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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.

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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).

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12 JUNE 1987

EAST ASIA
SOUTHEAST ASIA

CONTENTS

INDONESIA

FRG Embassy Official on Indonesian Press (SUARA PEMBARUAN, 2 Apr 87)	1
Japanese Investors' View of Indonesia (SUARA PEMBARUAN, 4 Apr 87)	3
Political Observer on Substance of Election Campaign (SUARA PEMBARUAN, 7 Apr 87)	5
Tax Revenues Exceed Target (KOMPAS, 1 Apr 87)	7
Increase in Rice Procurement Reported (SUARA KARYA, 9 Apr 87)	8

KAMPUCHEA

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	
Khieu Samphan Greets New Malaysian Foreign Minister (Khieu Samphan; Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, 24 May 87)	10
VODK Explains Why SRV Seeks Elimination of DK Forces (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 24 May 87)	11

VODK Hails Great National Union Against SRV (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 21 May 87)	13
VONADK: 2,302 Killed by Poison in Kampot, Takeo (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, 9 May 87)	15
SRV Regiment Commander Killed in Kratie Mutiny (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, 17 May 87)	18
VONADK Cites Pailin Battlefield 14 May Action (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, various dates)	19
23 May Report	19
27 May Report	19
VOK Reports CGDK Forces' Combat Activities (Voice of the Khmer, 23 May 87)	21
Briefs	
Fishermen Killed in Kampot	22
Anti-SRV Meeting in Kompong Thom	22
Phnom Penh-Battambang Train Ambushed	22
Soldiers in Battambang Desert, Defect	22
SRV Officers Killed in Mutiny	22
People in Kompong Speu Killed by Poison	23
Pochentong Attack Panics Phnom Penh	23
SRV War Materiel Train Ambushed	23
Son Sann To Visit Netherlands	23
Thai Army Center Reports CGDK Attacks	23
Guinea Reiterates Support	24
SRV War Materiel Destroyed	24
SRV Battalion Commander Killed	24
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA	
SPK Reports Thai Violations for Week Ending 16 May (SPK, 25 May 87)	25
Heng Samrin's 12 May Speech in Kompong Som (Heng Samrin; Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 27 May 87) .	26
Phnom Penh Youth Seminar Condemns Pol Pot Crimes (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 25 May 87)	28
Men Sam-an Receives Lao Women's Union, WIDF Groups (SPK, 26 May 87)	29
Further Efforts in Paddy Purchasing Urged (Editorial; Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 14 May 87) ...	31

Deputy Health Minister Nut Savoeun Dies 23 May (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 24 May 87)	34
Briefs	
SRV Supply Ministry Delegation	36
Lao Trade Union Delegation	36
Cultural Cooperation With Laos	36
River Fish Catch	37
Planning Minister Back Home	37
Fish Farming	37
Waterworks Expansion	37
Dry Season Rice Harvest	37
Corn Planting in Kandal	38
Hydraulic Cooperation	38
Thanks Sent to Heng Samrin	38
99 Returnees in Baray	38
Women's Delegation Returns From Vietnam	39
Greek Communist Party Leader Greeted	39
'Misled Persons' Return	39
Cultural Center Opens in Kompong Som	39
Posthumous Award for Former Minister	40
Former Minister Cremated	40

LAOS

UN Aids Civil Aviation Training Center (D. Douangvanna; KONGTHAP PASASON LAO, 19 Feb 87)	41
Army Paper Demands More Goods Output, Exports Noted (Editorial; KONGTHAP PASASON LAO, 12 Feb 87)	43
Districts, Criteria Cited for Outstanding Security Progress (K. Khounnousai; KONGTHAP PASASON LAO, 5 Feb 87)	46
Steps Taken To Improve Weak Champassak Military Unit (Mitchampa; KONGTHAP PASASON LAO, 12 Feb 87)	47
Briefs	
Swedish Aid for Route 13 Construction	49

MALAYSIA

Briefs	
Agreements With Bolivia	50
Action Urged Against Hong Kong-Based Magazine	50
Palm Oil Export to PRC	50

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

NIO Says Communications Minister Communist (Sinclair Solomon; THE TIMES OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA, 14-20 May 87)	51
--	----

Anti-Wingti Campaign Gaining in Western Highlands (Sinclair Solomon; THE TIMES OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA, 14-20 May 87)	53
PHILIPPINES	
KMU Leader Hits Aquino Administration in New Zealand (THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD, 11 May 87)	55
Ferrer Rejection of Campaign Debt to OIC's Viewed (Ninez Cacho Olivares; BUSINESS DAY, 20 May 87)	56
Ongpin Sets Conditions on ADB Loans to Private Sector (BUSINESS DAY, 19 May 87)	58
Exporter: Problems Resist Concepcion's 'Inspiration' (Ma. Victoria Gochoco-Perez; BUSINESS DAY, 19 May 87) ...	59
Report to President Cites Recovery, Remaining Problems (Julie C. Del Castillo; BUSINESS DAY, 19 May 87)	61
Manila Container Port Privatization Planned (Marivic Segismundo-Gamo; BUSINESS DAY, 20 May 87)	62
Musuari Threatens Foreign Plantations (THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD, 5 May 87)	63
THAILAND	
Deputy Prime Minister: No Losses on Iran Rice Deal (MATICHON, 7 Feb 87)	64
Academic Views ASEAN Economic, Political Shortcomings (MATICHON, 17 Feb 87)	66
Columnist: Military Influence Paramount in Government (MATICHON, 5 Feb 87)	68
Governors Say Rice Prices Higher, Farmers Disagree (MATICHON, 2 Feb 87)	70
Briefs	
Swindler Chamoi Gets Royal Decoration	73
Police Chief Denies Retirement Rumor	73
VIETNAM	
POLITICAL	
NHAN DAN on Success of Palestine National Council (VNA, 16 May 87)	74

Thach Supports Polish Initiative in PAP Interview (VNA, 15 May 87)	75
Published Comments on Nguyen Van Linh Visits to USSR (Various sources, various dates)	76
SOURCE Preview of Meetings	76
PRAVDA Hails 'Renovation'	77
Mongolian, Cuban Press	78
Ho Chi Minh's Birthday Marked in Moscow, Paris (VNA, 19 May 87)	79
'Excerpts' of Pham Van Dong Article on Ho Chi Minh (VNA, 16 May 87)	80
Vo Nguyen Giap Opens Hanoi Arts, Crafts Fair (VNA, 19 May 87)	82
Ho Chi Minh City Strives To Eliminate Social Negativism (SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 4 Apr 87)	83
Editorial Department Outlines Anti-Negativism Policy (Editorial; SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 2 Apr 87)	86
Exchange of Views on Renovation of Thinking Draws Comments (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Jan 87)	90
Vietnamese Women's Congress Opens in Hanoi (VNA, 19 May 87)	105
One of Truong Sa Islands Named After Naval Hero (VNA, 25 May 87)	109
Briefs	
USSR-Thai Joint Communique	110
SRV-GDR Cooperation Agreement	110
Anniversary of Swedish Party	110
8th SEW Congress Greeted	111
Ho Chi Minh's Birthday	111
Party Members Classified	111
Nguyen Van Linh Greeted Gandhi	112
Pham Van Dong Visits Fair	112
SFRY Assembly President Congratulated	112
SFRY Lazar Mojsov Congratulated	112
SRV, USSR Trade Unions Agreement	112
SRV-Poland Cooperation Commission	113
Swedish CP Congress Greeted	113
Jordanian King Greeted	113
Nguyen Van Linh's Visit to USSR	113
Cameroon National Day Greeted	113

ECONOMIC

IMF Releases Report on Country's Economy
(THE NATION, 6 May 87) 114

ASEAN Protest, Scramble for Business With Hanoi
(Steven Butler; BANGKOK POST, 6 May 87) 115

Ministry Holds Conference on Southern Agriculture
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 20 May 87) 117

Briefs
VNA Reports Economic Developments 118

SOCIAL

Ho Chi Minh City Court Tries 'Biggest' Embezzlement Case
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 15 May 87) 119

BIOGRAPHIC

Obituary of VPA Lt Gen Nguyen Son Hoang
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 22 May 87) 120

/7310

INDONESIA

FRG EMBASSY OFFICIAL ON INDONESIAN PRESS

Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 2 Apr 87 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, 2 April--The Indonesian press appears to be successful in its function as an institution for channeling the aspirations of various elements of society who play little part politically. On the other hand, the Indonesian press has not fully performed its role in scrutinizing and monitoring political processes and in making critical evaluations of government decisions and policies.

This assessment was presented by Dr Reinold Frickhinger, chief of the Information Section of the FRG Embassy, in a conversation with PEMBARUAN at his office in Jakarta on Wednesday afternoon [1 April].

The German diplomat said the Indonesian press has been successful in publicizing problems in the community so that they ultimately receive government attention and action. "I feel the Indonesian press has performed that function quite well."

Speaking of press freedoms, Frickhinger, who has served in Indonesia for 4 years, noted a basic difference between the press in the West and the press in Indonesia. The Indonesian press, he said, is restricted by a consensus, which in turn is responsible to that consensus itself. Western observers sometimes feel the consensus is not critical enough.

Black and White

The Western press can indeed present issues more directly and strongly. "Nevertheless, that is sometimes not a better practice, for the Western press thus reports issues as black and white," explained the diplomat, who since coming to Indonesia has been successful in developing good relationships with Indonesian journalists and the Department of Information.

One strength of the Indonesian press is that it gives careful consideration to its reporting, weighs advantages and disadvantages, and considers possibilities for resolution. In airing issues, the Indonesian press is always careful not to hurt anyone. "Such a procedure is of course related to Indonesian culture, which, for example, calls for restraining oneself," added the diplomat, who has spent much time touring Indonesia.

If a person knows how to read news and articles in the Indonesian media, "I am not sure he will agree with the view that the press in Indonesia is not critical," said the diplomat, who loves the outdoors and who will next week take up his new post at the FRG Embassy at The Hague in the Netherlands.

Expanded

The press attache, who admitted it would be difficult to do his job if he did not at the same time see himself as a reporter, views the variety in the Indonesian print media as very encouraging. Indonesian journalists have a tendency, however, to want continued guidance. That unfortunate tendency thus gives the impression that the foreign press is better.

For that reason, the West German press attache feels the role of the Indonesian press can be, and should be, further expanded. The press can be developed as a medium of political discussion as a way to bring issues closer to readers.

"It would be good if, before a political decision is made, the press would open a forum of pro and con opinions to accommodate the views of various groups in the community, such as parties, businessmen, intellectuals, and so on," explained Frickhinger, who appears to have been very happy and at home in his assignment in this country.

Readers will better understand a political decision when they have read arguments for and against it in such a forum. "I feel it is something that should be developed," he added, promising that he will be faithful in visiting this country, which he and his family have grown to love.

"I will return to this beautiful country and its friendly people, as a tourist if not in an official capacity. My family and I have made many friends here," he said in a quiet but convincing voice.

6942

CSO: 4213/78

INDONESIA

JAPANESE INVESTORS' VIEW OF INDONESIA

Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 4 Apr 87 p 4

[Text] Japanese investors in medium- and small-scale industries still consider Indonesia to be their third choice, after Thailand and Malaysia. They regard the business climate and facilities of those two countries to be more advantageous than those of Indonesia.

"Changes in a number of regulations covering the business sector have restricted exploitation of both domestic and export market potential," said Hiroshi Oshima, director of the Japanese External Trade Organization (JETRO), in a conversation with PEMBARUAN on Thursday [2 April] in Jakarta.

During the last 2 years, according to Oshima, Japanese investors have tended to give their attention to Thailand and Malaysia, because facilities in those countries are far more attractive than Indonesia's.

Investors are given the liberty to make 100 percent investment without national stockholders. They also may import raw and support materials without dealing through a purchase system center, which not only is more expensive than direct buying but also makes prices higher for consumers and affects competition on international markets.

Oshima cited the 1984-85 period, when many Japanese businesses, participants in joint ventures as well as in joint management, withdrew their capital from Indonesia, especially from textile industries and industries using steel as raw material. "Japanese investors felt acutely the high-cost economy in those sectors," he added.

Appreciation

Although Oshima conceded that government policies reflected in the package of 6 May and the deregulation of 15 January are efforts to open more opportunities for capital investment in Indonesia, he feels implementation of those policies has not yet reached a level where they can be felt by Japanese businessmen.

"I can accept economic policies of the Indonesian government that protect domestic industry on a wide scale, but investors ask for efficient policies

that guarantee clarity and continuity," he stated.

Also in the background of this issue is the nearly 70 percent appreciation of the yen against the dollar, which has prompted many investors to look outside Japan for new markets for their products. The investment climate in Indonesia still has not attracted much attention from them, however.

Duty to the Government

Oshima is nevertheless convinced that Japanese capital will still flow to Indonesia, as evidenced in the BKPM [Capital Investment Coordination Board] promotion effort under Ginandjar Kartasasmita, which he felt brought considerable progress in attracting foreign capital to Indonesia.

JETRO regards efforts to attract possible Japanese investors to Indonesia as almost a duty to the Indonesian government. Such efforts have included publication of brochures and direct approaches to Japanese investors active in small- to medium-scale industries to bring them to Indonesia.

In the near future, in fact, the effect of those efforts will be evidenced by the arrival of a number of possible Japanese investors. It is hoped that their visit will be nominally successful by generating investments in several industrial sectors. It is hoped that Japanese investments, which have been on the decline, will thereby reach a higher level in the coming years.

An increase in joint venture projects is possible, but as far as the total value of investments is concerned it probably will be difficult to exceed the \$243 million reached in 1986. "As for the development of manufacturing industries, it will be quite difficult to market their products domestically to the extent of raising investments to their earlier levels," added Hiroshi Oshima.

6942

CSO: 4213/78

INDONESIA

POLITICAL OBSERVER ON SUBSTANCE OF ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 7 Apr 87 pp 1, 7

[Text] Jakarta, 7 April--It is hard to tell the difference between the themes raised during the 15-day election campaign. Since they were basically repetitions, they left the impression that there was no theme, according to statements made to PEMBARUAN on Tuesday morning [7 April] by Todung Mulya Lubis, SH [Master of Laws], political observer and promoter of human rights in Indonesia.

The apathetic campaigns of the three OPP's (organizations participating in the elections) was possibly a result of unfulfilled promises of the 1982 campaign. Many people were therefore merely spectators. If some raised a finger, or possibly two or three fingers, they simply were going along with others or were coerced, said Lubis.

The enthusiasm of the community for the campaign declined greatly, perhaps because they regarded it as routine or possibly because the present socioeconomic conditions of our society are distressing. Thus, they considered attendance at campaign rallies a waste of time; or people, particularly the older generation, were indifferent because past promises were not kept.

Almost the Same

The themes of the three OPP's were almost the same. The PPP [Development Unity Party] and GOLKAR accentuated economic development, although the PPP did it with some reluctance. The PDI [Indonesian Democratic Party], on the other hand, was able to win the younger generation with the issue of public political rights, a theme that satisfied their appetites and needs. Twenty years of the New Order and the national development theme may have bored young people. The PDI emphasized political rights, using issues like campus activity normalization (NKK) and the "floating masses."

Mulya Lubis acknowledged that GOLKAR was consistent in its development theme, which was the reason the PPP lost its appeal. The PPP was equivocal, however, and went along with the PDI's theme of political rights. Consequently, the PDI was able to win more public sympathy than the PPP.

Mulya Lubis disagreed that the PDI's success in winning the public was because of the influence of Bung Karno's charisma. "It must be acknowledged that the PDI appeared gracious and sympathetic," he said.

Political Rights and the DPR

Other contestants who brought up the issue of even distribution of development were not successful. In their discussion of the national development theme, both GOLKAR and the PPP foundered on the question of evenness. The PPP itself did not have a sharp focus on either political rights or development.

Under those conditions, the PDI came forward to fill a vacuum among young people, who indeed have been facing a number of restrictions, he declared.

Mulya Lubis called attention to a PDI promise that had not been made in the previous campaign. The PDI promised fulfillment of DPR [Parliament] rights, such as the right to interpellation, the right of initiative, budget rights, and the right to inquiry. These rights are inherent in the DPR but have never been exercised. If the PDI truly keeps its promise in the DPR, the people will look with more favor on the party. Enthusiasm for a party is closely related to its previous performance.

Single Principle

If the three contestants are viewed from the aspect of the single principle that is the foundation of all of them in matters of the nation, state, and community, there is no further question as to who wins and who loses. The question, according to Mulya, is how far each of their factions in the DPR will go in keeping the promises made in their respective campaigns.

He conceded that because of their acceptance of the single principle there is no problem for the public, but there may be a problem for the contestants in obtaining seats in the DPR. According to Mulya, there really is no problem as to seats because the DPR almost never makes a decision based on who has the most votes.

When asked what the difference would be if there were a single party, Mulya Lubis said, "There is not a single party, but the reality is three parties with a single consensus." What exists now is a grouping in which differences lie only in color and program. The certain result will be an increasing narrowing of differences in party identities, the YLBHI [Indonesian Legal Aid Institute] chairman said.

6942

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INDONESIA

TAX REVENUES EXCEED TARGET

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 1 Apr 87 p 1

[Excerpts] Jakarta, KOMPAS—Tax revenues for fiscal 1986-87 are certain to exceed the APBN [State Budget] target of 5.4 trillion rupiahs. As of 28 March, receipts had reached 5.6 trillion rupiahs, whereas the deadline for filing tax returns was not until 30 March.

"The 5.6 trillion rupiah figure represents net revenues after paying 200 billion rupiahs in refunds to taxpayers," said Salamun Alfian Tjakradiwirja, DIRJEN [director general] for taxes.

The DIRJEN for taxes made this statement in Jakarta on Monday afternoon [30 March] when he made unannounced inspections of the South Jakarta I and East Jakarta II Tax Inspection Offices (KIP's) for firsthand observations on the last day for 1986 tax returns. On Monday morning, he had also visited the West Jakarta I, Central Jakarta V, and South Jakarta II KIP's.

Salamun was not yet able to give details as to the sources of the 5.6 trillion rupiahs. It is a certainty that the final net receipts will be even greater, seeing that the deadline was not until 30 March and large tax payments are normally made to banks and the state treasury on the last day.

When the press had asked about the target during the morning, Salamun had merely replied, "The target may be exceeded, but I can't predict by how much." The APBN target for tax revenues in 1986-87 is 5.4 trillion rupiahs. The largest receipts come from income taxes, at 2.88 trillion rupiahs, and PPN (value added taxes), at 2.14 trillion rupiahs.

Satisfied and Dissatisfied

When Salamun was asked whether he was satisfied because tax receipts might exceed the target, he replied, "I am between satisfied and dissatisfied."

In terms of the established target, realization of revenues in excess of the target is clearly satisfying. In terms of the entire potential of taxpayers, such results are not satisfactory.

He estimated that those who pay taxes represent only 50 percent of those who should pay. Not all those who do pay taxes pay amounts that are consistent with their obvious conditions.

6942

CSO: 4213/78

INDONESIA

INCREASE IN RICE PROCUREMENT REPORTED

Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 9 Apr 87 p 4

[Text] Jakarta, SUARA KARYA--Food procurement in Java and outside Java from February to 1 April 1987, following the general harvest, totaled the equivalent of 234,518 tons of hulled rice. Procurement in Java was 146,463 tons and outside Java 88,054 tons.

That information, based on data from the Domestic Food Procurement Bureau of BULOG [Logistics Board], was presented by Engr Suhaedi, director general [DIRJEN] for food agriculture, in an interview with SUARA KARYA in his office on Wednesday [8 April].

According to Suhaedi, procurement as of 1 April 1987 was 3.4 times greater than in the same period in 1986 and 1.5 times more than in the corresponding period in 1985. "That shows food procurement now is much greater than last year's," he said.

He said the reason for the increased rice production is the success of agricultural extension workers [PPL] in providing technology packets to farmers. The technology packets consist of balanced fertilizing, comprehensive pest control, regulation of planting patterns, use of growth accelerator substances, and better postharvest procedures.

That success, according to the DIRJEN, meant farmers had a surplus that could be sold. Stepped up food procurement activity by both KUD [village unit cooperatives] and non-KUD operators, in addition to SATGAS DOLOG [logistics depot task units] activity, also contributed to the current growth in rice production.

He said that besides increases in quantity, the quality of this year's rice is better than last year's. "Milling yields have reached 50 to 51 percent of dry harvested paddy," he said.

Farmers Benefit

According to the DIRJEN, farmers have received the benefit of the government's current basic price of 190 rupiahs per kilogram for dry paddy for milling (GKG), and in some areas farmers have sold their paddy for more than the basic

price. "Of 548 instances observed, there was only one case in which farmers were paid less than the basic price for their paddy. That occurred in Southeast Sulawesi in March," the DIRJEN said.

When asked about postharvest technology, Suhaedi said that he always selects technology that will minimize postharvest losses and improve the harvested grain. Principles programmed by the Department of Agriculture for the development of farm equipment are simplicity of planning, low manufacturing costs, and ready availability of raw materials to farmers.

Therefore, said the DIRJEN, supplies of harvesting equipment like sickles, instruments for removing heads of rice, threshing equipment, and other items, are adequate for needs of farmers at this time. Farmers can buy the equipment in the markets or make it themselves. "Thus, the program calls for implements that can be planned for simply and are made of materials readily available in farming areas," Suhaedi stated.

He pointed out that farmers can make the equipment they need in cooperation with other farmers, through farmers associations, or by setting up simple workshops.

6942

CSO: 4213/78

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETES NEW MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

BK250219 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 May 87

[19 May Greetings Message from DK Vice President in Charge of Foreign Affairs
Khieu Samphan to Newly Appointed Malaysian Foreign Minister]

[Text] To Your Excellency Datuk Abu Hassan bin Omar, minister of foreign
affairs of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur:

Excellency, on the very happy occasion of your appointment to the lofty
position as minister of foreign affairs of Malaysia, I feel extremely honored
and satisfied to express to you on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK
and in my own name our warmest congratulations and best wishes for your good
health, happiness, and continual successes in your new assignment.

I take the opportunity of this excellent occasion to express once again on
behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and in my own name our most
profound gratitude to your excellency and, through your excellency, to the
friendly government and people of Malaysia for consistently giving an active
support and assistance to the just cause of the national liberation and
racial defense struggle waged by the Cambodian people and the CGDK against the
Vietnamese aggressors. We particularly thank you for your vitally important
full support for the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal to settle the Cambodian
conflict politically. Also on this occasion, I would like to express high
appreciation of the steady development of the friendly relations and
cooperation between our two nonaligned peoples and countries.

It is with this sentiment that I beg your excellency to please accept my
highest regards.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 19 May 1987

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs.

/9599

CSO: 4212/24

VODK EXPLAINS WHY SRV SEEKS ELIMINATION OF DK FORCES

BK250402 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
24 May 87

[Station commentary: "Why Does Vietnam Doggedly Insist on Raising the Question of Eliminating the DK Forces?"]

[Text] Since their invasion and occupation of Cambodia, particularly during the past few years when they have been experiencing increasing difficulties both in Cambodia and at home, the Hanoi aggressors have repeatedly and frantically raised the question of eliminating the DK fighting forces. During his recent visit to Moscow, Vietnamese leader Nguyen Van Linh also brought this question up, saying that the withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia should be undertaken simultaneously with the elimination of the DK fighting forces. Why do the Hanoi authorities insist so strongly on eliminating the DK forces?

In order to understand this question, let us look back in history. Vietnam's strategy has always been to swallow up Cambodia and Laos in order to form an Indochinese Federation. This strategy has been around since the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party by the late President Ho Chi Minh. As soon as the Vietnam war ended and as Vietnam was reunified, the Vietnamese authorities savagely started implementing this Indochinese Federation strategy without any delay. Vietnam quietly swallowed Laos through the Vietnam-Laos Treaty of 18 July 1977. It also attempted to quietly swallow Cambodia in the same way as it did Laos. However, it failed in this attempt because the DK Government--well known for its resolute sense of patriotism and love for the people--led the Cambodian people throughout the country in a determined struggle against this Vietnamese ambition. Vietnam's plans and ploys to quietly swallow Cambodia were frustrated one after another, bringing a shameful and total failure to its strategy to incorporate Cambodia in the same way as it did Laos.

At the end of 1978, no longer able to swallow Cambodia quietly, Vietnam sent more than 250,000 men to overtly attack and invade Democratic Kampuchea, an independent and sovereign state and a full-fledged member of the United Nations, attempting to crush the DK Government and the DK National Army and then swallow Cambodia in a single blow according to its blitzkrieg strategy. Still, Vietnam failed in this attempt as the DK National Army courageously and

tenaciously counterattacked against the Vietnamese aggressors throughout the country. During the past 8 years, Vietnam has successively sent tens of thousands of additional troops to Cambodia and repeatedly conducted closely-knit, large-scale offensives in an attempt to sweep and destroy the DK National Army so that it can swallow Cambodia once and for all. However, Vietnam remains incapable of sweeping up and destroying the DK National Army. On the contrary, the DK National Army in cooperation with the Cambodian people has hit back at the Vietnamese aggressor forces more and more vigorously, driving them into their present state of total and complete impasse on the Cambodian battlefield and causing them to experience myriad difficulties at home. Therefore, Democratic Kampuchea constitutes the main obstacle to Vietnam in its attempt to swallow Cambodia. Vietnam clearly sees that so long as there are the DK forces, Vietnam will never be able to swallow Cambodia. For this reason, Vietnam has always insisted on raising the question of eliminating the DK forces again and again, because if Vietnam succeeds in eliminating the DK forces:

1. Vietnam will be able to do away with the legitimacy of the CGDK and, through that, it may advance toward legitimizing the Vietnamese aggressor regime installed in Phnom Penh, or in other words toward legitimizing Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia;

2. Once the DK forces are eliminated, there will be no forced resisting Vietnam on the battlefield and Vietnam will be able to swallow Cambodia easily.

Therefore, Vietnam's raising the question of eliminating the DK forces does not mean that they intend to withdraw from Cambodia or to bring about a political settlement for the Cambodian conflict. It is merely designed to enable Vietnam to swallow Cambodia once and for all just as it has swallowed Laos. Look at the case of Laos: There are no resistance forces like the DK forces there, and yet Vietnam continues to swallow Laos where it has stationed more than 50,000 troops. No one therefore is fooled by Vietnam. The Cambodian people know very well the deceitful nature and tricks and ploys of Vietnam and so does the world community. No one can accept Vietnam's bandit's logic. It has been recognized that Vietnam as the aggressor of Cambodia must be condemned for massacring the Cambodian people, for violating international law and practice, and for undermining peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Vietnam has no right to set conditions. It must unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Cambodia and allow the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny without any outside interference in accordance with the eight relevant resolutions of the United Nations. This is a question of principle that Vietnam cannot cover up or justify with whatever motives.

/9599

CSO: 4212/24

VODK HAILS GREAT NATIONAL UNION AGAINST SRV

BK220654 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
21 May 87

[Station commentary: "The Entire Cambodian Nation and People Pledge to Further Hold Aloft the Banner of Great National Union and Jointly Fight the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors and Race Exterminators Until All of Them Are Driven Out of Cambodia"]

[Text] Having had a clear strategy and plan to annex Cambodia to form their notorious Indochinese Federation for use as a springboard to carry on their aggression and expansion against other countries in Southeast Asia, Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors sent tens of thousands of troops, supported by their Soviet boss' tanks, artilleries, and modern weapons, to invade and occupy Cambodia in a most barbarous manner at the end of 1978. The aim of the Vietnamese enemy is to attack and annex Cambodia within a single stroke in accordance with its blitzkrieg. More than 8 years have elapsed, but the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have not been able to annex Cambodia in accordance with their criminal aim. This is because our entire Cambodian nation and people have held aloft the banner of great national union and jointly fought valiantly against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, thus defending and enabling our Cambodian nation and race to survive until today.

During the past more than 8 years, our great national union has been increasingly strengthened and expanded. Particularly after the tripartite CGDK was formed and after the CGDK declared its 8-point peace proposal for the political settlement of the Cambodian problem, this great national union broadened and became firmer. Our entire Cambodian nation and people, the people both in the liberated zone and in the zone temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemy and the fraternal Cambodians living abroad, have held aloft the banner of great national union around the CGDK and, standing firm on the 8-point proposal which we regard as our national charter, jointly struggled in all possible forms against the Vietnamese enemy. They have struggled militarily, political, and diplomatic fields. Thanks to this great national union, we have been able to defend our Cambodian nation and race until today and have caused the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors who in 1979 clamored loudly about their victory to sink into difficulties in all fields, militarily, politically, diplomatically, and economically.

Militarily, the Vietnamese enemy has faced total impasse on the Cambodian battlefield. It is heading toward a final defeat due to the fact that our DK National Army, our people, and all the Cambodian resistance forces, as well as the fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and village and commune administrators who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy have jointly attacked it more vigorously in all areas.

In Vietnam, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors are facing all kinds of complicated difficulties which are the consequences of their defeats on the Cambodian battlefield. Their economy is sinking into the ground and the entire Vietnamese society is overwhelmed with poverty, misery, corruption, robbery, and slaughter. The Vietnamese leadership is suffering from internal rifts which have not yet been solved until now. The Vietnamese people have been happy with and opposed the Hanoi authorities more vigorously.

In the international arena, the Hanoi Vietnamese authorities have been exposed as the aggressors, expansionists, and arch criminals who have barbarously and cruelly massacred the Cambodian people. The world has vigorously condemned the Vietnamese authorities and increasingly demanded that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Cambodia.

All of this is the outcome of our Cambodia's great national union in jointly fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators. Due to the fact that we have rallied our great national union more broadly and firmly, our people's struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors has enjoyed more support of the international arena materially, politically, and morally. Therefore, so long as the entire Cambodian nation and people both at home and abroad continue to hold aloft the banner of our national union around the CGDK and, adhering to our 8-point national charter, carry on our activities in all possible forms against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, we will certainly win final victory over the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, forcing Vietnam to sit down at a negotiating table to settle the Cambodian problem in accordance with the 8-point peace proposal and to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia in order to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny in accordance with the eight UN resolutions. Only by so doing will we be able to liberate our country and defend our race and will our entire Cambodian nation and people be able to reunite with their families and work and live peacefully on our sacred Cambodian land.

/9599

CSO: 4212/24

VONADK: 2,302 KILLED BY POISON IN KAMPOT, TAKEO

BK100330 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] On 29 April, the Vietnamese enemy in Kampot Province used toxic chemicals to kill another 158 of our people; 305 more were seriously affected, and more are being affected.

To recap, in Kampot and Takeo Provinces:

1. On 12 March, in Damnak Trayoeng village in Kcheay Commune, Tuk Meas District, Kampot Province, 20 people, including a monk, died. Many more were seriously or mildly affected.
2. On 13 March, in Tuk Meas market, Kampot Province, 38 people, including a monk, died. Many more were seriously affected.
3. On 28 March, in Tuk Meas District, Kampot Province, 84 people died and 133 others were seriously affected and many more are being affected.
4. On 29 March, in Boeng Sala Commune, Tuk Meas District, Kampot Province, 17 people, including 2 monks, died. Another 18 were seriously affected.
5. Between 20 and 30 April, in Stoeng Kev Commune, Kampot District, Kampot Province, many people died and many more were seriously affected; 1,500 cattle also died.
6. On 26 April, in Prey Chamnang Kraom, Khpos, O Russei, and Pring Tum Villages in Chhuk District, Kampot Province, 30 people died; 150 more were serious affected and more are being affected; 150 head of cattle also died.
7. On 28 April, in Thnaot Village, Kompong Trach Commune, Kompong Trach District, Kampot Province, 55 people died; 85 were seriously affected. More are being affected, and 35 head of cattle have died.
8. On 10 March, in Som and Ta O Communes, Kirivong District, Takeo Province, 800 people died; 130 others were seriously affected.

9. Between 11 and 30 April, in Ta O and Som Communes, Kirivong District, Takeo Province, 1,100 people died; 1,230 others were seriously affected. More are being affected.

Recently, on 29 April, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors and great murderers put poison in our people's wells in Mean Rut Village in Kandaol Commune and in Trapeang Pring and Ang Villages in Trapeang Pring Commune, Kampot District, Kampot Province. As a result, 158 of our people using water from these wells died instantly; 305 others were seriously affected; many more are being affected.

In sum, in these two provinces, from 10 March to 30 April--a period of nearly 2 months--the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and great murderers had killed with poison 2,302 of our innocent Cambodian people. Thousands more were seriously affected. Many head of cattle also died.

This is a most savage, barbarous, and cruel crime of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and great murderers to massacre and exterminate the Cambodian race and people to achieve their strategy to annex Cambodian territory and make it part of Vietnam. With utmost rage, we expose and condemn the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy and great murderers and appeal to the international community and to the United Nations to take urgent and effective measures to pressure the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to immediately end their war of aggression by unconditionally withdrawing all their aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with successive resolutions of the UN General Assembly on the Cambodian problem.

We appeal to our compatriots, Cambodian soldiers, and village and commune administrative officials, who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy in Kampot and Takeo Provinces, and to our people and compatriots in various provinces throughout the country, to cooperate with our DK National Army in smashing the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to liberate our Cambodian nation and country and people from the grip of the Vietnamese enemy great murderers and to avenge our parents, relatives, and people who have been massacred by the Vietnamese enemy through every means, particularly through toxic chemical weapons.

Compatriot Cambodian soldiers on battlefields in western Cambodia, whose hometown is in Kampot and Takeo Provinces, please be informed of the great crime of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors against your parents, wives, and children. Your relatives, in entire villages, have lugubriously died. Once informed, compatriots, please turn against the Vietnamese enemy immediately; kill the Vietnamese to avenge your families and join the DK National Army to smash the Vietnamese enemy to relieve your parents, relatives, wives, and children from their sorrow and suffering. Please do not wait any longer. Revolt and kill the Vietnamese enemy and join the DK National Army. The latter is ready to welcome you as compatriots of the same flesh and blood and of the same nation.

Cadres and combatants of our DK National Army stationed on Takeo and Kampot battlefields, please do your best to further intensify attacks against Vietnamese villages in order to liberate the people and do all you can to safeguard the lives of our compatriots. Transform your anger into attacks to dismantle Vietnamese administrative networks in villages temporarily under Vietnamese control to relieve our Cambodian nation and people from the great suffering and great destruction of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

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CSO: 4212/24

SRV REGIMENT COMMANDER KILLED IN KRATIE MUTINY

BK180158 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 May 87

[Text] A unit of patriotic Cambodian [Heng Samrin] soldiers stationed in Prek Ta Am Village, Bos Leav Commune, Kratie District, Kratie Province, on 11 May mutinied against the Vietnamese aggressors, killing five Vietnamese soldiers and wounding three others. Among those killed was a Vietnamese regiment commander. The mutiny was caused by the repeated crimes committed by the Vietnamese aggressors in rustling cattle and raping several daughters of the local people to death.

The mutiny constitutes another example of patriotism displayed by the fraternal Cambodian soldiers who refuse to let the Vietnamese aggressors look down on and massacre their own people. The fraternal Cambodian soldiers everywhere in the country are called upon to emulate the example of this unit of Cambodian soldiers and mutiny against the Vietnamese enemy in order to liberate our nation and free themselves by joining with our DK National Army in hitting back at the Vietnamese aggressors.

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CSO: 4212/24

VONADK CITES PAILIN BATTLEFIELD 14 MAY ACTION

23 May Report

BK240122 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 23 May 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Pailin battlefield: On the night of 14 May, our National Army launched a 4-pronged attack against four Vietnamese company positions from the top of Saravan Hill to O Chreou. The first prong attacked a Vietnamese company position on top of Saravan Hill; the second prong attacked a Vietnamese company position on top of Hill 200; the third prong attacked a Vietnamese company position at the foot of Saravan Hill; and the fourth prong attacked a Vietnamese company position at O Chreou. After a 15-minute battle, we destroyed and totally liberated these four positions. We killed 15 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot, including a company commander, and wounded 25 others; destroyed 26 assorted weapons, including 2 82-mm mortars, a 60-mm mortar, a 12.7-mm machinegun, 10 B-40's and B-41's, a stock of pistol ammunition, and another large quantity of war materiel; seized a DK-82 gun, an 82-mm mortar, a 60-mm mortar, 6 B-41's, 11 AK's, a 12.7-mm machinegun, an M-30, a DPM gun, 70 handgrenades, 150 DK-82 shells, 250 B-41 grenades, 30 82-mm mortar shells, 50 60-mm mortar shells, 90 cases of 12.7-mm machineguns, 500 cases of AK ammunition, 2 radio receivers, a P-105, 4 telephones, 11 maps, 1,000 meters of telephone wire, 100 mines, 100 AK loaders, and another quantity of war materiel.

27 May Report

BK280200 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 May 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Pailin battlefield: After our national army smashed and took control of four Vietnamese positions on Saravan hilltop, on hill 200, at O Chreou, and north of Saravan hill, on the afternoon of 19 May, a company of Vietnamese soldiers moved out of Sala Krau in an attempt to rescue their colleagues and retake those positions from us. Our national army ambushed the Vietnamese soldiers a short distance from Sala Krau. They were routed and forced to turn back in disarray. We killed nine of them, including a company commander, and wounded seven others. We destroyed 4 AK's, 5 B-40's and B-41's, and some war materiel and seized 11 B-41's, a pistol, a telephone set, and some war materiel.

After routing the Vietnamese company which attempted to seize these positions from us, from 20 to 22 May our national army units simultaneously continued their sweep operations against the Vietnamese soldiers at a regiment position, a battalion position, an artillery position, and four other company positions. We swept them from these areas. The survivors fled back to Pailin. We killed 92 Vietnamese soldiers on the spot, including a battalion commander, 2 company commanders, and 4 platoon commanders, and wounded 68 others. We destroyed 68 assorted guns--an 87-mm cannon, 6 82-mm mortars, 4 DK-82's, 11 60-mm mortars, 21 B-40's and B-41's, a 20-mm machinegun, and 44 AK's [all figures as heard]--a P-109M field radio, 6 telephone sets, 5 ammunition depots which exploded and burned for 10 hours, a war materiel warehouse, a rice storage containing 360 sacks of rice, and all the war materiel in these positions. We seized 58 assorted guns--44 AK's, 10 B-40's and B-41's, an 82-mm mortar, a DK-82, a 30-mm machinegun, and a 14.5-mm machinegun--a P-108M field radio, 6 telephone sets, 226 hand grenades, 118 B-41 rockets, 6 crates of AK ammunition, 80 rucksacks filled with clothes and some war materiel.

On the evening of 20 May, the Vietnamese enemy sent three truckloads of its aggressor troops backed up by four Soviet-made T-54 tanks from Pailin in an attempt to prevent our national army from moving forward. Another unit of our national army ambushed this Vietnamese troop convoy. As a result, 2 trucks and a T-54 tank were set ablaze, 24 Vietnamese soldiers were killed, and 18 others were wounded. The remaining tanks and trucks turned back and fired their guns in disarray from afar. We destroyed a 100-mm gun attached to the tank, a 12.8-mm gun, 24 AK's, and some war materiel.

In sum, in the sweeping operations launched against the Vietnamese enemy from 19 to 22 May, our national army smashed and took control of 11 Vietnamese positions, including a regiment, a battalion, an artillery position, and 8 company positions; killed 140 Vietnamese soldiers; wounded 118 others; destroyed 160 assorted guns, 2 troop trucks, a Soviet-made T-54 tank, 5 ammunition depots, 3 warehouses containing rice and war materiel, and a large quantity of war materiel; and seized 70 assorted guns and a large quantity of war materiel.

It should be noted that the people who have been drafted to serve the Vietnamese enemy's K-5 plan and the fraternal Cambodian soldiers also cooperated with us in conducting these operations.

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CSO: 4212/24

VOK REPORTS CGDK FORCES' COMBAT ACTIVITIES

BK230958 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] According to reports which reached the VOK newsroom, the CGDK combatants clashed with, ambushed, and attacked the Vietnamese aggressor troops in various areas in Battambang and Oddar Meanchey Provinces, killing 42 and wounding some others. They also destroyed 4 trucks, damaged a number of tanks, armored vehicles, and artillery guns, and seized 18 B-40's and a quantity of materiel.

A report from the KPNLF General Staff said that at 0830 on 3 May, the KPNLF combatants ambushed a Vietnamese truck convoy in an area northwest of O Damrei, Moug Russei District, Battambang Province. Following 10 minutes of fighting, a number of Vietnamese soldiers was killed or wounded.

According to another report, on 4 May, the KPNLF combatants cooperated with the Democratic Kampuchean Army in an attack against a Vietnamese camp at Kouk Mon in Ampil District of Oddar Meanchey Province. As a result of this fierce fighting, the KPNLF combatants burned down 4 trucks; damaged a number of tanks, armored vehicles, and artillery guns; and seized 18 B-40's, 2 bicycles, and 53 rolls of cloth. The KPNLF combatants also killed 40 Vietnamese soldiers on the spot.

Meanwhile, a report from the third bureau of the ANS [National Sihanoukist Army] General Staff said some ANS combatants from the 906th Battalion on 9 May clashed with 50 Vietnamese soldiers in Koul Village, Krasang Commune, Chongkal District, Oddar Meanchey Province. The clash lasted 15 minutes. As a result, three Vietnamese soldiers were killed and another was wounded.

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CSO: 4212/24

BRIEFS

FISHERMEN KILLED IN KAMPOT--On 5 May, Vietnamese patrol boats fired on and killed 20 people from Sre Cha Village in Prey Nop District, Kampot Province, who were out fishing; 10 boats were also confiscated. [Summary] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 May 87 BK] /9599

ANTI-SRV MEETING IN KOMPONG THOM--On 7 May, people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers and officials in Kompong Thom Province, in cooperation with DK National Army combatants, held a meeting to condemn the Vietnamese authorities for using toxic chemicals to massacre the Cambodian people in Kampot and Takeo Provinces. The meeting appealed to Cambodian people throughout the country to be vigilant and the international community to take effective measures to prevent Vietnam from using toxic chemical weapons at will. The meeting also appealed for close cooperation from Cambodian officials forced to serve the Vietnamese with DK forces in the national liberation struggle against the Vietnamese enemy. [Summary] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 May 87 BK] /9599

PHNOM PENH-BATTAMBANG TRAIN AMBUSHED--Moung-Pursat battlefield: On 14 May, our National Army ambushed a Vietnamese train from Phnom Penh to Battambang at an area between Moung and Ta Mam bridge, Moung District, Battambang Province. We killed 11 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 7 others; and destroyed a locomotive and 10 train cars loaded with war materiel, including 10 AK's, 5 B-40's and B-41's, and all other war materiel. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 May 87] /9599

SOLDIERS IN BATTAMBANG DESERT, DEFECT--On 10 May, a total of 96 patriotic Cambodian soldiers--46 from the 2d and 3d Battalion of the 286th Division posted in Chan Kraham Village and 50 at Bou Village--in Thmar Puok District, Battambang Province, deserted the Vietnamese enemy for home. Fifteen compatriots joined our National Army taking with them 8 weapons. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 May 87] /9599

SRV OFFICERS KILLED IN MUTINY--On 10 May, a Vietnamese soldier posted in Ampil District mutinied, killing a captain, a lieutenant, and a body guard before fleeing to join our National Army with an AK. The soldier was angry with

these two commanders who forced him to go out and fight. [Text]
[(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 22 May 87] /9599

PEOPLE IN KOMPONG SPEU KILLED BY POISON--On 16 May, the Vietnamese enemy put
poison in wells and ponds causing the death of five villagers in Ampil
Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kompong Speu Province. [Text] [(Clandestine)
Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT
22 May 87] /9599

POCHENTONG ATTACK PANICS PHNOM PENH--Phnom Penh City Battlefield: In
cooperation with the local people and patriotic fraternal Cambodian soldiers,
our commandos attacked the Vietnamese enemy at Pochentong market and at Kbal
Thnal-Prey Pring some 1 km west of Pochentong on 13 and 15 May. We killed
seven Vietnamese soldiers and wounded eight others. Following our attacks on
the Vietnamese enemy in these two localities, the situation in Phnom Penh City
was marked by panic and confusion and a curfew was imposed around the clock.
[Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 May 87] /9599

SRV WAR MATERIEL TRAIN AMBUSHED--Moung-Pursat Battlefield: On 17 May a
Vietnamese enemy train fully loaded with war materiel traveling from Phnom
Penh to Pursat was ambushed by our National Army between Bannak and Kamreng
stations. We destroyed the locomotive and five cars fully loaded with war
materiel. We killed 6 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 10 others, and
destroyed 1 Goryunov gun, 2 B-40 and B-41, 2 M-79's, 2 RPD's, 9 AK's, and all
war materiel found in this train. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the
National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 25 May 87] /9599

SON SANN TO VISIT NETHERLANDS--A spokesman of the Netherlands Foreign Ministry
said His Excellency Son Sann, CGDK prime minister and KPNLF president, will
visit the Netherlands next week to seek support from the Netherlands
Government. This spokesman said His Excellency Son Sann will hold talks with
Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans Van Den Broek on 2 June. However, the
spokesman did not reveal details of the forthcoming talks. [Text]
[(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 26 May 87] /9599

THAI ARMY CENTER REPORTS CGDK ATTACKS--The following is a report by the Army
Operations Center on activities of CGDK forces fighting against Vietnamese and
Heng Samrin forces from 1 to 7 May. The Cambodian forces of Khieu Samphan
mounted 16 attacks on enemy outposts in Anlung Veng and Kralanh Districts,
Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province; in Sisophon, Ratanamondol, Mongkolborei,
and Battambang Districts, Battambang Province. The Cambodian forces of Son
Sann mounted two operations, in Banteay Ampil District, Siem Reap-Oddar
Meanchey Province and in Sisophon District, Battambang Province. The forces
of Prince Sihanouk mounted two operations in Serei Snam and Kralanh Districts,
Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. As a result of operations by the CGDK
forces, casualties can be summed up as follows. The Vietnamese-Heng Samrin
forces suffered 41 killed and 43 wounded. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia
in Thai 1030 GMT 26 May 87] /9599

GUINEA REITERATES SUPPORT--The DK ambassador to Guinea presented his credentials to Guinean President Lansana Conte on 16 May. On that occasion, the Guinean president assured him of Guinea's firm support for the Cambodian people and the CGDK's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. He said the struggle of the Cambodian people against the Vietnamese aggressors is a struggle of the Guinean people. He also expressed confidence that the noble and just struggle of the Cambodian people will prevail and the Vietnamese aggressors will be forced to get out of Cambodia in the very near future. The Guinean president also reiterated Guinea's support for the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal. He stressed that this 8-point proposal constitutes the basis for negotiations to settle the Cambodian people peacefully, fairly, and permanently. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 26 May 87] /9599

SRV WAR MATERIEL DESTROYED--Northwest Phnom Penh battlefield: On 25 May, a Vietnamese enemy train running from Phnom Penh to Kompong Chhnang Province and fully loaded with war materiel was ambushed by our national army in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers north of Damnak Smach station. We killed six Vietnamese soldiers, wounded four others, and destroyed a locomotive and two train cars fully loaded with war materiel, five AK's, a 12.7-mm gun, and all the war materiel in the two cars. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 May 87] 9599

SRV BATTALION COMMANDER KILLED--At 0500 on the morning of 21 May, our national army attacked and totally liberated a Vietnamese battalion position north of Peam Ta on the Peam Ta battlefield [Pursat Province]. We killed 21 Vietnamese soldiers, including a battalion commander and 2 company commanders, and wounded 6 others. We destroyed 24 assorted guns, including a 60-mm mortar, 5 B-40's and B-41's, 13 AK's, and 2 pistols, a C-25 radio, a telephone, 73 barracks, an ammunition depot containing 3 tons of assorted ammunition, a rice storehouse containing 6 tons of rice, and a large quantity of war materiel. We seized three AK's, an M-16, and some war materiel and freed three Cambodian soldiers who had been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 May 87] /9599

CSO: 4212/24

SPK REPORTS THAI VIOLATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING 16 MAY

BK251235 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1109 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 May (SPK)--In the week ended on 16 May, Thai gunners shelled from 100 to 200 mortar rounds a day on each of these Kampuchean areas: the Kampuchea-Laos-Thailand border intersection, Chan Kraham, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, northwest Mt Ta Ngen and Phchor, and Hill 1,271.

In the meantime, Thai aircraft of L-19, A-37, F-5 types, on 22 occasions, reconnoitred the areas of the three countries border intersection, Mt King Kok, northeast along Veng and Ampil from 40 to 50 km deep inside Kampuchea.

On sea, Thai armed vessels made 128 illegal incursions into Kampuchean waters from 6 to 23 miles off Koh Kong, Koh Tang, and Puloai Islands.

On land, Polpotists bandits and other Khmer reactionaries sneaked from Thailand back into Kampuchea for sabotage activities. They were, however, duly punished by the Kampuchean border guards; 165 enemy troops were put out of action, including 99 killed, 19 captured, and 47 were forced to surrender with 34 guns in hands. One hundred seven assorted guns and a quantity of ammunition and war material were also seized.

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CSO: 4212/24

HENG SAMRIN'S 12 MAY SPEECH IN KOMPONG SOM

BK270939 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 May 87

[Speech by Heng Samrin, general secretary of KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, at 21 May inauguration ceremony of a cultural center in Kompong Som City--recorded]

[Text] Kompong Som City is an important town: It is the only seaport of the fatherland. It is rich with aquatic products, forest resources, and all kinds of agricultural products. Besides being a nice tourist spot, it is a base with facilities for both foreign and local major export and import activities.

In the immediate future, the task of the regional party and the entire people is to rally forces to destroy enemies of all colors. Fighting the enemies we should rely on the people's powerful forces; being in control of the people means that the people have confidence in the revolution. No matter how great the difficulties are, we will win. To be in control of the people and effectively fight the enemies, there is nothing better than to organize cadres and party members, organize localities, and strengthen them. This is the constant task of the party and the entire people. From this, we will discover good models in every field. Once we have model localities, we should know how to nurture and preserve them and expand them. This is the methodology of strengthening localities.

In accordance with the resolutions of the second and fourth sessions of the party Central Committee, all levels of sectors, ministries, and services have turned toward localities and used the efficiency in serving the people and building and strengthening localities as the norms to measure the effectiveness of each unit. Kompong Som City in particular has dispatched many cadres to localities to serve as examples. Cadres in villages, communes, and wards have wholeheartedly cooperated in thinking about the people's life, promoting the masses, and vigorously advancing the three revolutionary movements. They have ensured security, social order, economy, and have achieved various tasks for the revolution to serve the people and masses.

The cultural center we are inaugurating is a great achievement of Kompong Som City and is a historical legacy for future generations of our children. At this ceremony to inaugurate the cultural building and exhibitions, I would like to congratulate and admire the party committee, all levels of state

authorities, and compatriots and the entire people in Kompong Som City. I express admiration, love, and trust in cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer army, Vietnamese experts, and all the comrades-in-arms who are always present at every task. [applause]

Every victory and achievement in Kompong Som City is the joy of the Cambodian people throughout the country. It is the strength of unity within the entire party, army, and people, [applause] particularly national unity and cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam and among Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and fraternal socialist countries. It has provided further development in Kompong Som City with new and greater achievements. [applause]

On behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers, I would like to wish all comrades and friends good health and great physical and intellectual strength in implementing every revolutionary task with brilliant results. [applause]

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CSO: 4212/24

PHNOM PENH YOUTH SEMINAR CONDEMNS POL POT CRIMES

BK250915 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] A seminar was held at the Youth and Children Cultural Center in Phnom Penh on the morning of 23 May to expose and condemn the crimes of the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

Attending the seminar were cadres, party members, and youth union members from various central ministries and offices, youths and young pioneers of Phnom Penh City, representatives of the ethnic minorities, peasants, and the revolutionary armed forces, and many students.

Comrade Im Suosdei, secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union, spoke on the barbarous and cruel crimes and destruction caused to the Cambodian people and country by the genocidal Pol Pot clique--lackey of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists--after seizing the revolutionary power. The comrade stressed: After the liberation day on 7 January 1979 with the unreserved, timely, and effective assistance of the Vietnamese party, government, and volunteers, everything in Cambodia has been restored and rebuilt by the Cambodian people throughout the country. However, the wounds of the miserable past left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot clique will always remain in the hearts of the Cambodian people in all generations to come.

The comrade added that with the assistance of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the Thai ultrarightists, the genocidal clique has carried on its crimes in destroying our revolutionary gains and our people's peaceful life.

The seminar also adopted a motion condemning the crimes of the genocidal Pol Pot clique to be sent to the WFDY for forwarding to the United Nations, the Hague tribunal, and the World Peace Council. The motion also calls on all world public and UN member states to make every effort to prevent the criminal Pol Pot clique from further occupying the Cambodian seat at the United Nations.

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CSO: 4212/24

MEN SAM-AN RECEIVES LAO WOMEN'S UNION, WIDF GROUPS

BK261301 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1117 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 May (SPK)--Men Sam-an, Politburo member of the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of its Commission for Organization, received in Phnom Penh Monday afternoon, the visiting women delegations of Laos and the Womens International Democratic Federation (W.I.D.F.).

The Lao delegation is led by Phetsamone Lasasima, member of the Lao Peoples Revolutionary Party Central Committee and vice president of the Lao Patriotic Womens Association, and the W.I.D.F. delegation by Mrs Vidya Munsri, leading official of the W.I.D.F.

Men Sam-an warmly welcomed the guest's visit, which, she said, would enable them to learn more about the real situation in Kampuchea and stressed that the Kampuchean people had suffered over 40 years under the former regimes, more seriously, the last regime of genocidal Pol Pot clique whose consequences were still to be overcome.

In the past more than 8 years, she went on, Kampuchean women have, together with the entire people taken part in national construction and defence, overcoming all difficulties contributing to Lao party and people, the WIDF and the National Federation of India's Women for their precious support to the Kampuchean people. [sentence as received]

For her part, the W.I.D.F. delegate thanked, on behalf of W.I.D.F. and the more than 40 million Indian women, the Kampuchean party and government for the visit this time which acquainted her with the real situations in Kampuchea, especially the serious destruction committed by the Pol Pot genocidal clique and promised to inform the W.I.D.F. and the Indian people of those situations.

The Lao head delegate also shared opinions with the W.I.D.F. head delegate, adding that: "In the past more than 8 years, the Kampuchean women have done all they can for the sake of their nation." She thanked the Kampuchean party, government and women for their hospitality.

The delegations left here Tuesday morning ending their 5-day official friendship visit to Kampuchea.

While in Kampuchea, the delegations held talks with leading officials of the Association of the Revolutionary Women of Kampuchea, visited the Cheung Ek mass grave of the Pol Pot genocidal victims, the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, a creche and RINE [expansion unknown] centre of the Ministry of Public Health, textile mill No 2, the former Royal Palace, the National Museum, national banks kindergarten, the Kampuchean-USSR Friendship Technical Institute in Phnom Penh, a solidarity silk weaving group at Bati District, Takeo Province, and the Angkor Wat temple in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

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CSO: 4212/24

FURTHER EFFORTS IN PADDY PURCHASING URGED

BK151047 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 14 May 87

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Vigorously Promote the Second Stage of the Food Purchasing Campaign"--date not given]

[Text] The results of the first stage of this year's food purchasing campaign were much more positive than those of previous years. In comparison to the needs of consumption, however, we still lag far behind. All cities, provinces, districts, communes, solidarity groups, and families must therefore reassess the true amount of the paddy remaining in each locality, avoid making general estimates, and not be afraid of assuming responsibility.

If we closely examine the situation, we will see that our state has three plans for the collection of grain from our peasantry, setting the quota at 20 percent of the overall volume of grain harvested both in the rainy season and the dry season of 1986-87. This is objectively assessed as quite low, which contradicts the enemy's propaganda contending that our state forces the peasants to sell all the grain from their silos. The total outcome of the first stage of the purchasing campaign has been 65.73 percent [of the plan]. We also collected 61.62 percent of the plan for patriotic contributions, 14,887 metric tons of paddy from debt repayments, and 9,068 metric tons of paddy bartered for fertilizer. These results represent an increase of 88.24 percent in comparison to the 1985-86 period. Also during this first stage, a number of cities and provinces displayed prominently their sense of patriotism concerning their food contribution duty. Many cities and provinces have overfulfilled plans, and many others are advancing toward fulfilling plans in a short time, ahead of schedule. For example, Preah Vihear Province and Phnom Penh overfulfilled plans; Kampot fulfilled more than 90 percent of the plan; Stung Treng Province carried out 87 percent of plan; and Kompong Speu, Takeo, and Kratie Provinces fulfilled more than 70 percent of the plan. Eight provinces carried out 60 to 70 percent of the plan, namely Siem Reap, Battambang, Pursat, Kompong Chhnang, Svay Rieng, Kompong Cham, Kompong Som, and Prey Veng.

Looking at the results from the cities and provinces mentioned above, we see that there are several factors involved, but the essential one is that party and administrative cadres at all levels from provinces and cities down to villages and communes have attentively centralized leadership and closely

maintained cooperation with each other while making use of the combined forces of sectors, mass organizations, students, and Buddhist monks. Several provinces resolutely guided the campaign, fulfilled plans ahead of other localities, and eagerly summed up results of the first stage right at the district level, such as in Kampot and Bavel Districts, to gain experience and motivate the whole province to carry out its plan on time. Some provinces set specific food contribution duty quotas for each family, such as Kampot and Takeo Provinces, which is a factor enabling them to have firm control of the amount of paddy that can be collected.

Another essential factor is that during this purchasing campaign, the grain-purchasing and goods-selling networks were further expanded through various forms of purchase and sale. For example, the commune authorities keep their own stock of paddy purchased from the peasants and sell goods directly to them. More typically, the mass organizations and production solidarity groups themselves set up depots. There are also the commune and village collective trading posts and mobile trading groups. In total, the central organization has sent to the provinces goods worth more than 600 million riel. A number of provinces, however, has sent down to the communes for sale to the people consumer goods worth only about 60 percent of the money spent to purchase paddy.

Although we are proud of the results of the first stage of the paddy purchasing campaign, which was 65 percent fulfilled, all of us are not yet satisfied, because our target was to carry out 70 to 80 percent of the plan. Nevertheless, all provinces, cities, districts, communes, villages, production solidarity groups, and families must be brave enough to eliminate a number of negative phenomena that occurred during the first stage of the food purchasing campaign. For example, some localities were not resolute enough, did not have specific measures, could not grasp the production situation, and did not know exactly how much land they had under cultivation and how much grain they expected to reap. Some localities were late sending goods down to districts and communes and lacked a balance sheet showing goods sent to the communes--or if there was one, it was sent too late. Tardy sales of goods were reported; goods were supplied to some collective trading posts late; and chemical fertilizer sent from districts down to communes to be exchanged for the people's paddy was not clearly priced with no one taking responsibility for the pricing. The transport of paddy to the central organization and Phnom Penh was slow; it was implemented with very low results in comparison to the plan. A number of provinces hesitated to release paddy to the central organization out of fear of shortage, and many even wanted to reduce the plan for the supply of paddy to the central organization.

In the second stage of the food collection campaign, on the basis of experience gained in the first stage and correcting some negative phenomena, we will make additional efforts for the whole country to collect the remaining 35 percent in three collection campaigns, regarding food collection as an essential objective serving the needs of the country. Therefore, all provinces and cities must act on conscience in supplying food to the central organization, striving to meet all local supply quotas according to the plan

of the central organization, ensuring supply for the major fronts, fulfilling the amounts to be transported to the central organization, and guaranteeing the supply to important regions of interest. Regarding the patriotic contribution paddy, it is imperative to make all efforts to collect it, for the plan is set much lower than actual possibilities. Concerning the collection of debt repayments, provinces and cities must seek all measures to bring them in as realistically as possible for each locality.

To succeed in the second stage of the food collecting campaign, it is imperative that all provinces, cities, communes, villages, solidarity groups for production, and families firmly grasp the following objectives and measures:

Mobilize forces to guide the collection of food at important points of each province, especially points where rainy-season rice remains to be harvested and points where dry-season rice has been planted widely. Any districts enjoying a bumper rainy-season rice crop must make all efforts to purchase more grain to make up for those with-not-so-good crops. Reexamine the implementation of the task of purchasing paddy and collecting contributions in each commune; that is, see whether each production solidarity group and family has fulfilled its duty well. On this basis, motivate families that have not yet sold paddy, paid contributions, or repaid debts or those that have done all these but not met their quotas to fulfill their duty well. Give incentives to families that sell additional paddy to the state. It is imperative to boost their morale by giving first priority in selling goods to families that sell paddy above their duty-bound quotas. At the same time, supply a quantity of construction materials such as corrugated iron and cement to communes that have fulfilled or overfulfilled plans for purchasing paddy, collecting contributions, and asking for debt repayments to enable them to engage in material construction. Promote the protection and timely transportation of grain, for the rainy season is here now. All provinces obligated to supply food to the central organization and Phnom Penh should redress a balance and implement well circular No 07 dated 24 September 1986 of the Council of Ministers dealing with the purchase of food in the 1986-87 period; save on grain; give priority to the needs of the central organization; and cooperate with the central food company and the transport service in organizing the timely transportation of grain. The committee guiding the purchase of food must actively increase guidance and concretely follow up, supervise, draw experiences, and motivate promptly all trading organs in communes and villages to carry on the task of purchasing from and selling to the people efficiently.

It is true that there are still many more difficulties and complexities. But there are also many essential feasibilities. We must have confidence, however, in the collective strength of an active market. The second stage of the food purchasing campaign will surely fulfill or even overfulfill plan.

/9599

CSO: 4212/24

DEPUTY HEALTH MINISTER NUT SAVOEUN DIES 23 MAY

BK240550 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 May 87

["Communique of the PRK Party and State"]

[Text] The party Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the KUFNCD National Council, and the Public Health Ministry of the PRK would like to announce with great sadness and regret that Comrade Dr Nut Savoeun, deputy public health minister of the PRK, died on 23 May 1987 at 1330 [0630 GMT] following a serious heart attack at the age of 53.

Comrade Dr Nut Savoeun was an intellectual, who survived the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime, and possessed a nationalist ideal. He devoted his physical and intellectual strength to actively contribute to the cause of defending and building the fatherland. The party and state would like to extend condolences with great sadness and regret to the deceased's family.

To organize a ceremony in accordance with the Cambodian people's traditions, the Public Health Ministry has set up a funeral committee composed of the following:

1. Comrade pharmacist Seng Lumneou, chairman.
2. Comrade Chey Kanhnha, vice chairman.
3. Comrade Dr Mi Samedi, vice chairman.
4. Comrade Phouk Chhoeun, vice chairman.
5. Comrade pharmacist (Lim Daramani), permanent vice chairman in charge.
6. Comrade Dr (Bunchan Bunsom), member.
7. Comrade pharmacist (Pen Bunhiv), member.
8. Comrade Dr (Lam Lin), member.
9. Comrade Dr (Lai Hong), member.

10. Comrade Dr (Ho Bunhorn), member.
11. Comrade Dr (Li Po), member.
12. Comrade Dr (Ang Sarun), member.
13. Comrade Dr (Chey Vitchea), member.
14. Comrade Dr (Un Pan), member.
15. Comrade Dr (Kong Kimsang), member.
16. Comrade Dr (Eng Huot), member.
17. Comrade pharmacist (Dam Savani), member.
18. Comrade pharmacist (Chu Yinsin), member.
19. Comrade Dr (Lim Thaipheang), member.
20. Comrade (Meas Phouni), member.
21. Comrade (Kong Phan), member.
22. Comrade (Lim Eanghong), member.
23. Comrade (Ngi Yuasa), member.

The traditional funeral ceremony for the late Comrade Dr Nut Savoeun will be held at house No 101, Siwatha Road, Phnom Penh ward. Cremation will be on Thursday 28 May 1987 at 0900 [0200 GMT].

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CSO: 4212/24

BRIEFS

SRV SUPPLY MINISTRY DELEGATION--Phnom Penh, 7 May (SPK)--A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Supply led by Minister Hoang Duc Nghi, who is also candidate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, arrived here this morning for a 5-day official friendship visit to Kampuchea. The delegation was welcomed on its arrival at Pochentong Airport by Ho Non, member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and minister of home and foreign trade; and other officials. Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present. The delegation is scheduled to have working session with its Kampuchean counterpart led by Ho Non. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1116 GMT 7 May 87 BK] /9599

LAO TRADE UNION DELEGATION--Phnom Penh, 7 May (SPK)--A delegation of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions led by its President Thitsoi Sombatdouang, who is also member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, arrived here this morning for a 5-day official friendship visit to Kampuchea. The delegation was welcomed on its arrival at Pochentong Airport by Mat Ly, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; and other trade union officials. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1118 GMT 7 May 87 BK] /9599

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH LAOS--A programme for cultural cooperation for 1987 between Kampuchea and Laos was signed in Phnom Penh Monday. Signatories were for the Kampuchean side, Chheng Phon, candidate member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and minister of culture and information; and for the Lao side, Thongsing Thammavong, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and minister of culture. Witnessing the signing was Pheli Khounlaleuk, Lao ambassador to Kampuchea. Under the cooperation programme, the Kampuchean side will offer its Lao counterpart some documentary films, photos and paintings to be displayed in honour of the ninth National Day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (7 January). The two sides will also exchange books and documents on culture. The Kampuchean Ministry of Culture and Information has since 1985-86 school year received 11 students from Laos to study artistic subjects in Kampuchea. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1105 GMT 7 May 87 BK] /9599

RIVER FISH CATCH--Phnom Penh, 7 May (SPK)--By late April this year, Kampuchea had caught 41,700 [metric] tons of river fish, representing 64 percent of the yearly plan. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1102 GMT 7 May 87 BK] /9599

PLANNING MINISTER BACK HOME--Phnom Penh, 8 May (SPK)--A delegation of the Ministry of Planning of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Minister Chea Chanto, who is also candidate member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, returned to Phnom Penh Thursday afternoon after a fortnight-long official friendship visit to Vietnam. While in Vietnam, the delegation was received by Vo Van Kiet, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of State Planning Commission. It had working sessions with the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Water Conservancy, and the General Department of Rubber. The delegation also toured several economic establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, the Con Dao-Vung Tau Special Zone, and Tien Giang Province. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1114 GMT 8 May 87 BK] /9599

FISH FARMING--Phnom Penh, 12 May (SPK)--After liberation, fish farming has been restored and is developing well in Cambodia, particularly in Kandal, Prey Veng, Kratie, Kompong Cham, Svay Rieng, and Kompong Speu Provinces, and in Phnom Penh City. By the end of April, there were 41,700 metric tons of fries in various ponds throughout the country. The fish farming center in Chrang Chamres, under the Agriculture Ministry, and that of Chak Angre Kraom, under the Phnom Penh agriculture service had, by the beginning of the second quarter of this year, provided to various provinces 118,000 and 350,000 fries respectively. These two centers, set up with Vietnamese assistance in 1980, currently have 25 and 38 ponds respectively. The Agriculture Ministry has this year granted to the Chrang Chamres center credit to set up an experimental breeding center. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT 12 May 87 BK] /9599

WATERWORKS EXPANSION--Phnom Penh, 12 May (SPK)--The construction of "Roleang Chrey" dam across "Prek Thnaot" River in Kompong Speu Province, which was interrupted after the downfall of Lon Nol regime in 1975, has resumed since 1982 with the cooperation from Vietnamese experts. According to documents produced by the former regimes, the Roleang Chrey dam has a designed capacity of watering 70,000 ha. Now, peasants in the province, with the help of the local authorities, are building small dikes to conduct water from the dam to the provinces of Takeo and Kandal. A general survey for the construction of a canal from Mekong to Vai Ko River in Svay Rieng Province has been conducted with the help of the Vietnamese Ministry of Water Conservancy. The construction is expected to be completed after 3 years with an investment of 4 million riels (Kampuchean currency). [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1104 GMT 12 May 87 BK]

DRY SEASON RICE HARVEST--Phnom Penh, 12 May (SPK)--By late April this year, peasants in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province had gathered dry season rice on 2,700 ha out of their total 4,540 ha. Beside, the peasants covered hundreds

of hectares with subsidiary food crops. Peasants in Kompong Speu Province plan to put 80,400 ha under rice in the upcoming monsoon season, including 10,000 ha under intensive rice farming. The provincial authorities have built four experimental intensive rice-farming fields with a total area of nearly 5,800 ha in the provincial town, and the districts of Udong, Samraong Tong, and Bar Set. The cultivation of IR high-yield varieties is expected to be done on 20,000 ha throughout Kompong Speu. The local peasants and authorities are now strengthening the existing irrigation network in the province capable of watering nearly 5,000 ha of fields, and trying to build new ones. The provincial agricultural service, for its part, has sent tractor teams to help peasants till the land. It also prepared 200 tons of rice-seed for the peasants and supplied them with chemical fertilizer in addition to the organic one they have gathered. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1107 GMT 12 May 87 BK] /9599

CORN PLANTING IN KANDAL--Phnom Penh, 13 May (SPK)--In last year's rainy season, Kandal Province planted 13,300 hectares of corn with a total yield of 14,500 metric tons. Lvea Em, Khsach Kandal, Muk Kampul, Kien Svay, S'ang, Kaoh Thom, and Leuk Dek are areas with land most suitable to this crop. This year the province plans to grow 16,500 hectares of corn. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0445 GMT 13 May 87 BK] /9599

HYDRAULIC COOPERATION--Phnom Penh, 15 May (SPK)--The Soviet center for foreign trade "selkhozpromeksports" has recently signed with various Kampuchean foreign trade establishments numerous contracts on providing Kampuchea with equipment necessary for the restoration and reconstruction of a number of irrigation projects. Under another cooperation agreement, Soviet specialists will, together with Kampuchean workers, conduct general survey for the building of a number of new irrigation networks in Kampuchea. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1122 GMT 15 May 87 BK] /9599

THANKS SENT TO HENG SAMRIN--Recently, Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, acting head of state of the LPDR, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the PRK Council of State, for congratulations on the former's 78th birthday. The message says in substance: On this occasion, I wish that the relations of friendship and special militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the two parties, governments, and people, as well as among Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam, constantly develop and be strengthened. I wish you good health and greater and new successes in carrying out your noble tasks. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 15 May 87] /9599

99 RETURNEES IN BARAY--Thanks to their tireless propaganda efforts and successful implementation of party and state policy, especially the 6-point policy of leniency toward misled persons, the party committee, authorities, and local population of Baray District, Kompong Thom Province, have persuaded many persons misguided by enemy propaganda to break with the enemy and return to their families and national community. In fact, from 1 January to mid-May, 99 misled persons surrendered to the revolutionary power of Baray District, bringing along with them 48 weapons and some war materiel. Of these

returnees, 4 were former Pol Pot followers and 5 Sereika soldiers. At the present, a number of persons in the enemy ranks who clearly see the development of and parcious truth about the revolution are seeking means to break with the enemy and return to the fold. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 May 87 BK] /9599

WOMEN'S DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VIETNAM--Phnom Penh, 21 May (SPK)--A delegation of the Association of the Revolutionary Women of Kampuchea led by its President Mean Sam-an returned home Thursday morning after attending the six [as recieved] National Congress of the Vietnam Womens Union held recently in Hanoi, Vietnam. While in Hanoi, Mean Sam-an, who is also member of the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, was warmly received by Vietnam State Council President Truong Chinh and chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. She also conferred a Friendship Order of the Kampucheas [as received] State Council on the Vietnam Womens Union. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1142 GMT 21 May 87] /9599

GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER GREETED--Phnom Penh, 23 May (SPK)--Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee has sent warmest congratulations to Harilaos Florakis on his reelection as general secretary of the Communist Party of Greece Central Committee. In his message, Heng Samrin says: I am firmly convinced that the Communist Party of Greece, with you at the head, will obtain greater successes in the implementation of the resolutions of the Communist Party of Greece's 12th Congress, for national independence, sovereignty, and social progress, thereby contributing to improving the living conditions of the Greek labouring people." "May the ties of friendship between our two parties and two peoples constantly consolidate and develop in the interests of world peace and security," he adds. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1106 GMT 23 May 87] /9599

'MISLED PERSONS' RETURN--While the enemy is suffering serious defeats and heading toward total doom, our people and revolutionary Armed Forces in all areas throughout the country have been actively implementing the six-point policy of our party and state by making every effort in persuading the misled persons to return to the revolution and their families. Last week, 64 misled persons deserted the enemy's ranks and promptly turned themselves in to our revolutionary authorities, bringing along 32 weapons. Our authorities and people have provided assistance morally and materially to these returnees in accordance with the six-point policy of our party and state. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 25 May 87] /9599

CULTURAL CENTER OPENS IN KOMPONG SOM--Phnom Penh, May 87 (SPK)--A cultural centre in Kompong Som City some 27 km west of Phnom Penh, has just been inaugurated in the presence of 26,400 square meters consists of a 640-seat auditorium of 37 m long and 23 m wide, 15 12 x 8 metre exhibition halls surrounded by trimmed-flower gardens and childrens playing grounds with swings, and model planes. Speaking at the inauguration, President Heng Samrin, who is also general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, said that the centre was a significant

achievement of the local population. He commended the local cadres, workers and population for their great efforts in building and defending the locality. Also present at the inauguration were Kim Yin, member of the party Central Committee and general director of Kampuchean radio and television; Chheng Phon, candidate member of party Central Committee and minister of culture and information; and local leading officials. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1103 GMT 26 May 87] /9599

POSTHUMOUS AWARD FOR FORMER MINISTER--On the afternoon of 27 May, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, posthumously conferred the Labor Medal, First Class, on Comrade Nut Savoeun, former deputy health minister, for his outstanding performance in carrying out tasks for the party and state. Attending this ceremony were, among others, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Pen Navut, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and minister of education, and several leaders of state institutions and mass organizations. On the occasion, after Comrade Vandī Ka-on, member of the Council of State, had read decree No 18 of the PRK Council of State dated 26 May on the decision to posthumously confer the Labor Medal, First Class, on Comrade Nut Savoeun, deputy health minister for his outstanding performance in carrying out tasks for the party and state, a representative of the bereft family expressed profound gratitude to the party and state for both materially and morally making it possible for the funeral to proceed with dignity and in an appropriate manner. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 May 87] /9599

FORMER MINISTER CREMATED--The Health Ministry organized the cremation of Dr Nut Savoeun, former deputy minister of health, at Lanka monastery on the morning of 28 May under the chairmanship of Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Attending the ceremony were Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; and comrade members and alternate members of the party Central Committee and leaders of state institutions and mass organizations; doctors, medical personnel, and students of the school of science, medicine, and dentistry; and representatives of various international organizations. Comrade Hun Sen read an obituary expressing regret over the loss of Comrade Nut Savoeun who, throughout his life worked tirelessly in serving the fatherland and the people, thus setting a good example for Cambodian doctors in giving health care to the people. Comrade Hun Sen also prayed for the soul of Comrade Nut Savoeun to rest in peace and pledged that all of us will strive resolutely to bring permanent victory to the Cambodian revolutionary cause. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 May 87] /9599

CSO: 4212/24

UN AIDS CIVIL AVIATION TRAINING CENTER

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 19 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by D Douangvanna: "Over 6 Years at the Aviation Training Center"]

[Text] The Aviation Training Center, or Aviation School, was established in April 1980 by carrying out Lao Project No 78/027, which is a cooperative project between the Lao government and the United Nations. In particular it is a project between the Lao Civil Aviation Department and the International Civil Aviation Organization. Its purpose is to train technical cadres to respond to the work that is needed. In July 1980 the higher echelons decided to set up offices and divisions for civil aviation. The training center then started its work according to the plan, and this has now been going on for over 6 years. During this time the cadres, government employees, and workers in the training center have carried out the task assigned by the higher echelons. They were able to modify the present building, which previously was the Aviation Department Administrative Office, by making it into an office and a room for different models. They obtained teaching equipment from the International Civil Aviation Organization according to Project No 78/027 such as a foreign language laboratory, an air traffic control room, a model, a room for model aviation communications, an electronic radio research room, and a room for typing documents. Technicians were sent by the International Civil Aviation Organization to install the equipment and models for the training center. They also built a school building with four classrooms valued at over 1.4 million kip. They then drafted regulations and a curriculum to be proposed to the higher echelons, which involved a draft of the regulations and disciplines, curriculum, the laws and budget for the school, etc. Together with the experts from the International Civil Aviation Organization, the training center has opened teacher training courses for 6 comrades in the subject of air traffic control, 8 comrades in aviation signaling, 11 comrades in radio electronics, and 4 comrades in airport fire extinguishing. They then opened training for previous technical cadres from October 1983 to April 1984 in two areas, air traffic control and aviation signaling.

After the preparation for technical training was completed along with the training center, and also with the teachers as a driving force, in 1985 the school began English language instruction for cadres in different work sections in the Civil Aviation Department. In the beginning there were 68

comrades and 3 levels, and the training is continuing. The teachers in the training center did research, developed teaching techniques and curricula, and did testing, achieving the following outcome: 34 English lesson plans, with 30 lessons recorded on cassette tapes. Since the establishment of the school, the cadres, teachers, workers, and government employees have given careful attention to learning different subjects quite well. As a result, they understand well their specialized task, and their work has been going well step by step.

9884/12851

CSO: 4206/91

ARMY PAPER DEMANDS MORE GOODS OUTPUT, EXPORTS NOTED

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 12 Feb 87 pp 1, 4

["Editorial column": "Our Military Forces Have Resolved To Take Part in Carrying out Five Projects Set by the Fifth Party Congress"]

[Text] In stating the primary socioeconomic goals for the first year, the political report of the Central Executive Committee of the Fourth Party Congress notes that "edible crops, food, and household items must be adequately and suitably produced. In the beginning we must construct a reasonable economic structure for expanding production and construction and to move one step further in the new relationship, which is in agreement with the characteristics and expansion levels of the production forces, to have a good change in social terms, and to guarantee the expectation of improving national defense and security. All these are aimed at having socioeconomic peace in all aspects and at continuing to construct the data needed for promoting socialist industry in the first period."

The biggest problem in reaching this goal now is to reassign the structure and the pace of the economic system so that it will be in agreement with the actual capability of our country, as well as the share of international cooperation so as to guarantee the expansion of the economic system and quickly to make it orderly. Thus the policy and the primary goal are to expand the social economy. The political report states that "in the years following the first period, especially the 5-year plan from 1986-90, we must put our effort into carrying five project-producing edible crops and food, limiting and stopping slash and burn cultivation, protecting the environment, producing household goods, export goods, communications and transportation, and educational reform, training and improving cadres, and building the new socialist man. These are five comprehensive projects which are closely related and which complement each other. They respond to the necessary expectation in food, producing household items to respond to the normal needs of the people in the cities and in rural areas for the needed industrial products, producing goods for export, bringing in equipment and machinery, and assembling parts and the different goods we need.

These five projects are the backbone of our socioeconomic task in the next 5 years. Not only are they of life and death significance in the immediate

situation, but they are a basic and crucial condition for promoting socialist industry in the next period. Thus, the entire party and army, and the entire people, must put their strength and lofty ability into effective implementation.

In the past years, by fulfilling training duty unyieldingly in order to promote fighting readiness and good combat to protect our nation, our army has determined to try to produce and to construct the economy and has obtained an admirable result. Along with project construction, which combines the economy and national defense, the national defense production unit has produced a number of foodstuffs and household items to meet the standard of living for soldiers. However, this production has not met the actual working ability for assembling parts and machinery and the existing technical level of the army. The main reason is that we have not yet had a thorough direction and long-term plan, the management mechanism has not yet been clearly stated, and a complete technique for organizing and implementing is still lacking. Therefore, in their production army units can only focus on their own situation and select or modify production techniques for themselves. As a result, there is still turmoil in production.

In order to take part in carrying out the five projects effectively, the immediate important problem is to state clearly the responsibility for the detailed expectation of the army in participating in producing food, household items, and export goods; protecting forests, communications and transportation, and educational reform; training and upgrading cadres; and constructing a new socialist man. Meanwhile, there must be clear economic regulations and a management mechanism so that each unit has a direction and a plan and is secure in effectively organizing production. Organizations must be responsible for studying and for setting up a production plan for food, household items, and exports for the army so that they will be in agreement with the abilities of the units, and they must consider it part of the state plan. The government must provide materials and equipment for them so that they will be able to produce.

Our experience indicates that the selection, which is in agreement with the production regulations, is the most meaningful in order to have production with high capacity, high quality, and a high result. Therefore, we ask that provinces, production units, and national defense factories focus on training duty and fighting readiness. They must be provided with maps of the land, air, and water in the area where their army is located. They must try to work and aim at the materials and equipment and at their own technical level before they start a project to grow trees and food crops, animal husbandry and export goods, and try to aim at promoting their existing labor for effective work. The production base units must first of all check their own products to see what they have, and then resolutely and properly modify those products that are not appropriate or that achieve only low economic success.

Each province, production unit, and national defense factory must have its own economic and technical force, but it need not be complete. In order to obtain full strength each unit and factory must work together with and have support

from its neighbor units. Therefore, it is important for the production base units in our army to be organized and to have a relationship in which they "produce together," to be involved with economic sections and our government's scientific and technical organizations according to regulations, and to aim at steadily increasing food production.

In the upcoming 5-year plan these five projects are of the utmost importance in order to make the social economy and the production of consumer goods peaceful, adequate, and safe. Thus, food production, the consumer items, and the exports produced by our army must be closely protected with a plan for their proper and guaranteed use. They must also meet the expectation for national defense production and the standard of living for the soldiers, along with the expectation for consumers' items and the nation's exports.

The five projects set by the Fourth Party Congress are a goal to be implemented for all the party, the army, and the people. When frontline duty is assigned for national defense, our military forces must work hard to boost production in order to participate in carrying out these projects to victory.

9884/12851

CSO: 4206/91

DISTRICTS, CRITERIA CITED FOR OUTSTANDING SECURITY PROGRESS

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 5 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by K Khounnousai: "Forty-two Districts Have Become Outstanding in Security Work"]

[Excerpts] Throughout 1986, administrative committees at different levels together with the people of multiethnic groups have diligently carried out the plan for political base construction and all-around work set by the higher echelons. The people's guidance machinery has penetrated deeply to various levels at the grassroots level. Local administrative committees have all been leaders in effectively improving the guerrilla forces and the self-defense forces in the grassroots units. As compared with 1985, the administrative committees have been improved and strengthened many times over. Many provinces and districts have become outstanding models in defending and constructing the new regime. For example, they dismantled the nests of remnants and spies and maintained social order, as in Samphan, Khwua, and Mai Districts in Phong Saly Province; Sai, Beng, and Houn Districts in Oudomsai Province; Na Le District in Louang Namtha Province; Houai Sai District in Bokeo Province; Pakseng, Oudomsai, and Luang Prabang Districts in Luang Prabang Province; Pak Lai and Sayaboury Districts in Sayaboury Province; Xieng Kho District in Houa Phan Province; Pek and Soui Districts in Xieng Khouang Province; Phon Hong, Kasi, and Vang Vieng Districts in Vientiane Province; Saithani, Nasaithong, Hatsaifong, and Saisettha Districts in Vientiane Capital; Khamkeut and Pak Kading Districts in Bolikhamsai Province; Champhon, Sepone, Songkhon, Nong, and Samouai Districts in Savannakhet Province; Lao Ngam and Ta-Oi Districts in Saravane Provinces; Dakcheung in Sekong Province; Khong, Phon Thong, and Bachieng Chaleunsouk Districts in Champassak Province; and Saisettha and Sansai Districts in Attopeu Province.

All of these districts were carefully selected from the research councils of the local regiments in the Army Chief of Staff. Throughout 1986 all these districts struggled to fulfill their duty in each period, resulting in peace during the period for the people in making a living and making it convenient for them to raise the standard of living and construct the new regime.

9884/12851
CSO: 4206/91

STEPS TAKEN TO IMPROVE WEAK CHAMPASSAK MILITARY UNIT

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 12 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by Mitchampa: "Six Years of Improvement for the Phon Thong District Military Unit"]

[Excerpts It is probably not an easy matter to improve a newly established military unit from the commander on down to the individuals in the unit when they meet each other for the first time. The company commander has had as yet no experience in the line of duty. He has devoted himself and contributed his flesh and blood, energy and sweat, and his intelligence in the military ranks for many years but on the level of implementing the orders of the higher echelons. His training at the military academy cannot be said to be complete and suited to the actual situation in the local military units. His creativity and resourcefulness plus most of the forces provided by the higher echelons are as new as the unit. Therefore, they cannot be improved in line with army regulations within a very short time as we would like. Also, the situation where they are to be responsible is still in turmoil.

The commander of the independent company in Phon Thong District, Champassak Province, represented his unit in carrying out his duty in front of the flag and before the respected and beloved leaders and all levels of the organizations concerned that participated in the ceremony to announce officially the establishment of the company on 9 January 1981.

After assigning command cadres at the platoon level and giving them detailed duties everyone in the unit solidly carried out all their unit plans. The first step for the company was to improve and build up the unit in training for military tactics and strategy, studying politics, and studying the grass-roots conversion in order to improve the guerrilla network in each village and canton under their district. They have carried out this task quickly and it has been basically completed, including the general understanding of the cadres and combatants in the unit. Besides their duty in protecting the territory, mobilizing the people to construct the bases, and improving the guerrilla unit, work has been done in a highly responsible manner according to the duties and roles assigned to each platoon. Also, the command cadres at all levels have become good models for the soldiers in the unit regardless of whether they are guiding, commanding, conducting training in military tactics, guiding in political ideology, coming and going, carrying out army regulations, etc. Thus,

the entire unit has become increasingly enthusiastic toward their duty in their areas of responsibility. They have joined together from the company commander on down to the individual soldier to complete this task and have then moved to the new one where they both work and learn on the job, and at the same time they are able to find the time to improve their unit. They look for good lessons that should be promoted and for unfinished weak areas that need to be improved, such as the differences between friends and foes of the revolution and in determining whom they will confront in the future in the line of duty. For example, they will work together with the guerrilla unit to carry out national defense and security work and to lead the people to build agricultural co-ops and the economy. The commanders at each level have been assigned to train attentively those who are undisciplined and who lack respect for the organization. If they do not change they will be monitored, warned, and dealt with in a disciplinary manner depending on how serious their wrongdoings. They have also organized themselves to help unyieldingly the families of the cadres and combatants assigned to duty far away by assisting them in terms of labor, materials, and moral support.

Their unit has been able to learn effectively the lessons regarding their duties in each period, which is serious and crucial work that requires their sweat and energy and intelligence and ability to succeed victoriously. Each area of their responsibility now has more peace, happiness, and stability. Most of the people of ethnic groups in Phon Thong District have changed from scattered and private living to building a collective economy according to the direction of the party and the government in the new phase. At the same time they have fought against the distorted propaganda of those who dislike the new regime and the revolution and who are willing to become tools for the enemies, slandering the policy of the party and inciting against the peace and happiness in the population bases in many forms such as limiting the areas for the people to make a living and stealing their property such as cattle, buffalos, pigs, ducks, chickens, and other valuable items. What is outstanding is that they have become a driving force to lead the guerrilla unit in carrying out national defense and security work on a regular basis, and that they have trained a total of 1,792 guerrillas, including 88 party members and nearly 100 youth union members. Their weapons are infantry weapons and they have nearly every type of infantry weapon. They have trained a defense force and a fixed guerrilla unit, and have divided up the guerrilla unit as follows: nine strong companies and six companies of medium strength. They have also mobilized 467 youth to become military draftees, 47 of them women.

In 1987 the establishment of Independent Company "S" of Phon Thong District has been marked by 6 years of scoring achievements, as follow. They defended the territory a total of 3,171 times, got rid of 570 undesirable people, and seized vehicles for the military's use. The company was also able to retrieve buffalos, cattle, and a large number of valuable properties of the people. In their military unit they have increased animal husbandry and boosted production unyieldingly, and they have been able to become partly self-sufficient in terms of food.

Although they have a small number of soldiers with insufficient equipment provided by the higher echelons, they have been able to work together to succeed in their duty.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH AID FOR ROUTE 13 CONSTRUCTION--On the morning of 11 March an agreement was signed in Vientiane Capital by representatives of the Lao and Swedish governments, Mr Thongsavat Paseut, vice minister of transportation and posts, and Mr (Thoren Akerson), Swedish charge de affaires, economic and technical advisor for the Swedish embassy, and also SIDA [Swedish International Development Agency] chief in Laos. The agreement dealt with the first phase of Route 13 construction from Don Noun south to Tha Bok for 92 km. The Swedish Government will provide 63 million krona to aid in the construction of this route, which is now underway. An economic and technology survey for this route was completed in 1986, with the Swedish government providing 5 million krona in aid. Mr Phao Bounnaphon, member of the party Central Committee and minister of transportation and posts, along with cadres concerned on both sides were present at the signing ceremony. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 11 Mar 87 pp A7, 8] 9884/12851

CSO: 4206/91

BRIEFS

AGREEMENTS WITH BOLIVIA--Malaysia has reached agreement with Bolivia to cooperate in rubber and cocoa cultivation, trade, and investment. The new defense minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, said the agreement was reached in his talks with Bolivian President Dr Victor Paz Estenssoro and several other ministers earlier this week. Tengku Rithauddeen said he had also discussed with his hosts preparations for the international conference on drugs scheduled to be held in Vienna in the middle of next month. He said the two countries considered the conference important and hoped it would meet with outstanding success in combating the drug menace. Speaking to reporters in Kuala Lumpur, Tengku Rithauddeen said he also briefed Bolivian leaders on the Kampuchean problem, Southeast Asian regional security, and emplacement of Vietnamese residents in Kampuchea. Malaysia has asked for the full cooperation of Bolivia and other Latin American countries in the efforts to seek a political settlement of the issue. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 21 May 87 BK] /6662

ACTION URGED AGAINST HONG KONG-BASED MAGAZINE--United Malays National Organization [UMNO] Youth has urged the government to take firm action against THE FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, including suing it, for [word indistinct] in its report that Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed has discussed a proposal to sell Limbang in Sarawak to the Brunei Government. Acting UMNO Youth head Datuk Sri Najib Tun Razak said the government should not tolerate this and should act against the wild and unfounded report published by the magazine. Speaking at a news conference in Kuala Lumpur, he said the report, not only had brought implications with the relations between Sarawak and the central government, but also with ties between Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam and the people of Sarawak themselves. He pointed out that the matter involved principles, dignity, moral and the sovereignty of a nation and ought not to be taken lightly. Datuk Sri Najib added that the report had affected the good name and integrity of Malaysia and lowered the image of its people in general. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 23 May 87 BK] /6662

PALM OIL EXPORT TO PRC--The PRC has agreed to import more palm oil from Malaysia. Primary Commodities Minister Lim Keng Yaik said an agreement to that effect was signed with the visiting delegation of the Shanghai Light Industrial Products Import Export Corporation in Kuala Lumpur on 13 May. The PRC increased its palm oil imports from Malaysia from 60,000 metric tons in 1984 to 120,000 metric tons in 1986. Next to rubber, palm oil is now Malaysia's second largest commodity export to the PRC. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur RTM 1 Television Network in Malay 1200 GMT 13 May 87 BK]

NIO SAYS COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER COMMUNIST

Port Moresby THE TIMES OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA in English 14-20 May 87 pp 1, 2

[Article by Sinclair Solomon]

[Text]

COMMUNICATION minister Gabriel Ramoi has been the subject of a National Intelligence Organisation investigation for the past eight years.

NIO, PNG's intelligence network describes the Aitape-Lumi MP as "certainly playing the role of an agent of influence on behalf of the Soviet Union and surrogate states, particularly the North Koreans.

"Ramoi's case clearly indicates a classic example of how Soviet and satellite intelligence services go about recruiting agents of influence: that is they picked him up as a radical student on the way up and groomed him to attain his present status," according to a secret NIO background brief.

Interestingly Prime Minister Pias Wingti was also named in the report as being invited to travel to North Korea in 1983 with Mr Ramoi. Mr Wingti then deputy

Prime Minister in the Somare government, declined the offer.

Mr Ramoi first came to NIO's attention in 1980 while he was a student at the University of PNG.

He is described as the leader of all left wing student organisations in tertiary institutions.

"Indeed, PNG students now have a very forceful and influential leader in Ramoi, who could incite them into taking some form of action against issues which directly or otherwise affect them," said the report.

The NIO retraced Mr Ramoi's activities as SRC president in gauging public support and awareness on the OPM to his election as an MP.

Of particular interest to the NIO is his links with North Korea and his attitude on socialism.

It noted that on August 15, 1983 an unconfirmed report stated that Mr Ramoi had been receiving telephone calls from Jakarta.

The source of this report suspected that the calls were from the North Korean embassy there. There have been no further reports to this effect.

An unconfirmed report on September 6, 1984 said that Mr Ramoi was trying to get a North Korean embassy/consular office established in PNG. No further details were known.

The NIO observed that on May 14, 1983 Mr Ramoi left PNG for Hong Kong to attend a meeting sponsored by the Asia-Pacific Christian Students Federation.

The APCSF is affiliated with the World Christian Students Federation (WSCF), which is not a Soviet front but does propagate Soviet policies.

Since about that time Mr Ramoi had been arranging trips for the PNG Christian Students Movement (PNGCSM) representatives to attend WSCF and/or APCSF conferences.

On March 26, 1984 the NIO observed Mr Ramoi making airline bookings for Bensted Tau, president of the PNGCSM, to travel to Bangalore, India, for a WSCF

conference.

The airline ticket was paid for by an Asian companion of Mr Ramoi. The NIO believes the person was from the WSCF office in Hong Kong.

NIO's attention has been drawn to Mr Ramoi mainly because he has publicly advocated socialism over capitalism. Also featured in the NIO report is the Education minister Aruu Matiabe.

Mr Matiabe's name crops up in relation to the formation of the PNG Socialist Party or PNG Nationalist Movement.

Mr Matiabe was named as head of an interim steering committee, while Mr Ramoi was his number two man. Other PNG nationals were also identified as having some links with the group.

Said Mr Ramoi this week: "I just hope Charles Ali (the NIO chief) knows what he is doing."

Mr Ali was not available for comments.

/13046

CSO: 4200/583

ANTI-WINGTI CAMPAIGN GAINING IN WESTERN HIGHLANDS

Port Moresby THE TIMES OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA in English 14-20 May 87 p 2

[Article by Sinclair Solomon]

[Text]

IT IS sad but true that Western Highlanders are rejecting the Prime Minister, and their own leader, Pias Wingti.

The anti-Wingti campaign, spearheaded by members of the suspended Western Highlands provincial government and aimed at toppling the prime minister in the national election, has gained widespread support in the past week.

In Mul-Baiyer the people are calling Mr Wingti names. They say that he is not tough enough; he is allowing his people to kill each other in tribal fights.

In Tambul-Nebilyer he is told that he is not welcome there.

In Jimi, Dei and Kujib the main language there is, "Get rid of him".

In Mt Hagen, his own Cabinet colleague Police minister Paul Torato is telling his Enga people not to vote for Mr Wingti.

Elsewhere National Party president Michael Mel has joined forces with the anti-Wingti campaigners. The National Party is a partner in Mr Wingti's coalition government.

Throughout the province, nine candidates

who are up against Mr Wingti are on the campaign trail together telling people to choose one of them, not Mr Wingti.

Backing the anti-Wingti campaigners is an influential businessman and former associate Goimba Kot who Mr Wingti had asked to contest the provincial seat on a People's Democratic Party ticket.

Mr Kot, who has defected to Pangu, said Mr Wingti had not consulted him when he nominated to contest the same seat.

He has told his Mul-Dei people not to vote for Mr Wingti. People at first welcomed Mr Wingti with open arms as the first Highlands prime minister. Now they are asking what he has done for them.

Observers may not be far off in their prediction that Mr Wingti may become the country's first prime minister to lose his seat in the national election.

By contrast, Opposition Leader Michael Somare was given a hero's welcome when he toured Western Highlands last weekend.

Everywhere he went he was greeted and addressed as "Chief na Papa bilong Papua New Guinea".

The people were constantly reminded that it was Mr Somare who, in government, had acquired many foreign owned coffee plantations to give to them.

Mr Somare said he was confident that his Pangu candidates would do well in Western Highlands as well as Eastern Highlands and Chimbu provinces.

/13046

CSO: 4200/583

KMU LEADER HITS AQUINO ADMINISTRATION IN NEW ZEALAND

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 11 May 87 p 20

[Text]

A visit to New Zealand has caused one of the Philippines' foremost union executives to miss the chance to vote in the country's Congressional elections today.

Mr Bobby Ortaliz, general-secretary of the Philippines' biggest union movement (the KMU or May First Movement) was invited to New Zealand by the Federation of Labour.

He was one of two international guests invited to speak at the federation conference last week.

Mr Ortaliz said that one of the reasons for his visit was to thank the FOL for its support of the KMU under the Marcos regime.

This support had helped to prevent President Marcos destroying the union, he said.

He spoke at the conference about conditions for workers under the new Government led by President Aquino.

There had been no improvements for workers. In fact conditions were worsening.

The last general increase in wages had been one peso (about 9c) in 1984.

Only about 2 per cent of the population was comfortably off and it was that 2 per cent which continued to rule the country, he said.

"No matter how well meaning Mrs Aquino may be, she cannot really introduce fundamental changes because she is too much a captive of her own class," Mr Ortaliz said.

By her class he meant landowners, the Church, and those who sympathised

with the United States. For example, she had recently reneged on a promise to give her 6000ha sugar plantation to the workers.

No reform had been made in land ownership or business, and labour organisers were under the same threats of torture and death as they had been under the previous regime, Mr Ortaliz said.

But the Congressional election was important because for the first time since 1949 representatives of unions, peasants and other sectional interests were standing for senatorial seats.

One of the seven representing these groups was the president of the KMU, Mr Crispin Beltran, with whom Mr Ortaliz works.

The union office had been transformed into a campaign headquarters, he said. Growing support for the seven candidates had made Mr Ortaliz hopeful of the outcome.

If elected, the candidates would at least provide an outlet for the people's concerns.

/9274

CSO: 4200/592

FERRER REJECTION OF CAMPAIGN DEBT TO OIC'S VIEWED

Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 20 May 87 p 4

[Commentary by Ninez Cacho Olivares in the "My Cup of Tea" column: "Political Debts"]

[Text]

Not too long ago, newspapers reported a speech by Local Governments Secretary Jaime Ferrer in which he ordered all the officers-in-charge to campaign for the "Cory candidates."

Many OICs followed the order. Others rebelled and, backed by the Supreme Court's ruling, held on to their seats while campaigning for non-Cory candidates.

Those who disobeyed Ferrer and by extension, the President, must have known that they were finished — as far as being endorsed as "Cory candidates" in the local elections which may be held in November.

But those who toed the administration line campaigned like their position was at stake, and because they delivered the votes, expected to be the "Cory anointees."

It is perhaps because of this desire of some OICs to be the official "Cory candidate" that fraud was resorted to, in some instances. And when Secretary Ferrer gave that particular order, the OICs translated that message to mean that they had to make the Cory candidates win, or else.

Was all that campaigning in vain?

It looks like it. And it looks like they have been had by Secretary Ferrer and the Palace.

Secretary Ferrer reportedly announced that the incumbent local officers-in-charge do not have a vested right to be the "automatic" official candidates of the Aquino administration in the forthcoming local elections.

"There is no such thing as an official candidate in the local elections," said Ferrer, in reaction to reports that some OICs have started to name their running mates.

OICs choosing office by virtue of appointments are not yet sure of being nominated as President Aquino's official bets for the local polls. Certain criteria have been imposed," added Ferrer, and these are "competence, integrity, and ability to win."

Ferrer's statements carry with them certain implications. They can be taken to mean that some of the OICs appointed by Malacañang are incompetent, bereft of integrity and would never have gotten that position if they went through an election.

If they are indeed incompetent and lacking in integrity, why then did the Palace allow these OICs to remain in place? Why are they allowed to handle the affairs of state at the local level? Many of these OICs have been in place for over a year and if they are not

competent to run the affairs of the city or municipality, it is unfair and unjust for the Palace to foist them on a people who expect more from the Aquino government.

But the Palace criteria have a hollow ring. While Malacañang imposes such criteria, a lot of Filipinos know that these are ignored when it comes to the selection of Cory appointees.

A look at the "Cory senatorial and congressional slate" readily shows that some of her candidates didn't quite come up to scratch. Some did not meet those supposed standards set by the Palace, at least in the perception of the Filipinos.

Some senatorial and congressional candidates backed by the President were generally perceived by many Filipinos as corrupt and inefficient individuals. Some didn't even deserve a seat in Congress, but they seem to have won it anyway, since they were anointed by President Aquino.

What is more realistic, if not pragmatic, is anointing OICs who are perceived to have that ability to win, and in this instance, the OICs who delivered the votes for the Cory appointees, no matter what the odds, have proven that

ability to win. And never mind if these candidates won through fair or foul means.

It is not an ideal situation, but the fact remains that the OICs have become the political machinery of the Palace. It was on them that the Palace relied for the delivery of votes.

And if they delivered the vote to Aquino through fair or foul means, these OICs expect rewards, in the form of being anointed by the Palace as its official candidates.

As usual in politics, a political debt has been incurred by the Palace and that political debt is expected to be partially paid in November, if and when local elections will be held.

And when political debts are incurred, the criteria of "integrity" and competence hardly come into play. Only the "ability to win" will emerge as the lone criterion.

Secretary Ferrer says there is no such thing as an "automatic" official candidate of the Aquino administration.

Perhaps. But the OICs who delivered the votes for the Palace will I think, still become the "automatic" official Malacañang candidates, unless of course, a "Cory VIP" steps in and claims that seat by virtue of divine right or relationship.

/9274
CSO 4200/592

ONGPIN SETS CONDITIONS ON ADB LOANS TO PRIVATE SECTOR

Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 19 May 87 p 2

Philippine business may expect to source a large part of its foreign exchange requirements from the Asian Development Bank, but first the bank has to agree to qualifications set by government and accept some conditions in connection with the program to lend directly to the private sector.

Finance Secretary Jaime Ongpin indicated in a letter to the bank that while the government welcomes the initiative taken by the ADB to diversify its loan portfolio in the country, he hoped, however, the need for a guarantee from the national government would not be required for loans to be granted to the private sector.

The letter, sent to ADB programs manager Eiji Kobayashi, also contained qualifications that would "provide assurances" in case the Manila-based financing institution pushes on with the initiative

CONDITION. Ongpin said in his letter: "We concur with the stipulation that the ADB shall

not extend a loan where the government has an objection to the loan." It should however be noted, Ongpin said, that all foreign borrowings of the country are subject to the approval of the Central Bank.

As a consequence of regulations in borrowing of both the private and public sector, a "no objection" action from government would still mean an independent consideration by the Central Bank on any loan.

Ongpin said government will uphold the ADB's right to immunities from any restrictions, controls or moratoria of any kind, including in particular, the sale of its interest in any of its loans, and the freedom to repatriate currency.

While government will protect ADB's right to the immunities, Ongpin said in his letter, the privileges accorded to the ADB are not transferable to the purchaser/s of the bank's interest/participation in the loans.

Ongpin said the ADB "should be conscious of any foreign exchange

constraints that may be affecting the Philippines" and should make every effort to act in such a manner that would not be prejudicial to the economy in its right to repatriate funds in convertible currencies.

As requested by the ADB in an earlier letter to government, Ongpin said the ADB would continue to be tax-exempt.

Ongpin said the government will also recognize the ADB's right to acquire ownership of any properties which have been pledged, mortgaged or otherwise charged as security for loans "except in the case of land."

Where landholdings are concerned, Ongpin said this will have to be circumscribed by the basic constitutional policy against the acquisition by aliens of such property.

Ongpin assured the ADB that it can take possession of an encumbered private real property if the owner defaults in receivership proceedings, "but in no case shall such possession exceed five years."

EXPORTER: PROBLEMS RESIST CONCEPCION'S 'INSPIRATION'

Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 19 May 87 p 2

[Article by Ma. Victoria Gochoco-Perez]

[Text]

Even with tons of inspiration from Trade and Industry Secretary Jose Concepcion, Jr., can the country's exporters really make a go of the lucrative international market for their goods when not only the raw materials but also the will to produce quality goods are lacking or, at the very least, hard to come by?

An official of a doll factory in Valenzuela, Bulacan noted that it is pretty difficult to raise their self-imposed export targets no matter the insistent prodding of Concepcion because of lack of materials and the threats of strike from labor.

The dollmaker was an exhibitor in the recent market week for exporters at the Philippine International Convention Center. Among the dolls displayed was one with a hat made of hard felt. A buyer was attracted enough to the doll to make further inquiries about it and about the other dolls on display, prompting the booth's representative to direct

her to their showroom in Valenzuela "where you can see all of our 1,500 items."

DIFFICULTIES. The trip to Valenzuela yielded the following results: the doll with the hard felt hat was not available for ordering in the same hat but in a differently styled soft cloth; a warning was made that orders on other dolls may not exactly resemble the samples as this depends on availability of the cloth and lace when the export orders arrive and are executed.

The lace on the dress of one sample doll was no longer available, the doll factory representative said, so another type of lace must be used for future orders. "And the dress print on this other doll, we no longer have that so you must tell your buyers we have to use a different print," the representative pointed out to the buyer.

Even the dolls' hair strands were of uneven length and could easily be pulled out due to weak fastening on the dolls' heads.

The buyer expressed fear that if this would be the case for her orders, her own buyers in the US may reject the dolls.

OTHER PROBLEMS. The representative told *Business Day* about the difficulty of competing fairly in the export market due to local problems. The hard felt hat on the doll is no longer available because her firm imported these hats from Taiwan and the high cost of importing these now prevent the firm from further importing them, she said.

She also noted that one exporter who was claiming a sample piece of cloth from the post office was being charged a full ₱700 for the item. It took an angry telephone call to the post office clerk from the trade and industry secretary himself for the item to be released free of charge "which in the first place it should have been," the representative recounted. The representative recalled that the beleaguered exporter noticed how the post

office clerk was so bejewelled amid the dirty and hardly maintained setup in which she worked.

"And the labor problem," the representative sighed. "How can you project your costs and your delivery dates if you are constantly threatened with strikes?"

She noted that exporters have a better time in Hong Kong, Singapore and even Taiwan because the governments and the procedures in these areas are very supportive of exporters. "Here, you still have to 'give' every turn of the way at (the Bureau of) Customs. Aside from that, you have to wait a long time before your shipment is released. So how can we perform as well as we want and as well as Concepcion wants?"

Another example of why Filipino exporters are not doing as well as they should in the international market is that of a manufacturer-exporter of shellcraft who was also an exhibitor at the PICC recently.

QUALITY. One of the items on display during the market week was a beautiful shell flower arrangement. A buyer

ordered two of the items, specifying that the sample itself on display should be one of them. When the orders arrived, it turned out the two were different from the sample which itself did not arrive. The orders had unvarnished shells, unlike in the sample, with the manufacturer claiming that "varnishing shells anyway burns them." The orders also had smaller and fewer shells. Further, a different type of shell from that used in the sample was used for the buds of the flower arrangement.

The buyer had to insist that the sample itself at least substitute for one of the orders. It took more waiting time for the manufacturer to oblige and when the sample itself was delivered, one of the shell leaves was already chipped.

If this is the kind of exporter our country has and will have in the future, our strength in the international market will never come to be. After all, buyers in good faith order on the basis of what are shown them as samples. If Filipino exporters display strength only in their samples, then there is no basis for them to carry the country's good name abroad.

/9274

CSO: 4200/592

REPORT TO PRESIDENT CITES RECOVERY, REMAINING PROBLEMS

Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 19 May 87 p 2

[Article by Julie C. Del Castillo]

[Text]

Sales of local industrial firms rose by an estimated 25% to 30% in the first quarter compared to the same period in 1986. But overall performance could have been far better if power supply in the country were cheaper and more reliable.

This assessment, which a group of businessmen drew up in a report they will present to President Aquino this morning, suggests a general improvement in the country's overall performance.

At the same time, however, it underscores the energy problem which, along with other difficulties, could deter the industrial sector from maximizing its potential in the national recovery effort.

PROBLEMS. Industry sources told *Business Day* yesterday industry's other major concerns include the immediate need for government to install a "positive environment" for the creation of new jobs, particularly in the provinces; the problem of insurgency; and the need to institute safeguards against the upsurge of imports

with the lifting of controls.

The sources said the group came up with the assessment after it conducted a survey of some 200 of the country's largest industrial and manufacturing firms.

The survey indicated that the increase in business activity, which resulted in the average 25% to 30% growth in sales during the quarter, was particularly notable in some subsectors of the manufacturing industry.

These are construction materials, industrial chemicals, garments and textiles, electrical appliances, wood manufacturing, packaging, iron and steel, and beverages. The sources declined to give details of the report.

JOB CREATION. But despite the remarkable improvement in business and economic activities, the sources said businessmen generally do not foresee immediate results, especially in terms of the creation of new jobs, from new investments in the country.

New investments, particularly foreign, would normally take at least 18-

24 months before they could actually be in place. This would be especially true for investments in large-scale industries requiring massive capital, and also even for investments in assets being offered by the government for sale to the private sector.

On the other hand, businessmen believe investments in small and medium industries, particularly in outlying areas, would provide the necessary boost for employment.

In turn, they said, this could be expected to provide a solution to the insurgency and peace and order problems.

ENERGY. For existing industrial operations, businessmen said a major deterrent to better performance is the high cost and unreliable supply of energy.

Government has committed to the International Monetary Fund to institute major reforms in the power sector.

In a memorandum on the government's economic policy sent to the IMF recently, local finance officials pledged that the reform would in-

volve regulatory, subsidy and pricing issues as well as policies regarding private sector participation in power generation activity.

Finance Secretary Jaime V. Ongpin said an executive order is expected to be issued at month's end to implement the reforms by June 30 at the earliest.

THRUST. Specifically, Ongpin said the reform would have the following main planks:

- * Consolidation of the power sector's regulatory structure into a single body which will set wholesale and retail tariffs;

- * Gradual withdrawal of power subsidies to residential and small commercial consumers in the franchise area of the Manila Electric Co.;

- * Introduction of a new tariff structure by June 30 this year based on the principle of marginal cost and to enhance available internal resources for capital investment projects; and

- * Establishment of efficiency indicators and targets for electricity distributors and for the National Power Corp. to raise the collection efficiency of its entities.

MANILA CONTAINER PORT PRIVATIZATION PLANNED

Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 20 May 87 p 30

[Article by Marivic Segismundo-Gamo]

[Text]

Manila's port is buzzing with talk as shippers and port users speculate on a "report" that the Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) and the Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC) are planning to privatize the Manila International Container Port (MICP).

According to *Business Day* sources, Transportation and Communications Secretary Rainerio Reyes recently announced in a closed door meeting with the shipping sector plans to turn the MICP over to the private sector. These sources added that Secretary Reyes made the announcement to assure the shippers that the DOTC is looking into complaints by the shippers regarding the inefficiency of MICP operations and that the DOTC is seeking to fulfill its thrust to make the MICP as competitive as the Kao Shung port of Hong Kong by turning it over to the private sector.

This report was confirmed by Secretary Reyes's executive assistant Atty. Juan Sta.

Ana. In a telephone interview, Atty. Sta. Ana said that although nothing is final yet, "there are plans with the PPA and the DOTC to privatize the MICP." Atty. Sta. Ana said the privatization of the MICP is part of the thrust of the DOTC to make the MICP more competitive and to turn the container port into one of the major ports of the country not unlike the Kao Shung port of Hong Kong. "The idea is to modernize MICP, make it competitive enough to encourage more foreign and local trade," Atty Sta. Ana added.

This announcement, prior to the confirmation given by the authorities was received warmly by the private sector specially since many foresee that the privatization of the MICP may turn it into a transshipment port, something which has been a dream of many shipping executives. "If the MICP will eventually become a transshipment port, that will put the Philippines as one of the top trading and maritime countries in Asia," a shipping ex-

ecutive said.

Other sources said that even before the resignation of former PPA general manager Primitivo Solis Jr., Solis already "intimated" to the private sector then government's plan to modernize and privatize the MICP.

Atty Sta. Ana also said that the DOTC and the PPA are expecting to come up with concrete plans and guidelines by the end of the month.

Business Day sources added that while the privatization of the MICP will be open to all bidders, only one will be granted the management contract. Other sources also hinted that it is likely that the present contractors of the MICP may be among of the strong bidders for the contract.

Meanwhile, the shipping sector reacted to the report positively by saying that the modernization of the MICP is "most welcome." "But, we hope that the government's privatization process will be fair and free of politics," another source remarked.

MISUARI THREATENS FOREIGN PLANTATIONS

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 5 May 87 p 7

[Text]

NZPA-Reuter**Manila**

A Muslim rebel leader has vowed to destroy all foreign-owned plantations if autonomy is not soon granted to the southern Philippines and planters say they are taking the threat seriously.

Nur Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front, said he might soon have to respond to the "clamour of the people" and "declare war" on the foreign owners and managers of the area's rubber and coconut plantations.

Misuari, interviewed in his headquarters on the isolated Sulu Islands late last week, linked action against the plantations to the success or failure of negotiations in Manila on Muslim demands for autonomy over most of the troubled southern Philippines.

Poll Proposal

The talks resumed yesterday after making little progress on Saturday but broke up after two hours.

The Manila Government has offered the Muslims full autonomy subject to a referendum. The Muslims, outnumbered three to one by Christians in the region, have rejected the poll proposal and threatened to go back to war in southern Mindanao if agreement is not reached by Saturday.

Misuari accused plantations owned by multinationals of working secretly to undermine the Muslim push for autonomy over the region.

"If the people recommend that we should not allow these people to operate, we will destroy all these plantations with all the forces in our hands," Misuari said from his stronghold.

Planters on Basilan Island said yesterday that they had to take the threat seriously.

Thieves Killed

Two plantations reported that security was now critical, with one planter saying armed "renegade" Muslims outside Misuari's control were occupying half his plantation and there had been a killing and several injuries trying to wrest it back from them.

Mr John Tree, who manages three Malaysian-owned rubber plantations on Basilan, said there had been heightened tension in recent weeks. His security men had killed several suspected rebels and petty thieves.

The three plantations, totalling 7000 ha, are owned by the Malaysian rubber giant Sime Darby Berhad through its Philippine subsidiary, the Sime Darby International Tire Company.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER: NO LOSSES ON IRAN RICE DEAL

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 7 Feb 87 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Sonthi Confirms Admission for Ministry of Commerce: No Losses on Rice Sale"]

[Excerpts] Admiral Sonthi Boonyachai, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Rice Policy and Measures Board, disclosed on 6 February that the price of rice has now risen more than 200 baht per cart, with the price of 2,409 baht per cart for 5 percent rice; in December, the price was 2,324 baht per cart. This price rise is alarming because it has impacted exporters. The world market price for 100 percent grade 2 rice is now \$171 per ton. If we calculate it back to rice paddy, the price would be 2,628.96 baht per ton; after deducting transportation fees, farmers should have received 2,500 baht per cart.

Admiral Sonthi stated that during his trip to meet with farmers in various parts of the country, all agricultural experts were jumping for joy about high rice prices. They said that every year at this time rice prices usually drop, but that this year, rice prices had, to the contrary, increased and would go still higher. Therefore, there have not been any domestic problems about rice up to now because we have been able to export a lot of it, so that rice paddy prices have been better. The rice mills have had difficulty finding rice to mill, but soon the rice from the Prang rice fields will come out, so we must follow up to solve the problem.

"Right now the Ministry of Commerce has as much as 600,000 tons of rice stocks on hand, not including the rice that farmers have stored in silos as collateral for banks for loans for farming. And I would like you to wait and see the measures that I will come up with to solve problems during the harvest season of the upcoming year. We will have programs that will assist farmers much more. They will be as successful as the collateral program for rice that the government is offering right now," stated Admiral Sonthi.

A reporter asked Admiral Sonthi's opinion about the Ministry of Commerce accepting contracts to export rice to Iran, specifically whether we would be in bad shape by causing the government to lose 40 million baht. He stated that the private sector and the government both exported, that people had tried to make them related to each other, but that there actually is no relation

between them. The same morning, he called the director and deputy director of International Commerce, and they explained to him that there is no truth to the rumors, that it is impossible that the Ministry of Commerce would take contracts from merchants that would cause the government to lose 40 million baht.

"I confirm that it is not true and that the Ministry of Commerce's 300 million baht budget for promoting rice exports will not be used. This budget has not been designated for use at all. We sold 250,000 tons at a cost of \$171 per ton, so we will not lose. We only made a little less profit, that's all. China is now awaiting to buy; we are bargaining because the price is very low," Admiral Sonthi said.

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CSO: 4207/152

ACADEMIC VIEWS ASEAN ECONOMIC, POLITICAL SHORTCOMINGS

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 17 Feb 87 p 7

[Excerpts] The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, known as "ASEAN," was created in August 1967. It is 20 years old, which is considered to be a long enough time to develop essential ways in economic and political development.

But what a pity that the consolidation of the Southeast Asian nations has not quite progressed as it should have in terms of depth and breadth, even though it has already been 20 years.

The actual volume of trade between the ASEAN countries has been very limited because merchandise has not been traded that much among member countries.

Therefore, the economies of ASEAN are still concentrated in the initial stage of development. There is less practice and coordination in the economic area. The volume of trade is minimal, so it is not surprising that even after 20 years of ASEAN, the countries still trade with Japan, the United States, and the European Common Market more than among themselves.

From the perspective of political development, ASEAN is considered to be in an initial stage, in spite of progress in this area, and even though it definitely seems to be going more smoothly than economic cooperation, when the coordination of attitudes or foreign policies of ASEAN towards the Cambodian controversy is considered.

If we examine it deeply in terms of mechanisms or content, including the coordination of foreign policies, in general we find that the level of cooperation in this area is still very limited. ASEAN country members still perceive the role of the superpowers and other countries differently. And the common opinion concerning the Cambodia issue is the only one that coincides with short-term political objectives, and it is a matter that is very near home.

The main reason why the political as well as economic concentration of ASEAN is slow it is the lack of serious intentions, which has resulted in the lack of clear and definite goals in ASEAN until today.

To date, ASEAN is not unlike a ship drifting aimlessly along with the waves of events that blow around it.

At the third ASEAN summit meeting organized in Manila, Philippines in December, the important leadership task of the leaders of the ASEAN countries was to stipulate goals and directions for the restoration of ASEAN including procedures and a definite deadline.

It is necessary in this event that each member show its intention and political bravery in sacrificing some part in exchange for some advantage so that the final common interest overrides the interests of the individual ASEAN countries.

Regardless of the consolidation of the ASEAN nations, the immediate formula was to take a long-term look, and to look for long-term interests that override conflicting short-term interests. In considering long-term interests, adjustments to deal with change will arise. ASEAN's slow progress stems from each member still looking for short-term gains and not ready to "sacrifice some part in exchange for some other interest;" every member always wants to gain "this and that part." An organization conceived in this fashion exists only in the imagination.

In stimulating the progress of ASEAN, the important factor is to be conscientiously aware of the need to concentrate and have the intention to pressure the leaders of the six countries to work together.

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CSO: 4207/152

COLUMNIST: MILITARY INFLUENCE PARAMOUNT IN GOVERNMENT

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 5 Feb 87 p 7

[Excerpts] General Chavalit Yongchaiyut, Army commander in chief, stated that he has never said that there would be a coup d'etat only if one wanted to instigate one and that one would first ask permission from the people. This statement surely expresses the opinion of this military man that the military has been the decisive force in politics all along and that the military will serve the country but not the government.

Statements of a high-level military man, such as that of the Army commander in chief, sufficiently reveal that the military is showing its role as a professional group with considerable potential to challenge or change a regime. Historically, whenever the military starts to demonstrate its role clearly as a professional group superior to civil servants, it has always been a warning that it is starting to lose patience with the various methods of the ruling regime.

For example, take the incidents in which the army has interfered in the rice issue by coordinating organized groups or where the military paid special attention toward the fraudulent request for a royal decoration that involved the nation's supreme institution. The military is sending experts and persons experienced in different fields to educate high-level military men. All these express certain attitudes of the institution clearly. And more so recently, when certain senior military men have stated through the public media that if the military forms a party, it surely will frighten other political parties because the military is close to the people, close to national problems, and if it actually forms a party and sends candidates to run for MP, many will win.

These statements surely show that the military is confident that it has the ability to influence all the policies of the political parties if it wants to. This really shows defiance of the justice of the existing ruling regime and shows the characteristics of the military as a professional group.

From Prem 1 to Prem 5, we have seen the military come in to more or less guarantee the stability of the government from time to time. But it has never expressed an opinion that it will be unconditionally under the command of the government, which is the normal attitude of civil servants. The important

variable on which it depends is who the leader of the government is and how much he can negotiate with the military. If he can, then the military's role as a professional group is now and then reduced greatly.

The Army commander in chief's statement about requesting permission to conduct a coup d'etat did not come out as having any important implications, but it should make various political organizations, political parties, and the cabinet as well as the parliament think twice, examine the situation more carefully, and also seriously assess whether the various existing mechanisms have performed their duty to respond to the wishes of the people at a satisfactory level.

It seems that right now the image of political parties and the behavior of their representatives in the government are deteriorating daily at an alarming rate. Will the people be able to give any more chances to these institutions, when every mechanism is still stagnant and unchanged?

The army under General Chavalit Yongchaiyut's leadership is more united compared with the past, when there were power struggles at the top level; meanwhile, the government has constantly lacked unity. Therefore, it is alarming that there are questions about solving political problems with existing mechanisms and about whether a democratic regime will still be accepted by the army in the very near future.

When the time arrives, no one will dare to deny the military's request for initiating a coup d'etat.

12597/12851
CSO: 4207/152

GOVERNORS SAY RICE PRICES HIGHER, FARMERS DISAGREE

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 2 Feb 87 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Rice Paddy Prices Go Sky High As Government Successfully Influences Them"]

[Text] The governors of Mahasarakham, Chiang Rai, and Singburi Provinces disclosed that the prices of regular and glutinous rice have risen, so that all farmer are satisfied. They revealed that prices have risen because of the government's policy of intervening in the market. They specifically stated that the collateral program has made farmers have more bargaining power with merchants, and that the Ministry of Commerce is hoping that rice prices in the world market will not go any lower.

Mr Sawai Phammani, governor of Mahasarakham Province, disclosed that rice prices now compared with those in the beginning of January are an average 150-200 baht more per cart. For example, Jasmin rice formerly was 2,500-2,520 baht per cart, but has risen to 2,600-2,700 baht per cart; glutonous rice paddy was 2,300-2,400 baht per cart, but now is 2,500 baht.

Mr Sawai stated that the cause of this rise in rice prices is the government's policy of intervention in many areas, such as the rice collateral program of the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives. Also, the fact that the Ministry of Interior came up with money to buy rice has made farmers store rice in silos and bring less to the market so that prices have risen and the bargaining power of farmers has risen. The middlemen must beg to buy rice from farmers. However, he does not know enough to say whether farmers are satisfied with the rise in rice prices. On 29 January, Pol Gen Sonthi Boonyachai, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Rice Policy and Measures Board, stated that the government's measures have been very satisfactory.

Mr Aram Iamarun, the governor of Chiang Rai Province, stated that rice prices have now risen to where the selling price of 5-percent glutinous rice paddy and of 5-percent regular rice are around 2,400-2,500 baht per cart. Farmers should be satisfied, and there is no problem about their attitudes concerning rice prices, which are expected to go higher.

Mr Chamnong Yupho, governor of Singburi Province, stated that average rice prices are now better and trending higher. Average rice prices now have risen by 100 baht. Every year during Chinese New Year Prices drop, but this year they have been stable, so prices are quite good.

"Five-percent rice paddy is 2,300-2,400 baht per cart. The reason rice prices have improved stems from measures by the Ministry of interior and the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives. In addition, market demand for rice in the central region, especially in Bangkok, has increased. Farmers do not have problems; they are happy with the prices and are selling to rice mills as normal. Nevertheless, the Minister of Interior's measures to intervene in rice prices has made two rice mills join the programs. As for other rice mills, they are in debt so they do not have any assets to use as guarantees in order to join the program. Therefore, the Singburi Province Administration has several million baht left over to return to the Ministry of Interior," Mr Chamnong stated.

Mrs Oranut Otsathanon, director of International Commerce Department of the Ministry of Commerce, said concerning the world market rice price situation that rice prices will not fall again because production by major producers has decreased and some countries are experiencing droughts. It is expected that Brazil, Bangladesh, and Indonesia will definitely order more rice from Thailand. This situation certainly has impacted rice prices and made them higher.

Mrs Oranut stated that the Ministry of Commerce set a goal of exporting 1.2 million tons during the first 3 months of the year in order to pull rice prices up in the domestic market in accordance with the government's policy. Prices for 100-percent top-grade rice have increased since January by around 35 baht per sack. Rice prices usually decrease during the beginning of the season or during Chinese New Year, but this year they have been going up.

Mrs Oranut stated that the price of 5-percent rice paddy at Tha Khao Kamnan Tong, Phayuhakiri District, Nakorn Sawan Province, rose around 100-120 baht per cart from the beginning of January to 27 January, with prices for rice paddy of 2,380-2,420 baht per cart; at the beginning of January, rice prices were 2,280-2,300 baht per cart.

Mr Pram Buasdamli, chairman of the Farmers Group of Thailand, disclosed that prices of rice paddy now are stable; they have not improved, but they have not worsened compared with the beginning of January, with prices of 2,200-2,300 baht per cart. Prices now are at the same level, but in the middle of January, prices got higher by 100 baht per cart because the Ministry of Commerce purchased rice at high prices, which made prices of rice paddy increase, but then fall back.

Mr Pram stated that we should not be happy with current rice prices because compared with the same period last year when prices were this level also, government measures have not been successful. As for price trends, many

official working units speculate that they will certainly be higher, but they do not think they will if mill rice prices don't go higher first.

"Official working units say that rice prices have reached 2,500 baht per cart, but this is not true, although it may be for some locations. Average rice prices now are not improving. On 3 February, there was a conference of committee members of the Farmers Group of Thailand, which sought actual rice prices to assess the efficiency of purchases of farmers' rice by various government programs," Mr Pram stated.

Mr Pram stated that the meeting of the Rice Policy and Measures Board for the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives pointed out that it had released funds of 1,400 million baht, which is more than the commercial banks received from the Bank of Thailand for releasing rice to rice mills. He said that he doubts that the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives released that much money, but that we will learn from the meeting of this group.

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CSO: 4207/152

BRIEFS

SWINDLER CHAMOI GETS ROYAL DECORATION--MATICHON has reported news about Mrs Chamoi Thipso, the multibillion-baht share fund swindler, receiving the Thai TatiMongkut Royal Decoration, which is the lowest decoration. Her name was listed in the Royal Decoration Book, Special Volume 102, Chapter 17, dated 8 February 1985. From its investigation, MATICHON found that Mrs Chamoi undoubtedly got the medal, but that it must have been revoked after officials in charge completely reviewed whether she deserved it. Regardless, Mrs Chamoi's name was listed in the decoration book on 8 February 1985. This must have meant that her name was presented for a decoration by an official unit or foundation, and that it must have been sent to the Cabinet Secretariat prior to 6 September 1984. After that, a committee reviewed whether the request for the decoration was appropriate around the beginning of 1986. "When the order was clearly issued, charges could not be pressed against Mrs Chamoi, even though in February 1984 it was widely known that she was under observation by the government. It is suspicious that the committee reviewing the nominees for decorations would overlook Mrs Chamoi's name and approve her for a decoration. It should not have happened when that committee had the deputy prime minister as chairman and many under-secretaries from every ministry, including the Ministry of Finance." [Excerpts] [Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 14 Feb 87 pp 1, 2] 12597/12851

POLICE CHIEF DENIES RETIREMENT RUMOR--"I never have thought about retiring and right now I am trying to work on the areas for which I am responsible. I am proceeding urgently to work on the problem of so much crime, which must be dealt with. I am trying hard to work successfully." Pol Gen Narong Mahanond, director of the Police Department, denied rumors about resigning his post and taking over the position of director-general of the Bureau of the Crown Property. "Many people have called since dawn after the rumor started. I didn't know that there was such a rumor," Police General Narong stated laughingly. Gen Prachub Sopontharangkun, minister of the interior, stated that he has never heard of the police director resigning or of the latter sending a letter of resignation. He said that he had never requested such action concerning this matter. [Text] [Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 7 Feb 87 pp 1, 2] 12597/12851

CSO: 4207/152

NHAN DAN ON SUCCESS OF PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL

OW160809 Hanoi VNA in English 0731 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Hanoi, 16 May (VNA)--The success of the 18th session of the Palestine National Council (PNC) held in Algiers late April is an important victory for the Palestinian resistance movement says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The daily notes that the resolutions adopted at the session are of great significance. The once split-ridden PLO has reached consensus on a program of action, revolutionary goals, the principled character of the movement and the determination to continue the struggle for the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people. These resolutions mark an important step in the fight to repel the scheme of division and sabotage by the United States and Israel.

NHAN DAN continues: "That the session reaffirmed the independent role of the PLO and recognized it as the sole authentic representative of the Palestinian people has increased the possibility of convening an international conference on the Middle East and created the first favorable conditions for the PLO to prepare itself politically and organizationally for the conference.

"The success of the 18th session of the Palestine National Council reflects the increasing trend for dialogue in the region. It also clearly shows that the Soviet Union's peace initiatives on the Middle East and its proposal for convening an international conference on the region have had far-reaching repercussions and won sympathy and support from the overwhelming majority of the progressive forces in the region and across the world."

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CSO: 4200/568

POLITICAL

VIETNAM

THACH SUPPORTS POLISH INITIATIVE IN PAP INTERVIEW

OW151751 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Hanoi, 15 May (VNA)--The party, the government and the entire people of Vietnam wholeheartedly acclaim and support Poland's recent peace initiative, said Nguyen Co Thach, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs.

In an interview with a PAP correspondent in Hanoi today, Nguyen Co Thach said: "The proposal made on 8 May by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, on the gradual reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons in nine countries in Central Europe, and the consolidation of trust in the region is an important initiative on the way to disarmament, thus contributing to easing tension, averting the danger of war and defending peace and security in Europe and the world over."

"This peace initiative," Nguyen Co Thach continued, "is of profound importance, reflecting the high sense of responsibility of the Polish People's Republic toward security in Europe, meeting the urgent demand and the ardent aspiration of the world people. This initiative and other proposals for disarmament tabled by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are major contributions to the defence of peace and security in Europe and the world as a whole."

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CSO: 4200/568

PUBLISHED COMMENTS ON NGUYEN VAN LINH VISIT TO USSR

SOURCE Preview of Meetings

OW161149 Tokyo KYODO in English 1144 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Hanoi, 16 May (KYODO)--Vietnamese Communist Party Chief Nguyen Van Linh leaves for Moscow Sunday for talks with his Soviet counterpart Mikhail Gorbachev which are expected to concentrate on the Kampuchean issue. It is Linh's first visit to the Soviet Union since he became general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party last December.

Details of the visit have not been officially disclosed, but according to a government source, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach will accompany Linh.

The visit comes at a time of renewed diplomatic activities between countries concerned with the 8-year-old Kampuchean problem.

Following a visit to the three Indochinese countries in March by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, the foreign ministers of member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) held separate consultations on Kampuchea in April.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila made a visit to Moscow and discussed the issue with Shevardnadze only last week. He reportedly asked the Soviet Union to exercise its influence on Hanoi to help solve the Kampuchean problem by achieving a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea as quickly as possible.

In a joint Thai-Soviet statement, the Soviet side promised to do everything it could toward a political solution to the issue.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, in the meantime, is expected to visit Vietnam in early June, carrying with him what he calls the "cocktail party" proposal--the result of an informal meeting among parties concerned including the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh and the three factions of the anti-Vietnamese Coalition of Democratic Kampuchea.

Mokhtar said he would go to Hanoi as he saw "positive indications" on the part of Vietnam.

Amid such moves, the Linh-Gorbachev talks could turn out to be a significant factor in determining the future course of the Kampuchean conflict, according to Western diplomats here.

Moscow has said it will firmly support the efforts by the three Indochinese nations toward a peaceful solution on Kampuchea, and it has so far refrained from involving itself directly in the regional matter.

But an early solution would be in the interests of the Soviet Union as the Kampuchean issue has been regarded by China as the largest obstacle to an improvement in Sino-Soviet relations.

It is possible, some analysts say, that Gorbachev will press the Vietnamese leader more strongly than before to find a breakthrough.

They also pointed to the important political events scheduled after the Moscow talks, such as the summit meeting among Linh, Heng Samrin and their Lao counterpart Kaysone Phomvihane, expected in late June at the earliest, and the ensuing scheduled partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

Regarding bilateral relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, the two leaders are expected to reconfirm the efforts to increase their cooperative relations.

Moscow has already promised to double its economic aid to Hanoi for the 1986-1990 period from the preceding 5 years.

PRAVDA Hails 'Renovation'

OW241707 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 24 May 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 24--The Soviet people absolutely support the Vietnamese people's determination to take their country out of the present economic difficulties and effect an important turning point in implementing their socio-economic programmes.

This came in a weekly international commentary of the Soviet paper PRAVDA today on the recent visit of the CPV General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh to the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA continued:

"During the visit of the general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Nguyen Van Linh, the two sides have discussed all issues concerning Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation. This cooperation has long acquired a comprehensive character and a large scale. But life does not mark time. It urges the renewal of our relationship and points out the weak points that no longer fit in with the new situation. Therefore, there has arisen the need to make the mechanism and modes of cooperation come closer to the requirements of the present stage."

The paper stressed:

"Our Vietnamese friends are acting under the same slogan as ours, namely renovation. That is actually why we are very close to and understand well the objective of the Vietnamese people, a staunch nation which have stood firm in the long and atrocious war against the imperialists and are now building a new life for themselves".

Mongolian, Cuban Press

OW251740 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 25--The Soviet Union visit by party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh is an "important political event, reflecting the unanimity of views between the CPSU and the CPV on socialist construction and urgent international issues".

This came in a commentary published in the Mongolian daily UNEN on May 24 in connection with the Vietnamese leader's official friendship visit to the Soviet Union.

The commentary noted that this visit shows the persistence of the Soviet Union and Vietnam in turning Asia and the Pacific into a region of peace, stability, cooperation and good neighbourliness. To this end, the two sides advocate a political solution to all existing conflicts, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in the region, a scaling down of naval activities in the Pacific, the implementation of practical measures to ensure and nuclear-free status in other parts of Asia.

"The visit once again reflects the determination of the two parties and countries to carry out constructive initiatives and practical measures put forth by peace-loving nations including Mongolia, on building up an international mechanism of non-use of force in the relationship between countries in Asia and the Pacific," UNEN stressed in conclusion.

For its part the Cuban daily GRANMA stressed the meeting between Nguyen Van Linh and his Soviet counterpart, Mikhail Gorbachev, reaffirmed the efforts of the two parties and peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam to promote cooperation with other socialist countries and all other progressive and peace loving forces in strengthening peace and security of all nations.

/6662

CSO: 4200/586

HO CHI MINH'S BIRTHDAY MARKED IN MOSCOW, PARIS

OW190831 Hanoi VNA in English 0743 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 19--A get-together was held in Moscow yesterday by the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society to mark the late President Ho Chi Minh's 97th birthday.

Addressing the audience, vice-president of the sponsor society A. Osipov described President Ho Chi Minh as a great son of the Vietnamese people, an eminent activist of the international communist movement and the national liberation movement and a great friend of the Soviet people. He pointed out that President Ho Chi Minh was among the first Asians to have perceived the Leninist doctrine on the national liberation revolution and that the late president, basing himself on this doctrine, found a right way for the Vietnamese people's struggle to liberation themselves from imperialist domination.

A. Osipov highlighted the services of President Ho Chi Minh to the world revolution. This year's celebration in the Soviet Union of his birthday, he said, is all the more significant as it coincided with the official visit to the Soviet Union by the CPV General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh. The visit is another vivid manifestation of the close friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam which were laboriously cultivated and fostered by the late President Ho Chi Minh, he noted.

The function wound up with the screening of a documentary film entitled "His Name Is Ho Chi Minh".

President Ho Chi Minh's 97th birthday was marked at a get-together organized in Paris on May 17 by the association of Vietnamese residents in France.

On this occasion, the participants handed 14,700 francs raised by overseas Vietnamese over to the Vietnamese Embassy in Paris in support of their fatherland's national construction.

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CSO: 4200/572

'EXCERPTS' OF PHAM VAN DONG ARTICLE ON HO CHI MINH

OW160807 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 16 May 87

["On the 97th Birthday of President Ho Chi Minh--President Ho Chi Minh Lives Forever in Our Cause"--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, 16 May (VNA)--On the 97th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh (19 May 1987), Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has written a long article entitled "President Ho Chi Minh Lives Forever in Our Cause." Excerpts follow:

President Ho Chi Minh represents the courage will and flower of our nation combined with the wisdom and consciences of our times, the boundless source of love for the Vietnamese people and each Vietnamese, the banner of the revolution in our country, commemorating President Ho Chi Minh, we relive the past struggle, see more clearly the road ahead, are stronger in our confidence and our will to fight and achieve his most cherished desire namely "to achieve complete independence for our country, complete freedom for our people, and to have adequate food and clothing and education for all our countrymen."

So elevated are our people's sentiments and respect for and belief in Uncle Ho that personal cult is very alien to our nation. This is actually why we understand that "Uncle Ho lives forever in our cause" also means Uncle Ho lives forever in the heart of each of us.

His active life is a mirror of the revolutionary changes of historic and epochal significance, from the choice of the direction and the route to follow when he left the country early in the first decade of this century, to the moment when he found the way to liberate the country--the way of proletarian revolution. For several decades he firmly led our people along this road. He has applied and developed the Marxist-Leninist theory on revolution in colonial countries, founded the communist parts to serve as the leading nucleus to ensure victory for the revolutionary movement in our country, launched the August general insurrection leading to the inception of the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia, led our people to start almost with bare hands the war of resistance against the French colonialists culminating in the Dien Bien Phu victory and opening the breach for the collapse of old colonialism. Then, again he led our

people to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors in an utterly unequal confrontation, heralding the bankruptcy of neo-colonialism, restoring independence and unification to our country and taking it from a small-production war-ravaged society directly to socialism. At every historical stage when revolutionary renovation is a matter of life and death for the nation, President Ho always led our party and people to effect extraordinary changes, meeting the demands of history in such a timely and appropriate way that they seemed to have been pre-arranged. He always called on us to fight against what is old and decayed to create new and fresh values.

Nowadays, once again renovation is the urgent demand of the country. This is actually a characteristic of the socialist revolution, the quintessence of Marxism-Leninism and the inevitable trend of our times. The 6th Party Congress has looked straight into truth to find the way to change the economic and social situation along the line of renovation of thinking, work style, organization and personnel work in conformity with the great thoughts of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. To effect renovation along the resolution of the 6th Party Congress is to faithfully follow Uncle Ho's teachings and to continue his cause.

While the economic and social conditions are still facing many difficulties, the cadres, especially leading cadres, must follow the example of Uncle Ho, share the life and sentiments of the masses and must never stand aloof from the masses. They must feel deeply sorry about errors, view the wrongdoings with severity and especially be exemplary in the way of thinking, style of work and life in order to generate confidence among the masses in the leading cadres as an embodiment of the revolution, of the party, and worthy successors to Uncle Ho. Consonant with the resolution of the 2nd plenum of the party Central Committee, the movement to purify the party, state apparatus and society must be launched not in conference halls and talks but in actual life. Only through actions can we evaluate and correctly appoint cadres.

Uncle Ho has left to us a voluminous legacy. That is the whole of what we have built today, the full stretch of our unified motherland from north to south, the material and spiritual forces of the 60 million Vietnamese who are resolved to fulfill the two strategic tasks, the considerably strengthened material and technical bases of the economy, the actual capabilities and experiences of a big contingent of cadres and workers, the spiritual values of several thousand years of culture which have been raised to the level of the era, the bonds of friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union, our two fraternal countries on the Indochinese peninsula and the other socialist countries, the love and support we are enjoying from our brothers and friends in all continents.

Uncle Ho is actually the image of our Vietnamese nation, just as many of our brothers and friends abroad have said, "President Ho Chi Minh is the crystallization of all the national legacy and experience of the Vietnamese revolution including all the trials that [it] had to face, the past struggles, as well as the hardships and obstacles from which valuable lessons have been learned. He is also the embodiment of the victories already gained and the prospects that have opened up. There is in him something that cannot die and will never die. It is being taken over and will be taken over more and more substantially by the young generations and everyone who believes in man."

VO NGUYEN GIAP OPENS HANOI ARTS, CRAFTS FAIR

OW192101 Hanoi VNA in English 1645 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 19--The second national arts and crafts fair was opened at the Giang Vo Exhibition Centre here today on the occasion of the 97th birthday of the late President Ho Chi Minh.

Taking part in the fair, jointly sponsored by the Vietnam Union of the Small Industry and Handicrafts Enterprises and the Ministry of Culture, were small industry and handicrafts services of 34 cities, provinces and special sectors across the country. The small industry and handicrafts services of Laos, Kampuchea, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Bulgaria also participated in the fair.

Among those present at the opening ceremony were Vo Chi Cong, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other leading officials of various ministries and localities.

It was also attended by ambassadors and charge d'affaires A.I. from the participating countries and members of the Hanoi-based diplomatic corps.

Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, cut the inaugural banner.

On show are more than 5,000 arts and crafts from 34 localities, many of them have won high prizes at home and international fairs.

The most attractive is the pavilion of Ho Cho Minh City at which almost 800 art products are exhibited.

The fair is expected to last til mid-June.

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CSO: 4200/572

HO CHI MINH CITY STRIVES TO ELIMINATE SOCIAL NEGATIVISM

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 4 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed article: "Social Negativism, the People's Grievance"]

[Text] Our party is a party of the worker class, fighting for the liberation of the laboring people and resisting every type of exploitation, oppression, hunger, poverty, ignorance and injustice. Since the August Revolution, "shoulder to shoulder with straw mat and spear," many of our brethren have followed the call of the fatherland with seething enthusiasm and spirited joy. How many of this number had the same understanding about theory and revolutionary line? The revolution awakened a love of country. Then during the years and months of activity, tossing about among the compatriots and closely connected with the people, a love of the country and the people matured both in depth and in breadth and political awareness was gradually raised. Despite not much political study, many fine features dealing with ethics and behavior such as purity, diligence, simple and straightforward living, and close contact with life and the people clearly occurred to attract the feelings of the people, including in the temporarily occupied region and the capital.

Today however, a number of cadres, "especially those with position and authority, have forgotten the years and months in which they joined the people to share the bitter and the sweet in the war of liberation, have separated themselves from the people, and are not concerned about resolving the pressing problems presented by the masses." Not only that, they are contaminated with "a way of life that is pragmatic, deceitful, selfish and parasitic (on the budget, state assets and the people--the author) in pursuit of money" (from the Political Report of the Sixth Party Congress) while oppressing and attacking the people, often in an extremely brutal and callous manner.

If cadres make mistakes in their work due to limited levels of theory or realization, even though serious and adversely affecting the interests of the people, the people can easily feel sympathetic. However, for ethical offenses such as taking bribes, engaging in corruption, stealing property, earning an illicit income, and oppressing the people, public opinion is especially severe and intolerant because this is a measurement of human principles. The people reason that these individuals no longer have the qualities to be cadres because they no longer have a conscience, no longer have feeling, and are no

longer loyal to them. The people fervently demand that the party and state, as they have announced, "rely on the people to discover, eliminate and punish those extorting the people and oppressing the masses," accomplishing this from the top down and absolutely not conducting internal disposition. This is to set the example and produce an effect, for the masses to believe that we truly do what we say, and to destroy the concept that, "the palace defends the palace, the district defends the district, and anytime is fine." They tell us to "only treat from the knee down" and that "our state has two laws, one for those with authority and one for those weak in position and the common people." The people are saddened to see that this has been the case for a long time. They wish to feel that the law is one and must be obeyed by everyone.

The people have their reasons for such thoughts and aspirations. Through thousands of years, feudal and colonial systems extorted and gouged our people who became bitter, poor, miserable and ashamed with no longer a human status. The hatred for corrupt officials and tyrants deep within the hearts of our compatriots through countless generations broke out to form the Cochinchina uprising and the August Revolution.

Revolution is an undertaking of the masses, and the Vietnamese people have performed miracles because they have one idealistic goal and one great ambition as outlined by our party: to build a system with the people in control without exploitation, oppression or injustice. Therefore, destroying their dream would be an injury that money, property, convenience, etc. could not replace because it concerns spirit, feeling and confidence. Loyal and honest individuals living a good and wholesome life, especially those who are old and approaching death, would feel a sharp pain in their hearts and toss and turn during the long nights. Without socialism, man could still fly in space but only socialism brings hopes of social equality and fine relations between individuals. This in itself indicates the heavy responsibility of the authorities in this burning issue. The thing that is difficult to understand is why we are so slow in punishing cases of corruption, and why is it so prolonged, especially those cases for which files have been available so long such as the case of Trieu Binh Thiet in Ho Chi Minh City for example.

We are strong because of the trust and love of the people. However, if this unceasing trust declines, the strength of the system and the state cannot be maintained. Thus, how should internal and external adversaries be confronted? Do the degenerates and deviants still wearing the clothing of cadres ever have the conscience to suddenly awaken to the effects of their mistakes on the country and the people? Do they recognize their crimes against the people? Do they know that Lenin and Uncle Ho considered bribery as one of the three adversaries? Lenin said, "A democratic dictatorship of the proletariat is a million times better than a bourgeoisie system," and the liberation of production strength creates an unprecedented level of labor productivity, a labor productivity that, according to Lenin, is due to the progress of one system over another. Briefly, democracy and labor productivity are the superiority of a system, and indicate whether it is better or worse.

Concerning labor productivity, it will be a long time before our country can keep pace with the developed capitalist nations. That is the truth. The

people understand this and demand nothing that is distant from the present production, scientific and technical situation of our country. However, a democracy is an assurance in winning victory for socialism, and in developing the strength of mankind. The people will not accept the present situation of social negativism which is not only not being halted but is still "developing." Is it worse than in the old system? Why wasn't there reaction and consideration when it was said to use the people as the supporting base and that the masses make history "at a time in which the people are still poor, live in dilapidated homes, lack rice, have insufficient clothing, and do not have enough schools and hospitals but agencies and cadres hold banquets, worry about becoming rich, compete for position, and suffer a loss of solidarity from one year to the next" (Report of the Sixth Congress). In short, they have turned their backs on the people. It is said that if illicit incomes were regulated throughout the country, the state would have billions to alleviate three-shift schools, eliminate cases of two women in childbirth per bed, four sick children lying together, etc. This is an extremely great and good thing and is within the grasp of a proletariat party and state.

When the guns sounded against the French, large numbers of young men and women followed Uncle's appeal, bade farewell to their parents, wives and children, and plunged into prolonged combat without fear of hardship or death. Today, despite greater difficulty in maintaining revolutionary ethics, the seductions of material life, and an environment filled with the temptations of a life of peace and competition, I believe that the primary problem is not the effect of the external environment. When something changes, it is primarily due to the internal efforts and contradictions of that thing. In prolonging social negativism, with no determination or complete methods to eliminate it from top to bottom and from inside out, the people do not understand the attitude of the our state. If there is no understanding, why discuss, act and inspect?

During the past few days, Vinh Phu Province has launched a movement that is echoing throughout the country: The province has recovered for the budget an additional 3.3 million dong in price differences (and will recover another 1.6 million), and has inspected and handled 21,347 cases of issues made not precisely in accordance with regulations.

Ho Chi Minh City, with more than 4 million collective masters, ranks of workers rich in combat spirit, and the honor of bearing Uncle Ho's name, increasingly has the conditions and responsibility of conducting self-purification and self-renovation in a manner second to no other locality in the entire nation, including the capital of Hanoi. Our compatriots, cadres and soldiers fervently hope and wait for this.

7300

CSO: 4209/431

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT OUTLINES ANTI-NEGATIVISM POLICY

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 2 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Statement from the Editorial Department, 31 Mar 1987: "On Criticism, Anti-Negativism in the Press"]

[Text] During a recent reader opinion contribution organized by SAIGON GIAI PHONG, many readers observed that the paper has recently conducted much anti-negativism but that resolution and handling of the matters presented in the paper is still insignificant. Many serious matters still have received no "echo." If the paper continues to conduct criticism and anti-negativism without an answer or solution in this manner, criticism and anti-negativism in the paper will have no way out. The readers have requested that the paper reexamine the effectiveness of this work.

Criticism and anti-negativism in general and criticism and anti-negativism in the paper in particular is a major task that must be examined from a great many aspects. We will present in this article a few general ideas on the scope of operations of the newspaper in this field during the recent past.

For convenient evaluation by the readers, we wish to supply a few figures: During a period of 11 months, from April 1986 to February 1987, SAIGON GIAI PHONG published 36 cases of criticism and anti-negativism (counting only the primary cases). Twenty one of these cases were fundamentally resolved. Saying "fundamentally" is a desire to state that major steps were taken in their resolution: control and inspection groups investigated, examined and reached a conclusion, those who committed the errors or crimes were removed from their positions of responsibility, and findings were presented to upper echelons to await a course of resolution, not a complete and thorough conclusion but the newspaper and the readers are continuing to follow-up.

Of the 15 cases for which no "echo" has been received, two are continuing to be investigated and examined by responsible central and municipal level agencies. No "movement" at all has been heard from the remaining 13 cases. The figures above surely are not representative of the overall situation but can assist us in an observation that is somewhat close to reality.

Clearly, these results indicate composite and significant efforts in three aspects: the guidance of the party, the struggle strength of the party

members, youth union members and masses organized at the basic level, and the initial active efforts of the paper aimed at unanimity in strict compliance with Directive 79 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee. No one can be satisfied with these results, nor deny that they are an initial and significant step. Negativism has not been eliminated or repelled but its existence has been cracked and restricted.

The 17 cases of inaction reflect a situation that is not very difficult to analyze: On one hand, negativism still possesses a significant vitality. This vitality is abetted by various kinds of allies--direct allies such as their protective umbrellas and indirect allies, those who fail to keep up with new trends and have not yet become familiar with self-criticism and criticism and frank and open anti-negativism, considering these things as "achievement denial," a "loss of position," an "exposure of dirty linen in public," "causing the masses to lose confidence in the party," "creating additional difficulties for the party" allowing "the enemy to take advantage," and so on and so on. On the other hand, although the regulations on responsibility for accepting criticism and the disposition of cases presented in the paper have been partially systemized, there are still no methods for strict and thorough inspection and discipline. Those that do not like criticism and anti-negativism in the paper still have fairly good loopholes that permit concealment. Negativism and influence support them in the many cases of not strongly and openly reacting but using an attitude of stubbornness as a weapon to counterattack anti-negativism press. How should the paper handle this situation? Those that do not like criticism and negative individuals use the "tactic" of stubbornness in hopes that the press will lose, vacillate, become pessimistic, stop and give up. We cannot allow ourselves to fall for this scheme. Selection of a contrary method of handling: continually conducting criticism and anti-negativism in the paper, including resistance to attitudes of inaction, irresponsibility and harboring negativism, and resolutely condemning every action to reprimand (subtly or blatantly) the masses in their struggle, is something worthy of concern at the present time. Selecting this method is to continue to assist in clarifying the high determination of our party in the task of purifying the party member and cadre ranks, and to assist in developing one of the extremely essential themes of the Resolution of the Sixth Party Congress.

Our understanding is extremely clear: criticism and anti-negativism in the paper is a responsibility assigned the press by the party and people. Acceptance, examination, disposition and correction are tasks of the direct leadership echelon over the location where the incident occurred and of the responsible agencies. Of course, for the general benefit, the paper and the direct leadership echelon must have good and close coordination with goodwill and clear motives. Although it must be affirmed that these are two different lines of responsibility, the boundary is clear. If criticism by the paper is erroneous and a case of negativism is presented inaccurately, the paper must bear direct responsibility before its immediate party committee echelon. If criticism by the paper is correct and the negativism is accurately presented but the leaders there have an attitude of inaction and will not accept, handle the matter or reply, those leaders must bear direct responsibility before the party committee echelon and public opinion. It cannot be demanded that the paper first conduct an examination to see which leadership echelon has a

receptive attitude and will take responsibility for strict discipline before it conducts criticism and anti-negativism. When a critical article or negativism is published accurately but there is inaction, no opinion or acceptance, and no explanation, disposition or reply to public opinion, the party to be severely reprimanded is the leadership there and not the newspaper. It is also impossible to evaluate whether that critical article and anti-negativism of the paper is erroneous or lacking in quality. The paper is not directly responsible for the erroneous attitudes of those who do not accept criticism or bear the guilt for those harboring negativism. Mutual unanimity in methods of presenting such a problem is to examine and evaluate criticism and anti-negativism in the paper in a reasonable and honest manner.

A number of readers have also straightforwardly asked us, "Is there some restriction from the municipal leadership in that the number of negativisms published in the paper has declined over the previous level?" We wish to say that this is not so. The penetrating guidance ideology of the Municipal Party Committee and first of all of the Standing Committee, in one session after another, is to strictly comply with the spirit of Directive 79 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, regularly guiding and encouraging the municipal press in conducting self-criticism, criticism and anti-negativism in the best manner. Thus, the level at which this guidance spirit is achieved is a measurement of our capabilities and strength in undertaking this difficult and complex task. On the other hand, we also believe that anti-negativism and criticism in the paper is extremely diversified. It demands reference to different kinds of mistakes and shortcomings not only in action but also in the areas of concept, ideology, realization, etc., first of all the ideological and perceptual aspects that obstruct the struggle to eliminate bureaucratism, state subsidization, conservatism and inaction, and to build a new socioeconomic management mechanism along the course set by the Resolution of the Sixth Party Congress. These are the things we are doing and must strive to do better with extreme emphasis on the concept that an error in this kind of perception and viewpoint usually causes no less--and often more--serious harm than a case of corruption or regression, and in a great many cases is the primary cause of corruption and regression.

On this occasion, many readers have requested that the paper continue to maintain a spearhead role in anti-negativism. It is true that the paper must actively participate in the struggle against negativism both inside as well as outside society, must competently support the masses, and must be a means for the masses to struggle in purifying life. Nevertheless, to state that the paper must lead the way (or serve as a "spearhead" as the readers say) in the struggle against negativism is with the meaning that the paper through this work will create a position, momentum and favorable social atmosphere for the masses to have an organization for entering this struggle through basic level party and mass organizations, and their own control organizations. We will make a mistake in concept and action if we think we are replacing the masses to solitarily plunge into the battle, and think that no matter how many negativisms there are, the paper must publish them all on paper for the struggle. There cannot be such a professional "assault" against negativism in the practice of revolutionary struggle. Moreover, anti-negativism in the paper, no matter how much of a current and urgent requirement, cannot be the

entire theme of a newspaper, and also cannot be the only theme of the concept of press renovation.

Self-criticism, criticism and anti-negativism in the paper must continue in a regular and long-term manner. In this difficult and complex struggle, each reader and compatriot is a soldier joining the paper in concept unification to unite in action and mutual trust.

We hope that the readers and compatriots will continue to contribute many additional helpful thoughts aimed at an overall objective of struggling to purify the party, state agencies and society to clarify the superiority of our system.

7300

CSO: 4209/429

EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON RENOVATION OF THINKING DRAWS COMMENTS

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Jan 87 pp 107-120

[Articles contributed to exchange of views organized by TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: "About Renovation and Renovation of Thinking"]

[Text] Major General Nguyen Duong Han:

Renovating Thinking and Style in Defense

Thinking reflects the objective world. The fact that the objective world constantly develops and changes makes thinking constantly develop and change. This is a question of necessity. Therefore, renovating our thinking is a permanent matter, but we must see that for our country today this is a very urgent one. The political report made at the Sixth Party Congress points it out: "Renovating the thinking in all fields of party and state activities is an urgent matter and at the same time is something permanent and lasting."

Although our party asserts that renovating our thinking first of all is renovating the thinking in the economic field, it does not mean that only the economic field is involved but that renovation must be total and take place in all economic, political, cultural, social, scientific and technical, security, and national defense fields.

The new stage of the revolution demands that the party, people, and army as a whole continue to properly carry out two strategic tasks: "To build socialism and to defend the socialist fatherland."

The two strategic tasks have organic relationships. Building the economy and developing science and technology, culture, and society must be closely linked with building the all-people national defense. National defense must truly be a field that receives regular attention and is taken care of in all aspects of the national life. We must closely combine economic matters with national defense, and vice versa. Building the material and technical base of socialism is aimed at developing the economy, culture, and society, and at the same time at consolidating the all-people national defense and creating a solid foundation for the people's war for the defense of the fatherland in the event of war, for building the people's armed forces, and for building the people's regular army to become more and more modern everyday, fully capable

of defeating all enemy aggression and sabotage plots and maneuvers, and ready to mobilize and enlarge itself in order to win in any aggressive war and under any circumstances.

This is a very new and complex issue for our country. While our country is having very great needs in both the economy and national defense, proper importance must be attached to the tasks of building socialism, developing the economy, defending the fatherland, and consolidating national defense. This must be the undertaking of all our party, people, and army, as well as of the entire system of proletarian dictatorship, and have a widespread social character. The concepts and thoughts that separate the two economic and national defense tasks or contend that having a strong economy means having strong national defense and things will turn out to be all right if war breaks out are all incorrect and must be corrected, altered, and renovated.

In the military field, the issues related to the military art ranging from strategy to military campaigns and tactics, and such matters as applying scientific organization to military organization, supplying equipment and weapons, and ensuring logistical and technical support for a regular army that becomes more modern everyday and for modern combat are posing new questions that must be resolved. This requires new thinking and new style so as to create real changes in all links and steps.

New thinking and new style are closely linked together. We must have research style and work style that start from realities, get into the basic level, stay close to battlefield, help to develop the collective mind, and avoid imposing anything if we want to be able to find optimal solutions to the problems that still contain many unknowns. Our liberation war experiences are very rich and we do not lack experience in the war for defense of the fatherland, but we still have different views and work methods in regard to our attitude toward such experiences and mostly their application under new conditions. We are facing similar problems in studying the fraternal countries' experiences and absorbing the world's military knowledge.

Our military theories have resulted from the realities of the armed struggle and the waging of the revolutionary war by all our party, people, and army, in which the role of our cadres has been extremely important. Consequently, renovating the thinking and style among our cadres is a decisive factor, with the key element being renovating those of the leading and in charge cadres. To resolve this matter, the training of cadres must be studied more thoroughly and based on a truly renovated thinking and an extremely objective and scientific studying method. We must begin with the people in charge and the highest leading organs, with true democratic spirit, impartiality, objectivity, and willingness to learn, and come down to the cadres who command units, research organs, and installations in charge of training of cadres, with a full sense of responsibility and in an energetic, active, and creative manner.

Colonel Hoang Cao:

Renovating Thinking To Implement Better the Party Military Line

An important factor in renovating thinking is to control and to check in order to continue, consolidate, develop, and supplement the correct concepts, views, and thoughts that have been determined while resolutely throwing away, giving up, and revising any wrong, conservative, old-fashioned, and stagnant concepts, views, and thoughts that still remained so that we could fully and correctly accept the line, positions, directives, and resolutions of the party.

In the military field, that is controlling and checking the application and understanding of the line on the people's war, all-people national defense, and building of the people's armed forces in the defense of the fatherland combined with national construction. We must examine the understanding of the party military line in all combat and construction fields, military scientific research, cadres' organization, and military training, for the purpose of affirming the correct aspects, overcoming the wrong ones, and providing our military cadres with a correct way of thinking in the application of the military art and the right thinking in connection with strategy, military campaigns, and tactics while further developing the strength of Vietnam's military art in the people's war for defense of the fatherland.

Vietnam is a country having little territory, a small population, and a small army and having to constantly deal with invading enemies having immense territories, large population, and large armies. We must always take the few to resist the many, use the small to fight the big, and take high quality to defeat large quantity. Consequently, we must mobilize the strength of all our people, organize the entire nation for fighting the enemy, and closely combine scattered and attrition combat by local forces with concentrated and mobile combat by main-force troops to destroy large enemy forces and to defeat them. These matters having the character of laws exist in every era and have creative characteristics in every historical period.

In today's war for defense of the fatherland, the object of our army's and people's fighting--the Chinese expansionists--aggressors colluding with the American imperialists and their lackeys--has land, sky, and sea adjoining ours. Adhering to this basic characteristic is an extremely important thing. Failing to grasp this basic characteristic will lead to many errors and shortcomings in evaluating the enemy; evaluating terrains, positions; evaluating the combined strength of both our main-force mobile forces and local stationary forces; evaluating the role of both local people's war and war fought by main-force corps for defense of the fatherland, and so on. The attitude of maintaining, exploiting, and developing the nation's military traditions and experiences, as well as the learning of the advanced and modern military experiences of the Soviet Union and fraternal countries, will thus more easily bring about unsimilar points, fail to reject any superficial and incorrect views that limit a high degree of unification, and develop the strength of Vietnam's military art, which actually we must and can have after having waged wars for 30 years and won proud victories.

The common law of war is that the strong will win and the weak will lose. The most basic guiding combat principle is to concentrate superior military power. But in Vietnam, this strength and superiority is created by combined strength.

If we are too rigid and learn and apply too mechanically the indexes and formulas that are not suitable for Vietnam's real conditions, how can we have correct strategic, campaign, and tactical thinking suitable for Vietnam's military art, and how can we clearly explain the origin of our strategic determination to confront and defeat any big enemies?

The strength of the people fighting the enemy in today's war for defense of the fatherland has another advantage in terms of quality development compared to the liberation war. It is organized, managed, and expressed in the mechanism where the party assumes leadership, the state organizes management and supervision, and the working people whose hard core is the mass organizations develop the collective ownership role at the basic level, in localities, and throughout the country. All three levels--provincial, municipal, and district; district, village, and subward--have new strength, which is very great.

Without a perfected and tight mechanism, without the ability to mobilize the combined strength of leading cadres in the party committee echelons and among state management cadres, and with a lack of a total understanding of the military line and a lack of the necessary military knowledge, how can we in reality build, manage, and mobilize the new strength of the people?

Without the right organizing staffs of local military organs to determine in a scientific manner the role, functions, and responsibilities of all levels--from provincial-municipal to district-ward and village-subward levels, how can we develop all of their abilities and how can we closely combine local people's war with war fought by main-force corps?

Being the basic-level joint units in military campaigns of the ministry and military regions, army corps must always fight at the provincial level; their combat activities must be closely combined with those of local units on provincial-level terrains. Without correct and sound knowledges of the provincial level necessary for their performance, how can corps commanders and staff officers have a perfected campaign thinking? Being the basic tactical corps of our army, divisions normally carry out combat activities on district-level terrains. Without a basic, correct, and sound knowledge of the district level, how can division commanders and staff officers have a perfected tactical thinking and how can they develop the capabilities of local militia and self-defense forces and troops, combat villages, and district military fortresses, which do the fighting along with divisions on the same combat terrains?

Realities now demand that the organs that are in charge of military organization, building and management of military cadres, and military training and the network of schools and institutes fully bear the responsibility for training all three ranks of military cadres to have the right and complete educational background required of each rank. We are

required to renovate our thinking in regard to investing in manpower and time so as to study a systematic and basic way of resolving the problem.

Renovating our thinking in the military field thus means understanding correctly and fully, materializing and organizing a correct and full implementation of, and through it continuing to supplement and perfect the party's military views and thoughts, which have been determined but we have failed to adhere to and have not yet correctly and fully implemented.

Colonel Hoang Dung:

Doing Scientific Theorizing Work and Research Along With Renovating Military Thinking

Military activities are a facet of the country's activities; the army is a military organization in the state machinery. Military activities in any era are very closely linked with and dependent on economic activities. As Engels said, "Nothing is dependent on the prerequisite economic conditions more than the army and the fleet."(1)

Our country today both enjoys peace and has to face the form of war of encroachment on the border and the kind of multifaceted war of destruction waged by the enemy, and at the same time must get prepared and ready to successfully deal with large-scale war of aggression. The world continues to be in a state of confrontation and tension mixed with local and temporary conciliation. The new contents of the task of building and defending the fatherland which the Sixth Party Congress has recommended are posing many very new major questions for the military work, consolidation of national defense, and building of the armed forces of all our party, people, and army. This is an objective urgent need that demands that we effect changes in our military work in general, and renovate the military thinking in particular.

Although renovating the military thinking is dependent on the state of renovation in the country's economy, it is somehow different because there are different military laws and because in the military field the strengths and weaknesses of our army and people are not the same as those in the economic field. In the economic field, we have made "serious and prolonged errors in connection with the major positions and policies, and errors having to do with leadership over strategy and organization of its implementation," as the political report at the Sixth Party Congress has pointed out. Therefore, we can say that the question of renovating the military thinking as it is being raised is not totally the same as that in the economic field.

Renovating the military thinking is changing the thinking and way of thinking in regard to resolving the country's military problems in a manner that suits the requirements of the development of the new situation and task. It totally does not mean denying the correct achievements of thinking made in the military field (collectively expressed in the military line that the party has set), nor making random changes that do not follow any set direction or rejecting continuity and development. Furthermore, it absolutely does not mean abolishing the objective laws that have been recognized about building

the all-people national defense, building the people's armed forces, and waging the people's war for defense of the fatherland. It actually means recognizing more correctly and profoundly these laws and discovering new developments (closely linked with renewals in the socioeconomic field in our country, new changes on the enemy side, and so on) in order to realistically carry out the organizing task in a creative manner and in conformity with the laws and to make the party's military work in general, and our army's building, combat readiness, and combat task in particular continue to proceed smoothly in the right direction, to obtain greater results, and to show higher quality. The political report of the congress has emphasized that we "persistently carry out and materialize the party military line in the period of construction and defense of the fatherland."

Therefore, renovating the military thinking truly is an urgent matter and at the same time a normal job that must be done on a permanent basis. For military activities themselves are dynamic in character and constantly change; in addition, they are not only dependent on unilateral action but also always placed in the permanently changing relationship of balance of power between the two sides, ours and the enemy's.

The political report of the congress says we "must attach importance to theorizing work aimed at providing the task of renovating our thinking with scientific meaning." Therefore, doing scientific theorizing work and research has an especially important meaning for the renovation of military thinking.

Because we have not yet attached proper importance to the role of scientific theorizing work and research and of reviewing and studying the military history as a part of the overall military work, we must generate strong changes in our awareness in order to have positive policies and appropriate measures and to put theoretical and research work in the military field into its proper perspective.

Back in the early 1920's the great Lenin already taught the Red Army of the Soviet Union: "Without science it is impossible to build a modern army."(2)

As to our party's military work and army-building task, particularly since the years we switched to moving in the direction of building a modern regular army and even in the years when the resistance against America reached an extremely decisive stage, through victories and successes following difficulties and stumbles, we have fully recognized that for every step in the construction and fighting of our army to succeed we should need research, the role of theorizing work, and the role of sciences in military activities.

We have done a lot of work, have made rather great achievements, and have attained considerable successes in doing scientific theorizing work and research to serve our efforts to consolidate national defense and to build the army.

On the other hand, we also need to look straight at the truth, to tell and reveal the truth, to clearly see our own shortcomings and weaknesses, to correctly evaluate ourselves, and to see where we are so as to strive to move forward on the ten-thousand-mile and difficulties-laden scientific road and to

reach the necessary level of our task.

In the face of the explosion of communication science in the world; through many scientific conferences on such specialized fields as military science and art, military-history science, and Marxist-Leninist science applicable to military activities and party and political work; and in their contacts and cooperation with many scientific circles outside of the army and abroad, many leading cadres, commanders, and cadres in charge of research have lately become confused and worried because they found a rather large gap between the social sciences in the military field and the task and requirements that their specialized sector must contribute to improving the fighting power of the army and consolidating the security and defense of the country. As to the trend in the world and the pace of development of the scientific fields outside of the army, many of them have been thinking that theoretical and scientific work in the army has lagged and is lagging behind very far.

If the major problems in the military field are not raised for research on a scientific basis, they will lead to a situation in which things will have to be done again and again, proposed and abandoned, and rejected and accepted again. We still lack a lot of scientific cadres whose specialized background and knowledge of theories and methods are enough for them to independently carry out major projects; those cadres being heads of sector and capable of playing leading roles for specialized sectors are very scarce; the ranks of cadres available for replacement are very thin; the training and vocational formation of young cadres have not yet been part of planning. The organization of research organs and machineries is far from stable and synchronized and remains to be perfected; specifically, the mechanism and status of their operations have not yet been built in a sound manner. As a result, although some components and individuals may be strong and have good research capabilities, the fact that they are not organized in a rational manner in order to take advantage of the combined strength of many components and people leads to scattered results and poor productivity, quality, and effectiveness. Because the specialized scientific fields are not closely combined and division of work and cooperation are lacking, they both fail to fully use one another's research achievements to raise the level and results of research and cannot develop the overall effectiveness of the rather great scientific potential of the army as what has taken place between military science and military-history science, between military science-technology and military science, between educational science and the science of party and political work, and so on. The efforts to secure financial and material resources for scientific activities, mostly the fields of social science, are proportionately insufficient to exploit and improve the matter. This means we are doing scientific work in an unscientific manner.

We can summarize by saying that in reality, in the military field, science has not yet been truly considered a direct combat force and the role of scientific theorizing work and research has not yet been placed in its correct position of serving as the driving force for development.

To step up theoretical work and to provide the renovation of thinking with a scientific meaning, we must properly resolve the following problems:

One, there must be a more total awareness of the role of theorizing and scientific work in the military field to create a vigorous change among objects, not only among the leading and guiding elements but also in the organizations and among the cadres in charge of scientific work. Naturally, the leading and guiding echelons must undergo changes first, if they want to create changes among others. In the running of scientific activities, we must resolutely and quickly build a sound and rational leadership mechanism for scientific work. This mechanism is based on the following: leadership provided by party committee echelons; direct guidance by commanders; advisory work by scientific councils at the level concerned; hard-core role by scientific organs and scientific cadres in charge; collective mind by the majority of cadres at all levels and in all sectors capable of making contributions.

Two, to quickly set the direction for drafting a long-term scientific strategy for the military field within the nation's general scientific strategy. On that basis, to urgently stabilize and perfect the network of scientific research organs in the army; to pay attention to training specialized cadres in accordance with a regular plan; to care about keeping and improving those capable and experienced cadres-heads of sectors and those scientific cadres having in-depth specialized knowledge of the army.

Three, to have correct investment policies, to dare putting large capital into the scientific sector, and to resolutely implement the policy of giving appropriate encouragement and treatment in training and in the use of scientific organs and cadres. This also is a means to maintain and encourage scientific theorizing work and research and to make them proliferate.

Four, to widen propaganda; to mobilize and guide those leading and commanding cadres being eagerly interested in theoretical work; to train people in improving working methods and the ability to think in an independent, scientific, and creative manner. This is the basic requirement for shaping the capabilities of leading and commanding cadres. For without scientific methods, no matter how much knowledge and actual experience one may have, no matter how great one's enthusiasm, sense of responsibility, determination, and will power may be, one will find it very difficult to boost the effectiveness and quality of one's work.

Colonel Nguyen Xuan Hoe:

Correctly Implementing the Principle of Democratic Centralism Also Means Renovating

Renovating the way of thinking is a major task of ideological work aimed at helping to raise the ability to lead and the fighting power of the party, as the political report at the Sixth Party Congress has asserted.

The party work-political work activities in the army are very important party activities aimed at making the armed forces remain permanently and limitlessly loyal to the socialist fatherland, people, and party, and successfully fulfill the tasks assigned by the party and state. These activities must be

profoundly imbued with the renovating spirit recommended by the Sixth Party Congress. But how, for what purpose, what, and in what manner do we renovate? These are the questions that are being raised and we must think about in order to have a correct direction for our action.

Renovating, in the spirit of our party, absolutely does not mean denying everything and abolishing everything old. Renovating must be based on objective laws and the realities of the situation, with the Marxist-Leninist dialectical thinking method being adhered to. It is aimed at further strengthening the effectiveness of the party work-political work activities; therefore, we must inherit and further develop the achievements that have been made and the precious experiences that have been drawn from final reviews and from the realities of decades of our army's building and fighting; at the same time, we must resolutely break up with and unregrettedly throw away the things that are no longer correct and appropriate, the old and backward way of thinking, the conservative, sluggish, and bureaucratic behavior, and so on. Anything old that still is correct must be maintained and further developed. The new things that are far from perfect must be supplemented and developed to suit the situation. The things that are correct but have been done not quite correctly or wrongly must be restored and done again in a firm and proper manner. For instance, while doing party and political work in the last few years, many localities violated, in some cases seriously violated, the principles of organization and party building. As a result, the fighting power of the party and the masses' confidence in the party have diminished. In our opinion, correctly implementing such principles is also a major part of the renovating need.

The new requirement of the army's revolutionary task and construction and combat task within the building and defense of the fatherland as the Sixth Party Congress has pointed out is raising many new questions. Only by renovating the way of thinking, renovating in such aspects as ideological and organizational work, cadres, policies, and behavior, in both content and form and formula for action, can our party and political work strongly and realistically contribute to boosting the fighting power of the army, brilliantly fulfilling all of the tasks assigned by the party and state, and deserving the trust and affection of the party and people.

The strength of our army is one resulting from a combination of many factors, with the party's leadership being the decisive one. The principle of democratic centralism is the highest principle for developing the effectiveness and strength of leadership of party organizations. However, in many units, this principle has been violated. Some party members in high positions of authority have put themselves above the collective and party committee echelons, and the fact that they acted as clan heads and dictators and abused their power has led to wrong decisions, which have harmed the fighting power of party organizations and units and have damaged the confidence of their subordinates and the masses. A common phenomenon is the fact that collective democracy is just a form, the masses' opinion is not promoted and respected, and things are not said and done in accordance with collective decision. Therefore, an extremely important matter involving renovating party-building work is to restore and fully and seriously implement the principle of democratic centralism in all activities of party

organizations and units, in internal activities, as well as in cadres' work behavior.

Renewing the ranks of cadres and cadres' work also is a part of raising the party's leading capacity and fighting power. First of all, we must renovate the viewpoint on evaluation of cadres and democratize cadres' work, along with maintaining the principle of collectivism in all decisions about cadres, on the basis of stressing the sense of responsibility of party committee echelons and chiefs, without awarding "blank-check" contracts to the assisting organs. Only by so doing can we avoid making mistakes about promotion, deployment, use, selection, and training of cadres.

The problems of army discipline, party discipline, and quality of cadres and party members have been repeatedly discussed at many conferences at all levels and in different units. There have been many resolutions and directives about putting an end to violations of discipline, negative aspects, and so on. But improvement has been very slow; and in addition, in some localities, violations of army and party discipline and negative acts have even increased and lasted longer. Is it true that self-criticisms and criticisms in party activities have been neglected; that we have not dared to look straight at the truth, to speak the truth, to correctly analyze the truth and have avoided the truth; and that some units, party committee echelons, and commanders have even tolerated and protected wrongdoings and hidden the truth because they were afraid of losing their achievements, of "breakdown of solidarity," and so on?

Consolidating army discipline, upholding party discipline and state law, and improving the revolutionary quality of cadres and party members must naturally be carried out by taking many synchronized measures having to do with both education and organization and policies. However, what is decisively significant is the fact that party committee echelons, commanders, cadres, and party members must have the courage to look straight at the truth and to talk about the real state of discipline and the quality of cadres, party members, and combatants in their units, so as to make profound analyses showing the degrees of and reasons for their shortcomings and errors, revealing who are responsible, and first of all recognizing the harm they can do in order to resolutely overcome them. This must be done from within the party, starting with cadres and party members first. Army discipline, as well as party discipline, must be just and fair. In party and internal activities, the system of self-criticisms and criticisms must be restored and maintained in order to create a democratic, straightforward, and wholesome atmosphere founded on comradeship and mutual affection.

Cadres and party members, particularly leading cadres, must set examples in terms of quality and discipline. Only by so doing can they strengthen discipline and reestablish the rules of their units. Wherever cadres and party members, particularly cadres and party members in key positions, still show acts of indiscipline, lack of responsibility, and disregard for the spiritual and material life of unit members; care only about personal gains, stealing from misappropriation, and money shaved from reduction of troops' benefits; protect one another and hide one another's shortcomings and mistakes; and intimidate and harass those who have offered truthful criticisms, it will be very difficult to make any changes in the state of

discipline and to prevent negative phenomena from happening there. Consequently, more than anybody else, leading cadres at all levels must take the lead and set examples in the renovating movement, and symbolize the renovating vitality. That is the political responsibility and also an important new evidence of the quality and morality of cadres and party members.

Colonel Le Thien:

Combining Economy With National Defense--From Economic Thinking to Military Thinking

We can say that renovating our thinking, first of all the economic thinking as the Sixth Party Congress has suggested, to the extent of combining economic and national defense matters, also means renovating the military thinking. For military matters are closely linked with economic matters, and now with the requirements of the new situation and task, the relationships between economy and national defense must be closer than ever. The line, positions, and policies of the party about the economy and about combining economy with national defense, which the congress has affirmed, reflect the renovation of party thinking about economic matters having to do with renovating the military thinking; and they are the major guidelines about thinking that we need to uphold and materialize.

Renovating the military thinking involves many questions. Here we specifically mention some questions in connection with economy being combined with national defense.

1. The question of laws and awareness of economic and war laws.

Our country both enjoys peace and has to deal with the war of destruction and encroachment of the enemy and to fulfill its international obligation. Our people still must properly fulfill the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the fatherland. Although our economy has made considerable achievements, it is also encountering many difficulties in the first stage of the period of transition to socialism; in the last few years, there were major disturbances and severe difficulties because of objective and subjective reasons, with the latter being the principal ones. Those were errors and shortcomings in our party and state activities, as the political report of the Central Committee has reviewed at the Sixth Party Congress. The congress has also suggested four lessons of experience, with the second one dealing with awareness of the laws. Renovating our thinking really is being correctly aware of the objective laws.

Considering the objective characteristics of our country's situation and the enemy's plots and aggressive acts, we can say that in the period of transition to socialism in our country there are three sets of working laws as follows:

- The set of socialist economic laws, such as the basic economic law of socialism, the law of planned and balanced economic development, the law of

distribution based on labor, and so on, with the principal one being the basic economic law.

- The set of economic laws of small-scale production and of capitalism, such as the law of value, the law of profit, and other common laws which appear in any form of society, such as the law of increased labor productivity, the law of time saving, and so on.

- The set of military laws and laws of war for the defense of the fatherland, which are expressed and work along with the economic laws in the consolidation of the all-people national defense, construction of the people's armed forces, and battles for defense of the northern border.

The set of military and war laws does not simply consist of the laws of armed struggle reflecting the working of only the military factors, but it also represents the overall working of all economic, political, and social factors.

In this set these laws deserve our attention:

- The law of national construction going hand in hand with national defense. This law had been existing and working for the four millenniums of our history and had reflected our ancestors' lines and policies throughout different historical periods like the "military affairs entrusted to farmers" policy or the military-service system in the Ly and Le Dynasties. Today this law has been repeated; the line on combining economy with national defense has become a matter of life and death for the existence and development of our nation. Therefore, we must oppose all tendencies to lean toward only economic or military activities, to sign "blank-check" contracts, and to separate economy from national defense. Realities have proved that lacking a closed combination of economy with national defense led to adverse effects on fulfilling the two strategic tasks. That was the "punishment" of the law for us.

- The law of all people fighting the enemy and fighting wholeheartedly in a highly-developed people's war for defense of the fatherland. The history of our nation's development included six major wars of resistance against aggression in which we scored very proud victories. As we looked closely into such victories, we found that our ancestors were able to defeat the enemy and our main-force units were able to defeat a stronger and larger enemy army just because they had relied on the people and had been fighting a people's war. In the last 40 years, our party has led two sacred wars of liberation against two great imperialists and has won resounding victories; later it has defeated the Chinese reactionaries in two aggressive wars on our southwestern and northern borders. These victories have resulted from the fact that our party was able to wage a widespread people's war in the new era. Today, in the defense of the socialist fatherland, this law has been repeated. To properly apply this law, we must make positive and thorough preparations in all aspects so as to quickly take full advantage of the nation's potential, mostly the potential of economic sectors that has been increased so many times compared to the past.

- The law of ceaselessly satisfying the ever increasing needs of the armed forces and of consolidating national defense. This law bespeaks the close relationship between economy and national defense, between the rear and the front in our country's present revolutionary undertaking. The national defense needs increasingly demand that the state ensure to a greater degree, due to the requirements of the people's war under modern conditions, an increasing modernization of the armed forces and of preparations for dealing with aggressive war, which becomes more complicated everyday, in the face of an enemy whose army strength is huge and who is busily modernizing his own army to carry out expansionist and aggressive plots.

These three sets of laws work and develop their effects together. The question is about our correct subjective awareness of these laws and the art of applying them in order to create their combined working, to develop their positive aspects, and to limit their negative aspects in the process of working and interacting, along the main axis of their movement which is the basic economic law of socialism.

2. Renovating the thinking about economic management combined with national defense.

Renovating the thinking about economic management combined with national defense is correctly reflecting the working of the above-mentioned laws and sets of laws, for the purpose of fulfilling the tasks and objectives that have been set in our socialist construction and defense of the fatherland. This way we do have renovation of the military thinking being closely linked with renovation of the economic thinking.

The Sixth Party Congress resolution has set the direction for the major aspects of the new economic management thinking. But going from there and materializing it into positions, systems, and policies remains a difficult matter. There are policies that reflect the economic law requirements aimed at developing production. Other policies reflect the military law requirements aimed at accelerating army building and consolidating national defense. Still others reflect the combination of the requirements of both economic and military laws. Some realities permit making conclusions, but in most cases we are still in the experimental stage and need more time to assert things, and thus cannot act hurriedly, mostly when we are dealing with the economic thinking being combined with national defense in our country.

In economic management combined with national defense, planning remains the most decisive factor. Our party's new viewpoint on the economic management mechanism is "to consider planning as the central point; to correctly use the money-goods relationship; to manage by the economic method as the principal one to be combined with administrative, educational, and other measures; to achieve decentralized management in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism; to establish order and discipline in all economic activities" (Sixth Party Congress resolution). In the field of economy combined with national defense, because the national defense needs are of the special type involving the lives of combatants on battlefields and the loss or survival of the fatherland, the plans that ensure national defense needs must be of the type that acts as regulations and very necessary norms, as the

political report has suggested. At the same time, the state must also properly use the economic levers in direct planning so as to ensure total fulfillment of the objectives having to do with consolidating national defense. On the other hand, while the economic situation is far from stable and there are constant fluctuations of currency value, to ensure national defense needs having to do with logistical services by means of material resources is very necessary, for this is the only way to stabilize the life and activities of the army.

As to doing economic work, the army also has to observe the economic procedures and policies that the state has promulgated as the economic sectors have to. This way we can avoid the situation in which we do work at any costs and overcome the "as plentiful as river water and army manpower" style of wasting manpower and wealth. This means that the army units that fulfill the task of building the economy must do full economic accounting, make profit, and increase social wealth, or in the case of their failing to make profit for themselves, create favorable conditions for other units to make profit as they use their products. Here we have the problem of studying and applying the regulations, as well as the economic procedures and policies, of the economic sectors in the army's components in charge of doing economic work. There are current-affairs questions that are arising, such as how do we pay wages and how do we control the wage funds? How do we redistribute income? Do we calculate and include them in the costs of products and in enterprise wholesale prices in the army units doing economic work?

The above questions, as well as a number of other questions, must be studied and applied in an appropriate manner to suit the characteristics of the army doing economic work, such as the following:

- The army doing economic work (including the units that are specialized in doing economic work) must put aside specific amount of time being devoted to fulfilling military tasks, such as military training, combat, or direct combat-serving work, for if it does not fulfill these tasks, it will no longer be the army that does economic work.
- The army is a collective unit having organization and discipline of high order and thus requires a machinery that indirectly manages more people than a single economic unit does. This is the reason why it has considerable strength in terms of organizing command and logistical services and can operate in difficult economic areas where economic sectors can hardly be in charge of.
- In accordance with the laws dealing with military obligation and officers, with considerable annual replacement figures, including officers reaching official retirement age, it is necessary to have appropriate policies to promote accumulation of production experience and economic gray matter.

The few characteristics above clearly reflect the military laws and war laws that work in conjunction with the economic laws in the process of fulfilling the army's task of doing economic work. Therefore, the state economic procedures and policies currently in effect cannot be left intact while they

are carried out in the army, but instead it is really necessary that we study them for more appropriate application.

FOOTNOTES

1. F. Engels: "Anti-Duhring," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1960, p 280.
2. V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, Vol 40, p 210.

5598

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VIETNAMESE WOMEN'S CONGRESS OPENS IN HANOI

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[Text] Hanoi VNA May 19--The Sixth National Congress of Vietnamese Women opened at Ba Dinh conference hall here this morning.

Participating in the congress are more than 700 women representing 11 million members of the Vietnam Women's Union.

President of the Council of State Truong Chinh; chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong; chairman, of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho, and other senior officials of the party, the state, the fatherland front and affiliated mass organizations, were present at the opening session.

Delegations from the Women's International Democratic Federation, the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, Cuba, Angola and India are guests of the conference.

In her opening speech, Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the CPV CC and president of the Vietnam Women's Union said:

"Our 6th national congress opens today, the 10th of May, the birthday of President Ho Chi Minh. With boundless love for the entire people, women and children, with a deep sense of national liberation, class liberation and women's emancipation, President Ho constantly cared for the development of the women's movement and for the training of women cadres.

"To the memory of our beloved leader, we pledge to do our best to achieve his dearest aspiration expressed in his sacred testaments".

"The congress", she continued, "will discuss the union's tasks, and put forth the guideline and measures to renovate the mode of activity of the women's union in conformity with the new requirements of the revolutionary tasks in order to successfully implement the 6th CPV Congress's resolution".

On behalf of the Vietnam Women's Union Executive Committee, Nguyen Thi Nhu, vice president, delivered a report on the women's movement since the fifth congress in 1982.

The report says:

"After long years of hard-fought war of resistance against the French colonialists, then the American imperialists, Vietnamese women of all social strata eagerly wish to live in peace and devote their physical and mental strength to the building of a prosperous and happy life for their families and for the entire people. Giving expression to these legitimate aspirations, the fifth congress of our union laid down concrete tasks aimed at uniting women in the whole country and encouraging them to join in the building and defence of the homeland and in caring for the interests and living conditions of women and children. We are embarking on socialist construction in very difficult conditions: a system of small-scale production, low labour productivity, a high population growth rate, and serious imbalances in the economy.

"Against such a socio-economic background, Vietnamese women have developed their tradition of "heroism, indomitability, loyalty, and resourcefulness." They have courageously faced all difficulties and hardships, worked hard to produce wealth for society while caring for their families and bringing up their children, and fulfilled the duties of the rear area to the army. At the same time, they have joined in the struggle against negative phenomena in society and the defence of the fruits of the revolution.

"In agriculture, the forefront of the economic battle, women account for 60 per cent of the workforce. Patient and diligent, they have closely united in the struggle against natural calamities, overcoming difficulties in the supply of energy, materials and equipment and the shortage of draught force; they have applied scientific and technical advances to intensive farming and crop multiplication and contributed to raising the average annual output of food grain from 13.4 million tons in 1976-80 to 17 million tons in 1981-85.

"In the state sector, women account for 46 per cent of the number of factory and office workers--70-80 per cent in certain branches of activity.

"They have participated in mass movements in which 'every worker will author an innovation, and every technoscientific cadre will join a research project.' They have sought to perfect their skills, competed for the honour of being among the 'expert workers', and striven to become proficient women producers.

"In the field of science and technology, women have also made notable progress. They account for 36 per cent of graduates of colleges and universities and over 10 per cent of those with post-graduate training. Many have successfully undertaken research projects serving production and life.

"In the field of economic management, the dynamism and imagination of women with managerial or leading posts in production or trading units have been proven. They have worked hard to overcome tangles and bottlenecks, stabilize and promote production, ensure employment for workers, and have contributed their experience to the present effort for renovating the managerial mechanism.

"Women account for 65 per cent of the workforce in small-scale industry and handicrafts. Inspired by the spirit of self-reliance, they have searched for new sources of materials and made the most of waste and scrap materials to produce articles for both home consumption and export, significantly

contributing to the achievements of small-scale industry and handicrafts which make up almost half of the industrial output value.

"Hard working and thrifty, women have actively participated in the effort to transform the production relations, organize cooperatives and production collectives in the southern provinces, apply the product-based contract system and perfect the socialist production relations in agriculture.

"In the transformation of private industry and trade, women in the towns and cities have joined in the effort to organize agencies of state trade service, service groups, buying-and-selling cooperatives, etc., so as to strengthen the socialist trade. A number of women traders have shifted to production and service activities.

"Besides their civic duties, women have also discharged well their noble function as mothers and wives, organizing their family life and bringing up their children to the best of their capabilities."

Reviewing the union's activities in the past five years, the report says:

"In implementation of the resolution of the Fifth National Women's Congress, union branches at all levels have striven to fulfill their duties as defenders of women's right to equality and collective mastery and of the interests of women and children.

"In cooperation with the specialized departments, they have conducted surveys on the situation of women workers and cadres and on the living conditions of women and children. On the basis of the data collected, the union has proposed to the party and the state practical solutions to various problems.

"In order to promote the right of women to collective mastery over society, the union has participated in the compilation of legal codes such as the penal code and the labour code and the new law on marriage and the family.

"The union has made proposals to the party and state on a number of strategic problems such as the protection of the family, the foundation of the committee on population and family planning, the protection of the health of mothers and infants, etc."

On the union's external relations, the report says:

"Over the past years we have broadened our relations with women in foreign countries and consolidated our special relationship with Soviet, Lao and Kampuchean women. The Vietnam Women's Union is an active member of the women's international democratic federation. It has strengthened relations of friendship and cooperation and exchanged experiences with the federation's other members and has cooperated with them in the struggle against the arms race and the danger of nuclear war, for a lasting peace on our planet.

"In accordance with the party's external policy, we have paid due attention to strengthening relations with Asian, particularly Southeast Asian, women. In 1984, the union held a Southeast Asian women's seminar which discussed subjects of the U.N. decade for women: equality, development and peace. In early 1987 it held another Southeast Asian women's seminar, this time on the subject "Woman and Science". Exchanges of correspondence, documents and delegations between Vietnamese women and women of ASEAN countries have visibly increased, contributing an active part to reinforcing friendship and mutual understanding among women of the region and building Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation.

"The union has also broadened its relations with social and humanitarian organizations in foreign countries and a number of U.N. agencies such as the World Food Programme, UNICEF, UNFPA, etc., striving to win their assistance to the welfare programs for Vietnamese women and children.

"At this congress, we express our sincere gratitude to women and the people of the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and the other socialist countries, to progressive women's organizations in the world, and to international organizations for their great assistance and kind feelings toward Vietnamese women and children."

/6662

CSO: 4200/572

ONE OF TRUONG SA ISLANDS NAMED AFTER NAVAL HERO

OW250805 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 25--It was pitch dark on the night of February 29, 1968 when the freighter 235 of the Vietnam People's Navy, commanded by Captain Nguyen Phan Vinh, was approaching its final destination off the central Vietnam coast of Nha Trang after a seven-day-and-night cruise from a northern port.

Just then, the freighter was spotted by a reconnaissance plane of the Saigon Army. Almost instantly, five enemy warships closed in on the loaded freighter, apparently determined to capture their prey.

Ordering his men to get battle-ready, Captain Vinh ran the vessel at top knot further off shore. He manoeuvred its through the enemy formation and brought it toward its anchoring place.

As the freighter was about to weigh anchor after floating all its cargo toward the shore, it was again surrounded by eight enemy ships. A fierce battle ensued and the freighter was badly hit. As it was sinking, Vinh decided that only he and the engineer would stay back on board to cover the retreat of his crew, the uninjured helping the wounded.

After twelve days and nights swimming, only seven of the 21 crewmen came ashore. They got into touch with revolutionary bases in enemy-held areas, and later walked along the Ho Chi Minh trail back to the north.

The battle has gone down in history as an example of revolutionary heroism of the Vietnam People's Navy. The name of Captain Nguyen Phan Vinh has been given to "Sap" island in the "Truong Sa" (Spratley) archipelago.

A survivor of the freighter 235's crew now is commander of the People's Army force on the island, which used to provide support for Nguyen Phan Vinh's freighter and other cargo boats of the Vietnam People's Navy during the war.

/6662

CSO: 4200/586

BRIEFS

USSR-THAI JOINT COMMUNIQUE--A Soviet-Thai joint communique was released in Moscow on Thursday following an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila from 10-14 April. The joint communique said: The Thai foreign minister highly appreciated the statements of the Soviet leaders on an early settlement of the Kampuchean issue through political means. For his part, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze affirmed the Soviet Union's truthful stand to solve all regional conflicts, including those in Southeast Asia, through political negotiations to help turn the region into a zone of durable peace and to create good-neighborliness and cooperation in the region. Foreign Minister Shevardnadze said: The Soviet Union is ready to join efforts with other nations, including the ASEAN and Indochinese countries, to solve the situation in Kampuchea and with other member countries of the UN Security Council to ensure mutually acceptable agreement. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 15 May 87] /9604

SRV-GDR COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Hanoi, 15 May (VNA)--An agreement on the German Democratic Republic's aid to Vietnam for 1987 was signed in Berlin yesterday by Tran Hoai Nam, Vietnamese ambassador to the GDR, and Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee. Among those present at the signing ceremony was Horst Soelle, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the GDR section in the joint GDR-Vietnam Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Speaking on this occasion, President Kurt Seibt reiterated GDR's continued assistance to the Vietnamese people in their socialist construction and national defence. In reply, Ambassador Tran Hoai Nam thanked the party, government and people of the GDR for their valuable support and assistance. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 15 May 87] /9604

ANNIVERSARY OF SWEDISH PARTY--Hanoi, 15 May (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today extended greetings to the Central Committee of the Workers' Communist Party of Sweden (APK) on its 70th founding anniversary. The message notes that the APK has for the past 70 years "persisted in the struggle against monopoly capitalism for the defence of civil and democratic rights of the working class and labor people of Sweden, and against the imperialists' policy of armament, and for

building the northern part of Europe into a zone free from nuclear weapons. the APK has also vigorously supported the struggle of nations against imperialism and colonialism, for national independence and social progress." The message wishes the solidarity and friendship between the parties and peoples of the two countries further consolidation and development. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 15 May 87] /9604

8TH SEW CONGRESS GREETED--Hanoi, 15 May (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent a message of greetings to the 8th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (SUPWB) [SEW]. The message highlights the struggle conducted over the past years by the SUPWB, together with other progressive and peace-loving forces, for the rights to life and democracy of the working people in West Berlin, as well as for peace, security and international cooperation, and against the imperialist policy of arms race and tension. The message expresses belief that in the light of the congress, the SUPWB will grow further and bring into full play its vanguard role in the struggle of the people of West Berlin. It extends sincere thanks to the SUPWB for its strong support to the Vietnamese people in national construction and defence, and wishes the friendship between the two parties and between the Vietnamese and West Berliners further consolidation and development. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 15 May 87] /9604

HO CHI MINH'S BIRTHDAY--A solemn ceremony was held on the evening of 14 May by the Central Committee and the Hanoi municipal committee of the Vietnam Democratic Party [VDP] to mark the 97th birthday of great President Ho Chi Minh. After expounding on the significance of the historic date of 19 May and on the life and achievements of President Ho, Comrade Nghiem Xuan Yem appealed to all cadres and members of the VDP to engrave on their memory the valuable teachings of boundlessly venerated and beloved Uncle Ho. On the occasion of President Ho's 97th birthday, the VDP expressed its eternal gratitude to the nation's respected and beloved leader and its profound gratitude for the CPV's wholehearted assistance. In this spirit and with its firm belief, the VDP, together with the other members of the VFF in the great national unity bloc, will make every effort to contribute to successfully implementing the Resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 May 87] /9604

PARTY MEMBERS CLASSIFIED--Implementing the movement to purify the party ranks, the 6th precinct party committee's standing body of Ho Chi Minh City recently conducted an experiment on party member classification in three basic party chapters at the 1st precinct--the former 14th precinct--the Joint Trade Corporation, and the Educational Office. These three basic party units have received almost 400 viewpoints expressed by the people on 86 party members. It is noteworthy that these viewpoints directly focused on the capability and quality of party members in a constructive manner. After studying these viewpoints, each party member reviewed his performance and various party chapters began classifying party members. Through this experiment, the 6th precinct party committee will implement more satisfactorily a movement to strengthen the party building task in the entire precinct party organization. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 May 87] /9604

NGUYEN VAN LINH GREETES GANDHI--Hanoi, 17 May (VNA)--While flying over India this morning on route to the Soviet Union for an official friendship visit, Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has extended his warmest regards to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. In his radiogram to the Indian leader the Vietnamese party general secretary wished the Indian people, under the "dynamic leadership" of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, still greater achievements in national construction and development thus making bigger contributions to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, social progress and for the noble goals of the Nonaligned Movement. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 17 May 87] /9604

PHAM VAN DONG VISITS FAIR--Hanoi VNA May 21--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong yesterday called on the current second national arts and crafts fair here. The chairman visited the pavilions of the provinces, cities and special zone; and talked with cadres and visitors at the fair. He also spent much time at the pavilions of Laos, Kampuchea, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria. He expressed his hope that the cooperation between Vietnam and other socialist countries in arts and crafts will be further promoted to create better conditions for Vietnam to develop these lines of production. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1603 GMT 21 May 87 OW] /6662

SFRY ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT CONGRATULATED--Hanoi VNA May 21--Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho today extended his warmest congratulations to Marian Rozic on his election as president of the Federal Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1601 GMT 21 May 87 OW] /6662

SFRY LAZAR MOJSOV CONGRATULATED--Hanoi VNA May 21--President of the State Council Truong Chinh today extended his warm congratulations to Lazar Mojsov on his election as president of the collective presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1600 GMT 21 May 87 OW] /6662

SRV, USSR TRADE UNIONS AGREEMENT--In Hanoi, on 20 May the Vietnam Geological Trade Union and the Committee of Unified Trade Unions of the Soviet Embassy in our country signed an agreement on socialist international emulation activities to be carried out in various Vietnamese-Soviet geological joint ventures and cooperation projects to score achievements in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Socialist October Revolution. The trade union organizations of both sides have worked out a practical joint program of action to motivate Vietnamese geological cadres and workers and Soviet specialists to achieve successfully the set targets with high productivity, quality, and efficiency. This is aimed at accelerating the pace of exploring mineral sources including the tempo of surveying the bauxite mine in Dac Lac, a project of international cooperation undertaken by CEMA member countries. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 May 87 BK] /6662

SRV-POLAND COOPERATION COMMISSION--Hanoi VNA May 22--The Vietnamese-Polish Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation opened its 11th session in Warsaw yesterday. The meeting is presided over by Tran Duc Luong, vice-chairman of Vietnam's Council of Ministers, and his Polish opposite number, Jozef Koziol. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 22 May 87 OW] /6662

SWEDISH CP CONGRESS GREETED--Hanoi VNA May 23--The Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the Swedish Left Communist Party on the occasion of its 28th congress and 70th founding anniversary. The message said: "Over the past 70 years, your party has overcome many difficulties and trials in the persistent struggle against monopoly capital and imperialism, for the interests of the Swedish working people, peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. Over the past years, your party has actively contributed to the common struggle against the arms race policy of imperialism, for disarmament, and to the efforts to make northern Europe a region free from nuclear weapons, and given warm support for the Asian, African and Latin American peoples' cause of independence and development." The message expressed the confidence that, in the light of its 28th congress, the SLCP would further promote its revolutionary tradition, strengthen its force and role and win many new and ever bigger successes. It wished the solidarity and friendship between the two parties and peoples further consolidation and development. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT 23 May 87 OW] /6662

JORDANIAN KING GREETED--Hanoi VNA May 24--President of the State Council Truong Chinh today extended his warm greetings to King Husayn ibn Talal on the 41st independence day of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (May 25). In his message, President Truong Chinh wished the friendship between the two peoples further consolidation and development. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent greetings to his Jordanian counterpart Tahir al-Masri. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 24 May 87 OW] /6662

NGUYEN VAN LINH'S VISIT TO USSR--[From the "Press Review" for 18 May] QUAN DOI NHAN DAN features an editorial entitled: The Lasting Militant Solidarity and Comprehensive Cooperation Between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. The editorial says in part: This first official visit to the Soviet Union of Comrade Nguyen Van Linh in his capacity as our party's general secretary is of special importance because it takes place as the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union are creating an important turning point in their glorious revolutionary cause. In the light of the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress and in the revolutionary and scientific spirit of renovation, our people are making an all-out effort to fulfill the particularly great socioeconomic tasks and consolidate security and national defense while discharging their glorious international duty. In this cause, full of difficulties and hardship, the assistance from the Soviet Union and other fraternal and friendly countries in the world constitutes an important guarantee for our success. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 18 May 87 BK] /6662

CAMEROON NATIONAL DAY GREETED--Hanoi VNA May 19--President of the State Council Truong Chinh today extended his greetings to President Paul Biya on the national day (May 20) of the Republic of Cameroon. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1648 GMT 19 May 87 OW] /6662

IMF RELEASES REPORT ON COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 May 87 p 2

[Text] Vietnam's total foreign debt rose to US\$8.1 billion in 1985, up from US\$6.7 billion in 1984, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

In a confidential report entitled "Vietnam — Recent Economic Development," the IMF said that Vietnam's growing debt was a result of a rapid increase in medium-term borrowing during the mid-late 1970s, mainly to finance reconstruction and imports of food and oil.

The report, dated June 30, 1986, is one of the few outside sources of information available on Vietnam. Most of the figures cited in the confidential report are IMF estimates based on information supplied by the Vietnamese authorities.

The IMF report showed that scheduled debt service payments of Vietnam rose from US\$148 million in 1979 to an average of US\$380 million per year during 1981-84, and reached US\$396 million in 1985.

Of the total debt, US\$6.1 billion accounted for nonconvertible area, up from US\$5.1 billion in 1984, while Hanoi owed US\$1.9 billion to convertible currency creditors, notably Algeria, Libya, Iraq and Japanese private banks.

Vietnam's debt in the convertible area has remained virtually unchanged during 1981-84. The IMF report encouraged the Vietnamese authorities to continue to seek relief through debt rescheduling.

The IMF said that Hanoi had accumulated further arrears in

paying off interest and principal on convertible debts in 1985, bringing the total payment in arrears to US\$725 million against only US\$38 million in 1981.

During 1985, debts outstanding to Japanese private banks (US\$207 million), Libya (US\$36 million), and India (US\$5 million) were rescheduled. A payment of US\$4-million in principal and interest due to India in 1985 was postponed, the IMF report said.

The report said that Vietnam's balance-of-payments deficit remained unchanged at US\$1.1 billion in 1985 as a result of a 13 per cent growth in exports and 5 per cent increase in imports. In 1985, Vietnam exported US\$875-million worth of goods while imports were estimated at US\$1,916 million.

It said Vietnam's export growth was due to the increased exports of marine and agricultural products, while the slow down in import growth was due to lower imports of raw materials and intermediate goods by centrally managed companies.

Many Western countries have halted their economic aid to Vietnam after its troops invaded Kampuchea in December 1978. The embargo has deprived Vietnam's battered economy of millions of dollars worth of bilateral and multilateral aid, leaving it almost totally dependent on the Soviet Union and its allies.

Few Western nations still

continue to give a small amount of humanitarian aid to Vietnam. Last week, Sweden approved a US\$47-million development aid to Hanoi, but it warned that if the Vietnamese troops do not pull out from Kampuchea in 1990, the Swedish official aid will stop.

The IMF also said that Vietnam's poor transportation continues to be a major hindrance to economic development. Railway tracks are poorly maintained and they cannot take heavy loads.

To solve this problem, more investments will be directed to the transport sector, with particular emphasis on improvement and enlarging the railways network during the 1986-90 national development plan.

In January, a Vietnamese delegation led by Deputy Minister of Transport and Communications Chan Van Lu went to Japan to negotiate the purchase of 30-50 old train carriages. Nissho Iwai Corp, a leading Japanese trading company, has offered a two-year credit plan to finance the purchase, but Vietnam asked for 5-6 years of credit. Since then, there has not been any progress on the deal.

The report pointed out that in 1985, prices of key consumer goods in Vietnam increased sharply. The price increase and the rapid monetary expansion had pushed the inflation rate up from 50 per cent in 1984 to 160 per cent in 1985.

ASEAN PROTEST, SCRAMBLE FOR BUSINESS WITH HANOI

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 May 87 p 19

[Article by Steven Butler]

[Text]

THE six-member Association of Southeast Asian nations (ASEAN) is preparing yet another protest note — this time to be delivered to Japan — over trade with Vietnam. ASEAN says it wants other nations to shun Vietnam until 140,000 Vietnamese troops are pulled out of Kampuchea.

The note is sure to be shrugged off in Tokyo because ASEAN's ire was aroused by the actions of a private Japanese company over which the Government says it has no control. Nissho Iwai, the Japanese trading group, recently granted Vietnam long-term credits in an effort to boost business.

Shrugged off in Tokyo, the note will arouse chuckles in Hanoi. Singapore, whose Foreign Minister is head of the ASEAN foreign ministers' working group, is Vietnam's second largest trading partner outside the socialist bloc, and it is not just entrepot trade.

BIDDING

Far East Levingston (FELS), Singapore's

government-controlled shipyard, is building more than \$100 million of oil-rig equipment for Vietnam. Singapore oil companies are bidding for the next export of Vietnamese crude oil.

The Singapore-based Dee Brand noodle company has provided new food-processing equipment and is taking payment in kind, amounting in effect to a credit sale. Another private Singapore company, Sunbeam Trading & Engineering, has entered one of the first, experimental 50-50 joint ventures in Ho Chi Minh City, building a shipyard facility for the construction of ships up to 6,000 deadweight tons (dwt) or the repair of vessels up to 10,000 dwt.

With Vietnam now firmly set on a course towards decentralising the economy and boosting trade with the West, many companies have begun a scramble, albeit a quiet one, to get in on the ground floor.

The Japanese, as one might guess, are way out front, selling vehicles, steel pipe, televisions and textile materials, while buying back sea products, wood, an-

thracite, scrap iron and a miscellany of farm products. Japan sold more than 1 billion yen of freezing equipment last year and bought back 7.7 billion yen of frozen shrimp. Bilateral trade last year was \$272 million heavily in Japan's favour.

After Japan, there are some strange bedfellows. South Korea has become a major trade partner, buying 500,000

tons of anthracite coal a year and some logs. Even more surprising, the Samsung televisions sold in Vietnam's dollar shops are not imports, exactly. They are assembled in Ho Chi Minh City from complete and semi-knocked-down kits shipped in from Korea. Goldstar, Korea's other consumer electronics giant, is trying to set up a similar arrangement.

About half a dozen Japanese companies are shipping in knocked-down electronic kits. Honda will be starting soon with motorcycle kits and Toyota is looking into an arrangement for automobile assembly.

It is not yet clear whether anyone is making much money yet. The rescheduling of loan payments to Japanese companies is almost a full-time occupation, although the Vietnamese have kept current with interest pay-

ments to Japan.

Other lenders have been less fortunate. At the end of 1985, Vietnam's total foreign debt was \$8.1 billion, while the national income could not have been much greater than \$11 billion. Of the total debt, \$1.67 billion was to the West, with arrears amounting to \$471.7 million for principal and \$136.1 million for interest. Vietnam has negative foreign exchange reserves.

CONSTRAIN

Vietnam's foreign trade opportunities are still severely constrained by international protest against its occupation of neighbouring Kampuchea, with the US boycott delivering the punches which hurt the most. Largely because of the US influence, Vietnam is cut off from help from

the World Bank and the extensive network of Western government credits for trade with developing countries.

Most of Vietnam's trade is with Soviet bloc countries on a barter basis, and there are suspicions that the terms of trade are not what they might be. Some bicycle shipments to East Germany, for example, have been turned over to West Germany, with the East Germans taking home hard currency which Vietnam needs badly. Vietnamese officials say they lack the channels and experience to sell their goods direct to the West.

However, Vietnam has learned to take a ride on other nation's textiles quotas. Hong Kong companies deliver material and companies in Ho Chi Minh City stitch together a shirt for about 60 cents — including stitching on a label which reads made

in anywhere from the Maldives to Taiwan.

Textile officials in Ho Chi Minh City say they have received legitimate quotas from Sweden and West Germany and are pleased about being able to attach their own labels. The city plans to increase its clothing production five-fold over the next three years, with most of the increase headed overseas.

Few foreigners leave Vietnam with a sense that Vietnam's trade potential is vast from the immense coastal resources to the apparent high quality of one of the world's cheapest labour forces. If Vietnam succeeds in its reform efforts and the economy takes off, it will need capital and technology which only the West can provide. The domestic market, with a population of 65 million which has surprisingly sophisticated tastes, is also potentially attractive.

BETTING

For all these reasons, many Western companies are quietly establishing a presence in Vietnam, betting that the removal of domestic and international constraints on Vietnam's foreign trade is just a question of time. — *The Financial Times-Post Service*

/9274

CSO 4200/590

MINISTRY HOLDS CONFERENCE ON SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE

BK240311 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] In Ho Chi Minh City, on 15 and 16 May the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry held a conference of agricultural service directors and southern provinces from Quang Nam-Danang southward to review the recent winter-spring crop production and to discuss some urgent measures aimed at promptly strengthening guidance over the summer-fall and 10th-month crop production and the purchase and shipping of grain to the northern provinces.

The conference pointed out: In the recent winter-spring crop, the southern provinces, districts, villages, cooperatives, production collectives, and peasants made many efforts to solve by themselves the difficulties regarding materials and fertilizer and to step up intensive cultivation. As a result, they have obtained fairly good crop yields and output. At present, the southern provinces have sown nearly 400,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, more than they did during the same period last year. Some provinces such as Tien Giang, Hau Giang, and Cuu Long have planted rice over 60-75 percent of the planned area.

However, the summer-fall and 10th month crop production and the grain procurement in the southern provinces are being beset by difficulties which should be resolved in a timely fashion. Though a fairly large area of summer-fall rice area has been cultivated, rice plants in nearly all provinces have been affected by drought due to scarce rainfall at the beginning of the crop season. Therefore, all provinces should concentrate their mechanical and manual means on combating drought in time to save the cultivated area. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry will coordinate with the Ministry of Supply to send quickly sufficient gas and oil to the provinces concerned to help them combat the drought effectively.

/6662

CSO: 4200/585

BRIEFS

VNA REPORTS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS--Hanoi VNA May 25--The fish rearing area in the central highlands province of Darlac has expanded from 2,500 hectares in 1986 to 4,000 hectares this year thanks to the development of irrigation. Market gardening is fast developing on Hanoi's outskirts, accounting for 64 percent of the income of local farmers. It has supplied a large quantity of vegetables and food for the capital city. Large areas have been marked off for groundnut and jute planting in the central Vicentam Province of Thanh Hoa. In the recent winter-spring crop, Thanh Hoa's jute and groundnut acreage covered 17,000 hectares. The Bach Dang shipyard near Haiphong port-city has launched a 1,000-ton coastal freighter 80.75 metres long and 10.5 metres wide. The electric appliance company under the Ministry of Energy has designed and manufactured hydro-power generators of different kinds for medium and small-size hydro-power stations in Vietnam's midland regions. The Binh Minh plastics factory in Ho Chi Minh City in the first quarter of this year turned out 197 tons of products, mostly for agricultural production, up by 47 percent above plan. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 25 May 87 OW] /6662

CSO: 4200/585

SOCIAL

VIETNAM

HO CHI MINH CITY COURT TRIES 'BIGGEST' EMBEZZLEMENT CASE

BK170859 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] On the morning of 12 May the people's court of Ho Chi Minh City began the first instance trial of a case of embezzlement and speculation of socialist property along transportation routes. This is the biggest case of embezzlement of socialist property ever brought to trial in the city with a very large number of people being prosecuted.

According to the indictment, the Saigon port was responsible for towing merchandise-laden barges to localities. The board of directors of the port signed a contract to rent tubboats of the Federation of Cuu Long River Transportation Enterprises to tow barges. During towing operations, captains, crew chiefs and crew members of barges and tugboats were contacted by some bad elements who talked them into appropriating the merchandise transported by the barges. During 66 barge trips, the accused stole a considerable amount of goods worth more than 100 million dong of the old currency.

Due to the large number of people being prosecuted, the court could not try all the suspects at one time. During the first session, which will last 10 days, 36 suspects including 3 dishonest merchants, 18 barge crew chiefs and barge landing supervisors, and 15 tugboat captains and deputy captains of the Federation of Cuu Long River Transportation Enterprises will be tried.

/9604

CSO: 4200/569

OBITUARY OF VPA LT GEN NGUYEN SON HOANG

BK240796 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense, the International Department of the CPV Central Committee, the Institute of Military History, the 7th Military Region, and the bereaved family, with boundless grief, announce that:

Comrade Lieutenant General Nguyen Son Hoang, alia Nguyen Van Bang, born in 1917 in Lich Bai canton, Vu Tien District--now known as Minh Tan village, Kien Xuong District--Thai Binh Province; specialist of the Institute of Military History and its former director; deputy political officer of the 4th Military Region; political officer of the Artillery Command; deputy director of the Advanced Military Academy; former deputy director of the CPV Central Committee International Department, CB-48; and director of the B-68 Department; recipient of three Military Service Orders--two first class and one third class--Military Exploit first class, Victory Order first class, two Resistance Orders first class, three Glorious Combatant Orders--first, second, and third class--Liberation Combatant Order third class, Determined-To-Win Military Banner Medal, and 40-year Party Membership badge;

Passed away at 2200 on 19 May 1987 at the 175th Military Hospital in Ho Chi Minh City, at 70 years of age, after a period of serious illness. Despite the wholehearted care by the party, state, and army and the devoted treatment by various professors and doctors, Comrade Nguyen Son Hoang succumbed to old age and serious illness.

Comrade Nguyen Son Hoang lies in state at Conference Hall A of the 7th Military Region. Final tribute will be paid to the late Comrade beginning 1300 on 23 May. The memorial and funeral services will be held at 0800 on 24 May. Comrade Nguyen Son Hoang will be buried at the Thu Duc Cemetery in Ho Chi Minh City.

/6662
CSO: 4200/584

END

31

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