwhile been increasingly diversified, the principal ones now being the U.S., Japan, the EEC, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

Fishery products shipped abroad range from frozen and salted items to those canned or put in non-airtight containers and fishmeal. Of these, canned seafood and frozen seafood have performed exceptionally well and possess the brightest prospects. These two items together make up almost 80 percent of the total value of fishery product exports.

Canned Seafood

The seafood canning industry is highly export-oriented, with between 80 and 90 percent of its output earmarked for overseas markets. This industry has developed rapidly during the past half decade. As a consequence of improved quality, price competitiveness and successful marketing efforts, Thailand has been able to increase its overseas outlets to more than 60 countries throughout the world, and canned seafood has been a veritable star performer on the export front, with its value soaring more than twenty-sevenfold from roughly 400 million baht in 1977 to 10,830 million baht in 1986.

Production

Seafood canneries have been steadily developed and modernized while new technologies have been brought in to enhance plant efficiency. Total production capacity has been expanded to over 200,000 tons per annum. As noted earlier the vast bulk of production is exported, thanks to firm overseas demand which has been fueled by the quality of the products and their relatively low prices. Canned seafood includes fish, shrimp, crabmeat, squid and clam. Topping the list is canned tuna, which alone accounts for 60-65 percent of the total value of canned seafood exports.

	Catches		[metric] tons Total
	Freshwater	Marine	
1978	141,496	1,957,785	2,099,281
1979	133,176	1,813,158	1,946,334
1980	144,995	1,647,953	1,792,948
1981	164,581	1,824,444	1,989,025
1982	133,562	1,986,571	2,120,133
1983	155,447	2,099,986	2,255,433
1984	161,819	1,973,019	2,134,838
1985	167,453	2,057,751	2,225,204

Source: Department of Fisheries

Trade

Since 1977 Thai canned seafood exports increased from 415 million baht to 3,186 million baht in 1982 and 7,347 million baht in 1985 or an average annual growth of 45 percent. In 1986 they were worth 10,930 million [baht], an increase over prior year of 48.8 percent. The reason for this growth is the fact that Thailand has attained quality standards accepted worldwide, while production costs have remained relatively low. In the case of tuna, Thailand has gained a 50 percent share in the U.S. market, the world's largest. We are also the chief exporters of the product to West Germany and the UK. Thai seafood exports were particularly bright last year as her largest competitors, the Philippines and Japan experienced production problems. The Philippines lacked supplies of raw materials while Japan's currency rose so high as to render her product uncompetitive. Furthermore the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl persuaded European consumers to seek marine products from far afield.

The huge demand for Thai canned seafood, in particular tuna, has led to a scarcity of raw materials and necessitated imports from abroad: 86,140 tons worth 2,378 million baht in 1985 and 206,459 tons worth 6,034 million baht in 1986, increases of 139.7 and 153.7 percent respectively. Major sources of raw materials were the U.S., Japan, the Solomon Islands, the Maldives, the Seychelles, France, Indonesia and Singapore.

Markets are as follows:

Product Country

Tuna: U.S., UK, West Germany, Canada, Netherlands, Malaysia

Sardines: U.S., Dominican Republic, Australia, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore

Squid: Greece, Spain, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, U.S.

Clams: U.S., Canada, Malaysia, Japan, Italy, West Germany, Spain

Crabmeat: France, U.S., UK, Malaysia, Canada, Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden

Prawn: U.S., France, Canada, Malaysia, UK, Netherlands, Australia

Fisheries Exports

	Value: Million baht			
	Canned	Frozen	Others	Total
1977	415	2,069	1,144	3,628
1978	626	2,840	1,616	5,082
1979	1,223	4,242	1,986	7,451
1980	1,620	3,654	2,152	7,415
1981	2,143	4,238	2,705	9,086
1982	3,186	5,237	2,798	11,221
1983	3,967	5,487	3,188	12,642
1984	5,858	5,509	3,704	15,072
1985	7,347	6,936	4,231	18,514
1986	10,931	10,337	5,550	26,818

Source: Customs Department

Future Trends

Thai canned seafood exports have very bright prospects for further growth as demand abroad is certain to increase. Furthermore the Thai government foregoes duty on imports of raw material caught under joint venture fisheries enterprises, while Thailand's competitors like the Philippines and Taiwan remain unable to increase their catches. Although we may expect trade protectionist efforts to continue, particularly in the case of imports of tuna into the U.S., Thailand's lobbying vigorously against it and is expanding markets in Europe and Canada to make up for any loss in the U.S. market. However, the fact that the U.S. abrogated its ban against the import of tuna from Mexico in August 1986 may have adverse effects on Thai exports of this product to its largest market as Mexican production and freight costs are lower than ours. Thus a careful watch should be kept on the situation worldwide so that the Thai industry can maximize its advantages and prepare for adverse developments.

Frozen Seafood

Of Thailand's annual catch of marine creature [as published] amounting to 1.8 - 2.0 million tons, 7 or 8 percent is frozen for domestic consumption and export. Of the total frozen, about 80 percent is exported. The value of frozen seafood exports has been increasing at a high rate, from 4,000 million baht in 1981 to 7,000 million baht in 1985 and 10,300 million baht in 1986. Frozen seafood exports include prawn, clams, crab, fish and squid, prawn alone accounting for 40-50 percent of total export value, followed by squid and various types of fish.

Frozen Prawn

Production Thailand's prawn catch is the world's third largest, following India and China. [sentence as published] Over 90 percent of the catch comes from the Gulf of Thailand, the Andaman Sea, the Bay of Bengal and the South China Sea.

Trade over the last half decade, Thailand's prawn exports have averaged 21,000 tons with a value of between 2 and 3 billion baht annually. [sentence as published] These two figures have been growing at average annual rates of 6.9 and 1.28 percent respectively. In 1986, 28,717 tons were exported at a value of 4,391 million baht, up 19.5 and 27.7 percent over 1985. There has been marked growth in demand in major markets, Japan, the U.S., the UK, West Germany and Italy. Japan in particular has been importing more due to the rising value of the yen, while world supplies have dropped due to poor catches in other supplier nations, as India, Pakistan, Ecuador and some European countries.

The two biggest markets, Japan and the U.S., take over 60 percent of Thailand's total frozen prawn exports. Minor markets include Singapore, the EEC and Hong Kong. New markets are Australia and Canada.

Future Trends

Thai frozen prawn exports have an assured future as demand in foreign markets is on the upswing, and the growth experienced by this export item indicates that the Thai product is well accepted for quality abroad. However, the market is highly competitive, so it is important that Thai exporters pay great attention to the maintenance of high quality standards.

Frozen Squid

Production Thailand is one of the world's five leading producers of squid, which include Japan, Korea, Thailand, Poland and Spain. Most of the catch comes from the Gulf of Thailand and adjacent areas. The catch consists of 57 percent squid, 36 percent cuttlefish and the rest octopus.

Trade between 30 and 40 percent of the total catch of squid is exported in frozen form. Between 1981 and 1985 volume and value grew 4.1 and 13.5 percent respectively. Value reached 2 billion baht in 1985 and in 1986 58,903 tons worth 3,760 million were exported, up 27.2 and 77.3 percent respectively, due to increased demand in major markets, namely Japan, Italy, France and West Germany, while new markets were entered including Denmark, New Zealand, Switzerland, Belgium and Mozambique. Rising demand together with poor catches elsewhere resulted in much higher prices.

Most cuttlefish and octopus go to Japan and most squid goes to Europe.

Future Trends

Prospects for frozen squid exports are excellent due to growing demand and ready acceptance of the Thai product abroad. Great care should be taken to maintain hygienic standards in order to prevent protectionist moves in foreign markets.

Frozen Fish

Production between 1981 and 1984 Thailand's marine fish catch (not counting trash fish) averaged 649,000 tons annually, with an annual value of 4,780 million baht. Roughly 9.1 percent of the volume and 16.5 percent of the value of the catch is earmarked for export.

Trade Thailand's frozen fish exports expanded from 686 million baht in 1983 to 1,017 million baht in 1984, 1,376 million baht in 1985 and 2,186 million baht in 1986, a 58.9 percent increase over 1985 because of poor catches and rising demand in Japan, the U.S. and Malaysia.

Future Trends

Prospects for Thailand's frozen fish exports are bright as markets abroad are growing while catches in such countries as Japan, the U.S. and Malaysia are foreseen to fall short of demand and Thailand's prices are competitive.

Problems and Recommendations

As has often been discussed in the media the volume of the catch in Thai territorial waters has been on the decline due to factors such as overfishing, destruction of marine creatures' habitat by trawling, proliferation of trawlers--particularly small and medium-size--coupled with the fact that a very large number of them use fine-mesh seines, and the enforcement of the exclusive economic zone by neighboring countries, reducing the area in which Thai fishermen may operate with impunity. In coming to grips with these problems it is necessary that the authorities exercise control over the number of trawlers. They have moreover to effectively enforce the prohibition of fish in reserved areas during the breeding season. To render the environment more congenial to marine creatures, such programs as the building of artificial coral reefs should be stepped up. Then the program to increase the fishing grounds for Thailand's fleets should be given a stronger push by all public

and private sector agencies concerned. Thus far Thailand has chalked up some success in this respect, but our accomplishments pale in comparison with those of Japan and South Korea which have won joint venture fishery rights in many areas throughout the world. Their example should be studied and should also be an encouragement for Thailand to work harder.

Ways ought to be found to increase the efficiency of feedstock utilization so that raw material supplies, a good deal of which have to be imported, may be maximized to the fullest. To bring this about it may be necessary also to effect some changes in the production systems to increase value added of the fishery catch, like further developing facilities to manufacture artificial crab, shrimp, squid and scallop from low value fish.

As the popularity of shrimp--canned or frozen--is rapidly increasing both locally and abroad, the promotion of shrimp farming should be given high priority. This will help supplement shrimp caught at sea, the amount of which appears to be on the decline. Moreover, statistics are showing that shrimp output in Taiwan, Indonesia, India and China have been on the upswing, while the quality of their product is improving. It is consequently important that Thailand be able to improve its shrimp production both quantity wise and quality wise. Surveys have revealed that the area suitable for shrimp farming can be expanded by another 140,000 rai. As the bulk of the area comprises mangrove swamps under the jurisdiction of the Forestry Department, the government should draw up clear-cut policy guidelines on the usage of the land there both for aquaculture and forestry purposes. In particular, deforested mangrove areas should be clearly demarcated and made available for shrimp farming. In that way investors will be encouraged to go into shrimp farming and know exactly where to set up their farms.

Meanwhile, the majority of shrimp freezing plants are set up in rural areas where utilities, including running water, telephone and telex, and transportation facilities are inadequate. Moreover, the electricity rates charged to freezing plants are higher than those to canneries. These are hindering the proper development of the shrimp freezing sector (as well as freezers of other marine products), while reducing their price competitiveness in overseas markets. These negative factors should be promptly dealt with.

Moreover, the government should look into the possibility of reducing or even waiving business and municipal taxes on producers of fishery products. Several of Thailand's competitors waive these taxes on their fishery product manufacturers, increasing the competitive edge they enjoy against their Thai counterparts.

Aquaculture is facing the problem of insufficient breeding stock and lack of knowledge about feed supplement, while our shrimp farming technology is not as advanced as that in, for instance, Taiwan. This situation should be quickly remedied.

To help alleviate problems caused by trade protectionism, efforts should be increased to further diversify our export markets for fishery products, a stronger attempt should be made to negotiate and to lobby and cooperation further cemented among Thai producers and exporters and between these and the government. The negotiations should be conducted not simply to lessen tariff and non-tariff barriers but also in other matters as to get foreign markets to accept additional fishery products like prepacked fishery items.

/9738

CSO: 4200/563

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED--Thailand yesterday established diplomatic relations with Sao Tome & Principe, an island nation 200 km west of Central Africa. [Excerpt] [Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 May 87 p 5 BK] /9738

TRADE WITH UK--Thai Commercial Counselor to London M.R. Kiattikhun Kiatiyakon reported that Thailand gained a trade surplus of 984 million baht with the UK in 1985. He said that the UK imported goods worth 7,312 million baht from Thailand during the year while its exports to Thailand totaled 6,328 million baht. Major goods that the UK bought from Thailand were fish, seafood, ornaments, electrical machinery, vegetables, fruit, and leather products, while major Thai imports from the UK included electrical appliances, organic chemicals, machines, and soft drinks. [Summary] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 29 Apr 87 BK] /9738

ISLAMIC CALL SOCIETY ACTIVITIES--The first weeks of the year were highlighted by a significant increase in the activity of our delegation in Thailand in various fields. Talks were held at the WICS [World Islamic Call Society] office in Bangkok with delegates from Malaysia and Singapore. These meetings dealt with the primary issues which are of concern to Muslims, notably those which affect financial aid which is necessary for the operation of Islamic institutions such as the Muslim Association. The preachers praised the WICS which has gone to considerable lengths to come to the aid of Muslims wherever they may be. In the cultural area, the Society participated in festivities organized on the occasion of the Prophet's birthday by holding a competition in recitation of the Qur'an. Ten students from the WICS school were awarded prizes for excellence. A meeting of more than 50 imams from all regions of the country took place on the premises of the WICS delegation. The discussions focused on the difficulties which hamper their activities, including the scarcity of textbooks and school supplies. The activity of the WICS in this regard has been greatly appreciated by all participants. As to the contributions of the WICS to the overall effort to support the preachers' activities, we are reminded that the Society has undertaken the expansion of the Institute for Religious Sciences. [Text] [Tripoli AL-DA'WAH AL-ISLAMIYAH in French 18 Mar 87 p 4] /8309

CSO: 4519/111

HEAD OF POSTAL SERVICE PROMISES BETTER SERVICE

Officials Discuss Service

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 13 Mar 87 pp 1, 3

[Article "A Historic Dialogue" by Quang Hoa]

[Text] With regard to the capital's postal sector, 7 January 1987 will go down in history, for after that date, or more accurately, after the dialogue between Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the director of the Hanoi Postal Service at the conference to recapitulate the sector's work, which was held on that day, the Hanoi Postal Service was practically rejuvenated.

The following is an excerpt from that dialogue:

"Now, in conclusion, I would like to ask the person in charge of the Hanoi Postal Service, beginning this year how long will it take a letter mailed in Hanoi early in the morning to reach the addressee?"

"We are determined to ensure that a letter mailed in Hanoi will be delivered as quickly as 8 hours or at most 24 hours. That is our struggle goal under the present conditions."

"Please explain--how can you deliver a letter within 8 hours?"

"Letters deposited in a box are collected every 2 hours and taken to the main post office. Within about 3 hours the letter is taken to the post office nearest the addressee. Two or 3 hours later it is delivered to the addressee."

"If that is the case, why does it take 24 hours to deliver some letters?"

"In some cases the letters are deposited at night or after hours. We do not open the boxes until the following day and then must follow the procedure just described in delivering the letters to the addressees."

"Why does it sometimes take 7 days, as the head of the General Department said?"

"There are some cases in which it takes 7 days, because the mail volume is too large, we are still experiencing many difficulties with regard to our work space, our organization of sorting is not yet rational, etc. In the past we took letters mailed all over the city to a central sorting area, which greatly prolonged the time. Now, in conforming with your opinion, we will sort the mail separately."

"I am very happy for the people of Hanoi to hear you say that. But what can you say to convince me that what you say can be relied upon?"

"We have promised that with the sense of responsibility and conscience of people engaged in information-communications work in the capital and we would like to guarantee that promise. We will apply all measures under the present conditions to improve the production line and mobilize the sense of responsibility of cadres, workers, and civil servants in the capital's postal sector to do a good job."

Many meetings were held between the leadership comrades of the postal sector after that promise was made. Not only at the Hanoi post office, but also at the Posts and Telecommunications General Department, many cadres were also concerned and worried, and didn't know whether or not the Hanoi Postal Service could keep its promise, or whether it would be necessary to supply it with additional trucks and three-wheeled motorcycles. One comrade at the Posts and Telecommunications General Department said, "He made that promise to put pressure on the General Department to strengthen his material-technical bases."

In fact, the Hanoi Postal Service made that promise pressure the upper echelon, but only to, by means of its own efforts, and its own determination, renovate its working methods and emphasize service to the people.

One of the important measures for ensuring that letters reach the addressees within 24 hours is to improve the processing of letters by eliminating intermediate steps. That is a very difficult task because that method of processing mail is used all over the country.

In the past the volume of mail was small and there was nothing complicated about sorting mail. Now the volume of mail is large and there is a need for increasingly rapid communications, so the slow handling of mail is impermissible. With that determination, the Hanoi Postal Service has found a new technical procedure for mail delivery within the city that takes a total of 300 minutes (6 hours).

In comparison to the old production line, the new technical procedure has five fewer intermediate steps. It requires extremely diligent work in all phases, especially in the final phase, delivery of mail to the addresses by the postmen.

In addition to management measures, to facilitate the depositing of mail by the people, the municipal postal service has placed mailboxes at 58 locations along streets and in residential areas. In the past, the mailmen were

responsible for collecting letters from the mailboxes, but now the municipal postal service has a mobile unit which collects mail from the mailboxes twice a day. A control device is attached to the lock of each mailbox to help the control element know precisely which boxes have been "forgotten."

By 7 March all preparations to implement the new mail delivery system were completed. The Hanoi Postal Service launched an emulation campaign with the goal of fulfilling the promises made to council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong: the letters will reach the addresses from 8 hours at the fastest to only 24 hours at the slowest from the time they are mailed.

Representative Opinions

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 23 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] The article "A Historic Dialogue," which was published in this newspaper on 13 March 1987 (which recounted the promises of the director of the Municipal Postal Service to Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, assuring him that letters mailed in Hanoi will be delivered to the addresses within between 8 and 24 hours), caused the newspaper's editorial board to receive a large number of opinions. There was some praise and encouragement for the postal sector, but there were many more letters about things that are wrong. The following are some representative opinions:

Nguyen Ngoc Linh (Geology General Department): "If letters are guaranteed in such a way, it is certain that official correspondence and publications cannot be delivered any less quickly. The postal director's promise was made on 7 January 1987, but at my office a newspaper arrives in the afternoon of the following day. Specifically, on 13 March (Editor's Note: this letter was written on 14 March), we received the newspapers NHAN DAN, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, and HANOI MOI, which included the article 'A Historic Dialogue,' an article we were able to read elsewhere! That is the case with daily newspapers. Weekly publications, such as THIEU NIEN, PHU NU, and VAN NGHE, are usually received the following week."

Official correspondence sent from our office to other units in Hanoi are usually not delivered until 5 or 6 days later.

Bui Bao Van (19 Tran Hung Dao): "I have purchased HANOI MOI many times but never have one to read on Sunday, but must wait until Monday. During the week the newspaper is delivered late and doesn't arrive until the afternoon, on some days not until 1500 or 1600. Some days there is no newspaper at all and it is not delivered until several days later. Specifically, on 28 February, a Saturday, no newspaper was delivered. On Monday, 2 March, I asked the person who delivers newspapers about that and he brazenly replied, 'So what? Today you have both the Saturday newspaper and the Sunday newspaper.' I could do nothing else than say, 'You are absolutely right!'"

Mai Loan (69C Dinh Thien Hoang): "I have a subscription to HANOI MOI. From the first of the year to 10 February 1987 I received the newspaper regularly, but between 20 February to 7 March I received no newspapers, except on 4 and 6 March. I went to the Hoan Kiem post office to complain to Mau, the team

leader, and Du, the person who delivers letters and newspapers on Dinh Tien Hoang Street, and sent a letter of complaint to the publishing office, but that situation has not yet been resolved.

"I have learned that on Phung Hung Street the Sunday editions of the daily newspapers are not delivered until the following day, even during times when there are such important events as the Party Congress, National Assembly sessions, etc. During the recent lunar Tet period no one on the street received copies of the year-end and new year's editions of the daily newspapers."

Tran Kinh Luan (5T-22 Hanoi): "The people living on Van Hanh alley (Ham Long Street) would like to complain to the Municipal Postal Service that the mailmen serving the families living in the alley still lack a sense of responsibility!

"Specifically, a mailman will ask someone at the entrance to the alley, 'Does Mr. A, Mrs. B, or Miss C, live in the alley?' If the person responds affirmatively the postman immediately hands the person the letters and requests that person to deliver the letters for him (especially in the case of children, they are usually quite 'willing').

"Practically all of the addresses reach the addresses. But some of them are not delivered because one person asks another to 'relay' the letters, then that person 'forgets' because he is 'busy', then after a time the letters are destroyed. The alley is only a few tens of meters long, but it takes a long time for the addresses to receive the letter and sometimes they are 'lost'.

"If the mailmen would be willing to take a few more steps, go to each house, and deliver the letters to the addresses, the people living in the alley would be much less worried and would be very grateful, for they will not only receive news and sentiments from their relatives but also benefit from the strong sense of responsibility of state employees."

Nguyen Minh Tam (Khuong Thuong Subward): I am a resident of Khuong Thuong Subward (Dong Da Ward) and am a long-term subscriber to newspapers but never have a newspaper delivered to my house. The reason is that Khanh, a mailman at the Dong post office, lives in the subward. Perhaps for that reason the post office has assigned him responsibility for delivering mail in that area. But that postman leaves the mail at his home and forces everyone to go there to pick up their mail."

5616

CSO: 4209/410

PEOPLE'S COURTS IN HANOI SPEED UP ACTIVITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Mar 87 p 1

[Article: "People's Courts Raise Quality, Efficiency of Trials"]

[Text] The people's courts in Hanoi recently held a conference to review their 1986 accomplishments and set goals and tasks for the period 1987-90.

Last year, the entire sector played an active role, coordinating closely with other sectors in the bloc of internal affairs to speed up activities aimed at raising the quality and efficiency of trials and at enforcing court sentences, contributing to defeating the enemy's multiform war of sabotage; to struggling to thwart embezzlement, theft of socialist property, speculation, smuggling, production of counterfeit goods to disturb the marketplace, and serious offenses against the people's lives and property; and to strengthening the socialist legal system, political security, and social order and safety.

After studying the documents and grasping the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress, the people's courts earnestly reviewed their shortcomings, drew experiences, and set goals and tasks for the period 1987-90.

The entire sector has strived to raise the quality and efficiency of criminal and civil trials, in support of three major economic programs and the movement to purify party ranks and the state apparatus and to fight social negativism. All court rulings must be complied with strictly to make legal proceedings effective and strengthen people's confidence in the tribunals. The latter have pledged to remove promptly and resolutely negative phenomena from the enforcement of sentences. They should evaluate magistrates and cadres in light of their performance and should devise plans to provide basic and advanced training and strengthen and refine the organization, making it compact, pure, stable, and strong while building the legal system actively.

For 1987, the entire sector has pledged to try serious crimes promptly--primarily, instances of embezzlement, theft of socialist property, corruption, oppression of the people, speculation, smuggling, offences against the people's lives and wealth, and acts aimed at disrupting public order--and to punish saboteurs of national security and defense strictly.

9213/12951

CSO: 4209/381

ACTIVITIES OF MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S COUNCIL DISCUSSED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 2 Apr 87 p 2

[Article by Le Chi Tiet, head of the Secretariat of the Municipal People's Council: "Some Activities of the Municipal People's Council"]

[Text] According to Article 6 of the Law Organizing People's Council and People's Committees, "The effectiveness of the activity of people's councils is ensured by the effectiveness of the people's council meetings, the effectiveness of the activities of the people's committees and the sections of the people's council's, and the effectiveness of the activity of the people's council activities."

That is a matter of determining the unified viewpoints and responsibility of the elements making up the effectiveness of the people's councils at all levels, the transformation of each activity, and the reciprocal effect and mutual stimulation.

The actual situation last year was that in the people's council meetings at all levels there arose the tendency to oppose the diseases of superficiality and formalism, and they were more carefully prepared than in the past. The meetings' agenda and their programs and contents also began to be improved. The meetings were not held not merely to give approval, as in the past, but to energetically debate in the delegate teams, with speeches and debates in the assembly hall, and with inquiries and replies to the inquiries. However, they are not uniform and universal. Especially, the inspection and supervision of the implementation of resolutions by the executive organs, and preparations to approve the major policies as stipulated by law, have not accomplished much. In general, the meetings have not been able to escape from the situation of formalism and have not attained the quality called for by the law. Efforts must be made to overcome those problems in the coming period.

The activities of the departments of the people's councils have also begun to take on a new coloration. At the municipal level, beginning with the concern of the municipal people's council for perfecting the responsibility of the departments of the people's council and create conditions for coordinating the activities of the people's council with the staff organs of the party. Many members of the municipal party committee and its standing committee, and the heads of the services, departments, and sectors have operated in the name of

people's council delegates, which promises more profound changes in the activities of the People's Council.

However, the activities of departments of people's councils at all levels are not yet uniform, and although some departments make positive efforts, in general the departments do much in investigating matters, investigating basic units, and listening, but do little to contribute opinions or help resolve problems, and have not yet done much to oversee the implementation of policies or supervise management by local state organs, including the court at the same echelon. Some departments have begun to invite the vice chairmen of the people's committees to report on the situation in their spheres of responsibility, as well as the directors of the services, sections, and sectors, and the heads of offices at the precinct and district levels to report to the people's council departments at the same level. That is the beginning of a new style of work between the people's council, the organ of authority, and the people's committee, which is the executive organ of that organ of authority and the local organ of state administration. The departments of the people's council, especially at the municipal level and in some precincts and districts, have presented valuable reports at the people's council meetings and have caused public opinion to pay more attention to the responsibility of the people's council. But the departments of the people's council in the villages outside the city have not been very active.

The secretariat is a department of the people's council which, like the other departments, has the responsibility and authority to help the chairman of the people's committee coordinate the activities of the people's council departments and organizations which receive the public, and oversee the disposition of the people's complaints, denunciations, and recommendations, as well as maintaining relations with the people's council delegates.

In fact, the secretariat of the people's council has operated continuously, from the municipal level down to the precinct, district, subprecinct, and village levels and in all localities and at all levels. In places where it has carried out positive activities there has been quickly created a good impression of people's council activities. On the other hand, in places in which the secretariat's activities exist in form only, in which its activities are superficial, and in which it is not active and has no permanent representative, the activities of the people's committee departments also "sink like a stone," as well as the people's committee itself. Therefore, we think that in the Council of State draft of the "Operational Rules of the People's Councils at All Levels," it is essential to give correct emphasis to the role of the secretariat and to regard the head of the secretariat as corresponding to a member of the standing committee of the people's council at the same level and has having a position in the presidium during people's council meetings to create conditions for furthering the activities of the people's councils. The actual situation has demonstrated that that specific policy of the Council of State is accurate.

According to law, the secretariat of the people's council has not only obligations but also authority. It has the authority to assist the people's committee chairman with the status of a department, a group of delegates, which has the right to act for that person in accordance with the law. It is

not the case that the people's council members who are members of the secretariat are merely cadres who assist in administrative work, as if they were specialists directly under the control of the chairman, for if that is the case they will lose their rights as delegates and weaken the nature of an organization that has authority, a department of the people's council. Therefore, in actuality the secretariat of the people's council at any level must boldly fulfill that function, responsibility, and authority, positively take the initiative in helping the chairman and, along with the chairman, supervise and coordinate the activities of the departments (and not determine the contents of the departments' activities), and supervise the functional organs in resolving the people's complaints and denunciations if it is to truly be a dynamic, key department of the people's council.

With regard to receiving the people, the secretariat is not a department that receives guests on a social basis, but is responsible (with the assistance of specialists) for continually and directly mobilizing the people's council apparatus, and for representing the people's council, including itself, in receiving the people, and along with the departments and delegates, be concerned with both form and contents of receiving the people. Only by positively doing so can we know how to encourage the delegates to receive the people and carry out Article 30 of the law organizing people's councils and people's committees by actively assisting in thoroughly resolving the complaints, denunciations, and recommendations, and recommendations of the people sent to the people's council.

In our city, the secretariats of the people's councils at all levels have gone to the wards, districts, subwards, and villages and are effectively assisting the chairmen at all echelons and furthering the activities of the people's council departments and members at all levels. Therefore, incorrect awareness will result in restricting the positive, dynamic activities of the people's council secretariat at all levels and go in a direction contrary to the present trend of renovation.

A point to which we must pay more attention is the responsibility of all people's council members to engage in activities. The activity of people's council activities is manifested most clearly in two spheres: work assigned by the people's council, such as serving as chairman, serving as a people's council member, serving as the head of a sector, basic unit, mass organization, or locality, and working in the sphere of serving as representatives of the people.

Most of the people's council members are positively and whole-heartedly concerned with the missions assigned by the people's council, even though at times they tend to emphasize their function as a state manager. Most of the people's council members at all levels however, are enthusiastic and positive.

But a matter about which people are complaining is that the members do not remain in close contact with the people, understand the thoughts and aspirations of the people, or do everything within their power to intervene or recommend solutions to legitimate problems of the people. That is a deficiency in the activities of our delegates at present. Some delegates do

not yet have the style of positive and bold activities, and do not yet take the initiative in accepting responsibility as a representative of the people, but usually wait until they receive complaints, denunciations, or recommendations, or are assigned tasks, before acting.

In sum, on the occasion of the coming people's council regulations, because of the people's criticisms of the people's council delegates many places have expressed their feelings to the delegates and some places have rather strongly criticized the sense of responsibility of the delegates. That demands that we review our past activities so that we can renovate our thought and fulfill our responsibility.

5616

CSO: 4209/430

CAUSES OF INEPTITUDE OF PEOPLE'S COUNCILS ANALYZED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 28 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by Hoang Van Khang: "Examine the Causes of Shortcomings in Activities and Try To Correct Them"]

[Text During a meeting held in mid-January 1987 to review the tasks done in 1986 by the city people's council, representatives had an opportunity to assess the quality of activities carried out by people's councils at all echelons. Many representatives concurred with these truthful comments: "The activities of the people's councils still lack an in-depth dimension and their power has not been exercised in accordance with the provisions of the law. The people's councils do not make positive and adequate preparations to control the implementation of the resolutions of the people's committees (which are executive organs) and to ensure that these resolutions are carried out effectively. The people's councils in many localities do not attentively control and evaluate the execution of the resolutions promulgated by state agencies. The people's councils fail to fulfill their duty to assess correctly the living conditions, sentiments, will, and aspirations of the people, nor are they fully aware of their responsibilities and of the need to coordinate with executive organs to solve these problems."

Where could the causes of these shortcomings be found? The first cause which was debated on that day by the representatives was the failure of many cadres in party committees at various echelons and in people's committees to understand correctly and completely the role, function, power, and duties of the people's councils and people's representatives. In practice, many cadres of the party and administration considered the people's councils merely as a "doorway" to various functions and titles in administrative and managerial organs (such as the people's committees). With the power vested in them, the people's councils could only "ratify" but not "change" the plans proposed by the people's committees. This situation naturally led to a disregard for the power and qualifications of the people's representatives as well as to neglect the role of the special boards of the people's

council. Once, on hearing that a general cadre of a precinct people's council had been elected and specially assigned to the secretariat of the district people's council, the other comrades--namely, the chairman and vice chairman of the people's council and other leading cadres--considered his appointment "regrettable" and paid him a visit with the sincere intention of encouraging and comforting him. Here are some concrete examples cited by the representatives: The party and people's committees at various echelons usually did not give adequate assistance to the people's council representatives to enable them to understand fully the resolutions of the party and the programs of actions and plans of the people's committees; nor did these party and people's committees care to collect the views expressed by the people's representatives. There was a prevalent failure to give periodic, prompt, and full information on the activities of executive organs to the representatives and special boards of the people's councils. It appeared that only those people's council members who had been appointed to a people's committee were considered important while the other representatives were considered "superfluous" and assigned to special boards of the people's council. This concept and working method exerted a great influence on the development of the role of all people's council representatives. People's council representatives who were concurrently members of a people's committee paid attention and attached importance only to their administrative functions and titles and frequently neglected their role and duties as people's representatives. As for the other people's council representatives, the possibility of carrying out activities was very limited because many of them were incapable and had few occasions to participate in meetings to discuss the conduct of affairs, and because they lacked data and other sources of information and experienced difficulties with the necessary means and other material conditions (some treatment systems designed for and interests granted to people's council representatives are still left to the "discretion" of the authorities in each precinct). Without a complete and deep understanding and knowledge, many representatives could hardly perform proper control and inspection and found it more difficult to question people's committees and various sectors about their activities, which resulted in limiting the people's representatives' ability to give explanations to voters and answer their questions. For this reason, many people's representatives were reluctant to meet voters and were reported absent whenever such a meeting was convened. Therefore, these representatives were unable to know and fully reflect the sentiments and aspirations of voters, to intervene on the latter's behalf, and to defend their interests.

The representatives also stressed that recently, many of them were not highly enthusiastic about their tasks and even became discouraged because they were not really interested in certain activities which were "assigned" to them against their will.

In exchanging views on the recent situation, the people's council representatives wanted mainly to point out some problems worthy of consideration during the forthcoming elections. Dao Van Ngoc, a people's council representative from Tan Binh District, said that what made him most enthusiastic was the Central Committee's instructions that during the forthcoming elections, it will be necessary to select capable and virtuous representatives and to consider criteria especially important instead of neglecting them for the sake of structural composition. Moreover, there is no provision saying that during the forthcoming elections, it will be necessary to ensure that party members account for a certain percentage of elected representatives. According to Tran Ngoc Loi, who is in charge of the secretariat of the people's council in the Fifth Precinct, if the elections are truly democratic and do not entail any coercive measures, and if there is no "compulsorily appointed" representative, there will be no so-called "nominal representative" to carry out activities halfheartedly. Many other representatives believe that if candidates are freely and democratically chosen and nominated at the grassroots level and if only candidates with nearly equal achievements are enlisted for elections, the practice of nominating "buffer" and "stepping-stone" candidates will be eliminated, thereby enabling voters to realize their wish to choose only the really capable and virtuous representatives.

The solution to the above-mentioned problems is an important prerequisite for the next term of office of people's councils to avoid committing the same shortcomings as those occurring in the recent past. Favorable conditions will thus be created for the constituencies to use their votes to exercise their rights and fulfill their responsibilities.

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CS0: 4209/390

SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF CITIZEN RIGHTS DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by Le Sau: "Do Not Allow Criminals to Get Away With Murder, Do Not Punish Law-Abiding People Unjustly"]

[Text] Currently some cadres, mainly those in the villages and subwards, know very little about the citizen right to habeas corpus as stipulated by the constitution. Many localities have committed serious violations. A former convict, recently released to a subward, has been appointed chief of a street unit. Many chiefs and deputy chiefs of village public security utter verbal threats and issue arrest warrants at will. In the past few years, public security and the organ of control in Hanoi City have brought to trial before the municipal people's court and ward and district courts some cases of illegal arrest and detention in which the victims were tied up, beaten up, forced to admit guilt, and physically tortured. Nevertheless, the practice of basic-level cadres acting want only to intimidate or pay off old personal scores still prevails alarmingly.

From the trials conducted by municipal and provincial courts two points of interest emerge:

First, district and ward people's committees, which lead the basic level directly with the assistance of public security, the organ of control, and the courts have failed to provide village and subward cadres with comprehensive legal training, and to explain in detail to them about the extent of their judicial power.

Second, violations by basic-level cadres stemmed from many causes. Some cadres were driven by personal interest, were bad social managers, were impatient, and did not know how to work. Others, eager to cut a figure, did what they liked, infringing upon the right to habeas corpus of law-abiding citizens. Still others detained innocent people, tying and beating them up, simply to wreak vengeance.

Because of the above reasons, we petition provincial and municipal administration officials, particularly those at ward and district levels, to devise plans for training, controlling, and supervising village and subward cadres, chiefly those in charge of security, urging them to comply truly and strictly with Article 69 of the constitution and Articles 234 and 239 of the Penal Code, contributing effectively to the struggle against crimes by not letting criminals get away with murder, not punishing law-abiding people unjustly, and seeing to it that all are equal before the law.

DEEDS CALLED MORE IMPORTANT THAN WORDS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 21 Mar 87 p 1

["Speak Frankly, Speak the Truth" column: "Talking and Doing: the Balance Cannot Tilt Toward Talking"]

[Text] There is a Western European proverb that "Words have strength." Words are necessary, very necessary, for social life. In countries with good educational systems, much attention is paid to teaching the children to speak, especially to speak kindly, correctly, and with meaning, and not to curse or talk ugly.

Because that is important, the Vietnamese are concerned with teaching their children how to speak. However, no matter how much attention has been paid to speech and no matter how much words have been respected, mankind has always regarded doing--actual practice--as being more important. The Chinese philosopher Wang Ming advocated combining knowing with acting, and thought that knowing and doing went side-by-side. Lenin and Uncle Ho emphasized action and deeds.

Mass public opinion criticizes people who are verbose, who speak at length and speak poorly. That is not to criticize words or ways of speaking. What the masses criticize is that such people say much but do little, or even worse. who talk but do not do, or talk good but do bad. People do not like liars because the words of such people do not match their deeds. It is regrettable that at present we still witness many instances of words not matching deeds. In the organs and neighborhoods, many slogans are hung everywhere before the eyes of the people: "Live and Work in Accordance With the Law," "In Life and Combat Follow the Example of the Great Uncle Ho." However, laws are being violated more than ever. Outmoded, worn-out, backward ways of thinking and living are still sources of man worry. There are countless examples of the inflation of slogans and declarations. In the press, over the radio, and during plan emulation campaigns one constantly hears strident calls for the stabilization of prices and living conditions. However, many enterpirses, corporations, and stores still allow goods to float around, each place prices continue to increase and life becomes a little more difficult.

During the recent congress of the municipal party organization, a young female delegate revealed her inner thoughts: "You speak very well, very well, but

your do very little." At present, there is an imbalance in our society which I think is more important than the other imbalances: the imbalance between saying and doing. The balance is tilting strongly toward saying (I do not in the least put down speaking the truth, speaking the full truth, and exposing the full truth regarding corruption, cover-ups, and law violations. In such cases proper, brave words are as valuable as revolutionary action).

The masses demand that that imbalance be corrected. They demand what Lenin demanded: reduce the self-satisfied praise and the grandiose announcements. "Practice what you preach," as Uncle Ho taught. Increase acts which are practical, persistent, and resolute for the benefit of the people. If not the renovation of thought, style, and cadres will continue to be merely a matter of words. No matter how flowery those words are the people will become bored.

Speaking much also only amounts to idle talk. Doing requires sweat and tears, hardship and sacrifice. For example, in being a servant of the people it is necessary to remain close to the people, living simply and purely, and having an attitude of business before pleasure, not pleasure before business, taking a horse ride to see the flowers, and going sightseeing.

The writer Gorky made a clear delineation between saying and doing. He said that the philistine petty bourgeoisie only like to weave dreams and stop there. Revolutionaries, on the other hand, rush forward into reality and fight hard to realize their dreams. After the Sixth Party Congress--a turning-point congress--the people, because of the great requirements of the era, have the right to demand that the cadres and party members be brave warriors who match their words with deeds, say little, and do much.

Duong Van Dieu

5616

CSO: 4209/421

IMPORTANCE OF PEOPLE'S COUNCIL ELECTIONS EMPHASIZED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 24 Mar 87 p 1

["Speak Frankly, Speak the Truth" Column: "On Responding to the Coming People's Council Elections"]

[Text] It must be said frankly and truthfully that in the past our people's councils have not fully manifest their positive role in consolidating and building the state apparatus. There have been many instances of lack of enthusiasm on the part of the people's councils of them tend to be perfectionists and regard their positions as nothing more than a way to keep the card in their pocket and have the respect of others.

There are even delegates doing inspection work who are afraid of the person who is the object of a complaint to and sincerely informs that person of the opinions of the person making the complaint.

There are also instances in which people's council delegate, although having the confidence of the people and having been elected by them, are not liked by individual comrades on the party committee and are given nothing to do.

There are even worse things that happen: people who are elected to the people's council but are not elected to the local committee, while others who run two or three times in two different units but are rejected by rather large margins. Nevertheless, they are allowed to occupy the key positions and are sometimes party chapter committee members.

Once a person becomes a people's council delegate, that person must have the right to say and do, and they must be allowed to openly criticize cadres and party members who commit errors. If people who commit errors do not voluntarily correct them, the delegates must be authorized to request that they be disciplined at a higher echelon.

Popular, direct, and secret elections are a strict democratic form, so the ballots cast in the coming people's council elections will not only be bricks to build our engine but will also be a tonic for negativism, degeneration, ignorance, and bureaucratism.

Let us cause the new way of life to be born and the new trend to develop. When we rely on the masses, the masses will certainly not allow a reactionary to enter the network for building our homeland.

Believing in the people's councils, let us respond positively to the elections to be held on 19 April 1987.

Nguyen Nam (Binh Chanh)

MISTAKES, IRRATIONALITIES IN PAST ELECTIONS DISCLOSED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 26 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Nguyen Tran, of Long An, in "Speak Frankly, Speak the Truth" column: "Overcome Formalism in Organizing Elections and in Activities of Popularly Elected Organs"]

[Text] As a person assigned to local election councils during the past elections, I have noticed that the election preparations and activities of people's councils in the previous terms were imbued with formalism. The following are some specific examples:

1. The structure of a people's council is similar to that of a Fatherland Front committee--that is, it is composed of men, women, old and young persons (not children), and representatives of all classes, nationalities, religions and, in some areas, of various trades and occupations. In practice, however, there were not enough persons who possessed the necessary standard of knowledge, ability, courage, and conditions to work in a manner worthy of their capacity as representatives of the people. Many local party committees and Fatherland Front committees chose and nominated reputedly "gentle" persons--including cadres and party members working in these localities--to stand as candidates for elections. The term "gentle" persons means those who participated in the revolution and satisfactorily implemented party and state policies and who had not had a "brush" with anyone, especially with any local leading cadres (if anything, the "brush" should have been slight and negligible).

Cases of individuals putting themselves forward as candidates in elections never occurred or were very rare. In many localities, the list of candidates presented by the Fatherland Front committee was "predetermined" by the party committee at the corresponding echelon. Whenever this list gave rise to dispute, the opinion of the party committee secretary of the people's committee chairman would be the decisive factor while the chairman of the Fatherland Front committee would have to "follow suit."

2. In many instances, the names of some unimportant persons unknown to most voters were "intercalated" with those of other candidates in the list. This trick was played to "pave the way" for those candidates whom the partial leaders wanted elected.

3. Like National Assembly deputies, people's council representatives received no salary. Therefore, representatives who were concurrently cadres, workers, or civil servants (that is, salaried persons) were in a better position to carry out activities than those who "ate home-cooked meals and wore clothes made by their wives." But if the representatives who received salaries from the agencies where they were working assumed many important functions, they no longer had enough time to fulfill their duties as people's representatives.

Le Chi Tiet, a member of the standing committee of the Ho Chi Minh City people's council, told newspaper reporters that at the provincial and city level, there were only a few representatives who were on the rolls (that is, salaried) and who were thus completely unable to do their job in the people's councils. As for the real power of people's councils at various echelons, it was still a controversial issue in practice. Many party committees at various echelons and many people's committees thought of the existence of people's councils only when it was necessary to invite these councils to a meeting or to request them to "approve" a plan.

For these reasons and partly because of the people's failure to understand fully the duties and rights of people's council and voters as stipulated by law, most elections in the past were held in an unenthusiastic atmosphere, with many voters perfunctorily going to the polls. For example, because they were requested to select six and to drop two out of the eight candidates in Electoral Unit A, voters automatically erased the first or last two candidates' names on the list without bothering about these candidates' merits. They proceeded in this manner just to save time and to comply with the request to retain six candidates and leave out two.

Finally, however, all localities generally reported that the elections were carried out swiftly, neatly, and in an orderly fashion, that the percentage of voters going to the polls was very high, and that there were only a few invalid votes: After election day, most voters neither knew nor remembered whom they had voted for. One day I asked Ms Tu, a kindergarten teacher in my subward who had been twice elected to the people's council: "In your opinion, which one--the people's council or the people's committee--wields more power?" She replied immediately with a laugh: "The people's council." "Why so?" "Because on the signs hung in front of all people's council offices, the name

'People's Council' is written in big letters and placed above the name 'People's Committee' which is written in much smaller letters."(!)

It appears that many blunders were made in the past. However, according to M.S. Gorbachev, it is necessary to see clearly the past in order to draw experiences and create conditions to improve in the future. Thanks to the directives issued by the party and state on the forthcoming elections, we may believe that during these elections of the people's councils at all echelons and of the National Assembly, many progressive changes will be instituted to ensure that the people's councils and the National Assembly are really the supreme organs of power in each locality and in the entire country in accordance with the innovative spirit of the recent Sixth CPV Congress and with the party and state motto that "the people must be considered the root of the nation."

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RETALIATION AGAINST PEOPLE WHO CRITICIZE DECRIED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 25 Mar 87 p 1

["Speak Frankly, Speak the Truth" column: "The Phenomenon of Seeking Revenge Against People Who Criticize"]

[Text] Responding to Directive 79 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, cadres, workers, civil servants, and laboring people enthusiastically participated in the self-criticism and criticism campaign, which attained definite results and was a step toward purifying the basic party units and improving the effectiveness of state management. Many people bravely and straight forwardly exposed a number of cadres in leadership position who were corrupt, colluded, were decadent and degenerated, etc. But as soon as the criticism campaign was over--in fact, before it had ended--a number of leadership committees of some organs drew up plans to seek revenge against people who dared strong criticism of them. Those who criticized were accused of "slandering leadership," "slandering party emmbers," and being people "planted by the enemy to carry out sabotage." After making such accusations they also concocted many other things, spread rumors, distorted the truth, and besmirch such people to prepare the way for getting even with them in sophisticated and insidious ways!

At a time when everyone has acted, is acting, and will act in the spirit of the party's Sixth Resolution and when there is a requirement to renovate thought, organization, people, and cadres, a number of localities have refused to adopt new ways and still select cadres on the basis of sentiment. A cadre who commits violations in one unit is transferred to another unit. In some places the assignment of cadres is based on only one standard--"loyalty to an individual"--while cadres who are truthful, straight forward, and dare struggle and criticize are mercilessly retaliated against.

We would also like to say that the comrades, people, and unit members who dare to straightforwardly criticize the deficiencies of leadership are people who truly believe in the party and truly want to build a pure party. Some places have not only suspended people who made criticisms but have also dismissed them and, even more serious, ordered them arrested! Should that be the fate of people who were critical?

I recommend that the Municipal Party Committee promptly issue a directive and apply strict measures to prevent retaliation against people who criticize. Retaliating against people who criticize must be regarded as a crime that must be appropriately punished.

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CSO: 4200/571

SELECTION OF LABORERS GOING OVERSEAS REGULATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Mar 87 p 4

[Article: "Hanoi Implements Democracy, Publicly Selects Laborers To Be Sent Overseas To Work; An Enterprise Director and a Number of People Are Detained for Corruption"]

[Text] To develop exports, speed up contract production of export goods, and expand economic and technical cooperation with socialist countries and capitals, especially the Soviet Union, Hanoi has given full attention to sending laborers overseas to work. Quotas on laborers going to the Soviet Union, Democratic Republic of Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria have been set for 1987.

Revamping its work methods, democratizing the process of selecting qualified laborers, and overcoming negative phenomena, the city has established a guidance committee, clearly specifying the composition of selectees, the selection criteria and process, and the functions and tasks of services, bureaus, sectors, wards, and districts, and informing all units publicly of the exact number of selectees and of selection criteria. Information on the list of departees for each foreign country, with breakdowns on each batch and flight, were also announced publicly by newspapers and municipal radio stations. Qualified organs, enterprises, subwards, and villages have established selections councils encompassing representatives from the youth union and trade unions, open to the scrutiny of workers, civil servants, and people. Selection quotas have been assigned to administrative and technical organs, including offices of the municipal CPV committee and people's committee, and these quotas were also made public to prevent upper officials from urging lower echelons to recruit their family members, thus maintaining discipline, order, and the prestige of cadres.

The city has strengthened control to detect, thwart, and prosecute negative phenomena promptly to restore order to the selection of laborers for overseas work. Recently, security organs arrested the director of the Public Lighting Management Enterprise (of the Urban Projects Service) and accomplices for taking bribes and excluded the bribers from the list of selectees.

9213/12951

CSO: 4209/381

BRIEFS

TRADE VIOLATIONS THWARTED--During recent inspection raids, worker control units in Bien Hoa City and the districts of Chau Thanh, Xuan Loc, Tan Phu, and Xuyen Moc (Dong Nai) detected and thwarted in due time 450 cases of violating price discipline and producing goods without ensuring quality. Violators included state stores, cooperative stores, and marketing cooperatives. Hundreds of thousands of dong were recovered in the process. Along with rearranging business sectors and crafts and developing production, Son La Province conducted business registration of private trade and investigated and prosecuted 1,196 cases of violations of business regulations, including smuggling, speculation on *Mallotus phippiniensis*, and illegal sales of hundreds of packs of counterfeit cigarettes. The province resolutely ordered 10 noncommercial organs, which had sold barter goods to outside customers for a profit, to cease doing business. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Mar 87 p 4] 9213

/12951

CSO: 4209/381

HO CHI MINH CITY REGULATIONS ON BUSINESS AUTONOMY

BK131441 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 9 Apr 87 p 2

["Continuation" of Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee 31 March 1987 "regulation on the right to autonomy in production and business of basic state-run economic units"--second installment]

[Text] Enterprises' Right to Autonomy in Planning

1. Planning scope

All activities of enterprises are reflected in a unified production, technical, financial, and social plan that conforms with the 5-year plan and the annual, quarterly, and monthly plans. Plans will be established according to the principle of exploiting to the maximum all potentials of enterprises and of using up all the equipment output and will be based on the requirements of society and the prescribed guidelines, objectives and tasks of the state plan with appropriate changes to suit the real situation of each period.

Enterprises' plans are comprehensive plans that cover all production tasks, the consumption of products, the sources of materials, the technical measures, transportation, labor, wages, investment in capital construction, technology, production costs, finances, credits, and social life which will be manifested by a system of material norms and values.

Enterprises will independently formulate their own plans and submit them to the immediate higher management agencies for consideration and approval.

To help enterprises have the initiative in formulating plans, the immediate higher management agencies must promptly give enterprises such information as planning guidance numbers, the capabilities of delivering and selling materials, designated customers to sign contracts with enterprises, economic and technical norms and standards, incentive state policies, and all scientific and technical advances both at home and abroad which are related to the production and business of enterprises.

2. Production and product consumption plans

Enterprise directors will actively and firmly grasp the requirements of society and the demands of both domestic and foreign market for their products in order to formulate the best projects and plans and exploit the capacity and ability of their enterprises to the maximum.

With respect to major products ordered by the central and local governments, enterprises must turn them out on a priority basis and must meet the prescribed qualitative and quantitative norms and the delivery time. Except for some items that must be produced exactly in accordance with the specifications set by the state, other items will be produced according to the general standards. Production enterprise and designated using units may agree with each other to select those items that meet the demands and tastes of each period in order to sign their economic contracts. These items will be taken into account when the enterprises are assessed for the fulfillment of their plan norms for the main products. When assigning production tasks, the central and local governments must also prescribe such balances as the amounts and type of materials and the localities receiving the materials, and must designate the consumer organizations. Enterprises and designated consumer organizations will independently conclude their economic contracts and will determine the specifications and types of goods and the time for delivery. In case the designated consumer organizations fail to conclude contracts or sign contracts for less goods than the allocated amounts, production enterprises may sign contracts with other consumer organizations of the socialist economic elements in cities and the region or may accept foreign orders for such types of goods. Enterprises are encouraged to procure their own materials for production. In the course of implementing plans enterprises are authorized to conclude additional production contracts or accept additional orders in order to use the remaining output of equipment.

Enterprises are encouraged and authorized to organize or participate in all forms of joint ventures and cooperation in production with other economic organizations, both at home and abroad, in order to fully use the currently available capacity. This must be included in the annual plan or supplemental plans and must be reported to the immediate higher management agencies.

3. Investment plan for capital construction

Enterprise directors are assigned the responsibility of managerially controlling fixed assets provided by the state or procured by the enterprises, and of purchasing or renewing fixed assets in order to meet the requirements of production. Enterprises will independently decide on the plan for industrial modernization in order to enhance the quality of products and lower production costs. They may use their self-procured, loan, or joint-venture funds to purchase equipment either domestically or from abroad.

Enterprise directors are authorized to select and be responsible for the acceptance of project builders by applying bidding procedures instead of having higher agencies designate another party to start the construction.

Investment in expanding capacity and modernizing the chain of production requires large amounts of funds. If enterprises cannot fend for themselves, they may submit an economic and scientific thesis to the authorized agencies for consideration and approval so that they can get loans by themselves or receive state investments.

4. Scientific and technical plans

Enterprise directors may independently establish plans for the application of technical innovations, improve and renew industrial regulations, rationalize production, improve and enhance the quality of products, experimentally turn out new products, economize on materials and energy, replace imported raw materials by domestically procured ones, and fully use scrap and reconditioned raw materials.

Enterprise directors should establish 5-year and annual plans for scientific research, reduce the allocation of research topics and the procurement of funds from higher echelons for the research, and shift to the procedures of research contracts. Based on the requirements of development, enterprise directors will independently determine plans and subjects, and sign contracts with research units and individuals, including contracts for joint research and production. Enterprises are authorized to buy inventions, proprietary techniques, and industrial ownership, and win scientists and technicians at home and abroad in order to apply scientific and technical innovations to production. They can independently arrange funds, materials, equipment, labor etc in order to implement research plans. They may use the increased income--or the amount of saved money--resulting from the application of technical innovations for the first 2 or 3 years to bolster the enterprises' funds or they may use part of that income to reward the collectives or individuals for their contributions to the scientific research contracts and the application of technical progress.

Enterprise directors, through the advisory council of enterprises, may grant unlimited rewards to those who have overfulfilled the basic economic norms through applying technical progress, and may issue commendations, including copyrights, to those enterprise directors who may employ experts at home and overseas Vietnamese as technical and management advisers depending on each specific time and contract. Enterprises may recommend the hiring of foreign experts and managers in accordance with the general regulations of the city and central governments.

5. Social and livelihood plans

Enterprise directors will independently establish social and livelihood plans for workers and civil servants, and put forth measures to improve the living, movement, education, and professional skills of cadres, workers, and civil servants; to protect their health, and to extend social welfare benefits for them. Special attention must be paid to expanding secondary production and household economy in order to absorb the excess and idle labor of the families of cadres, workers, and civil servants into production so that they can increase their income. Using self-procured funds, enterprises may manufacture tools for sale to workers and civil servants so that the latter can use them

to fulfill orders from the enterprises. Welfare funds must be used effectively to improve housing conditions for cadres, workers, and civil servants, mess facilities, nurseries, kindergartens, and other welfare projects of enterprises.

All production and business installations located in the city must scrupulously comply with the regulations on ecological and environmental protection.

Enterprises must report their production, livelihood, and social plans, including plans for ecological and environmental protection, to the local people's committees--districts and precincts--so that local governments can contribute their views and integrate balances in the territorial divisions.

6. Defend and accept plans

a. Enterprises will submit the overall plan to the next higher management agency and give copies of it to the various related agencies (planning, finance, banking, material supply, pricing, labor, statistics...) at least 10 days before defending the plan. In the case of city-level pilot enterprises, the draft plan must be submitted to the head management service and the city planning committee and to the various related agencies. If the plan concerns technical research and application, it must simultaneously be sent to the city's scientific and technical committee so that it can be integrated, followed up, and administered.

b. Pilot enterprises will defend their plans before the city planning committee and head management service, which will then submit the plans to the chairman of the people's committee of the city (or district and precinct if the enterprises are under the managerial control of district and precinct authorities). The plan will then be allocated directly to the enterprises. The operational control of production rests mainly with enterprise directors. All related agencies, such as the head management service and the planning, finance, pricing, banking, material supply, labor, and technological agencies, must regularly support the enterprises.

c. Enterprises will defend their plans directly before the next higher management agency, which must arrive at clear-cut conclusions on the enterprises' petitions and inform the enterprises of the materials, energy, transportation, and other services that have been arranged for them. The responsible authorities must also be informed of the arrangements at the same time so that they can assign norms and regulations to the designated organizations of material supply, transportation, and service. On this basis, the enterprises and these organizations will conclude official economic contracts.

d. The city's planning committee and the head management service have the responsibility of reviewing plans and integrating requirements for overall management purposes. They can reject the enterprises' production projects if they see no market for the products or if production will not bring about sufficient economic results.

e. Official plans must be allocated to enterprises no later than 20-25 November of the year preceding the plan year so that enterprises will be able to prepare and begin production at the very beginning of the plan year.

With respect to enterprises that depend on the crop seasons for production, the city's planning committee and head management service must determine the appropriate time for assigning plans to them.

7. Norms and regulations

Norms and regulations will be allocated depending on the classification of enterprises:

a. Enterprises for which the state guarantees all the main material conditions and a market for their products will be allocated three norms and regulations:

--The value of goods output to be achieved (including the export quota, if any);

--The quality of main products, with prescribed specifications and quality, to be consumed according to plans and contracts (clearly specifying portions for national defense and portions for export, if any);

--Items to be included in the budget (including profits and other items of revenues).

b. Enterprises receiving only part of their demand for materials from the state and procuring materials partly on their own will be allocated two norms and regulations:

--The value of goods output to be achieved (clearly specifying the export quota, if any);

--Budgetary items to be delivered (including profits and other items of revenues).

c. Production, service and repair enterprises that procure their own materials will be allocated one norm and regulation.

--Budgetary items to be delivered (including profits and other items of revenues).

d. Construction and assembly enterprises will be allocated three norms and regulations:

--The value of construction and assembly output that has been accepted;

--While projects and items of projects to be completed and handed over;

--Budgetary items to be delivered (including profits and other revenue items).

e. Transportation enterprises are allocated two norms and regulations:

--The volume of commodity turnover and the number of transported passengers;

--Budgetary items to be delivered (including profits and other revenue items).

f. As regards other business organizations such as trade, material supply, and trade banks, decision No. 76/HDBT will be applied.

In addition to these norms and regulations, the next higher management agency will assign some guidance indexes suitable to the situation of enterprises and the requirements of the national economy. Guidance indexes will not be used as a basis on which to consider and ratify the fulfillment of plans.

8. Control the implementation and assignment of plans.

a. Plans of enterprises must be collectively formulated--their cadres, workers, and civil employees--and decided by the directors. Trade unions in enterprises will coordinate with the directors to organize for cadres, workers, and civil employees to participate in the formulation of plans and discuss measures to implement them. Representatives of trade union locals may join in defending the enterprises' plans and reviewing the fulfillment of plans.

b. In the course of implementing plans, enterprises may supplement the plans to use equipment output fully. If for objective reasons impossibility of securing material conditions, natural disasters, major troubles...) the assigned tasks cannot be fulfilled, enterprises may request the next higher echelon to review and adjust the plans. It is a shortcoming of the plan assignment authorities if they fail to ensure a good balance for enterprises. Conversely, enterprises are responsible to the state for complying with the plans.

c. The agencies that assign plans to enterprises will be responsible for ratifying the fulfillment of plans by enterprises. Concluding the plan year, enterprise directors are duty bound to report on the situation of plan implementation in the enterprises to the next higher management agencies. Copies of the report must be sent to the related agencies (planning, statistics, finance, banking...) so that the results of plan implementation can be considered and recognized. Enterprise directors are fully responsible for the accuracy of the report.

Function, tasks of organizations dealing in materials and the autonomy of enterprises in the field of materials

I. Responsibility and authority of organizations dealing in materials.

1. Material supply organizations will henceforth shift to the procedures of economic accounting and socialist business, buy materials from and sell them

to units according to the production plans of enterprises that have been approved as belonging to the economic elements engaged in production consistent with the city's guidelines and plan tasks.

2. All business operations buying and selling materials must go through economic contracts and be aimed at supporting socioeconomic development according to the policies and stipulations of the city people's committee.

3. Materials involved in business consist of:

--Materials allocated by the central government according to plans;

--materials imported by the city itself;

--materials procured through noncommercial imports;

--domestically produced materials;

--all scrap, discards, flotsam, and stockpiled materials because of slow turnover;

--materials and parts sold to foreign companies by an economic organization acting as the city's agent.

4. Organizations dealing with materials will make priority purchases from and sales of materials to production enterprises according to the state plan and the plans assigned by the city people's committee. All organizations dealing in materials will organize the preliminary processing and preservation of materials on their own according to the requirements of production and will enhance the use value of scrap and discards.

5. All material supply organizations will henceforth shift to the procedures of purchasing and selling materials in accordance with approved production plans of enterprises. A surplus of any type of material after balances in prescribed plans have been secured can be sold to other production units with production plans requirements to be met. Priority will be given to socialist economic elements and production units located in the city.

6. Material supply companies will be incorporated with the distribution and circulation bloc at the city as well as district and precinct levels.

7. The most favorable conditions will be created for enterprises to receive directly--without going through intermediary links--materials provided by the central government and imported by the city.

II. Right of basic state-run economic units to buy and sell materials.

1. Joint enterprises and enterprises turning out products en masse should be assigned norms for material losses. These norms must be reviewed by the enterprise directors and approved by higher authorities and will be used as a basis

for enterprises to purchase materials from the central or city government. Because science and technology develop, technical progress reaches new heights, and manufacturing design and industrial production are constantly renovated, the economic and technical norms--including those for material losses--must also be constantly renewed accordingly. Enterprise directors should organize optimal use of raw and other materials, including scrap, discards, and by-products of the enterprises. Directors of primary installations should study and recommend policies to encourage enterprises expand secondary production to use scrapped and discarded supplies and products along with odds and ends of materials in enterprises to turn our products more toward society and to deal with excess manpower.

2. Joint enterprises and enterprises may receive materials directly from the supplying source without going through intermediary links.

3. In exchange for the quantities of materials delivered and sold by the state to enterprises for production, the enterprises must sell their products to the state in accordance with economic contracts.

4. Products made from materials imported by the city must be sold to consuming units designated in economic contracts by the city authorities.

--Materials imported by enterprises themselves or received through joint enterprises with overseas Vietnamese may be sold to state-run trade agencies and cooperatives. Enterprises may obtain foreign exchange loans to import materials for production and are bound to pay debts.

5. Materials that enterprises exploit and procure in markets on their own can be sold according to economic contracts.

6. Trading of products made from materials received by enterprises through joint business with foreign countries is stipulated by the city people's committee in accordance with economic contracts.

7. Enterprises may use excess materials to organize production, create more jobs, and increase the three funds of enterprises.

Surplus state-provided materials not used by enterprises can be sold to other state-run enterprises or handicrafts and artisan industry cooperatives with a demand for such materials at the state-prescribed price plus the cost of transportation and maintenance as agreed upon by the two sides after receiving the approval of the next higher management service and after informing the material supply unit of the action.

8. Enterprises may exchange products turned out beyond the assigned plans for raw and other materials used to support their production.

9. Joint enterprises and enterprises are encouraged to create their own bases for production of materials by granting enterprises an exemption from or a reduction in payments of state revenues and budgetary interest. This matter must be considered and decided by the authorized echelons in each specific case.

HO CHI MINH CITY REGULATION ON BUSINESS, PART 3

BK150701 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 10 Apr 87 p 2

["Continuation" of Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee's 31 March 1987
"Regulation on the Right to Autonomy in Production and Business of Basic
State-run Economic Unit"--third installment]

[Text] Enterprises' Autonomy in the Fields of Labor, Wages, and Life

1. Based on their production and business-related tasks and plans and on economic and technical norms, an enterprise director is fully authorized to decide the staffing of his enterprise's management mechanism. He has the right to recruit, appoint, and train workers. This is to create a contingent of well-trained workers who can work on a long-term basis--from one generation to another--in accordance with demands for the development of production and business. Furthermore, he should ensure the availability of sufficient funds to remunerate cadres, workers, and civil servants in his enterprise.
2. Enterprises can seek labor contracts if the recruitment of more personnel is considered unnecessary and unproductive as this will only make their staffing heavy. Enterprises have the right to recruit cadres, workers, civil servants, and laboring people in the city to work for them. There are no restrictions as to in which precincts or districts recruiting is to be done. If an enterprise wants to recruit a worker who does not have a ration card issued to permanent residents of the city, the enterprise concerned should comply with all stipulations set by the city people's committee.
3. Enterprises have the right to decide on the forms and methods for organizing production and work in a scientific manner and to select the desired forms of production cooperation with other enterprises.
4. Enterprises have the right to invite technical experts, economic administrators, scientists, and scientific research organs to work for them if needed for production and business activities. They also have the right to use their own operating funds to give appropriate material and moral incentives to their workers in accordance with their work efficiency. They can invite foreign experts and organizations to join their businesses in accordance with stipulations set by the city people's committee.

6. Enterprise directors (through relevant councils for awards and penalties) have the right to award and discipline (including the right to lay off) those cadres, workers, and civil servants working under their enterprises' management. They should take responsibility for such decisions.

Enterprise directors are responsible for ensuring technical and labor safety and for improving the working environments and conditions for their workers.

7. As for wages, enterprise directors have the right to choose those forms of remuneration which are reasonable. He should attach importance to contractual and production-based collective pay systems and should resort to appropriate forms of bonuses. Based on the Fifth CPV Central Committee's eight plenum resolution which stipulates that the average minimum wage for a simple worker must be fixed in such a way as to ensure 2,000 calories per day for the worker himself and for feeding a dependent of this worker.

Enterprises should ensure the minimum level of benefits for their workers. There will be no limitations on the maximum level of benefits if this level is created for legitimate and rational work performance. Enterprise directors should take responsibility for the legitimacy and rationality of the maximum level of benefits that they have decided upon. Enterprises are allowed to fully compute all their goods produced into wages in accordance with quantitative standards and with current market prices (stipulated by the city people's committee). They should include all the wage-related expenses into each unit of production and this should be used as a basis for the payment of piecework wages and the establishment of planned wage funds registered in banks so that money can be withdrawn on time to pay cadres, workers, and civil employees.

All expenses for wages (including the price subsidies to wages of rationed commodities) must be adequately accounted for in the production costs of products.

The wage funds achieved by enterprises must be linked closely with the results of production and business and with the levels at which plans have been fulfilled. Workers' wages must be linked closely with the quantity and quality of work contributions. Enterprises will experimentally establish a system of service seniority allowances for some trades and jobs and a system of functional responsibility allowances for positions from production team chiefs to directors of enterprises and joint enterprises (including cadres in charge of tasks of the party, trade unions, and youth union in enterprises). If the position is no longer held, the individual will draw pay at the grade prescribed for his professional occupation. (The labor service will coordinate with various sectors to study this matter and issue early guidance).

9. [number as published] Enterprises' wage funds will be controlled not by the number of workers nor by the average pay grade but by reviewing the expenses for wages paid based on each unit of product (or pay unit based on the value of each unit of commodity achieved).

Expenses for wages paid on each unit of product are determined adequately to cover all the costs of labor closely linked with the turned out products (calculated according to current prices and the rates of sliding scale set by the city people's committee).

10. Enterprise directors have the duty and right to organize production and management in the direction of streamlining the machinery, to conduct regular training for cadres, workers, and civil employees to raise the standard of their knowledge, and to appoint cadres in the enterprises and decentralize the authority for such appointment. The general directors of joint enterprises and class 1 enterprises are authorized to review workers' pay from grade 1 to grade 7 according to the criteria set by the state for promotion tests and by the pay advisory council. The pay grade promotion of technical and managerial cadres must follow the state regulations. If the cadres have made many technical and managerial contributions, the advisory council will recommend them for promotion to be approved by the directors.

According to the current decentralized system for management cadre appointment, class 3 or lower enterprise directors subordinate to the joint enterprises will be appointed by the general directors of joint enterprises after consulting with and voting for confidence at primary installations. As for deputy directors and chief accountants, they will be appointed by the next higher authority as recommended by directors or general directors of joint enterprises. Team chiefs and foremen will be appointed by directors through consulting with the annual conference of workers and civil employees.

Enterprises' Right to Autonomy in Financial Domain

I. Regarding capital and the use of enterprises' capital.

Enterprises' capital includes fixed and liquid assets provided by the state and procured by the enterprises themselves in the process of developing production and business.

1. Enterprises will be encouraged to quickly increase and effectively use their assets. Besides the original state-provided assets, enterprises have the responsibility and right to create and increase their self-procured assets--including loans from foreign countries--in order to develop production and business.

2. Enterprises' fixed capital includes:

--The value of all existing fixed assets in enterprises.

--Capital depreciation money left behind for enterprises.

--Part of the incentive funds for stimulating the development of production in enterprises.

Enterprises are authorized to effectively use their fixed assets for supplemental investment in renovating their real estate and increasing their production capacity. If they do not have enough self-procured funds, they may get loans from banks, cadres, workers, civil employees; and the people with the guidance of agencies specializing in getting foreign loans.

3. All the existing fixed assets of enterprises must be depreciated according to the city regulations (including capital depreciation and depreciation for major repair). The rates of capital depreciation must correctly reflect the degree of real wear and tear of fixed assets under normal production conditions. The rates of depreciation for major repairs must correctly reflect the real and rational costs of major repairs performed on fixed assets.

With respect to those fixed assets secured through budgetary investments, depending on the specific state of each fixed asset, part or the entire amount of capital depreciation will be left behind for enterprises. When this amount of money has not been used, it will be in banks. (Specific guidance for this matter will be issued by the Finance Ministry.) All the monetary amount of capital depreciation of fixed assets acquired with enterprises' self-procured funds or bank loans will be left with the enterprises.

4. If need be, the head management service or the next higher management agency may relocate the state budget-provided fixed assets of enterprises to other places. Enterprises may sell their unused fixed assets. If they want to keep them, they must calculate depreciation as prescribed.

5. Enterprises' liquid assets include:

--The budgetary capital initially issued to enterprises when they begin operation.

--The assets accumulated annually by enterprises themselves with incentive funds for stimulating the development of production.

--Loans from banks, cadres, workers, civil employees, and the people, and from foreign countries according to the generally prescribed regulations.

--Credits for norms fulfilled and other items of credit (if any).

--Savings from economizing on materials to meet technical and economic norms.

6. Enterprises must arrange for funds on their own to settle the newly emerging stockpile of materials.

Enterprises may transfer these stockpiled materials to other units in the sector at purchasing prices with due consideration made of the state of materials and maintenance costs. Differentials of prices (either increase or decrease) of materials and goods in stock and of liquid assets because of changes in prices must be accounted for in the enterprises' liquid assets.

7. Enterprises have the responsibility and right to effectively use all the fixed and liquid assets given by the state to them. The Finance Ministry will make a study and provide guidance for the taxation of the assets. Enterprises must institute plans for using excess assets. If these assets are not used, they must be reported to higher authorities for rationally balancing their use. If no decision has been taken by higher authorities on month after the submission of such report, enterprise directors may sell the assets, giving priority to other state-run enterprises and cooperatives in the city.

8. Enterprises will perform economic cost accounting in accordance with the principle of self-reimbursement of funds and of adequately and correctly calculating all expenses and production costs in order to scientifically manifest production costs. Production costs must properly account for expenditures in production means, labor, and other items of expenditures necessary to the smooth and regular operation of enterprises to rationally show the practical value.

The production cost accounting of enterprises must be made in an adequate, accurate, and integrated manner by a system of records and vouchers to truthfully reflect profits and losses in the production and business operations of enterprises.

9. Those materials sold for the state will be accounted for in production costs at the state-directed prices plus other expenses for the purchase, transportation, and real loss of materials.

Those materials procured by enterprises themselves (including those procured through import-export operations) will be accounted for in production costs in accordance with the real purchase prices providing that the determined selling prices can be accepted by buyers and that enterprises can fulfill their obligations to contribute to the state budget while still gaining some profits.

Expenses previously excluded from production costs can now be accounted for in production costs by enterprises in accordance with the principle of correctly and adequately calculating the actual and rational expenses. If the actual expenses of enterprises are higher than the prescribed level which make the production costs and wholesale and retailing sale prices go up, enterprises must reconsider the matter and if no solution can be brought about, production lines must be changed. The items of expenses previously excluded from production costs which are now accounted for in production costs, include:

--Expenses for advanced skill training, dispensaries, and medical aid stations of enterprises.

--Expenses for services in mess hall, supplemental food services to the third work shift and noxious work shift, and rest and recreational house.

--Expenses for military training and wages paid to workers and civil employees who stop production to undergo military training.

II. Concerning income distribution and budgetary contributions.

11. [as published] The income, income distribution, and budgetary contributions of enterprises must be planned and included in a unified final statement in accordance with the general regulations.

While awaiting action to experimentally organize projects for replacing state revenues by various taxation policies, enterprises will continue to implement the current system of state revenues.

12. The total income achieved by enterprises is determined as follows:

The total amount of business achieved (computed by the industrial wholesale prices) plus production costs and taxes to be paid.

The total income achieved by enterprises in the year is distributed as follows, distinguishing the characteristics of trades and jobs, categories of products, types of enterprises....:

--One part reserved for enterprises to fulfill their obligations to contribute to the budget,

--The remainder is used by enterprises to establish three funds.

Specifically, the general standard for distributing enterprises' income is:

a. If the income comes from production achieved within the plan norm:

--Enterprises will receive 50-60 percent of it,

--From 40 to 50 percent of it will be delivered to the budget.

b. If the income comes from production achieved beyond the plan norm:

--Enterprises will receive 60-80 percent of it.

--From 20 to 40 percent of it will be delivered to the budget.

Those enterprises manufacturing raw materials, machinery, spare parts, and export goods will get higher income distribution by 10-20 percent in order to develop production, accelerate in-depth investment, and modernize production. (List of these enterprises is established by the city, district, and precinct people's committees).

c. As regards those enterprises that use scrap and discards in secondary production (regardless of whether it is within or beyond plan norms), the income will be distributed as follows:

--If the production plan is fulfilled, the enterprises get 80 percent of the income and deliver 20 percent to the budget.

--If the production plan is not fulfilled, the enterprises get 50 percent of the income and deliver the other half to the budget.

13. After paying all fines (if any), enterprises will use part of their received income to establish a concentrated fund as stipulated by the city people's committee, (this is for enterprises incorporated into joint enterprises, general corporations, and corporations...) the remaining part will be distributed to the three funds of enterprises: Fund for production development including portion reserved for research and application of technical innovations; welfare fund, and bonus fund.

The enterprises' managing directors and workers represented by the trade union executive committees under the leadership of the party committee echelons are fully authorized to decide the use and distribution of these three funds in order to develop and expand production, increase the public welfare facilities, and reward cadres, workers, and civil employees. The scale of these three funds in enterprises will not be specified by higher authorities.

14. On the strength of ensuring the principle of distribution according to labor and the harmonious combination of the interests of the state, enterprises, and individual workers, no maximum level will be set for the welfare and bonus funds.

15. Enterprise directors are authorized to decide the use of funds for production development in scientific and technical research and application.

The finance service together with other related services and sectors will stipulate relevant provisions for each sector and each type of enterprise.

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CSO: 4200/567

HO CHI MINH CITY AUTONOMY REGULATION, PART 4

BK160747 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 11 Apr 87 p 2

["Fourth and last installment" of Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee" 31 March "regulation" on the right to autonomy in production and business of basic state-run economic units]

[Text] Right of Enterprises to Autonomy in Their Relations With Banks

1. Bank's duty is to mobilize and gather all the temporarily idle money of all production and business units of the state-owned, collectivized, and individual economic elements, and the idle money of the people and administrative and professional agencies in order to run business in support of socioeconomic development.

Banks must pay interest to the owners of money mobilized for socioeconomic development and will receive interest from the borrowers.

Banks can collect fees for all banking services to economic installations and individuals (funds transfer, hiring of safes, proxy collection and payment, guarantees...).

2. Enterprises may select their own banks to open all types of accounts including the foreign exchange account (if they have foreign exchange in banks) and have the responsibility of depositing all idle money in banks. They also may change banks as deemed convenient to production and business.

3. All assets of enterprises and capital of individuals which are deposited in banks will draw interest as prescribed and can be withdrawn any time and in any amount without any need for justification.

4. Banks have the right to deny, limit, or discontinue loans to losing business enterprises (except those enterprises having planned losses), and enterprises that regularly fail to pay their debts on time. Banks are responsible for their own decisions. In particular cases, there must be a decision of the city people's committee.

5. Credit loans for investment in capital construction according to the state and city plans are made in accordance with the general regulations. For those projects involving the application of technical innovations, enterprises can get loans according to a privileged system for lower interest rates than those applied to business.

Right of Enterprises to Autonomy in Pricing

Following is the general principle for determining the right of enterprises to autonomy in the field of prices and for guaranteeing state management control: Prices must warrant the development of production, reflect the real buying power of money, not cause losses to production, yield some profits, manifest the real value of products, and take into account the supply-demand relationship of global society and prices. Producers must have the initiative to decide on rational prices.

I. Authority of Enterprises

1. Over state-priced commodities:

Enterprises will compute adequate and accurate production costs and recommend the sale prices of their own products to the people's committee for decision.

Enterprises will take the initiative to recommend the sale prices of those goods made of materials provided by the central government to the authorized echelons for decision.

2. Over commodities not included in the state tariff:

Enterprises will compute the production costs and fix the consumer prices within the tariff prescribed by the city people's committee.

Those products not priced by the city people's committee or directed by the tariff will be priced by enterprises and customers through mutual agreement on the basis of accurately and adequately computing production costs. The prices of each period must be reported to the city's pricing committee.

3. Enterprises may fix the prices of the following products and services:

--Test products and samples to introduce new commodities.

--Products distributed within the enterprises to carry on the process of production.

--Repair services. Other important services must follow the standard prices or tariff of the state and the city people's committee.

--Products specially ordered by customers.

--Purchases and sales of inventions, technical secrets, industrial copyrights, and so on.

4. Supplemental expenses as requested from customers should be included in production costs when those expenses exceed price specifications as listed in contracts and already agreed upon by the enterprises concerned and their customers.

5. Those products with high-quality ratings--attaining international or Vietnamese standards--should be awarded incentive price increases for a period of 1-3 years depending on the particular products (adding some incentive percentage in price to enterprise wholesale prices.)

6. During the period under contract, if the state or the city readjusts material prices, wages, and other expenditure norms in the manufacture of products, the enterprises concerned have the right to petition authoritative organs for a readjustment in the selling price.

II. The responsibilities of state-run industrial enterprises:

1. Enterprises are responsible for trying to reduce production costs and transportation expenses in order to contribute to stabilizing social market prices; for scrupulously implementing state pricing policies; and for taking the initiative in mapping out and submitting to authoritative organs for approval of a pricing plan for those products manufactured by them.

2. Signing economic contracts and contracts for products consumption and for support services on the basis of state-established prices. If official prices set by authoritative echelons are not available, the enterprises concerned are authorized to temporarily use estimated prices for a maximum period of 30 days. Once official prices are available, they should readjust the estimated prices to the official ones.

3. When requested by authoritative organs concerned, enterprises should surrender completely, accurately, and promptly all necessary documents concerning production costs and prices for price approval, price control, or price inspection.

III. Regarding the implementation of the one-price system:

As for those products whose prices are to be set by the central government or the city, it is necessary to carry out the following in products consumption accounting:

--The city is to adopt a unified one-price policy and a unified exchange rate for Vietnamese and foreign currencies in the buying and selling of products, taking into account the value of products, the party's and the state's production and consumption policies, the prices acceptable to society, as well as overseas prices. This policy and the exchange rate should be promptly readjusted when they become unsuitable. On this basis, in accounting production costs and the results of production and business activities, enterprises should apply the one-price system and a unified exchange rate.

--With regard to those products whose prices are to be set by the central government or the city, the enterprises concerned should make price changes appropriate to the one-price system and the unified exchange rate set by the central government and the city. Enterprises concerned should turn in to the state budget all price differences (if any) resulting from this price change in accordance with the one-price system and the unified exchange rate.

The Financial Office and the Commodity Price Committee should experiment with this task at a number of enterprises in order to gain experience.

Right of Enterprises to Autonomy in Distribution of Products and Services and in the Production of Export Goods and Export-Import

I. Relations Between the Trade Sector and State-run Industrial Enterprises:

1. Enterprises shall distribute their marketable products in accordance with the state plan and economic contracts through socialist trade organizations designated by the state.

2. For products not covered by the plan for wholesale distribution, the enterprise shall deliver them directly to retail outlets of the trade sector as mutually agreed upon. If no agreement is reached, the enterprise may organize their distribution itself in accordance with the various state policies on pricing and market management.

3. Depending on the type of enterprises and the products involved, a number of enterprises (as decided by the service in charge) are allowed to open showrooms to sell their new products so as to study consumer reaction to their specifications, prices, and so forth; but this must be done in coordination with the trade organs.

4. For some items of goods that are the means of production:

--The enterprise shall sign distribution agreements directly with its customers.

--The enterprise shall open showrooms to offer sale (is possible) and repair services. Depending on demand, the enterprise may set up its agents wherever necessary and allowed by the local administration (throughout the southern region).

5. For some metal consumer goods such as bicycles, motorcycles, table fans, and so forth, if local demand exists, the enterprise may join the localities in opening shops to offer sale, repair, assembly, and other services.

6. For industrial food items, a suitable distribution system must be devised to reduce intermediary links and guarantee their quality and taste (a list of these items shall be compiled by the trade sector)

II. Right of Enterprises to Autonomy in the Production of Export Goods and Export-Import:

1. The city encourages enterprises to produce in great quantities export goods and items that replace imported goods; and, at the same time, limits the importation of items that can be produced domestically (the services engaging in industrial production and the city association of cooperatives shall provide the city people's committee with a list of items that can be produced domestically so that a regulation banning their importation shall be promulgated to protect domestic production).

2. Enterprises producing goods for export have the right to establish direct contact with foreign markets to study demand and customers' taste and to sign economic contracts with customers in accordance with the regulations adopted by the city people's committee. All expenses for establishing contact with foreign markets shall be borne by the enterprises themselves. If foreign currency is needed during the initial period, an enterprise may borrow it and must be responsible for its repayment.

3. Enterprises producing export goods, after completing their production plan and fully fulfilling their contracts for the delivery of goods for export, shall be entitled to 10 percent of the actual foreign currency revenue (the foreign currency received from exports minus expenses in foreign currency for the production of export goods). This shall be carried out under the guidance of the financial organs.

4. The city encourages enterprises to produce items that can replace imported goods. Based on the list of imports approved by the city, if an enterprise agrees to produce items that can replace imported goods, it will be entitled to use 10-20 percent of the value of the goods that would have been imported with foreign currency provided by the state for 1-3 years depending on the type of products involved. The money thus paid to the enterprise shall be charged to the expenditure funds earmarked for imports.

--For products that are the means of production, the enterprise shall be entitled to 20 percent of their value for 2-3 years.

--For products that are the means of life, the enterprise shall be entitled to 10 percent of their value for 1 year.

5. Enterprises producing export goods have the right to open accounts with the Foreign Trade Bank and to use their funds to meet the requirements of production. Cash in foreign currency must be deposited with the Foreign Trade Bank.

Right of Enterprises to Autonomy in Signing and Carrying Out Economic Contracts

I. General Regulations on Economic Contracts

Economic contracts (EC) constitute one of the important bases for formulating and implementing the plans of an enterprise, a means for linking planning with the market, and a basis for settling economic conflicts between enterprises as well as between enterprises and other economic organizations.

All economic activities between enterprises and between enterprises and other economic units and organizations must be reflected in economic contracts.

--Economic contracts that are concluded on the basis of delivery plan norms need no approval.

--Those that are concluded outside delivery plan norms must be approved by the director of the service concerned on behalf of the city.

--Those that are concluded with foreign countries must be approved by the city people's committee or by its designated agent.

The parties signatory to economic contracts must have the status as legal persons and are equal before the law. All violations of economic contracts shall be dealt with in accordance with the economic contract system.

2. Economic arbitration organs are empowered to deal with violations of economic contracts in accordance with established regulations.

3. The signing of economic contracts between state-run economic units must follow the following sequence of planning:

--Economic contracts shall be signed on the basis of the guidance for formulating plans and defending them before the directly higher management organ.

--After plan norms are officially assigned, the parties signatory to economic contracts shall readjust the contracts already concluded to suit the official plan norms.

--While implementing their plans and carrying out economic contracts, enterprises may readjust the contracts already concluded or sign supplementary economic contracts.

--The settlement and final accounting of economic contracts must be linked closely with the final accounting of the plans.

II. Regulations on Economic Arbitration

4. [numbering as published] Economic arbitration organs are responsible for correctly exercising their function of management over the economic contract system and adjudicating controversies over or violations of economic contracts with the aim of protecting the rights and legal interests of the parties signatory to economic contracts and, through this, helping economic units remove difficulties and fulfill the State Plan.

Economic arbitration organs must satisfactorily serve as the staff of the people's committee in renovating the mechanism of economic management and improving the economic contract system along the line of eliminating state subsidies, guaranteeing the right of grass-roots units to autonomy, accelerating production, and stabilizing distribution and circulation.

5. Economic contracts signed between units fully having the status of legal persons shall, instead of being registered with the economic arbitration organs, be forwarded to the economic arbitration organs at the corresponding levels for information.

6. When conflicts over or violations of economic contracts cannot be settled between the parties themselves, the economic arbitration organ shall, at the request of either party, investigate and settle the matter in accordance with the law on economic contracts. Parties violating contracts, in addition to paying compensation for the damages caused by them, shall have to pay a fee to the economic arbitration organ as determined by the city people's committee.

For conflicts over or violations of economic contracts that are not reported by the parties concerned but discovered and dealt with by the economic arbitration organ, the economic arbitration organ shall be entitled to 10 percent of the fine imposed on the violation of economic contracts and 1 percent of the compensation paid for damages in connection with contract violations.

7. If the rulings of a competent economic arbitration organ are deemed unsatisfactory, the parties concerned have the right to file an appeal to a higher economic arbitrary organ. Pending a hearing on the appeal and a decision by the higher arbitrary organ, the parties concerned must carry out the rulings of the competent arbitration organ. The decision on the appeal by the chairman of the city people's committee is final.

[signed] The City People's Committee

/9738

CSO: 4200/567

HANOI PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE ISSUES REGULATIONS ON EXPORTS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 3 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] On 2 April the Municipal People's Committee issued temporary regulations regarding the local production of export goods and the expansion of service activities to earn foreign exchange. Their contents are as follows:

Article 1: To meet the needs of the international organizations, foreign guests, diplomatic delegations, overseas Vietnamese who have returned to Vietnam, and people with foreign exchange, the state and collective economic units, individual producers, and people engaged in the family economy may enter into joint operations with UNIMEX in Hanoi, in accordance with the principal of dividing profits in proportion to the contribution of capital, in order to produce export goods locally and perform services to earn foreign exchange, such as building or restoring houses, renting houses, interior decorating, auto repair, the repair of electrical appliances and family appliances, medical care, barbering, laundry, translation, publishing, advertising, the supplying of consumer goods, the transportation of goods, and travel services.

Article 2: Overseas Vietnamese and the economic organizations of the Association of Vietnamese Living Abroad may contribute capital jointly with the production installations and the municipal export-import corporation to produce export goods and perform services to earn foreign exchange, in accordance with the above-mentioned principles of contributing capital and sharing profits. The municipality encourages Vietnamese living abroad to send back to Vietnam the various kinds of production means (raw materials, materials, equipment, machinery, and tools), to the family, person, relative, or production installation with which they are cooperating, or to support the city's people.

Article 3: UNIMEX Hanoi is permitted to, via the Foreign Trade Service Corporation (SERVICO), organize purchasing at stores at negotiated prices, or may sell on consignment goods sent from abroad by overseas Vietnamese, cadres, workers and employees undergoing training, and workers working abroad, in order to earn foreign exchange.

Article 4: The economic organizations and individuals (including Vietnamese living abroad) participating in joint commercial operations or with goods for UNIMEX to sell on consignment, after fulfilling currency remission obligations and paying commissions (in the case of goods sold on consignment) are authorized to use their remaining foreign exchange to buy goods, in accordance with the current municipal regulations, at the stores of the SERVICO Corporation. If they do not use that foreign exchange and deposit it with the SERVICO Corporation, they will receive interest payments in foreign exchange at a rate determined by the Foreign Trade Bank.

Article 5: The SERVICO Corporation is authorized to receive foreign exchange from Vietnamese living abroad to purchase goods, or which they allow the corporation to use when they return to their country of residence without using all of it for their relatives.

5616

CSO: 4209/414

EXPORT-IMPORT CORPORATION SERVES ECONOMIC PROGRAMS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 28 Mar 87 pp 3, 4

[Article by "Tr. Th.": "UNIMEX Plan Aims To Serve the Three Economic Programs and the New Regulations"]

[Text] Editor's Note: Recently, during a brief conference with newspaper correspondents, the Export-Import Federation Corporation (i.e.: UNIMEX) revealed a number of things it intended to do to contribute to resolving the municipality's two primary problems--employment and living conditions--and to rapidly make the regulations (encouraging production in the individual and family sectors) part of life.

We have summarized the principal features below:

"In our view, the more we promote the production of consumer goods and export goods, the more conditions we will have for providing employment for and improving the living conditions of people with trade skills and the ability to work.

"The promotion of export goods is one of our central, permanent tasks, one we have carried out for years and are continuing to carry out. What is new is that after the 'three major economic programs' and the municipality's two central missions, we have the mission and responsibility of working with greater effort and with more practical results.

"We also know that the members of handicraft cooperatives producing consumer goods still make complaints. Frankly speaking, we are partly responsible for those complaints. For example, at times wool, thread, and dye do not arrive at the same time, which causes a cessation of production. With regard to that deficiency, with a new way of thinking and working, the Federation Corporation is making all-out efforts, along with the general corporations and the units ordering the goods, to find ways to overcome those problems. However, there are also complaints about contracted prices and tax levels, especially the tax on commercial income. It has been reported that the taxes and fund deductions account for 48 percent of the labor fee paid for a contracted-output product. At that level, if the ordering unit paid an additional dong per product, the producer would receive only 0.52 dong. As for low contracted-out prices, they do not result entirely from low original

prices recorded in the proposal, but because there was 'slippage' between the time when the prices were set and the time when they were approved, and between then and the time they were put into effect there was additional "slippage." Thus at first the prices were rational but by the time they were applied they had become irrational.

"Overcoming the problem of incomplete shipments and the tardiness of raw materials shipments, as stated above, is our responsibility, but resolving the problems of payments for contracted-out goods and of prices is within the competence of other organs of other sectors. In order to contribute to promoting the production of consumer goods and export goods, we hope to have complete measures and policies to overcome the difficulties regarding contracted-out prices and prices.

"As for the effect on production, in accordance with the municipality's plan we are helping the relevant production installations import modern assembly lines to produce ready-made clothing, hats, and shoes to serve the production of export goods. We also have a plan to provide additional equipment to the knitting sector to contribute to improving the quality of export goods and domestically consumed consumer goods produced by that sector. In addition, we have provided garlic-processing equipment to further improve quality and efficiency in processing garlic for export."

The municipality has made a series of new decisions to encourage production in the individual and family sectors.

We are holding collective discussions and soliciting the opinions of a number of other sectors to contribute to making those regulations part of life. However, one thing that we can do immediately is to expand selling on consignment, especially high-grade artistic goods, in order to earn foreign exchange. That was done in the past, to a limited degree, but now must be promoted and encouraged to a greater degree. Encouragement in this case is encouraging people to use foreign exchange once they have earned it by selling goods on consignment. In the past, according to the old system, after selling goods on consignment the person had to use the foreign exchange to purchase raw materials, but we have recommended to the municipal government that in addition to purchasing raw materials they be allowed to buy some goods at INTERSHOP (where goods are sold on consignment).

"While on the subject of high-level artistic goods, we should also mention the plan for UNIMEX to produce artistic goods jointly with the relevant sectors. Why? Because the artistic goods produced by our city are still limited with regard to quality. For example, a lacquerware case is attractively painted and has an attractive design, but it has had bad hinges, which considerably reduces its value. In such joint production, contribute skills, art, and techniques, while UNIMEX will invest high-level raw materials and modern equipment to enable the product to compete not only on socialist markets but also on capitalist markets."

5616

CSO: 4209/414

HAI PHONG PRODUCTION INCENTIVE POLICIES EXPLAINED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Mar 87 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Hai Phong Municipal People's Committee recently issued a number of temporary regulations to encourage the economic components to develop production.

With regard to the state economic component, the local state enterprises producing consumer goods from raw materials obtained by the enterprise must observe a number of principles. The goods produced must be made from raw materials provided by the enterprise, and not from materials provided by the state. After registering with the upper-echelon management organ to produce a product, the enterprises must draft a supplementary plan, in addition to its primary production plan. If its primary production plan is not fulfilled, the enterprise must shift the output of the supplementary plan to the primary production plan. The enterprise must register its product quality and be approved by the competent echelon. It must implement economic accounting and have clear settling of accounts. The enterprises producing by using materials and raw materials obtained from four sources--the full utilization of scrap materials, locally obtained raw materials, raw materials obtained via economic alliances, or materials imported by exercising the enterprise's right to use foreign exchange--have the right to invest additional material-technical bases and other production conditions by using the enterprise's internal capital. When necessary, the enterprise may borrow capital from the bank, or borrow capital from the cadres, workers, and civil servants on a voluntary basis and with legal paperwork. If the enterprise needs to borrow capital (including cash) to organize the production of consumer goods from raw materials it obtains, the bank will lend it the capital at the interest rate of 1.44 percent a month. The bank guarantees the necessary amount of cash to fulfill the consumer goods production plan registered by the enterprise, in accordance with the principle of the amount of income (including the part turned over to state commerce and the part sold by the enterprise itself) being higher than the amount of money initially invested. In order to ensure normal and fair relationships, every month the enterprise makes a payment to the bank. The enterprise may keep 10 to 25 percent of the products it produces (depending on the product, with the approval of the upper echelon) to form a fund of goods to exchange for materials and form economic alliances.

Accounting and the recording of production expenses must be accomplished by using separate books for each product which are independent of the accounting document system of the primary products. There must be full accounting of expenses in production costs in accordance with the stipulated accounting items. Money to pay salaries to workers, and meet the other expenses, is obtained from the sale of goods. The prices of products are determined as follows: if the product falls within the state price framework or the retail prices of the commercial organ, the industrial wholesale price of the product is equal to the retail price minus commercial depreciation. In the case of a new product that has not yet been put on the market, or a product not managed by the state, the enterprise has the right to set prices. When calculating prices it is necessary to fully take into consideration all expenses, profits, and state taxes. With regard to products produced jointly by enterprises, there must be fair transactions in accordance with economic contracts. Each side must include all expenses in its prices. The enterprises are responsible for turning over to the state 30 percent of their profits from products listed in the state plan, and 15 percent of the profits from products not included in the list of goods managed by the state. The remaining profits are divided as follows: 30 percent to develop production and 70 percent to be distributed by the enterprise director and trade union for bonuses and enterprise welfare funds. The enterprises are authorized to buy and sell designs and to sign contracts to utilize the knowledge and ability of the scientific-technical cadres, skilled workers, and management cadres, inside or outside the enterprise, with legal paperwork and negotiated procedures. The enterprise has the right and obligation to reward researchers and originators of technical solutions which result in the creation of new products or improved product quality which bring about economic benefits. Such bonuses are paid from the 70 percent of the profits kept by the enterprise. The ratio of the bonuses is 20 to 30 percent of the resulting profit. The bonuses may be paid over a period of 2 years.

With regard to the family economy and the individual economy, the municipality recently promulgated temporary regulations regarding the organization of management which clearly designate the sectors and trades to be encouraged and protected by the state, such as animal husbandry, cultivation, the catching and processing of aquatic products, and the contracted production of consumer goods and export goods for the state and collective economic sectors, including products made from primary materials and raw materials or by using scrap materials and waste materials, such as steel, wood, rattan, and bamboo items, toys, school supplies, construction materials, traditional artistic handicrafts, and hand tools. It encourages the production of new products, products produced from raw materials obtained locally or elsewhere in the country, or by using scrap materials and raw materials in place of imported materials and raw materials.

With regard to management, the people's committees of subwards and villages, the echelon which exercises direct administrative-economic management of the private and family economies in the locality. The municipal, ward, and district planning committees, on the basis of the production plans of the family and individual economic units that have been approved and balanced in the over-all annual plans, with steps being taken to assist them. The wards and districts guide the individuals in using marshes, ponds, and wasteland to

develop production and pay taxes in accordance with municipal regulations. The workers in private family production units are family members (parents, wives, husbands, and siblings who must support children or grandchildren). A maximum of 10 workers may be hired. The ward of district people's committee must authorize the employment of more than 10 workers, in accordance with the guidance of the municipal people's committee. The means of production are owned by the producer. The producer is allowed to open production and commercial accounts at the bank and may borrow capital from any bank in the municipality, or take on capital-contributing shareholders. The private businessmen and family economic units may sign production and service contracts with customers, with guidance by the functional organs with regard to paperwork, and may sign contracts to do contracted-out work for the state and collective economic units. With regard to traditional goods and export goods, the municipality will issue specific regulations and give priority with regard to materials, energy, tools, and conditions for developing production. People who produce export goods have the right to use foreign exchange. It is forbidden to produce counterfeit goods or goods other people have registered to produce.

The products of the individual and family economic units are purchased by the state commercial unit or marketing cooperative which has signed a marketing contract, in accordance with the principle of equality and fairness with regard to prices, materials, and payment for products, under the supervision of state economic arbitrators. Products produced outside the contracts are sold to consumers at negotiated prices.

The individual and family economic units may sign contracts with the collective production sector to be supplied electricity and water, may receive from relatives abroad foreign exchange, materials, machinery, and equipment to serve production, with no limitations with regard to quantity, and receive priority in tax exemptions or reductions, in accordance with the common policies of the state. Products produced from scrap materials are taxed at a rate 40 to 50 percent less than products produced from primary raw materials. Product models and products to be exhibited are exempted from taxes. New products, and products requiring large amounts of investment capital and equipment, are exempted from taxes for between 6 months and 1 year. Families who work part-time to increase their incomes are exempted from all taxes.

With regard to contract labor, it may be used in the organs and enterprises in accordance with the principle of contract workers receiving the same benefits as workers and civil servants who are regular state employees. To make up for differences regarding grain and food products, in the case of long-range contract employees, the enterprise may use its undistributed funds, and when balancing its books at the end of the year the enterprise may deduct such payments from its profits.

5616

CSO: 4309/435

HANOI STRIVES TO REDUCE POPULATION GROWTH RATE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 17 Mar 87 p 17

[Text] On 6 March the municipality held a conference to recapitulate the population and family planning work in 1986 and begin the 1987 plan and the plan for the period from the present to 1990. Delegations from 15 wards, districts, and cities (except for Tu Liem District) attended the conference.

Comrade Nghiem Chuong Chau, chairman of the Population and Family Planning Committee read a report which stated that in 1986 the population growth rate in the municipality was between 1.55 and 1.60 percent (in 1985 it was 1.7 percent), 73.7 percent of the women giving birth were having their second child (in 1985 the figure was 77.8 percent), and the ratio of women giving birth to three or more children declined by 2.5 percent in comparison to the previous year. In the four wards, 70 percent of the people practiced birth control, so the population growth rate was low (under 1.3 percent), and only a very small percentage of the women having three or more children was very low (between 4.5 and 6.2 percent).

Last year the Population and Family Planning Committee cooperated closely with the youth, women's, trade union, and other sectors in extensively propagandizing the population and family planning program in many rich forms, while also cooperating with the scientific sectors in carrying out technical research to serve that work. Although the population and family planning work did not attain the desired results last year (the plan norm regarding the birth rate was 2 percent but the actual result was 2.06 percent, and the population growth norm was only about equal to the plan norm), seven wards, districts, and cities in the municipality--Hai Ba Trung, Dong Da, Ba Dinh, Hoan Kiem, Gia Lam, Thanh Tri, and Son Tay--did an outstanding job of carrying out that work. Those units were awarded banners by the municipality. In that campaign 192 subwards and villages attained a population growth rate of 1.5 percent and 196 organs and enterprises in which no one gave birth to a third child received letters of commendation.

The conference announced population and family planning programs and plans for 1987 and for the period between now and 1990. This year the municipal plan calls for reducing the population growth rate to 1.5 percent, which will continue to gradually fall until it reaches 1.2 percent in 1990. In order to

attain those goals the municipality requests the echelons and sectors to, along with the basic level, fulfill the following basic requirements:

The population-family planning guidance committees of the wards, districts, and cities must rely to each basic unit within their sphere of responsibility all stands, policies and plans assigned by the municipality.

Continually organizing inspection and supervision of the subwards, villages, organs, and enterprises with regard to implementing a strict and fair system of rewards and punishments.

Continuing to make recommendations toward supplementing and amending the stipulations and systems so that they can be appropriate to the actual situation, in order to encourage the people, the localities, the sectors, and the mass organizations to carry out well the population and family planning work.

5616

CSO: 4209/411

DEVELOPMENT OF SHORT-TERM VOCATIONAL TRAINING URGED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 19 Mar 87 p 2

[Article by "D.T.": "Strongly Develop Short-Term Vocational Training To Develop Production Forces and Services in Hanoi"]

[Text] In recent years the municipality has paid attention to and increasingly developed short-term vocational training. From the experimental vocational training center in Hoan Kiem Ward (1983), then at Gia Lam, Hai Ba, Soc Son, etc., by 1986 there were 14 ward and district vocational training centers (except for Dong Da Ward, Hoai Duc District, and Me Linh District, which have not yet opened vocational training centers). Those vocational training centers have taught 38 trades to 3,854 people, primarily for the collective and family economic sectors.

Only the vocational training center of Hoan Kiem Ward is still fulfilling the experimental function of encouraging and managing the private vocational training classes. In 1985 thirty people who registered to hold classes taught 1,250 people trades, and in 1986 taught 1,404 people, more than double the number of people studying in concentrated vocational training classes. That method still has much potential and must continue to be encouraged. There is also a very large number of vocational schools and production installations in Hanoi (44 vocational schools, 1,300 enterprises, etc.). If all of those organizations hold vocational training classes (such as the Kham Thien tailoring school which trained 906 people in 1986 in addition to training people in accordance with the plan norm, and Industrial Trade School No 2, which trained hundreds of people to repair electrical household appliances, TV sets, etc., beyond the plan norm), the capability to develop short-term vocational training would be even greater.

At present, in Hanoi there are about 56,000 people who have completed general school, returned after completing their military service, etc., who are in need of vocational training so that they can participate in production. If the vocational training centers, and the organizations and individuals capable of doing so hold vocational training classes and trade apprenticeships to develop production and service forces, Hanoi would be entirely capable of eliminating "vocational illiteracy" at an early date and doing a good job of using the large numbers of young, well-educated workers to develop production and services, especially in the collective and family economic sectors, in accordance with local economic-social development plans. The present temporary regulations on organizing private vocational training and apprenticeships have been amended in order to attain the above goals.

REORGANIZATION OF COLLEGE SYSTEM TO BOOST ECONOMY PROPOSED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 1 Mar 87 pp 4, 5

[Article by Professor Ly Hoa, president of Ho Chi Minh City University:
"Some New Thoughts on College Education"]

[Text] Over the years, college education in our country has registered great achievements. The force made up of scientific and technical cadres having graduate and postgraduate degrees has striven hard to make an important contribution to our common success in building and defending the fatherland.

However, because of the need to look at the truth and speak the truth, we must say that college education is being faced with the following serious difficulties and contradictions:

1. Compared with many countries in the world, our people do not yet have a high educational level. Persons having college degrees account for a too low percentage of the total population and this percentage becomes much lower in the remote provinces of South Vietnam and the highlands. Moreover, too many of the scientific and technical cadres available are concentrated in centrally-run agencies and certain provinces and cities. In conjunction with shortcomings of the management apparatus, this serious surplus and shortage has limited the ability of this corps of cadres to serve socioeconomic goals.
2. Throughout our country, there are about 100 colleges and advanced schools which constitute a great potential of gray matter. However, the yearly duty of each of them is only to train an additional number of cadres to meet a low norm which is set by the state and which is now tending to decrease. Meanwhile, in view of the urgent requirements of daily life and national construction, too many cadres and laborers and their offsprings are demanding that their need to learn be met and their standard of knowledge be improved. In answer to this ardent aspiration, the schools have tightly shut their doors by means of a strong lock symbolized by the "bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies" system.
3. Because of our underdeveloped economy, the possibility of investing in education in general, and in college training in particular, is very

limited. This economic situation has allowed us to meet only 20 percent of the minimum requirements of teaching and learning so that schools are no longer able to make in-depth investments, which is directly affecting the quality of training at the present time and will prove harmful to the long-term common cause.

In our opinion, the reason for the above-mentioned difficulties and contradictions is the failure to correlate education and training with socioeconomic development and to thoroughly apply the "consider the people to be the foundation" concept in providing education and training.

In the area of education and training, it is thus necessary to quickly change the thinking method in order to find adequate measures suitable to the actual socioeconomic situation of our country so as to positively contribute to the revolutionary development during the new stage.

The political report of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress proposes a highly important education policy which consists in "implementing the uniformity of the education process, including diverse forms of standard, nonstandard, concentrated, and on-the-job training and advanced training." It follows that the college education system must be updated, widened, and uniformly operated and rationally adjusted in accordance with actual requirements.

We would like to present the following two preliminary views:

1. Need to Broaden Training To Serve a Composite Economy

Because of the presence of many components in our country's economy throughout the transitional period, conditions must be created for all of these economic components to develop under the leadership and control of the state economic sector. An exact determination of economic components will lead to an accurate definition of college education goals.

We have for long equated college training with cadres' training, which means that college training aims merely at providing personnel for the leading and management apparatus and for the state economic sector. The new economic concept requires that these cadres be employed extensively in the numerous forms of economic components--especially state economy, collective economy, household economy, and the economic segment which produces goods on a small scale.

To meet these requirements, we deem it necessary to develop strongly and uniformly both standard and nonstandard training in many colleges.

A. Standard college education being the national standard system, measures must be taken to enhance its qualitative criterion to enable it to play the role of a backbone for the remaining forms of training. To this end, we propose the following measures:

-Recruitment of students for the standard system must be improved to ensure that really bright ones are chosen to meet the need to train talented

citizens to serve the country. To give priority to the objectives of various policies and sectors, more rational measures must be taken, such as setting up an extensive precollege network on a larger scale and organizing training in the last 2 years of general education at colleges and so on in order to heighten the students' standard of knowledge before their entrance to colleges. In view of the pressing need of some localities for scientific and technical cadres, local colleges in provinces, cities, or interprovinces must be strengthened and vigorously developed to provide training to meet the immediate requirements of these localities.

-On completion of each training course, the state will choose only the outstanding bright graduates and assign them to important agencies and key socioeconomic programs and will allow the remainder to seek employment on their own and to adjust themselves to various fields of activity in society. Moreover, any job that is performed with high productivity in accordance with the party policy must be appreciated with the conclusion that training has proven effective, and any job that is performed effectively for the benefit of society must be considered commensurate with the training level. Any contribution made must be evaluated with equity no matter whether its author is a member of the state personnel or not.

-College training aims to inculcate a thinking and practicing method so that colleges can give students only an extensive knowledge of science and technology which is merely the inceptive stage of the protracted study process to be conducted by each of them while carrying out practical activities. For a long time now, we have compelled college graduates to undergo a 2-year period of probation and practice before issuing diplomas to them and putting them on the state payrolls. Their working careers are reckoned only from the day they become state employees. Such a treatment is undemocratic for these persons who have spent many years of hardships in study and in their own livelihood under the overall management of their schools. For this reason and in addition to innovations in the training method, we suggest that diplomas be issued immediately after the students pass the graduation examinations, and that if it is necessary to put them on the state payrolls, this action be taken in the same manner as that applied to other ordinary workers--that is, it be considered 6 months after the work contract has been signed. The employing agencies have the duty to improve the young cadres by assigning practical jobs to them so that they may quickly work in a stable and independent manner and develop their professional skills.

B. Nonstandard college education is a system which is asymptotic to the qualitative criterion and which includes many form of learning (during off-hours, at school, by correspondence, through radio and television programs, etc.). This system is a vast and variegated form of education which will help to enhance the people's standard of knowledge and will continuously change and adapt to the continuously changing and innovative society.

Based on the nonstandard training pilot projects conducted by the University right at the campus, in two precincts of Ho Chi Minh City, and in one district in Tay Ninh, we can make the following remarks:

-Cadres and laborers in Ho Chi Minh City and the neighboring provinces have warmly welcomed the versatile and flexible method of organizing training on the basis of credit courses which is convenient to students and which allows them to take the initiative (with the result that the number of applicants is several times larger than the estimated figure of 4,000 prospective students).

-The planned training theme deals mostly with practical application and is divided into two phases: On completion of the first (general) phase and if authorized by the higher level, the student may shift to the study of technical and management in the standard education system at another school.

-Students must pay tuition fees (which will be either exempted or reduced if they are wounded soldiers or children of fallen heroes). The result of the examination on completion of each credit course will be certified and accrued (throughout 16-18 credit courses). Schools are not responsible for the job assignment of graduates. If no job is available to them, the graduates may apply (or continue study in order to be able to apply) for the positions of workers, cooperative members, secretaries, vehicle operators, etc., who are holders of a college degree.

-The availability of nonstandard college education has had a positive effect on the overall development of the standard education offered by colleges.

Students who opt for the nonstandard education system (which includes evening courses, continuous courses without Sundays and summer vacation, tuition-paid courses) must thus work persistently to attain a college degree similar to that conferred by the standard college system. To stimulate this eagerness to study, we suggest that the academic titles obtained by nonstandard college graduates be recognized and confirmed and that regulations be promulgated on the transfer of students between the standard and nonstandard education system.

2. Problem of Organizing the College Network

This problem must be solved first to increase the effectiveness of the training and posttraining period. There are now many small and poor colleges whose management depends a great deal on the Ministry of Education. Each of these colleges is trying to develop comprehensively on their own by applying the "jackfruit tactic"--that is, they have all kinds of things, each kind has a pointed end, and the pointed ends project equally in all directions so that no spearhead effect can be felt from any area. This dispersion of efforts is the root cause of low training efficiency because it hampers the development of the corps of skillful teachers as well as the expansion of precious and still badly insufficient equipment.

It is a matter of common knowledge that science and technology have become a directly productive force in the present era. The interval between

scientific discoveries and technical inventions and production is narrowing down continuously. Industrial science is the creative sphere of the gray matter which combines science and technology with production and which illustrates the unification of fundamental and applied sciences at a high level. Under these circumstances, college training must not be confined to any one special field but, more importantly, must provide interdepartmental training.

Consequently, we must not separate basic science training (which is the goal of our universities) from applied science training (which is the goal of our technical and specialized colleges). Of course, because of their historic and traditional character, some colleges must preserve their longstanding independence and continue to develop uniformly in all areas of scientific training and research at both the basic and applied science level while the remaining colleges must be reorganized according to more advanced models. We think it necessary to concentrate efforts to found large, combined multidepartmental colleges and industrial colleges on the same scale as those already existing throughout the world.

That is the only way for these large colleges to become strong enough to implement industrial regulations in providing optimum college training for the benefit of the country and to continuously develop training to heighten the standard of knowledge of college graduates and specialized technical workers.

We are convinced that despite numerous difficulties and shortcomings but thanks to the progressive and eminent nature of the socialist education system and by complying with the high level's directive on innovations, all colleges will try by all means to move forward to keep abreast of the progressive tendencies in the present era and to meet the pressing basic needs of our country.

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NEED SEEN FOR PRESERVATION OF NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 1 Mar 87 p 7

[Article by To Dinh Hai, overseas Vietnamese residing in the FRG:
"Feelings of an Absentee"]

[Text] Human memory is a wonderful faculty.

When leaving Hanoi, I was only 6 years old. However, 26 years later when I returned to my country to revisit my former house on a night unlit by either moonlight or electric lamps (because power was cut off in the entire ward), and as I was standing in suspense in the dark, the image of the house where I lived in my childhood suddenly reappeared from the remote past. In light of the night stars, I clearly saw myself and my elder sister and youngest aunt putting firecrackers in a slit of the gate and using josticks to kindle the fuses to celebrate the Tet holidays of that faraway year.

Back to realities, I returned to my hotel but the doors were all closed. So I quickened my steps toward the lake with the intention of waiting until dawn. Because I had experienced no trouble spending sleepless nights on the shore of Lake Geneva and under the Seine bridges, I did not expect that back home and sitting at this place for only a short while, I would be bothered by flights of mosquitoes and by gusts of northern wind which made me shiver with cold so that I had to rise and walk away to warm up. Then I strolled about the streets to have an idea of how the Hanoi people slept. The streets were deserted and a weak light filtered through door slits and window lattices. I relived the sentiments of musician Nguyen Van Thuong as expressed long ago in his song "Winter Night," but we are now in the last years of the 20th century. Coming to the suburbs, I was startled to see people sleeping on sidewalks. Not only adults but children also were lying, curled up and rolling themselves in thin rush-mats. As I was stunned by pity, it dawned on me that while I--a person returning from foreign countries with a cold climate and wearing woolen clothes--could hardly withstand the cold here for only 1 hour--these families had been sleeping on these sidewalks for so many nights, especially when the Tet holidays were drawing near.

I felt so uneasy about this sight that the next day, during my meeting with members of the Committee for Overseas Vietnamese, I asked them about

this incident and was told that this situation resulted from the arrival in the city of too many compatriots who left their provinces which had been devastated by natural calamities at a time when the national economy was fraught with difficulties.

In the afternoon of the same day, as I was walking together with a rather plump overseas Vietnamese friend in a street adjacent to a market, I suddenly heard some words directed at us in a belittling, mocking tone which wrung my heart. Well now! This is the way someone looked at the overseas Vietnamese! I was very sad but not the least angry at the person who uttered these words. Because my compatriots had been living so miserably, how could they refrain from venting their spleen on innocent victims?

How could that person understand the sentiments of people like my friends and me in the overseas Vietnamese movement? How could that person know that during the anti-U.S. resistance, my friends and I quickly freed ourselves from the Saigon regime and from our families' influence and interrupted our schooltime to struggle and build a patriotic movement, that after the liberation day, we helped one another complete our studies according to the concept that being good students is tantamount to being patriots, and that at present we are always looking forward toward our fatherland and keeping track of every development in its situation while continuously improving our professional skills and waiting for an occasion to go home to contribute our shares? Today our contributions have helped to brighten some aspects of the situation, which proves that the overseas Vietnamese are not conceited and boastful people who only want to hold high positions. Such a way of looking at compatriots living far from the fatherland is very regrettable. Likewise, it is even more wrong to consider people who left the country under various circumstances as bad elements and even traitors. Except for a minority who show opposition and will never want to return to revisit the country, who among all the remaining overseas Vietnamese does not miss his homeland and does not hope that his native country will soon grow rich and strong so that his own relatives back home may live a comfortable and happy life?

I began this article by telling about a personal remembrance mainly to demonstrate the wonderful power of human memory which does not fade out with the passage of time. For people living in a foreign land for many years, nothing is more precious than the past memories which they treasure so much and which they sometimes think back on to solace themselves. Therefore, whenever they have an occasion to revisit their homeland for a short period, they will fully use their time and senses to record quickly the way of life in their country, and will then depart, carrying away the images and sounds which have been imprinted on their memory or recorded on photographic films and magnetic audiotapes.

Such are the feelings of the overseas Vietnamese in general. I have not yet spoken of the good intentions and ideals of many of them about rendering service and making manifold contributions to their country. Therefore, instead of being narrowminded and entertaining preconceived

ideas against the overseas Vietnamese, it is necessary to respect their sacred feelings about their homeland, to create all favorable conditions for many of them to revisit their country to strengthen their attachment to it and to their relatives still living at home, and, through this channel, to receive their contributions to national construction in the forms of money, material wealth, experiences, and intellect. I entirely devoted my current visit to my country during the Tet holidays to collecting data on the culture, daily activities, and images of my country as well as on people who serve the overseas Vietnamese needs, and also to making our country known to foreign friends.

The overseas Vietnamese communities have the vital need to preserve their national characteristics in order to determine their position in foreign countries, first for themselves and then for the future generations of their offspring. Their longing and respect for national cultural traditions are stronger wherever the risk of losing their culture is greater. Only when something has been lost or is about to be lost will its precious value be appreciated while it does not receive any attention from many people at home, just as we breathe air every day but do not realize how necessary it is to life.

During the homeward flight with many young Vietnamese friends who had gone to Eastern Europe to work as apprentices, I observed their lifestyle and the attitude of foreign friends and noticed that these friends no longer looked at me in the same manner as in the past. Then, on arrival in my country, I also sadly noticed that many precious traditions and cultural assets are no longer developed because of economic difficulties.

Standing on top of the Dong Da Hill on occasion of a traditional festival, I remembered King Quang Trung. Today, while walking the flower-planting village of Tay Ho, I remembered Nguyen Trai, our national hero who once "indelibly marked an era" with his complete loyalty and devotion to our people and country. I also remembered his struggle against the bootlicking eunuchs and realized all the more clearly the scholars' responsibilities in the present era.

We are resolved to be the worthy offspring of Quang Trung and Nguyen Trai. We pledge to always improve our talents and skills and to think, speak, and act boldly to contribute to national construction and renovation.

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METHODS TO OVERCOME GRAIN OUTPUT SHORTFALL DISCUSSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 22 Mar 87 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Municipal Agricultural Sector Discusses Measures To Overcome the Grain Output Shortfall During the 1987 Fifth Month-Spring Season"]

[Text] During this year's fifth month-spring season, although steps were taken to resolve the problems of over-mature rice seedlings, hollow rice, and too-rapid early growth, which affected rice yield and output, the development of the fifth month-spring rice and a number of subsidiary food crops are still sources of worry. To overcome that situation, the municipal agricultural sector promptly met with the districts to find ways to resolve the grain problem. Specifically:

During the fifth month-spring season more than 10,000 hectares of rice headed early and because it could be uprooted and replanted it had to be treated on the spot. With regard to the rice on land that was too low-lying, to harvest it at the end of April, rice plants that are too tall may be cut down and the rest tended and fertilized with greater intensity to prolong their growth period.

Level fields may be planted in quickly maturing summer-fall soybeans.

On high-elevation fields which receive water irregularly, a soybean crop may be grown, after which fall corn may be planted to ensure a successful crop.

With regard to the 10th month rice crop, all-out efforts must be made to achieve a high degree of intensive cultivation on level fields with controllable water, limit damage caused by insects, diseases, heat, and drought, and attain high yields. The low-lying fields may be planted in heat-resistant varieties, and the fields which are too low-lying and produce poor crops every year may be used to raise fish or grow sesbania.

In addition to the technical measures it is necessary to carry out the work entirely in accordance with technical regulations, the specific variety, and the type of land, and to intensify the prevention and elimination of insects and diseases, and stop and promptly eliminate the infestations so that they will not spread over a large area. It is necessary to pay attention to the following:

With regard to management, the districts must be concerned with assisting the weak and deficient cooperatives in organizing management, distributing income during the spring season, and in specific aspects of production management during the 10th month, summer-fall, and winter seasons. Of the five essential elements, the cooperatives must assume responsibility for seeds and a number of other key aspects.

Withr regard to policies, so that the peasants can be at ease in production and to ensure enough to eat during the interseasonal months, we recommend that the municipality temporarily delay the collection of rice taxes, irrigation fees, and tractor fees during the winter-spring season and calculate rational plan norms for mobilizing grain in each district during that season within the area in which there was a shortfall of 30,000 tons of spring rice. But we also recommend that during the following season only the remaining taxes and the rice contracted for by two-way contracts be collected, and that the rest of the rice be sold at negotiated prices.

With regard to the peasants, there must be specific policies toward crops for which there is great export demand, such as soybeans, peanuts, etc.

The state purchasing and supply organs must settle the previous seasons' accounts with the peasants fairly, while also signing new contracts with the peasants at the beginning of the season and having a plan to provide materials, seeds, and capital in advance, to avoid the situation of not going to the cooperatives until harvest time.

We recommend that policies toward the areas affected by natural disasters be adopted in a timely manner.

5616
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VIETNAMESE LANGUAGE INSERTION IN MICROCOMPUTERS REPORTED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 1 Mar 87 p 7

[Article by Tran Viet Xuan, Vietnamese resident in the United States:
"Maturity of Information Science Team in Our Country"]

[Text] It took the information science team of our country only 3 years to mature and reach the international level. As an information science specialist returning home from the United States, I attended a symposium held by the State Science and Technology Commission on the use of Vietnamese document-processing systems in microcomputers. With great joy and surprise, I found that the male and female cadres of the information science sector in our country have progressed rapidly and scored fine achievements.

Over 10 Vietnamese document-processing sets have been used in IBM-PC microcomputers and this task has been done by scientists in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and foreign countries. The insertion of the Vietnamese language in microcomputers has demonstrated the urgent need to apply the information science to assist all aspects of the managerial task.

Over 300 representatives of the information science sector in all regions attended the symposium. They enthusiastically reported on their creative projects and the result of their researches and exchanged experiences in inserting the Vietnamese language in systems such as the "VNEDIT," "BUT TRE," "BAMBOO," and "SOBICHOVI" as well as those belonging to the Sidney College Library, the Ho Chi Minh City Polytechnic College, and so on.

It must be noted that the symposium preparatory committee of the State Science and Technology Commission worked hard, correlated all expressed views, and let the symposium to great success.

Though this is only the first symposium on the insertion of Vietnamese language in microcomputers, I believe that it will have a great effect on the corps of intellectuals engaged in the information science. This will be a natural effect of the information science sector based on an "extensive network in which our country will be member of the entire progressive world."

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BRIEFS

GOLD, SILVER CORPORATION ACTIVITIES--After the issuance of the regulation of the Municipal Bank the buying and selling of gold at Store No 1 (Dinh Tien Hoang Street) of the Gold and Silver Corporation increased noticeably. Previously, the number of customers there was small, but now an average of 150 customers a day go there to buy or sell, or to have the store weigh or test their gold. In the spirit of the regulation, the bank employees do everything possible to help the customers buy gold at the daily market price. Among the customers, some are Vietnamese living abroad who sell leaf gold for money, which they give to relatives, while most of the other customers are people who sell two or three tenths of a tael of gold at a time. Most of them sell gold to build a house or to get into business or production. In meet the needs of buying and selling, the Gold and Silver Corporation is restoring the gold and silver store in Son Tay. On 24 March Store No 1 sent a mobile purchasing team to Ba Vi. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 Mar 87 p 1] 5616

CONTINUED GOODS CONFISCATIONS--In its 21 March 1987 issue the newspaper HANOI MOI published an article which criticized the control station on the Gia Lam side of the Long Bien bridge for "continuing to inspect and confiscate goods." At 1400 on the following day the district people's committee convened an urgent meeting to review the contents of that article. On 23 March 1987 the district people's committee held another meeting to discipline cadres and personnel who committed errors. The standing committee of the district people's committee strictly analyzed the effects of lax leadership which resulted in those regrettable errors, and issued a decision dismissing the deputy head of the market management unit and two employees in order to set an example and apply strict discipline. The district people's committee strictly disciplined the cadres and workers who committed violations, while also making an announcement on the district radio network to inform the people. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 Mar 87 p 1] 5616

JAPANESE BUSINESS INTEREST IN VIETNAM--Japanese businessmen are paying ever-greater attention to widening relationships with Vietnam. The paper SAIGON GIAI PHONG--SAIGON LIBERATION--published in Ho Chi Minh City quoted Prof (Nio), a specialist on Vietnam, as saying that Japanese businessmen consider Vietnam a market full of prospects. Vietnam's new policies are attractive to Japanese businessmen, he said. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 16 May 87 BK] /9738

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