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JPRS-SEA-87-095

23 JULY 1987



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JPRS Report

East Asia

Southeast Asia

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EAST ASIA
SOUTHEAST ASIA

CONTENTS

INDONESIA

Taiwan Plans More Investment
(ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 18 Jun 87) 1

KAMPUCHEA

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK Condemns SRV Crimes in Phnom Penh
(Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea,
19 Jun 87) 2

Briefs

302 Soldiers Flee 4
Bakan District Won Attacked 4
Army Training School Attacked 4
DK Actions in Phnom Penh 4
Floating Community Set Up 5

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

Leaders Congratulate Newly Elected Vietnamese Counterparts
(SPK, 20 Jun 87) 6

Koy Buntha Receives Greetings From USSR, GDR, GSSR
(Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 23 Jun 87) 7

Radio Cites Thai Violations, KPRAF Successes (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 25 Jun 87)	9
Pracheachon on Lao Demand for Return of Villages (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 23 Jun 87)	10
Bou Thang Supports Cadre, Production Improvement (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 4 Jun 87)	12
Heng Samrin Visits Railway Transport Workers (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 16 Jun 87)	14
Chea Soth Chairs Central Emulation Council Meeting (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 24 Jun 87)	15
SPK on 19 June Army Day Meeting in Phnom Penh (SPK, 19 Jun 87)	16
Radio Reports 19 June Meeting To Mark Army Day (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 19 Jun 87)	18
Youth Union Anniversary Marked at Phnom Penh Meeting (SPK, 16 Jun 87)	20
Briefs	
Radio Cites Success	21
Chea Sim Visits Workers	21
Say Phuthang Visits Workers	21
Korm Congratulates Thach	22
KPRP Greets Bulgaria's Dimitrov	22
Siphandon Greets KPRAF Day	22
Sim Congratulates Assembly Chairman	23
Delegation Leaves for Laos	23
Le Duc Anh Greets KPRAF Day	23
Military Activities	23
Returnees in Kompong Cham	23
Dry Season Achievements	24
Battambang District Forces	24
PRK-USSR Cooperation	24
Returnees in Battambang	24
Defense Minister Message	24
Communique on Fishing Prohibition	25
Indian Delegation Leaves	25
Student Training Abroad	25
Farming in Kompong Cham	26
Farming Activities in June	26
Military Activities in Koh Kong	26

LAOS

USSR-Aided Bridge Construction Costs Reported (Boungnong Saipangna; PASASON, 30 Mar 87)	27
--	----

Feature on Thai-Based, U.S.-Backed Anti-Regime Subversion (PASASON, 31 Mar 87)	28
Oudomsai Textile Plant Runs Well Despite PRC Departure (Khen Thanou; PASASON, 7 Apr 87)	31
Leaders Greet Vietnamese Counterparts on Appointment (Vientiane Domestic Service, 19 Jun 87)	33
Call for Recognition of PRK Government (Vientiane Domestic Service, 13 Jun 87)	35
Radio Marks Cambodian Diplomatic Ties Anniversary (Vientiane Domestic Service, 15 Jun 87)	37
'Talk' Column Sees ASEAN Economic Position as Weak (Theo Souvan; PASASON, 1 Apr 87)	39
Article Reviews Basis for Indochina Cooperation (Isan; PASASON, 18 Apr 87)	41
Thonglai Kommasit on Army Party Leadership (Thonglai Kommasit; Vientiane Domestic Service, 17 Jun 87)	44
Local Party Secretary Profiled; English Ability Noted (PASASON, 17 Apr 87)	47
ADB-Funded Route 10 Construction Reviewed (PASASON, 18 Apr 87)	48
Instruction on Forestry Work Issued (Nouhak Phoumsavan; Vientiane Domestic Service, 30 May 87)	49
Briefs	
Industrial Development After 1987	53
Outgoing Indian Envoy	53
Ambassadors to Cuba, Hungary	54
Ambassador to CSSR	54
Women's Delegation to Moscow	54
Port Built With Australian Aid	54
International Funded Hydropower Dam	54
Czech Gift to Front	55
Cambodian Army Day Greetings	55
Cooperation Agreement With Ho Chi Minh City	55
Savannakhet-Ho Chi Minh City Shop	55
Party Delegation to CSSR	56
PRK Delegation Visits	56
Cuban Aided Poultry Project	56
Champassak Bank Deposits, Loans	56
Pakse Bank Deposits	56
Ceramic Production for Export	57
Conference on Military Obligation	57

THAILAND

MP Suphatra Comments on U.S. Trade, Copyright, Politics (KHAO PHISET, 27 May-2 Jun 87)	58
Premier Meets With Visiting Burmese Minister (BANGKOK POST, 23 Jun 87)	70
Sitthi Addresses Correspondents' Club (Sitthi Sawetsila; Bangkok Voice of Free Asia, 19 Jun 87)	71
1979 Patent Law, Pressures for Change Discussed (SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN, 15-21 Mar 87)	74
Briefs	
Soviet Scholarships Accepted	87
Prime Minister-Weinberger Meeting	87
Trade Talks With PRC	87

VIETNAM

ECONOMIC

Radio Reports Results of Grain Shipment to North (Hanoi Domestic Service, 1 Jun 87)	88
Editorial on Goods Circulation, Market Management (Hanoi Domestic Service, 2 Jun 87)	89
NHAN DAN Calls for More Crop Production Efforts (Hanoi Domestic Service, 3 Jun 87)	91
Agricultural Production Shows Marked Increase (VNA, 4 Jun 87)	93
Agriculture, Food Industry Trade Union Formed (Hanoi Domestic Service, 6 Jun 87)	94
Thuan Hai Exports More Handicraft Items (Hanoi Domestic Service, 9 Jun 87)	95
Agriculture Ministry Launches Movement To Increase Output (Hanoi Domestic Service, 9 Jun 87)	96
Rice Harvest Work (Hanoi Domestic Service, 10 Jun 87)	98
Conference on Northern Crop Cultivation Held (Hanoi Domestic Service, 10 Jun 87)	99
NHAN DAN Views Army Role in Economic Work (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 11 Jun 87)	101

UN Helping Supply Fresh Water to Rural Areas (VNA, 16 Jun 87)	104
Climatic Cycle Effect on Agriculture Noted (VNA, 19 Jun 87)	105
Briefs	
Hoa Binh Generator Group	107
Economic Training	107
Donation From Japan	107
Agreement on Energy Cooperation	107
Cooperation With Communist Countries	107
Rice, Tea Harvests	108
Chemical Products Exhibited	108
UN Food Program	108

/9987

TAIWAN PLANS MORE INVESTMENT

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 18 Jun 87 pp A2, A3

[Text] Jakarta, 17 Jun (ANTARA)--Taiwan is planning to invest some US\$50 million in Indonesia, one third of its investment scheme in Southeast Asia, a Taiwanese official said here Wednesday.

"We hope this plan could be realized in the near future," said Ma Chyan Yih, Deputy Director for Trade Promotion and External Relations in a press briefing marking the Taiwanese participation in the annual Jakarta Fair to be held here June 20-July 18.

He said the investment scheme was part of a commitment to utilize Taiwan's foreign exchange reserves now reaching some US\$60 billion.

Taiwanese investments in Indonesia last year stood at US\$120 million excluding informal investments, he said.

Most Taiwanese entrepreneurs invest their capital in such areas as textiles, plywood, shrimp breeding and ship-scraping.

Describing Indonesia as the best trade partner in Southeast Asia, he said the trade and economic relations between the two countries could be expanded further in the future.

In 1986, Indonesia imported some US\$390 million worth of goods from Taiwan, an increase of 30 percent compared with figures of the previous year.

Meanwhile, Indonesia's exports to Taiwan reached US\$357 million in 1986, down by 14 percent from those in 1985.

Chayan Yin hoped the trade between the two countries could reach US\$ two billion within five years, an increase of 100 percent of the present trade volume estimated at US\$749 million.

He said it was due to several factors including the 39 percent increase in Indonesia's imports from Taiwan in 1986, the purchase of Indonesian liquefied natural gas by Taiwan as of 1990, and the strong Japanese yen that makes Taiwanese goods more competitive in Indonesia.

/9274

CSO: 4200/673

VONADK CONDEMNS SRV CRIMES IN PHNOM PENH

BK200401 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Jun 87

["News commentary:" "In Phnom Penh, the Vietnamese Enemy Raped and Killed
Daughters of the Cambodian Administrators Who Have Been Forced to Serve It and
Wives of the Fraternal Cambodian Soldiers Who Have Been Sent to the Western
Battlefield"]

[Text] Due to the serious difficulties facing them on the battlefield of
aggression against Cambodia and in Vietnam and the international arena, the
Vietnamese enemy aggressors have turned to committing a most serious
destruction and heinous crimes against the Cambodian nation and people. They
have massacred the Cambodian people through various methods. As for our
Cambodian women, the Vietnamese look down upon and take liberties with them
indiscriminately, whether the daughters of our people and of the Cambodian
administrators who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese in whichever
ministry or the wives of the fraternal Cambodian soldiers whose husbands have
been sent to fight and die on the western battlefield.

On 15 May, the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh arrested nine students--daughters of
Cambodian administrators--who were walking to school. After raping these
girls, the Vietnamese disemboweled them, tied their bodies to stones, and
threw them in the river under the Monivong Bridge to hide this crime from the
girls' parents and relatives.

On 22 May, the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh arrested six daughters of our people
from the eastern Chruoy Changva Bridge area and raped them to death. They
then threw the bodies of these girls into the river.

On 30 May, the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh arrested five women--wives of
Cambodian soldiers who have been sent to fight on the western battlefield--
near Tuol Kouk market. These women were raped to death near Tuol Kouk railway
station.

On 2 June, the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh arrested five women--wives of
fraternal Cambodian soldiers--and nine female workers of Russei Kev textile
mill. After raping them, the Vietnamese gouged out their eyes and beheaded
them.

On 7 June in Phnom Penh, the Vietnamese arrested and raped to death wives and daughters of the Cambodian administrators who have been forcibly installed to serve the Vietnamese enemy in Phnom Penh.

These barbarous and fascist crimes--massacring, arresting, jailing, torturing to death, and raping and killing in such a miserable manner--are far more serious than the violation of human rights. Thus, the Vietnamese are the arch criminals.

The Cambodian people are very enraged at the Vietnamese enemy. They are joining hands with the DK National Army in attacking the Vietnamese enemy more vigorously on all battlefields throughout the country.

Concerning the Vietnamese violations of human rights mentioned above, we would like to call on the organizations in charge of the examination and defense of human rights to please take concrete, effective measures against the Vietnamese who are the arch criminals. As for us, we realize that the only way for the Cambodian nation and people survive and to prevent the Vietnamese enemy from further violating human rights in such a cruel and barbarous manner is to force it to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia so the Cambodian people can decide their own destiny without any outside interference in accordance with the eight resolutions of the UN General Assembly.

1 June 1987 [as heard]

/12913

CSO: 4209/663

BRIEFS

302 SOLDIERS FLEE--From 10 to 20 June, 302 patriotic Cambodian soldiers posted in Sandan, Santuk, and Kompong Svay Districts on Kompong Thom battlefield deserted the Vietnamese enemy and returned home, taking with them their weapons. [Passage omitted praising deserters' patriotic spirit and calling on other soldiers to follow this example] [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 25 Jun 87 BK] /12913

BAKAN DISTRICT WON ATTACKED--Moung-Pursat battlefield: On 16 June, our National Army in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers launched a two-pronged attack against Bakan District town located at Trapeang Chong and the Vietnamese administrative networks in Trapeang Chong Commune, Bakan District, Pursat Province. The first prong attacked the district town and the second prong attacked Trapeang Chong Commune office. After 20 minutes of fighting, we took full control of the two fronts. We killed 8 Vietnamese soldiers; wounded 10 others; destroyed 2 B-40's, a B-41, 7 AK's, [words indistinct], a district political school, 8 barracks, a warehouse containing 100 rolls of cloth, a warehouse containing materiel that the Vietnamese enemy stole from our people, and a quantity of war materiel; seized 2 AK's, 2 SKS's, and some war materiel; and liberated 2 villages, namely Kraol Krabei and Kaoh Kev. [From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature] [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 Jun 87 BK] /12913

ARMY TRAINING SCHOOL ATTACKED--Moung-Pursat battlefield: On 17 June, our National Army launched a commando attack on the Vietnamese army training school at the model school in Pursat provincial town. After a 10 minute battle we killed 14, including one battalion commander and company commander, and wounded 25 Vietnamese enemy soldiers;; destroyed 2 pistols, a B-40, a B-41, an M-79, 6 AK's, a telephone, 12 large barracks, an army training building, and some war materiel; and freed 300 newly-recruited Cambodian soldiers. [From the "Daily report from Various Battlefields" feature] [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Jun 87 BK] /12913

DK ACTIONS IN PHNOM PENH--Phnom Penh City battlefield: On 30 May, our National Army in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers lobbed grenades at the Vietnamese at the Don Penh Ward office and behind Soriya theater house, killing two and wounding one. On 2 and 3 June,

our National Army in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers lobbed grenades at the Vietnamese in (Don Mech) market and east of Vat Phnum monastery, killing one and wounding two, including a Vietnamese city supervisor. On 5 and 7 June, our National Army, in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers, lobbed grenades at the Vietnamese at the office of the Information Ministry and in O Russei market, killing one and wounding three. On 8 June, our National Army, in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers, lobbed grenades at the Vietnamese in the police guard post in Depot market, killing one. On 10 June, our National Army in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers planted a bomb in a Vietnamese car at Chhba Ampeou, the explosion caused one killed and another wounded. [From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature] [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Jun 87 BK] /12913

FLOATING COMMUNITY SET UP--Sources of the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS] revealed that Vietnamese nationals who had taken residence in Cambodia have set up a floating community in the middle of Tonle Sap Lake. An ANS commander said some 8,000 families of about 20,000 Vietnamese nationals are living as a community with houses built on the water of the fish-rich Tonle Sap Lake. ANS officials said that Cambodian resistance forces' attempts to drive the Vietnamese settlers and their attacks on Vietnamese populated areas in the middle of Tonle Sap Lake met with difficulties because of patrols by Vietnamese troops. They said that the town created by the Vietnamese afloat in the middle of Tonle Sap Lake allows these Vietnamese nationals to engage in fishing without any worry as it can be protected from attacks of the Cambodian resistance forces. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 19 Jun 87 BK] /12913

CSO: 4209/6663

LEADERS CONGRATULATE NEWLY ELECTED VIETNAMESE COUNTERPARTS

BK201252 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1134 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 20 June--Kampuchean State Council President Heng Samrin and Premier Hun Sen have sent warmest congratulations to their Vietnamese counterparts newly elected by the 8th National Assembly of Vietnam.

A message signed by President Heng Samrin and addressed to Vietnamese State Council President Vo Chi Cong said: I am convinced that under your clear-sighted leadership the government and people of Vietnam will gain greater success in the implementation of the Resolutions of the Communist Party of Vietnam's Sixth Congress, thus steadily advancing their country towards socialism and contributing to the consolidation of the fraternal ties of friendship, special militant solidarity and cooperation in all fields between the two countries as well as among the three Indochinese countries.

Another message signed by Premier Hun Sen and addressed to his Vietnamese counterpart Pham Hung, said: "I am strongly convinced that in the light of the Resolutions of the C.P.V.'s Sixth Congress, which has constituted a landmark in the Vietnamese people's political life, and under your clear-sighted leadership, the government and the people of Vietnam will record more brilliant successes in national construction and defence and in advancing the country towards socialism.

"Those victories will constitute an active contribution to the consolidation of the fraternal militant solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam and among the three Indochinese peoples in conformity with Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and for the interests of socialism and peace and stability in the region and the world over."

/12913

CSO: 4209/663

KOY BUNTHA RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM USSR, GDR, CSSR

BK240959 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the KPRP Tradition Day and the Army-People Solidarity Day, Comrade General Dmitriy Yazov, Minister of National Defense of the USSR, has sent a greeting message to Comrade Koy Buntha, Minister of National Defense of the PRK. The message notes, among other things:

Dear Comrade Minister: On the occasion of the KPRP founding anniversary, on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and in my own name, I wish you and all cadres and combatants in the KPRAF good health, happiness, and success in defending your revolutionary achievements and struggle against the maneuvers of the imperialists and reactionaries.

On the same occasion, Comrade General Heinz Kessler, Minister of National Defense of the GDR, also sent a greeting message to Comrade Koy Buntha, Minister of National Defense of our PRK. The message reads, among other things:

Cadres and combatants of the GDR People's Army has watched with keen interest the successful efforts made by the Cambodian comrades-in-arms who have successfully increased their combat ability and combat readiness for the defense of socialism.

On the basis of socialist internationalism, all of us always stand by the side of the Cambodian comrades and reaffirm our fraternal support and assistance to you.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wish you, beloved Comrade Minister, greater victories in your responsible mission, good health, and happiness.

Please accept my highest regards.

In his greetings message on the same occasion, Comrade Army General Milan Vaclavik, Minister of NNational Defense of the CSSR, stressed:

On behalf of the CSSR military command and in my own name, I extend warmest greetings to you and to the entire KPRAF on the occasion of the 36th founding anniversary of the KPRP.

Over the past years, your heroic army has surmounted many difficult tests and has been standing firm on the correct cause of the people, of progress, and peace.

I am convinced that the bond of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and armies will continue to develop successfully.

I wish the KPRAF greater victories in combat and in strengthening their nation's state power. I wish you, Comrade Minister, good health, happiness, and [words indistinct].

Please, Comrade Minister, accept our congratulations.

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CSO: 4209/663

RADIO CITES THAI VIOLATIONS, KPRAF SUCCESSES

BK260825 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 25 Jun 87

[From the "Weekly Roundup of Past Salient Events" feature]

[Excerpts] During the past week, the three Cambodian traitorous groups in cooperation with Thai infantrymen continued to cause tension along the border. The Thai authorities fired barrages of support shells, an average of 50-200 rounds on each occasion, from Thai soil into our positions northwest of Srang, an area 12 km northeast of Poipet, and Hills 564 and 537.

In the air, Thai L-19's made 14 reconnaissance flights above the three-border intersection, O Smach, and west of Route 56. However, all the enemy's activities were duly punished by our armed forces and people in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers.

During the past week, we put out of action 174 enemy elements, including 90 killed, 49 captured, and 35 surrendered on the spot. We seized 86 weapons and a quantity of war materiel.

In addition to their successful combat, our armed forces in all areas, in cooperation with the local authorities and people, succeeded in persuading misled persons to return to national society. During the past week, 36 misled persons deserted enemy ranks and turned themselves in to revolutionary authorities throughout the country.

According to a report that we just received from the 4th Region, in May 1987, after the local authorities and mass organizations educated our people about the enemy schemes and the 6-point policy of the party and state, our people successfully persuaded 361 misled persons to return to the fold. These returnees--191 Pol Pot soldiers; 107 Sereika soldiers, and 63 Moulinaka soldiers--brought 221 weapons to our authorities.

/12913

CSO: 4209/663

PRACHEACHON ON LAO DEMAND FOR RETURN OF VILLAGES

BK240711 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Undated PRACHEACHON commentary: "Support Laos' Just Demand in Calling For Return of its Three Villages in Sayaboury Province"]

[Text] The third anniversary of the Thai authorities' aggression and occupation of three Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang, in Paklai District of Sayaboury Province, fell on 6 June 1987. The Thai authorities promised that they would withdraw all their forces from these three villages, but their deed did not match their words. They have continued to occupy the three Lao villages and refused to release the Lao people forcibly evacuated by the Thai authorities to Thai territory. Is this what the Thai authorities mean by their good will and desire to coexist peacefully?

It is due to this tricky and hostile attitude that the Thai authorities have never hesitated to oppose the Lao people as well as the three Indochinese peoples. Moreover, the Thai authorities' hostile acts have clearly revealed the common goals of the Thai-U.S. and Thai-Chinese collusion which is a part of the overall Sino-U.S. collusion--a hostile act which causes constant instability in the region--against the three Indochinese countries.

Through all these acts, it is not difficult to understand why the Thai authorities have betrayed the interests of their people by supporting and fostering the Pol Pot remnants and the other Cambodian reactionaries on their soil. They have also provided these elements with air, infantry, and artillery support and organized military exercises in an attempt to enable the Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionary groups to sabotage the Cambodian people's peaceful life. They have shamelessly and slanderously claimed that Thai territory has been invaded and threatened by Cambodian troops and the Vietnamese army volunteers.

Briefly speaking, the Thai authorities have never had any real desire to jointly settle the problems peacefully with the three Indochinese countries which are their neighbors. Thailand has continued its hostile policy, confronting and creating tension, in an attempt to help fulfill the U.S.-China military collusion. This policy of the Thai authorities is obsolete and runs counter to the current global trend and to the interests of the Thai people.

We demand that the Thai authorities respond positively, through constructive activities of peaceful coexistence, to the interests of the Thai people and the peoples in the region, particularly the neighboring peoples, by immediately ending all hostile acts against the LPDR, ending their occupation of the three Lao villages, and ceasing all support for the Pol Pot remnants and other Cambodian reactionaries in their opposition to the Cambodian people's rebirth.

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CSO: 4209/663

BOU THANG SUPPORTS CADRE, PRODUCTION IMPROVEMENT

BK050353 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] [Passage indistinct] cadres, combatants, personnel, and inhabitants in the three districts of Rovieng, Chey Sen, and Kulen in Preah Vihear Province, northeastern region.

During this busy visit, Comrade Bou Thang attended the third conference of Preah Vihear Province's KUFNCD Committee and participated in the tree planting ceremony to mark the 37th anniversary of the international children's day.

The delegation visited cadres and combatants in the 8th Battalion and the people in (Reak Sa) and (Rumni) Communes in Rovieng District. Speaking at these two places, the comrade head of the delegation praised the Armed Forces for their feats and combat capabilities, thus firmly defending the localities and successfully ensuring security for the people in their daily work.

Speaking to the people there, Comrade Bou Thang urged them to be well aware of the duties of our masses and people in the cause of our triple revolutionary movement, particularly of the tasks to build and strengthen their localities which require each individual to be able to master all forms of the anti-enemy movement. The comrade also called for active participation in the 1987 agricultural production.

At the Rovieng district seat, after listening to a report by the district party committee concerning achievements made by the district during the first 5 months of 1987, Comrade Bou Thang spoke, recalling the implementation of the circular regarding the work to build firm localities and the ranks of cadres. The comrade stressed in particular the building of cadres' ranks which requires each locality to link closely to the mass movement in order to be able to examine and solve three problems in a timely manner, that is the building of firm administration, building of good cadres in all aspects--primarily in terms of ethics, political awareness, capabilities, and mass-oriented nature--and building a good livelihood for the people.

Speaking before cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer unit on duty in Rovieng District, Comrade Bou Thang hailed the unit's heroism in contributing to defending security in the district and the whole province of Preah Vihear by cutting off all the passages of the enemy of all stripes since the large-scale operation launched during the 1984-85 dry season.

In various localities in Chey Sen and Kulen Districts, the comrade head of the delegation hailed [words indistinct] in Chey Sen District which made exemplary outstanding feats in firmly defending the localities. He also praised the immense achievements made by the people in Chey Sen District in the production drive and selling paddy to the state. Comrade Bou Thang also praised the young students who discovered and led our revolutionary Armed Forces to an arms cache of the enemy at (O Kei) where they found an M-79, a Chinese-made modern gun for shooting tanks, (?107) B40,5 rockets, and a large quantity of M-62 and M-79 grenades.

Through this party-state delegation's visit, the people in the northeastern region were very proud of the wholehearted attention paid to the localities in northeastern region by the party and state.

Each inhabitant will always remember and turn the exhortation of the party-state leader into practical deeds in carrying out revolutionary tasks.

/12913

CSO: 4209/663

HENG SAMRIN VISITS RAILWAY TRANSPORT WORKERS

BK160917 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PRK, accompanied by Comrade Tie Banh, alternate member of the party Central Committee and Minister of Communications, Transport, and Posts, and Comrade Heng Teav, member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, yesterday morning visited the Kampuchean Railway Transport Company's locomotive and car repair section. He chatted with the workers there. After hearing what the workers had to say about the difficulties and opportunities encountered in productive work and livelihood, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin praised them for the results and achievements they have made. He also talked about the overall situation of the Cambodian revolution, its strengths and victories and the enemy's psychological warfare maneuvers designed to shake up our inner circles to enable them to overthrow our PRK. He went on to say that the party's goal is to control the economy to increase the efficiency of production and professions and to continue centralizing the leadership within reason and without exclusiveness and monopoly.

The comrade general secretary stressed that in order to expand the efficiency of production and professions, we must develop the character of mastery and creativeness by implementing an economic self-management system to reduce the number of unnecessary intermediary organs and procedures that affect the productive labor and livelihood of the workers.

Also during the conversation, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin urged all cadres, personnel, and workers to pay attention to building and expanding the party within the working class and, particularly, to strengthening the force of militiamen, remaining close to production, and raising the political, ideological, and technical standards of the workers, the strong and permanent foundation of the revolution. Especially the trade unions and mass organizations must have plans to improve the living conditions of the workers by paying special attention to whipping up a campaign to develop the family-run economy. At the same time, measures must be taken to directly encourage the productive workers, especially when they encounter emergencies. Moreover, attention must be paid to the desires and aspirations of the workers, he said.

/12913

CSO: 4209/663

CHEA SOTH CHAIRS CENTRAL EMULATION COUNCIL MEETING

BK240949 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] The Central Emulation, Citation, and Award Council held a meeting at the former royal palace on the morning of 23 June to review the outcome of the 1986 emulation movement throughout the country and sign agreements on emulation movement for 1987. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Central Emulation, Citation, and Award Council. Attending the meeting were the comrades party and state leaders, delegates from the 20 provinces and municipalities, and representatives from various central ministries and offices.

The report summing up the outcome of the four plans of the 1986 emulation movement was read by Comrade Sar Not, deputy minister attached to the cabinet of the Council of Ministers and permanent member of the Central Emulation, Citation, and Award Council. It noted the splendid outcome of work carried out by cadres, personnel, workers, armed forces, and people in all provinces and municipalities in fulfilling their tasks for the cause of defending and building the Cambodian fatherland. According to the report, the provinces which made outstanding feats are: Phnom Penh capital--outstanding in carrying out the first plan; Kompong Thom Province--outstanding in carrying out the second plan; Takeo Province--outstanding in carrying out the third plan; and Preah Vihear Province--outstanding in carrying out the fourth plan. The provinces and cities which are outstanding in carrying out rice production in the 1986 rainy and dry seasons are Kandal--outstanding in the first plan; Svay Rieng Province--outstanding in the second plan; Takeo Province--outstanding in the third plan; and Preah Vihear Province--outstanding in the fourth plan.

Also at this meeting, the representatives of provinces which made outstanding feats in the technical field explained to the participants on their organization and experiences in each field of work.

/12913
CSO: 4209/663

SPK ON 19 JUNE ARMY DAY MEETING IN PHNOM PENH

BK191356 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1121 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 19 June--A 1,000-strong meeting was held in Phnom Penh Friday morning to honor the 36th tradition day of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea [PRAFK] and the army-people solidarity day (19 June). Seen on the presidium of the meeting among others, were Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, Bou Thang, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and vice premier, Mat Ly, Politburo member of the party Central Committee vice chairman of the National Assembly and president of the Kampuchea Federation of Trade Unions, Ney Pena, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and Minister of Interior, Nguon Nhel, Candidate Politburo member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh party committee, Sam Sundoeun, member of the party Central Committee, first secretary of the People's Revolutionary Youth Union of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the Association of the Revolutionary Youth of Kampuchea, Ke Kimyan, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defence and chief of General Staff of the People's Revolutionary Armed forces of Kampuchea, Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of both the National Assembly and the Front's National Council: Nut Kimlay, vice president of the Association of the Revolutionary Women of Kampuchea.

Members of the diplomatic crops here were also present.

Addressing the meeting Deputy Defence Minister Ke Kimyan highlighted the glorious history of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea, which emerged nearly 40 years ago through the peoples patriotic movements and the militant solidarity among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

He pointed out: "Combining the genuine patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and strengthening their solidarity and militant alliance with the fraternal armies and peoples of Vietnam and Laos, which are considered the decisive factor for development of the revolution in the three countries, the PRAFK have won one victory after another.

This was why the PRAFK and the people of Kampuchea and the armies and peoples of Vietnam and Laos won victories over French colonialism, Japanese fascism and U.S. imperialism, gaining independence and freedom.

Unfortunately, the reactionary Pol Pot clique, modeling itself after Maoism, plundered the right to leadership of party, destroyed our peoples revolutionary gains, turned our army into a reactionary one, betrayed the nation and the solidarity and militant alliance of the three Indochinese countries."

He recalled the great achievements scored by the PRAFK as well as their constant growth over the past eight years, and profoundly thanked the party, government, people and army of Vietnam for their precious and effective assistance and support to the cause of liberation, defence and construction of the Kampuchean motherland. He also sincerely thanked the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, as well as friendly states and the peace-loving and progressive movements over the world for their support and assistance to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people.

Ke Kimyan denounced the Thai ultra-rightists, the Chinese ruling circles and other reactionary forces for continuing to give moral and material support to the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionary groups sheltering in Thailand in an attempt to check the advance of the Kampuchean revolution.

However, he reaffirmed, the army and people of Kampuchea are determined to foil all the enemy's perfidious designs and defend their country.

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CSO: 4209/663

RADIO REPORTS 19 JUNE MEETING TO MARK ARMY DAY

BK190720 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] On the 36th anniversary of the traditional army day and the army-people solidarity day, on the morning of 19 June leaders from the party, front, the Ministry of National Defense, and mass organizations went to lay wreaths and pay homage to ancestors, cadres, party members, and combatants who have sacrificed their lives in the cause of liberating the Cambodian nation and people at the monuments to fallen Cambodian combatants and fallen Vietnamese combatants.

Also this morning, at the Basak festival hall, the KUFNCD National Council, in cooperation with the Information and Culture Ministry, organized a solemn meeting to mark the 36th anniversary of the glorious KPRAF and army-people solidarity day. Presiding over the occasion were, among others, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, and vice chairman of the Council of the Ministers and the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the KFTU; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and interior minister; and Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Provisional Party Committee. Also honoring the meeting were party and state leaders, representatives from the KPRAF, the people's police, cadres and personnel from central ministries and services, mass organizations, clergy, intellectuals, ethnic minorities, and many ambassadors, representatives from embassies, and military attaches from friendly socialist countries.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Ke Kimyan, member of the party Central Committee, deputy defense minister, and KPRAF chief of staff, pointed out that almost 40 years ago, starting from patriotic movements and in the vein of Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity, the Cambodian people's armed forces were born and they have vigorously developed ever since. They have successively smashed the French colonialists, the Japanese fascists, the U.S. imperialists, and lastly toppled the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime and recovered independence and freedom for the Cambodian nation and fatherland. The comrade went on to say that during the past eight years, due

to the efforts of the entire party, people, and army, and with the wholehearted assistance of the Vietnamese volunteer army, the KPRAF have tempered their revolutionary character, expanded the fine traditions of the Issarak Army [nationalist movement fighting against French colonialists], and scored victories in defending the fatherland and Cambodia's revolutionary gains.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere imbued with the spirit of closest solidarity and unanimity.

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CSO: 4209/663

YOUTH UNION ANNIVERSARY MARKED AT PHNOM PENH MEETING

BK161219 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1124 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 16 June--A meeting was held at the Cultural House for Youth and Children at Vat Phnom (Mountain Pagoda) in Phnom Penh Tuesday morning to mark the 32nd anniversary of the Peoples Revolutionary Youth Union of Kampuchea (PRYUK) (16 June).

Present at the meeting were Sam Sundoeun, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, first secretary of the People's Revolutionary Youth Union of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the Association of the People's Revolutionary Youth of Kampuchea; Thong Khon, candidate member of the party Central Committee, deputy secretary of the Phnom Penh Party Committee and president of the Phnom Penh People's Revolutionary Committee; and youth representatives from various offices in Phnom Penh.

Speaking on that occasion, Suos Socheat, permanent member of the Phnom Penh Committee of the Revolutionary Youth Union of Kampuchea, brought out the significance of the foundation of the People's Revolutionary Youth Union of Kampuchea which, he said, had mobilized all the youth in the struggle against all kinds of aggressors and the Pol Pot genocidal regime, thus completely liberating the country on 7 January 1979. Now, he said, the Kampuchean young people are actively participating in the national defence and construction.

Phnom Penh Mayor Thong Khon, in his speech, urged the participants to work harder for the happiness of the people, the youth included.

/12913

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BRIEFS

RADIO CITES SUCCESS--Pursuing the objective of the army-wide emulation movement and carrying out the revolutionary army men's pledge to fulfill all duties in accordance with the five-point goals of the 1986-90 emulation, during the first six months of 1987 the party committee, the command, and the emulation committee of the "Determined to Win" Brigade have organized short campaigns for units and individuals to emulate in fulfilling the tasks assigned by their superiors and by the brigade. As a result, during the first half of 1987 all units in the brigade successfully fulfilled their combat readiness and combat tasks. They killed (?46) enemy elements, wounded 87, and captured 77 others, including 4 Thai soldiers. They seized 45 assorted weapons, 4 field radios, 3 compasses, and a large quantity of materiel; and shot down an L-19 plane. [Text] [Phnom Penh domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 22 Jun 87 BK] /12913

CHEA SIM VISITS WORKERS--On the morning of 23 June, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, visited workers at machine tool factory No 9 at Depot market in Phnom Penh. During the visit, Comrade Chea Sim listened to workers' comments about the pros and cons in their production and livelihood. The comrade congratulated the workers for their efforts in restoring the factory and stimulating production, thus appropriately contributing to the cause of national defense and construction. Comrade Chea Sim also spoke to workers about the general situation of the Cambodian revolution, particularly the situation regarding production and people's livelihood. He exhorted workers to strive harder in carrying out the emulation movement, being thrifty in using raw materials, protecting the state property, and promoting the production of consumer goods for serving the people's need. The comrade also stressed on the (?defense) of genuine revolutionary forces within the workers' ranks and called on workers to pay particular attention to expanding family-run economy in order to improve their living conditions. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 24 Jun 87 BK] /12913

SAY PHUTHANG VISITS WORKERS--On the afternoon of 22 June, Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the party Central Committee's Control Commission, visited and shared work with workers at the soft drink and ice factory No 1. After listening to the workers report on the general situation in their factory and problems in their work and livelihood,

Comrade Say Phuthang hailed the workers for their efforts to stimulate production. The comrade stressed: the party has paid attention to the working class in their new regime in order to turn it into a genuine progressive class for carrying out the cause of the Cambodian revolution. Comrade Say Phuthang also spoke on the development of the Cambodian revolution during the past eight years and exhorted all workers of the soft drink and ice factory to vigorously stimulate their emulation drive to increase production and particularly to participate in promoting family-run economy in contribution to successfully improving their livelihood and the party's three strategic goals. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Jun 87 BK] /12913

KORM CONGRATULATES THACH--Phnom Penh, 25 June (SPK)--Kong Korm, PRK foreign minister, has addressed warm congratulations to Nguyen Co Thach on the occasion of his reappointment as minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. In his message, Minister King Korm expressed firm conviction that the existing fraternal relations between the two ministries will be further strengthened and developed for the social development of each country and for peace and stability in the region and the world. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0427 GMT 25 Jun 87 BK] /12913

KPRP GREET'S BULGARIA'S DIMITROV--Phnom Penh SPK 25 June--On the occasion of the 105th birthday anniversary of George Dimitrov, the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (PRPK) has sent a message of warmest greetings to the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The message said: "In his lifetime, George Dimitrov, eminent son of the heroic Bulgarian people, always led the working class of Bulgaria in the struggle against the hitlerite fascists and national bourgeois. Before the enemies, he displayed his indomitable spirit and firm belief in the final victory of the Bulgarian people's revolutionary cause. The party and people of Kampuchea warmly acclaim the marvelous merits of this well-known international hero whose name has been written down in the world history, and are determined to follow his bright example so as to defend the country and the Kampuchean revolution. [no closing quotation mark as received] [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1117 GMT 25 Jun 87 BK] /12913

SIPHANDON GREET'S KPRAF DAY--Phnom Penh SPK 20 June--Kampuchean Defence Minister Koy Buntha has recently received warm greetings from his Lao counterpart, Kampuchea (19 June). In his message, Khantai Siphandon praised the victory of the Kampuchean Army, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, over the colonialists and neo-colonialists and lately over the genocidal Polpotists, henchmen of the Beijing reactionaries. He said: "The Kampuchean Army has grown up and strengthened in all spheres. It has worthily contributed to the safeguarding of peace and stability in Indochina, Southeast Asia and the world. We are very proud of these successes and consider them our own." The Lao Army leader wished for the further consolidation of the special friendship, combatant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two countries and two armies. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1111 GMT 20 Jun 87 BK] /12913

SIM CONGRATULATES ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN--Phnom Penh, 23 June (SPK)--Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly, sent warm greetings to Le Quang Dao on the occasion of his election to the position of chairman of the SRV National Assembly. The message said, among other things: "We highly appreciate the great successes that the National Assembly of the SRV has achieved in national reconstruction and defense while progressing toward socialism, and its active contribution to safeguarding peace and stability in the region and the world. "We are firmly convinced that, under your leadership, cooperation between the two supreme legislative organs of Cambodia and Vietnam will further develop and score new successes in the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the congresses of the two parties." [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 23 Jun 87 BK] /12913

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LAOS--Phnom Penh SPK 20 June--A delegation of the Commission for Organization of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK] Central Committee left here Saturday morning for an official friendship visit to Laos. The delegation, led by Men Sam-An, Politburo member of the PRPK Central Committee and president of the Commission, was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Nim Thot, vice president of the Commission for Propaganda and Education of the party Central Committee and other officials. Pheli Khounlaleuk, Lao ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Kampuchea was also present. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1129 GMT 20 Jun 87 BK]/12913

LE DUC ANH GREETES KPRAF DAY--Phnom Penh SPK 20 June--Kampuchean Defence Minister Koy Buntha has received warmest greetings from his Vietnamese counterpart, Le Duc Anh, on the 36th anniversary of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea [PRAFK] (19 June). In his message, Defence Minister Le Duc Anh warmly acclaimed the exploits of the fraternal Kampuchean Army over the past years. He noted that the PRAFK has rapidly grown up quantitatively and qualitatively. Together with the armies and peoples of Vietnam and Laos, he said, the Kampuchean army is ready to fulfill the tasks of firmly safeguarding the revolutionary fruits of each country and of the three Indochinese countries, therefore, actively contributing to preserving peace in Southeast Asia and the world at large. The Vietnamese army leader wished for the constant consolidation and development of the militant solidarity and multi-faceted cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1106 GMT 20 Jun 87 BK] /12913

MILITARY ACTIVITIES--Armed Forces units in Chikreng District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, in mopping-up operations during the first half of this year, put out of action 99 enemy soldiers: 31 were killed, 66 wounded, and 2 taken prisoners. Some weapons and war materiel were also seized. In the same period, Chikreng District received 147 misled persons, including 34 Pol Pot soldiers and 11 Sereika soldiers, who brought along 112 weapons. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Jun 87 BK] /12913

RETURNEES IN KOMPONG CHAM--Phnom Penh, 21 June (SPK)--Since the beginning of the year, 181 misled persons including 118 Polpotists have defected to the side of the revolution in Kompong Cham. These returnees, who brought along 102 assorted weapons and a quantity of other war materiel, were given all kinds of facilities to embark on a new life. In 1986, 370 enemy soldiers,

including 158 Sonsannians and 212 Polpotists, turned themselves into provincial authorities, bringing along 132 assorted weapons and a considerable quantity of war materiel. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0411 GMT 21 Jun 87 BK]

DRY SEASON ACHIEVEMENTS--Recently, the 3d Military Region Command held a successful meeting to sum up achievements of activities during the 1986-87 dry season. Attending the meeting were, among others, Comrade Ke Kimyan, member of the KPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of National defense, and chief of the General Staff; Comrade Chay Sangyun, member of the party Central Committee and commander of the 3d Military Region; Comrade Ham Kim, chief of the General Logistics Department; Comrade Moo Saophoan, chief of the 3d Military Region's Political Department; and other leading comrades from the National Defense Ministry and comrade commanders of provinces, cities, divisions, and regiments of the 3d Region. The participants heard reports summing up results of 1986-87 dry season activities of the 3d Region's armed forces, detailed reports on party and political work, and reports on logistical, technical, financial, diplomatic, security, and other affairs. They also discussed and exchanged views to find out strengths and weaknesses and to put forward targets and tasks to be implemented in the coming rainy season. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 20 Jun 87 BK] /12913

BATTAMBANG DISTRICT FORCES--Besides engaging in training with good results, military units of Battambang District have also encouraged the local population to join in the proselytization campaign, winning back 71 misled persons during the first 4 months of the year. The returnees, many of them Polpotists and Sonsannians, brought along 58 assorted weapons and a large quantity of war materiel. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 21 Jun 87 BK] /12913

PRK-USSR COOPERATION--Phnom Penh, 18 June (SPK)--A document relating to the expansion of the Chamka Dong institute of agricultural technique was signed on Tuesday afternoon in Phnom Penh. The signatories were Hem Samin, deputy minister for economic and cultural cooperation with foreign countries, and Evgueni R. Chenderei, [name as received] economic adviser of the Soviet Embassy in Cambodia. According to the document, the Soviet Union will provide the institute with technical assistance during the period 1986-90 in expanding three faculties: hydrology, agricultural waterworks, and agronomy. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT 18 Jun 87 BK] /12913

RETURNEES IN BATTAMBANG--In the first 5 months of 1987, Mongolborei District in Battambang Province persuaded 38 misled persons to return to the fold. The returnees brought along 32 weapons and some war materiel. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 17 Jun 87 BK] /12913

DEFENSE MINISTER MESSAGE--Phnom Penh, 19 June (SPK)--Koy Buntha, member of the KPRP Central Committee and Minister of National Defense, today sent warm greetings to the combatants on the occasion of the traditional day of the KPRAF and the People-Army Solidarity Day (19 June). In his message, Minister Koy Buntha wrote: "During the past years, our people's revolutionary forces have accomplished great exploits and taken a new step forward. They have

frustrated all sabotage maneuvers of the enemies; thousands of enemy soldiers have been either put out of action or forced to surrender. The counter-revolutionaries are plunged in internal conflicts and their position becomes lower with each passing day. "Despite their bitter setbacks and their disintegration, the enemies stubbornly continue their perfidious maneuvers and their sabotage activities against the Cambodian people in the hope of bringing the genocidal regime back to Cambodia. This is why our struggle remains complex and protracted." The message went on: "On the same occasion, I would like to express my deep thanks to the Vietnamese volunteers and to the Vietnamese and Soviet experts for supporting the Cambodian combatants in national reconstruction and defense efforts." Minister Koy Buntha urged Cambodian combatants to continue to strengthen their unity and the Cambodia-Vietnam militant solidarity. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0444 GMT 19 Jun 87 BK] /12913

COMMUNIQUE ON FISHING PROHIBITION--Phnom Penh SPK 13 June--The Ministry of Agriculture has recently issued a communique prohibiting fish catching during the spawning period. Fishing is forbidden from 1 June-30 September in the northern Reverine provinces of Kompong Cham, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Kompong Chhnang, Stung Treng, Kratie, Battambang, Kompong Thom Pursat and the city of Phnom Penh; and from 1 July-30 October in the three southern provinces of Kandal, Prey Veng and Takeo. However, it can be done in some areas to satisfy the people's daily consumption. Last year, Kompong Chhnang Province took the lead by netting 12,000 tons of fish, surpassing its plan by 5 percent. It is followed by the Provinces of Siem Reap-Oddar Menachey, Pursat, Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom and Battambang respectively with 9,500, 7,000, 5,100, 4,200, and 4,200 tons. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1105 GMT 13 Jun 87 BK] /12913

INDIAN DELEGATION LEAVES--Phnom Penh SPK 2 June--A delegation of the Indian Supreme Court led by senior advocate K. Garg left here Tuesday morning after a five-day official visit to Kampuchea. R.K. Garg, who is also president of the General Insurance Employees All-India Association and general secretary of the Krishna Menon Society, was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Chem Snguon, Deputy Minister of Justice; and other officials. While here the delegation met with Khang Sarin, president of the People's Supreme Court; Dit Munti, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Chem Snguon, Deputy Minister of Justice. It also visited the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, the Cheung Ek mass graves, the former Royal Palace, the national museum, the fine arts school, and several state establishments in Phnom Penh, a car tire factory in Kandal Province, and the Angkor Wat Temple in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT 2 Jun 87 BK] /12913

STUDENT TRAINING ABROAD--Phnom Penh SPK 27 May--In the forthcoming 1987-88 academic year, some 900 Kampuchean students will be sent to the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Vietnam and India to further their study. This will be done in furtherance of agreements on educational cooperation between Kampuchea and those countries. According to the Ministry of Education, among the students, 450 will enroll in various universities colleges and 36 will take post-graduate courses. In this 1986-87 academic year, 679 Kampuchean students have been sent abroad. Over the past eight years, 3,932 Kampuchean students have been admitted to various universities, colleges and vocational schools in friendly and socialist

countries. Of them 1,250 have been graduated and returned home, working in various public offices and industrial establishments across the country. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1053 GMT 27 May 87 BK] /12913

FARMING IN KOMPONG CHAM--Phnom Penh SPK 27 May--Thanks to the favourable weather, this year, peasants in Kompong Cham Province, 100 km northeast of Phnom Penh, had by mid-May turned up 2,750 ha of land and sowed floating rice and transplanted short-term rice on 1,600 ha. The districts of Stoeng Trang and Ponhea Krek put 5,000 ha under subsidiary food crops, including 4,700 ha of soybean, 300 ha of peanuts, maize and sesame, and hundreds of hectares of vegetables. Besides, the local Agricultural Service, for its part, provided them with 1,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and a volume of rice seeds and insecticides. Meanwhile, the Water Conservancy Service of the province prepared pumping machines to help peasants water their rice field intensive farming techniques were introduced to the peasants [sentence as received]. In 1986, about 142,000 ha were covered with monsoon rice, up to 21,000 ha over 1985's figure, 13,215 ha with dry-season rice. This year the peasants plan to put 156,000 ha under monsoon rice, including 20,000 ha of intensive farming. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1056 GMT 27 May 87 BK] /12913

FARMING ACTIVITIES IN JUNE--Phnom Penh SPK 11 June--Despite insufficient rain, peasants throughout the country had, by early June put 42,700 ha under monsoon rice by direct sowing and transplanting. The province of Battambang, the main rice producer in Kampuchea, covered 4,873 ha with rice by direct sowing, while Prey Veng, Takeo, Kompong Thom and Kompong Cham respectively put 3,760, [figures indistinct] and 2,200 ha under rice. Moreover, Prey Veng Province transplanted rice on 24 ha and Tadeo raised rice seedlings on 47 ha of land. In Kompong Cham Province, drought also destroyed 8,450 ha of industrial and subsidiary food crops planted as the few first rainfall came. To cope with such situations, the peasants are now planting short-term rice of high-yielding IR-36 variety instead of the long-term ones. Besides, they, by early June, ploughed 42,350 ha of rice field, including 10,320 in Kandal, [word indistinct] in Kompong Cham and 12,767 in Battambang. Measures to be taken to cope with any possible drought have been worked out at an irregular meeting held in Phnom Penh on Tuesday by the Ministry of Agriculture which include the expansion of heclarage under subsidiary food crops such as cassava and sweet potatoes and the building of rice fields with two crops a year. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 0431 GMT 12 Jun 87 BK] /12913

MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN KOH KONG--Last year, units in Koh Kong Province put out of action 198 enemy soldiers, including 97 killed, 93 wounded, and 8 taken prisoners. Thirteen illegal fishing boats were seized as well as 93 weapons, 1,440 rounds of ammunition, 67 hand grenades, 7 compasses, and 4 radios. Eight enemy temporary shelters were also destroyed. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 Jun 87 BK] /12913

CSO: 4209/663

USSR-AIDED BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION COSTS REPORTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 30 Mar 87 p 2

[Article by Bounngong Saipangna: "The Lao-Soviet Friendship Bridge on Route 9"]

[Excerpts] Whenever the Lao-Soviet Friendship Bridge is mentioned, everyone in Savannakhet Province knows at once that it is a large, first-class bridge on strategic Route 9 across the Se Banghiang River about 20 km east of Savannakhet District. The large Se Banghiang Bridge was constructed according to Lao-Soviet agreement No 86/013/09200 issued on 30 November 1983 in Vientiane Capital.

Construction of the bridge began in April 1984, with assistance in design and construction provided by the Tekhnostroy Export Company of the USSR. The labor force consisted of technical cadres and workers of Bridge and Road Construction Company No 1, and in particular, of technicians and workers of Bridge Construction Company No 3. In February 1987 construction was completed, and the official handover took place on 8 March 1987.

The Se Banghiang Bridge construction project was carried out correctly and on schedule in accord with the plan. The Soviet Government supplied construction materials, equipment and vehicles along with experts to help in technical supervision. The value of the aid totalled over 2 million rubles. The construction quality met the plan specifications completely as calculated: 220 meters in length, 10 meters in width, with a 1-meter-wide sidewalk on both sides. It has 7 piers and can carry 80 tons. It is a large, steel-reinforced concrete bridge.

The success of each large bridge constructed on Route 9, such as the Se Champhon, the Se Sangsoi, the Se Koumkam, the Se Thamouak and the Se Banghiang, which is the last large bridge on this route, shows the great and important participation leading to fulfilment of the two strategic duties, national defense and national construction.

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CSO: 4206/101

FEATURE ON THAI-BASED, U.S.-BACKED ANTI-REGIME SUBVERSION

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 31 Mar 87 p 3

[Article: "Agents of the CIA and Right-Wing Thai Reactionaries Appropriately Sentenced by the Lao People"]

[Text] As has already been reported, on 27 March 1987 in the capital, Vientiane, a people's court tried and sentenced three lackeys of the CIA and of the right-wing Thai reactionaries before 300 of the people of Vientiane. One of the three sentenced was Mr Ounreuan Silimongkhoun, 30, of Lao nationality and citizenship, born in Ban Houai Sai village of Houai Sai Canton and District, Bokeo Province. He betrayed the nation and was ungrateful to his father and mother, Maikham and Mrs Kheun, who now live in Ban Houai O of Ton Phoeng Canton, Bokeo Province. He admitted to being a hostile agent of the American CIA and of right-wing Thai reactionaries directly since 1982.

On the day of the trial, his bearing was that of one experienced in espionage; his expression was not drawn; it was as if nothing were happening. He spoke smoothly and clearly, and remembered his former operations as though played back on a tape recorder. In his confession he said that he had conducted operations to destroy the LPDR deliberately under the direction of the right-wing reactionary Thai and the American espionage organization, the CIA.

He had the temperament of a gangster; he lived extravagantly and associated with bad people who urged him to split across to Thailand. He said he arrived at the emigration center for Lao at Nong Khai on 26 June 1982. As soon as he arrived, the reactionaries had him completely in their control. One month later, Sounai Khenmi, an expatriate Lao who represented the CIA, came to ask Mr Ounreuan questions about Laos, and then accepted him to work for the espionage unit on the spot.

Mr Ounreuan continued: this espionage organization had an office with the name, "Company for sending workers to Saudi Arabia." It was located in the area of the railroad station in Nong Khai. Mr Thanasak was in charge, and Mr Leungsak Kalaket, Mr Sisoumang Lattanasitthi, Mr Sounai Khenmi, Mr Khangnok, Mr Somboun and Mr Vichit coordinated operations. This office was affiliated with the American Consulate in Udon, and [Mekvinliam] an official of the American Embassy in Bangkok, Thailand was in charge.

This espionage organization trained Mr Ounreuan to be their tool and to perform their evil acts. Initially they trained him to use compasses, cameras, weapons and video devices related to the espionage activities of various countries. Each time before going out on an operation, they developed a plan of action and evaluated the problems that might be encountered in the future.

In order to infiltrate Laos directly, the espionage unit was trimmed down in 1986; it was changed into a Krimbono unit (the name of an American spy in Thailand), and its leader was Mr Loengsak Kalaket (a Thai). The coordinators were Mr Vichit and Mr Somboun. The contact was Mr Somsai. The intelligence operatives were Mr Ounreuan, Mr Somphon, Mr Souli-gna, Mr Sounai, Mr Khamgnok and Mr Oudom.

During training they were paid a salary of 7,000 baht per month, and they lost their Lao character. Mr Ounreuan agreed to return and operate in Laos with the hope that he would get a great deal more money. He had 56 tasks, such as the following: inspect the espionage bases established in Laos; make contact with those targeted to form secret bases and report their biographies to the unit; check the quality of the counterfeit passes which the espionage organization provided for infiltrating into Laos; collect data about flights over the Plain of Jars and search for Americans missing during the war; and pick up political, economic, social and military information about Laos. When he had collected this information, he was to return to Thailand and report to the Krimbono organization, which included the following nine people: Mr Loengsak Kalaket, the leader; Mr Sisoumang Lattanasitthi, who analyzed and translated the information; Mr Somboun and Mr Vichit, who were coordinators for the unit; Mr Krimbono, the head of CIA espionage who was stationed at the consulate in Udon; Mr Somsai Leusang, intelligence analyst; Lieutenant Colonel Volathatniyom, the head of special operations team 917 at Nong Khai; Lieutenant Colonel Visetmahasalaphan, the inspector responsible for the KOLMN (Division of Internal Security) Ph.T.Th. 04 Udon; and Mr Soulinnavaset, in charge of the expatriates at the Napho center.

After he had infiltrated and operated in Laos two times, Mr Ounreuan became over confident, and his desire to destroy his nation became an obsession. But his evil deeds did not go unnoticed by the defense network of our masses, and he was apprehended on 23 January 1987. At the time Mr Ounreuan had on his person a document in Thai, No 048-3/2529 issued on 29 November 1986, with the name "special operations unit 917, Nong Khai Province" and with Mr Ounreuan's picture attached. The person stamping the document was Lieutenant Colonel Volathatniyom, the head of the special operations team 917 at Nong Khai.

For Mr Ounreuan Silimongkhoun's betrayal of his nation, the people's court sentenced him to 20 years in prison. But the CIA group and the right-wing reactionary Thai, including company grade and field grade officers, who were clearly named and who instigated these crimes against the Lao people, did not receive any punishment. This is a warning that the criminal group which wants to destroy the peaceful coexistence of the fraternal countries and neighbors, Laos and Thailand, are still carrying on from Thai territory.

(Center) PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. (first column) Mr Ouneuan Silimongkhoun was arrested on 23 January 1987 and was sentenced by a people's court to 20 years imprisonment.
2. (fourth column) This is the document which confirmed that Thai officials are the ones shielding the group resisting the Lao revolution.

(Center) DESCRIPTION OF PHOTO-COPIED DOCUMENT

The document is written in Thai. It has a photograph attached. Its format is reminiscent of an official Thai document. Judging from the few phrases I can make out (see the attached copy), it is a travel pass issued in 1986 by special operations unit 817 in Nong Khai.

8149/12951

CSO: 4206/100

OUDOMSAI TEXTILE PLANT RUNS WELL DESPITE PRC DEPARTURE

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 7 Apr 87 p 2

[Article by Khen Thanou: "The Oudomsai Textile Plant Expands"]

[Text] "If China pulls out of Oudomsai, the textile plant will become so much scrap!"--this unpleasant opinion expressed by pessimists at the beginning of 1987 made it appear that the multi-ethnic people of Oudomsai Province and the LPRYU and Lao workers at the textile plant did not have the ability to operate such a plant. But in fact subsequently the plant was not only not shut down but the productivity was increased and the quality was much better than before.

Comrade Bounliang Samphansai, the head of the plant's administration, told us what really happened: initially, after all areas of the plant became our responsibility, there were unavoidable shortages of raw materials, but this did not reach the point of stopping production. The party unit and the administrative committee mobilized the workers, who were primarily members of three mass organizations--the LPRYU, the trade unions and the women's organization--to assume responsibility in the form of collective mastery.

In 1980 this textile plant was transformed into the first enterprise of Oudomsai Province. The provincial party committee coordinated with the central authority to create the proper conditions and enable the plant to get some raw materials and spare parts from the SRV. But there were still difficulties; the primary problem was that when the machinery (the looms) broke down, there were no technicians to make repairs; it was necessary for the workers both to operate and repair the machinery. Eventually, they became skilled technicians.

The flood of 1985 was a period which tested the capabilities of the workers severely. They worked day and night to take apart dozens of machines and move them to safety. After the water dried up, they brought the machinery back and reassembled it. They became technicians out of necessity; they had not had any training. But in the end they were able to resume production.

Now this plant is able to produce various kinds of textiles to meet the demand of the people in the province and also for export--for example, yuan skirts, ka cloth and modern, colored skirts. The actual production for each year is as follows: 1981, 11,000 meters; 1982, 43,000 meters; 1983, 45,000 meters; 1984, 51,000 meters; 1985, 85,000 meters, which brought an income of more than 3 million kip; and 1986, 87,000 meters, which brought an income of 6 million kip.

In addition to their primary production, the workers also used their creativity in their free time to produce income for the organization and themselves from secondary production, such as digging drainage ditches, making watering cans, welding and producing spare parts.

In 1985 the workers opened a store for state employees, improved the child care building which they had had for some time, and provided more nursery school teachers. As regards the cultural level of the workers, they all had to complete their secondary education. And the technicians had to have at least the equivalent of the basic level training.

Productivity has been increased. Formerly a worker could only spool 6 kg of cotton per day (8 hours); now he can spool 16 kg of cotton per day. Formerly a loom could only produce 1.5 meters per hour; now it can produce 2.5 to 3 meters per hour. Formerly one person could only operate 2 looms, but now one person can operate 4 to 6 looms, and an outstanding worker can operate 8 to 10 looms.

8149/12951
CSO: 4206/100

LEADERS GREET VIETNAMESE COUNTERPARTS ON APPOINTMENT

BK200413 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Today, 19 June 1987, our party and state leaders--Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers; Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee and acting president of the LPDR; and Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee and acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR--have together sent messages of congratulations to the Vietnamese party and state leaders in Hanoi. The messages were addressed respectively to Comrade Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State; and Comrade Le Quang Dao, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV.

The message of congratulations from Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane to Comrade Pham Hung reads:

On the occasion of your appointment as the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV, on behalf of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, the Lao people, and in my own name, I am pleased to convey sincere greetings and best wishes to you, Comrade. Your appointment to take this noble and honorable post has proved the high confidence of the Vietnamese party, state, and people in you, Comrade, a heroic and indomitable revolutionary with rich experiences in the cause of national salvation struggle against the imperialist aggressors and leading the nation to firmly advance to socialism.

On this occasion, I would like to wish the heroic fraternal Vietnamese people new, ever greater achievements in implementing the resolutions of the Sixth CPV Congress to contribute to the enhancement of the special solidarity between Laos and Vietnam and the strength of solidarity among the three Indochinese countries for the cause of safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. I wish you, Comrade, good health and all successes in performing your noble tasks.

The message of congratulations from Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit to Comrade Vo Chi Cong reads:

I am very pleased to learn that you, Comrade, have been elected to the post of chairman of the Council of State of the SRV. On behalf of the party, state, people of various tribes, and in my own name, I would like to extend warm greetings and profound solidarity and love to you. Your honor of being elected to this noble post has proved the high confidence of the party, state, and people of Vietnam in you, Comrade, who has scored great achievements and rich experiences in guiding the Vietnamese people to carry out the cause of revolutionary struggle.

May the great friendship, the special militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam be developed fruitfully to contribute to the strengthening of the solidarity among the three Indochinese peoples for the cause of struggle to safeguard peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world! I wish you, Comrade, good health and glorious success in your noble cause.

The message of congratulations from Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai to Comrade Le Quang Dao reads:

On your election, Comrade, as chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV, on behalf of the SPC of the LPDR, the Lao people, and myself, I am pleased to convey warm, fraternal greetings and best wishes to you, Comrade. May the great friendship, special militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the two countries and two peoples of Laos and Vietnam be further strengthened and developed fruitfully with each passing day! I wish you, Comrade, good health and all successes in performing your new, noble tasks.

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CSO: 4200/662

CALL FOR RECOGNITION OF PRK GOVERNMENT

BK210502 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 13 Jun 87

["Talk": "What Is the Purpose of the Pol Pot Puppet Show?"]

[Text] It is apparent now that those who have displayed the Pol Pot puppet and who have fostered and provided assistance to the Pol Pot genocidal clique of murderers are making propaganda in a fanfare manner with a view to continuously misleading the world's people to believe that the clique is still active. The fabrications aimed at creating a war atmosphere along the Thai Cambodian border and the deceitful propaganda groundlessly making slanderous charges against Vietnam have been systematically carried out by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries to the extent that they have submitted to the United Nations a protest note against Vietnam. Simultaneously, the Pol Pot genocidal clique, which has been driven into an impasse, has even stepped up fighting within its ranks.

Of late, Son Sann--so-called prime minister of the defunct government which has announced itself as the Government of Democratic Kampuchea--was manipulated to pay a visit to the Netherlands while Norodom Rannarit, son of Sihanouk, came to Thailand and was said to visit the Thai Cambodian border as publicly reported in the 26 May 1987 issue of the English-language Thai paper THE NATION. The visit took place after his father--Sihanouk--announced his 1-year resignation from the post of president of the so-called tripartite coalition government as reported in the 27 May 1987 issue of the Thai paper SIAM RAT. All this has been done as part of a plot by their supporters. There is nothing unusual about this, because it is known to all that the ultrarightist reactionaries in Thailand, as well as their masters, have invoked the defunct clique every year, in particular during the time prior to the convening of the UN session. All their acts are solely to confuse the world public when making a decision. They hope to make this noble international organization again pass the void resolution on the issue of the Cambodian seat in the United Nations, which will lead to further damaging the reputation of the international community.

Political observers in various countries have noted that those who have displayed the puppet and who have fostered the Pol Pot clique have carried out

activities even more vigorously this year compared to previous years or since 1979-80. They have had to carry out their activities more vigorously because at present, the progressive and justice-loving people in the world have come to clearly understand the brutality, barbarism, and unforgivable crimes of the Pol Pot genocidal clique of murderers. This has been clearly seen in the international arena as the Pol Pot clique has been rejected and denounced as the most serious violator of the human rights. The Pol Pot genocidal clique of murderers has now become something hated by the world's people. It has been accepted only by those who have maintained ill intentions toward guaranteeing the revival of the Cambodian nation and people.

Now is an appropriate time for the international political arena to accept the true situation on the so-called Cambodian issue, made up by the imperialists and all reactionaries. The PRK, as always, has been serving as the sole legitimate representative of the Cambodian people. No issue relating to Cambodia can be settled without the presence of representatives of the PRK, no matter in what place or by what organization, at home or abroad.

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CSO: 4200/662

RADIO MARKS CAMBODIAN DIPLOMATIC TIES ANNIVERSARY

BK211049 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Feature: "All-Round Relations Between Laos and Cambodia Are Developing in Depth With Each Passing Day" presented in connection with 31st anniversary of establishment of Lao-Cambodian diplomatic relations]

[Text] Relations between Laos and Cambodia have in fact existed with a fine tradition for many centuries. Historical lessons drawn in the common struggle against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists show that the militant solidarity between Laos and Cambodia as well as among Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam is an important factor deciding all victories of the revolution of the three Indochinese countries.

After the liberation of Cambodia on 7 January 1979 and after it has started building a new life, Lao-Cambodian relations have been further restored and developed step by step. The signing of a joint communique between Laos and Cambodia in 1979 and the declaration of the three Indochinese countries' summit conference in February 1983 are important historical events of the two countries in the new period of the revolution, contributing to further developing the tradition of the militant solidarity between the two countries.

Over the past years the LPDR has sent many delegations to visit Cambodia and has signed agreements to assist the Cambodian people in restoring their economy, including those on the sending of a road and bridge technical team to help improve Highway 13, a delegation to help build trade establishments in Kratie Province, and a technical team to study transportation along the Mekong River.

In the trade sphere, the two sides have signed trade agreements, whereby the Lao side has agreed to buy raw materials, such as rubber, from Cambodia and the Cambodian side to buy coffee from Laos. In addition, there has been bilateral cooperation in producing tires and exploiting rubber production.

In the sports and cultural fields, there have been constant exchanges. Cooperation in the scientific, technical, information, motion picture, and other areas is developing step by step.

Regarding public health cooperation, the Lao side has sent as many as six Lao medical volunteer teams to help Stung Treng Province. These teams have contributed to improving the health of the Cambodian working people so that they can defend and build the country and build a new, glorious life on the path toward socialism.

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CSO: 4200/662

'TALK' COLUMN SEES ASEAN ECONOMIC POSITION AS WEAK

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 1 Apr 87 p 3

[Talk column by Theo Souvan: "The Sweethearts and Rivals of ASEAN"]

[Text] On the surface, the economic relations between the ASEAN countries and the Western countries appear to be those of true love. In every major area of economic activity the former receive assistance from the Western countries, headed by the United States, and so many ASEAN countries believe the Western countries are their sweethearts.

We checked what ASEAN's sweethearts were doing for it, and this is what we found for some countries: Thailand, which is considered to be a country rich in natural resources, in 1986 had a trade deficit with the West of 10 billion baht (Thai currency), partly because the United States passed two laws, on Jenkins Bill [as published] and farm act. And at the end of 1986 the United States sold 150,000 tons of sugar to China at below the world market price so the market for Thai sugar was hurt. As a result, Thailand's debt rose steadily. In the Philippines, the United States and its allies used the political confusion to expand their economic invasion; for example, the U.S. investment in the Philippines amounted to \$3 billion. Generally speaking, U.S. capitalists in the Philippines control 64 percent of the profits received by the Philippines so that its debt has increased to \$30 billion. Malaysia, which is a leading country in oil production and produces more than 100 million tons per year, had a trade deficit of \$2.3 billion in 1986 because of the colonialist economic policies of the Western countries which caused the price of oil to drop. And Malaysia's foreign debt increased to \$16 billion in 1986. Its statistics on joblessness also increased; for example in 1985 unemployment was 7.6 percent, in 1986 it was 8.7 percent, and it is estimated that in 1987 it will reach 9.5 percent of the total work force. Singapore shared the same fate with the other sweethearts in ASEAN: this came out when the prime minister of Singapore traveled to Tokyo to borrow money from Japan to prop up its economy.

The economic difficulties of the ASEAN countries have many causes, but the primary cause is that they have aligned themselves too closely with the Western economies. This is clear because 90 percent of the economic base of the ASEAN countries is money borrowed from Western countries. The second cause is the restrictive economic policy of the West; for example, the policy restricting

the importation of agricultural goods and textiles, which are the primary exports of the ASEAN countries.

For these reasons the ASEAN countries, which will hold a congress and celebrate the 10th anniversary of the organization's founding at the end of 1987, must face the question: how will ASEAN proceed in the future? The United States and the Western countries are not their sweethearts any more; they are the rivals of ASEAN.

8149/12951
CSO: 4206/100

ARTICLE REVIEWS BASIS FOR INDOCHINA COOPERATION

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 18 Apr 87 p 3

[Article by Isan: "Methods for Cooperation by the Three Indochinese Nations"]

[Excerpts] Since ancient times, history has recorded relations between the three nations in Indochina--Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea--involving communications, the exchange of goods including cultural exchange, and the same Buddhist civilization. The previous relations of the three nations involved fighting against our enemies in a unified manner--for example, the feudal Chinese and the feudal Siamese. In the early part of the 20th century, Indochina was constantly a target of invasion by the nearby feudal nations.

In 1954, after the victory of the Dien Bien Phu operation by the Vietnamese Army and people, the French colonialists were forced to sign the Geneva Accord, recognizing the independence of the three Indochinese nations. Later, the American imperialists came in to replace the French and put into operation their schemes to make neocolonies of the three Indochinese nations, once again the people of the three Indochinese countries cooperated in the struggle, and they achieved victory in the end.

Although the hailstorm has passed, a greater storm came when the people of the three Indochinese nations faced the expansionists and hegemonists. Among the three of us, the Cambodian people faced punishment first, but we finally won.

The plenums of the Fifth Congress of the KPRP, the Sixth Communist Party Congress of Vietnam and the Fourth Party Congress of the LPRP all confirmed the special relationship among the three Indochinese nations in the decision for stability and for methods for expanding the three fraternal nations. The enemies of these three Indochinese nations have looked for every possible way to bring about disunity and to destroy the relationship among the three countries. Events proved the existence of the enemies' schemes.

Since that time, the revolutionary struggle of each nation has expanded unendingly for the purpose of national defense and national construction. Based on the actual situation there is a need to increase the relations among the three nations in order to dismantle everything aimed at separating us, and to build up unified economic cooperation among the three nations.

Politically, socioculturally and scientifically and technologically there is an objective need in the area of production that must involve patriotism and proletarian internationalism. This issue was brought up in the announcement of the summit meeting of the three Indochinese nations in Vientiane in 1983 (23 February 1983), which emphasized increased stability and all-round cooperation in accordance with the following goals and principles:

--Solidarity and cooperation among the three nations with the aim of helping each other in national defense and construction, and of participating in protecting the peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in the world, without focusing against any nation.

--Increasing solidarity and all-round cooperation on the basis of socialist internationalism. All problems involving the cooperation among the three will be solved by talks based on mutual respect and understanding of each other as well as respect for the rights and interests of each side and the rights of the three nations.

--Increasing the long-term cooperation and assistance among two or three sides in a spirit of fraternal relations for a joint awakening and for obtaining rights and benefits together.

--Increasing the solidarity against all the schemes of the enemies who hope to bring about disunity, and resist all phenomena of chauvinism and narrow-minded nationalism;

--The goals and principles of the relations characterize the solidarity and friendship that are the heritage of the three nations and reflect the pure deeds of proletarian internationalism.

The Vietnamese Volunteer Force is present in the PRK because of the international regulations based on the needs of Kampuchea and is to implement the cooperation accord signed between the two governments because there were no avenues to solve political problems in Kampuchea and in Southeast Asia. Based on the actual situation in Kampuchea at present, the SRV and the PRK have confirmed the continuation of the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Volunteer Force in Kampuchea; the process is to be completed prior to 1990.

Recognizing the importance of cooperation between the three nations, the Fourth Party Congress of the LPRP emphasized that "solidarity and cooperation among the three fraternal nations in Indochina is an excellent heritage. It is a decisive factor in guaranteeing the victory of the three nations in the national democratic revolution during the period of socialist revolution. It is time for an increase in the all-round relations among the three nations, including economic cooperation, which is very important for constructing the material base of the relations and cooperation in order to promote the strength of each nation and to participate in increasing the strength of the cooperation"

Recently our country and the SRV reviewed what we have learned from the experience of our past cooperation and set up plans for cooperating for the

next 5 years (1986-90). The PRK and the SRV are also prepared to sign a friendship border accord as well as an agreement on mutual cooperation for next year. Therefore, we can say that cooperation in many ways by the three sides has been improved by talks and by signing agreements between two or three sides and by following the principles of Marxism-Leninism and international socialism. All these things show us that the relations between the three countries are relations of revolutionary solidarity, where in each country maintains its own independence and the rights to its own soil, and by joining together, they will obtain benefits from the relationship as individuals and as a whole.

While increasing the cooperation between the three nations in Indochina, we will not lessen our all-round cooperation with the USSR and the fraternal socialist nations. Also, we will cooperate with all nations in the world. This demonstrates the relationship between patriotism and proletarian internationalism against every phenomenon of imperialism and hegemonism that threatens to destroy the relationship among the three Indochinese nations and among all nations in the world.

9884/13104
CSO: 4206/101

THONGLAI KOMMASIT ON ARMY PARTY LEADERSHIP

BK220935 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 17 Jun 87

["Talk" by Brigadier General Thonglai Kommasit, presented at a conference to draw lessons from the transformation of the management mechanism, entitled: "Increase the Party's Leadership of the People's Armed Forces in the New Period of the Revolution," published in the March 1987 issue of the party journal ALOUN MAI--date and place of talk not given]

[Text] The party's leadership of the Armed Forces is a fundamental principle of the party and a deciding factor in the victory of the revolution and the triumphant building and fighting of our army. The political report presented by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane to the fourth party congress stated: The most decisive factor for the consolidation of national defense and public security of our country is the party's leadership. Since its founding, our Armed Forces have carried out tasks under the direct, centralized, and unified party leadership. The party's leadership of the Armed forces is reflected in their decisions in all issues with regard to their line, plans, policies, and building and fighting tasks and in their implementation of the principles of command and leadership systems, the organizational structure, the command systems, and the party work and political work systems within the army, thus ensuring that the Armed Forces always firmly adhere to the proletarian views and principles, correctly identify foes and friends, maintain a spirit of gallant fighting and perseverance in all circumstances, and are boundlessly faithful toward the party and the revolutionary tasks.

In the new period of the revolution, the struggle between us and the enemy to discover who will emerge the winner between the two paths--socialism and capitalism--is currently underway in a fiercer, more complicated, and more uncompromising manner. The imperialists, international reactionaries, and other reactionary forces still continue their collusion to foster and feed the exiled Lao reactionaries and send them back into Laos to consistently disturb and sabotage our people's happiness. They have also tried to take advantage of the current peaceful situation to undermine and destroy our young LPDR in various fields, especially through economic and cultural maneuvering, to effect a peaceful change and to weaken our revolutionary forces so that they can proceed to ultimately swallow our country. Their ultimate goal is, first of all, to destroy the revolutionary Armed Forces.

The enemies have fully realized that our people's Armed Forces are the sharp tool of the party in carrying out the revolution and defending the revolutionary fruits. If our people's Armed Forces become weak and demoralized, the balance of forces between our side and the enemies will change in their favor, thereby creating an opportunity for them to strive to take the initiative to ultimately destroy our revolutionary fruits. Under the present conditions, the constant strengthening of the party's leadership of the Armed Forces is absolutely necessary and must be consistently carried out in order to encourage all cadres and combatants in our Armed Forces to constantly maintain boundless faith in the party and the great revolutionary cause and to be resolutely prepared to make all sacrifices for the national independence, for the happiness and wealth of the people of all tribes, and for the victory of socialism in our country.

With regard to the party's leadership of the army, presenting the political report of the party Central Committee to the fourth party congress, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane clearly stated: The party committees at all levels must pay close attention to constantly building the Armed Forces and public security forces so as to stabilize and strengthen them in all respects. The party organizations within the Armed Forces and public security forces must be further consolidated and upgraded. The training and management work among and the fostering of the Armed Forces and public security forces must be stepped up so as to enable them to fulfill all the tasks entrusted to them.

To uninterruptingly increase the party's leadership toward the Armed Forces, we must pay attention to fulfilling the following basic requirements: We must continue to study and appreciate the party Central Committee's decision on the application of the party's new leadership mechanism within the Armed Forces and the one-commander system on the basis of the firmness and strength of the party. This means that the party applies its leadership toward the Armed Forces according to the principle of directness, centralism, and firm unification. The party's new leadership mechanism must be correctly and thoroughly applied. In the past, several army units and localities have expeditiously organized effective application of this mechanism. They have simultaneously carried out this work, drawn lessons from it, and gradually improved its efficiency.

However, a number of units and localities have not yet fully appreciated and firmly grasped the method of organizing detailed application of this work. Moreover, they have even adopted a line of thinking of becoming careless and lazy and have relinquished responsibility only to their commanders. In the same manner, certain commanders have paid no attention to fully enhancing the initiatives of their subordinates, thus reducing the role of the party's leadership of the Armed Forces.

Therefore, in parallel with correctly consolidating the one-commander system, we must pay attention to vigorously and firmly upgrading the apparatuses of political work at each level. Particularly, we must pay attention to

upgrading key cadres to know how to effectively organize and guide the party and political work within the Armed Forces. While organizing the application, emphasis and experimentation must be carried out so as to draw lessons for use by other units. At the same time, efforts must be made to promote emulation campaigns to build all-round strong units, pure, stable, and strong party cells, and leading youth unions and to organize constant inspection of and reviews of lessons from them. In addition, it is important that political and ideological training must be provided to the Armed Forces. First of all, party members and youth union members must be consistently upgraded to raise the level of their understanding and leadership capabilities. Political training must be a close combination of Marxism-Leninism and the party's line and policies togetherwith the duties of the army in general and of all units and localities in particular. In addition, the Armed Forces must be educated to appreciate the traditions of the LPA and of the nation, the special militant solidarity among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, and our great friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries. In particular, attention must be paid to constantly educating them to clearly understand the enemies' sabotage and subversive schemes. Ideological and political training must be carried out in parallel with the consolidation and development of organizations. Theoretical knowledge must be matched with actual deeds. They are to apply whatever they learn. The organization of application will be used as a measurement of the level of political awareness and faith of each cadre combatant in the revolutionary cause. Only by doing this will we be able to ensure that our Armed Forces are able to be effectively receptive to the situation and duties in the new period of the revolution and are ready to fulfill all tasks entrusted by the party and state.

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CSO: 4200/662

LOCAL PARTY SECRETARY PROFILED; ENGLISH ABILITY NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 17 Apr 87 p 2

[Excerpts] Comrade Somchai Phetsinouan was born to a poor Lao Loum farm family in Bang Song Meuang Tai, Nong Bok District, Khammouan Province. A 30-year-old man he is a canton party secretary for Song Meuang Canton, he has become a model who guides the construction of the co-op in his canton so it will be in line with the party's policy. He also seeks advancement and knowledge in order to improve his political and cultural level, especially in foreign languages.

Prior to the national liberation he was illiterate; he had been fatherless since he was 9, and he had made his living by farming with his mother along with raising three younger siblings. However, along with working hard to support his family, he also earned money to go to school and he completed elementary school.

In 1977, when the nation was completely liberated, he was 19. Having been trained by the Revolutionary Administrative Committee, he volunteered to become a member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union in this canton.

Along with raising the people's standard of living, Comrade Somchai also trained himself in the canton youth union organization. He has participated in building the party chapter in order to know how to provide guidance throughout the canton.

He has become a party member who knows how to mobilize and to be a model for the people. In 1979 he successfully graduated from high school in Thakhek District. He requested a curriculum and textbooks from the district and provincial education sections to study on his own. He is now studying French and English. In fact, he is able to read, write and comprehend in these languages fairly well.

9884/13104
CSO: 4206/101

ADB-FUNDED ROUTE 10 CONSTRUCTION REVIEWED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 18 Apr 87 p 2

[Excerpts] Previously, many hours were required to go by bus from Tha Ngon barge port to the Office of Thoulakhom District, Vientiane Province, because the road surface was full of potholes. The bus had to slow down to avoid large holes, and it would then run into small holes one after another. There were so many that the passengers had their insides shaken up. But now you can get there in less than an hour at an average of 40-50 km per hour, and there is no need to look for potholes because there are none left.

Many people may wonder how this happened. In fact, Route 10 from Tha Ngon to Pak Kagnoung in the Thoulakhom District area of Vientiane Province was quite old and had been in disrepair for many years. Repairs and construction were started at the end of 1984 through a contract with the Vientiane Bridge and Road Construction Company. Additional funding was provided by our government, and there was a long-term loan (40 years) from the Asian Bank.

According to a member of the committee responsible for the Route 10 construction project, we can conclude the following. The dirt work on Route 10 for a distance of 53 km and a width of 8 meters has been completed. Paving with asphalt of the 6-meter-wide road surface has been accomplished for over 10 km, which is 20 percent of the total paving plan. The paving is expected to be completed by the end of 1987.

9884/13104
CSO: 4206/101

INSTRUCTION ON FORESTRY WORK ISSUED

BK030551 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 30 May 87

[9 February 1987 "Instruction on Forestry Work for 1987-88," issued by Council of Ministers and signed by Nouhak Phoumsavan, first vice chairman of Council of Ministers]

[Text] To ministers of all ministries, chairmen of all state committees, chief of all organizations equivalent to ministerial level, chiefs of various mass organizations, and chairmen of all provincial administrative committees and of Vientiane Municipality:

Since our country was liberated and has advanced to socialism, our party has understood the vital significance of forests--a strategic issue for mankind who still relies on nature in making a living by clearing away the forests for crop cultivation. For this reason, our party has adopted tasks and orientation for agricultural and forestry work. It has issued various rules and regulations as well as policies on these issues aimed at improving the living conditions of the people of various tribes daily.

Also stipulated in various party resolutions is the forestry issue. For example, the duties, orientation, plans, and policies as well as concerted and all-round methods of settlement on forestry work in our country are clearly stipulated in the Political Report delivered at the fourth party congress by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Through the implementation of the aforesaid orientation, plans, and policies in the previous years, various services, units, and localities have gradually come to profoundly understand the vital importance of the forests. They have then limited the indiscriminate burning of forests to a certain level. Arrangements have been made for the people to reduce slash-and-burn cultivation by switching to rice farming and permanent terraced crop cultivation. The people have also been urged to turn specifically to earning their living from forestry products, making calculated use of the forests, taking into account the preservation of the environment, and so forth. Yet, given the requirements of the two strategic tasks, namely the defense of the country and the building of socialism in the new stage, the forests have continued to be

destroyed. Regarding this, it is noted in the Political Report at the fourth party congress that the danger facing our country at present is the indiscriminate burning of forests. Each year, some 300,000 hectares of forests are destroyed as a result of crop cultivation--millions of cubic meters of wood are burned just to gain some 400,000 metric tons of rice. This has had a serious impact on the natural surroundings and on life of mankind.

At present, the forested areas in our Lao country have been reduced sharply. As a result, water shortages have occurred in some areas where the soil has become denuded. Sand and rocks as well as salt water and soil salinity have appeared. In some other areas, there is a shortage of firewood and wood for use in construction. Wildlife, too, has been reduced. Drought and floods are likely to occur every year when seasonal weather becomes abnormal. All this has resulted from the indiscriminate destruction of forests. If we fail to unite to stop it and let the forests be continuously destroyed, it is the people as well as ourselves who will directly suffer from the disasters and the national economy will be in trouble and deteriorate.

In view of this situation, it is necessary to preserve the wealth and beautiful heritage of the nation for future generations. The Council of Ministers, therefore, issues the following instruction for strict implementation:

1. Each service, each unit, and each locality is requested to launch campaigns to review past work and to lay out plans for the implementation of the Resolutions of the fourth party congress and the Second 5-Year State Plan as well as various resolutions and instructions of the Council of Ministers on forestry work over the past 10 years, the resolutions and instructions which are attached herewith. These resolutions and instructions also deal with the acknowledgement, views, and actual practices of each individual, each service, each unit, and each locality toward the forests which are regarded as the precious and substantial property of the nation, property that must be protected and appropriately used by all. Everybody also has the duty of consolidating, perfecting, and developing the forests and forestry products as well as wildlife in the country so as to make them become ever more prosperous with each passing day.
2. Forestry work must be considered the strategic, vital issue of the country, because it is related to the national economy, the environment, and the lives of men and animals. Simultaneously, the central and local forestry services must be authorized to define the boundaries of forests, preserve the environment, protect the reserve forests for wildlife as well as the forests reserved for scientific research and for tourism. The forestry services must also define clearly the limit of forests reserved for wood and forest product business operations, the areas for afforestation, and the areas for expansion of forestry products.
3. To achieve the expectations in forest exploitation, it is suggested that various central and local forestry companies organize, first of all, to collect all old logs and dead trees left over in plantations and in destroyed

forests. If the number of the logs collected from those plantations and forests does not meet the requirements in accordance with the expectations, the companies can then be allowed to exploit new stands of timber, the types of which are not reserved. The areas for forest exploitation must be within the limits of forests already surveyed, appropriated, and officially allowed for exploitation. In putting forth a plan for the exploitation of forests and forestry products, it is necessary to oppose the idea of only wanting to exploit forests and forestry products by not taking into consideration the preservation and expansion of forests. At the same time, the people must be taught how to plant trees for making firewood and how to make use of sawdust or charcoal for fuel.

4. Beginning 1 January 1988, the entire country must stop exporting logs and rattan bars. Before being exported, the logs, rattan bars, and forestry products must be processed or at least semiprocessed first.

All central and local forestry companies are, therefore, requested to begin making preparations and creating conditions for the processing of forests and forestry products as necessary for use as exported goods.

5. In the forested areas throughout our country, in addition to mixed timber, wildlife, and waterways, there is also a large number of varieties of valuable, rare forestry products which are considered as significant goods for exporting, such as dammars, cardamons, sticklacs, oil-producing plants, herbal plants, and others. Therefore, the central and local forestry enterprises are requested to pay special attention to carrying out the concerted forestry product business--raising from the preservation, restoration, perfection, exploitation, and the expansion of planting to arrangements for processing and distribution, including exporting. In carrying out the forestry product business, not much capital is needed since mass labor can possibly be mobilized to do this work more easily.

6. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Irrigation, and Agricultural Cooperatives is authorized to study this issue and set areas for carrying out an experimental work to organize permanent careers for those people who still earn their living from the slash-and-burn cultivation. This is aimed at turning the rural areas into economic zones and at effectively preserving the environment. After surveying the forests and dividing them into specific areas, the ministry is to assign each village and each cooperative the protection and care of specific lands and forests and to plant more trees by basing on the nature and making use of the labor or people, particularly youths and women. The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry also has the duty to provide instructions on concrete methods of implementation to the villages and cooperatives and guiding them to fulfill the work. Simultaneously, each province is authorized to join with districts in selecting certain areas in towns or countryside from where to carry out an experimental project to create permanent careers for the people. Attention must also be paid to maintaining the interests of all sides, in particular those of the laboring people. After completing the experimental work, arrangements must then be made to review the lessons for further expansion.

7. Along with organizing political training for various services, units, and localities, arrangements must be made to thoroughly publicize the contents and spirit of this instruction. Emulation campaigns in preserving the forests and planting and flourishing trees must be enthusiastically and effectively carried out. The forestry services at each level are assigned to be in charge of regularly boosting, following up, and inspecting the implementation of the instruction. The administrative committees of all provinces and of the Vientiane Municipality are authorized to coordinate with the central forestry service in adopting concrete and concerted forestry plan for implementation in conformity with the practical conditions in their respective localities. Absolute measures must be adopted to deal with those who violate this instruction. At the same time, conditions must be set to timely praise and hail those outstanding individuals and units who or which serve as an example in implementing this work.

[Signed] Nouhak Phoumsavan, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Vientiane, 9 February 1987.

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CSO: 4200/662

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AFTER 1987--Vientiane, Jun 2 (KPL)--Before 1975 there were only 144 factories in Laos, most of them being small, outdated and owned by foreigners, said Nousai, Sitthisai, deputy minister of industry and handicraft, at a recent meeting with local newsmen. After the complete victory in 1975, he said, some of the factories were nationalised, and the state has cooperated with the managers of the other factories. Meanwhile, attention has been paid to the development of small and medium-sized factories. Now, there are 295 factories with 18,000 workers throughout the country and industrial output in 1986 increased 4.35 percent compared with 1975. Especially, electricity output reached 150,000 kWh in 1986 as against 30,000 kWh in 1975. Since the application of autonomy in production, continued the deputy minister, industrial production has been increased by 30 percent, the price of goods has been reduced by 10 percent, and the living standard of workers and cadres has been improved. Besides, the number of skilled workers has been increased and the quality of production has been assured. Referring to the planning industrial development in the country till the year 1990, he said that agriculture and forestry is served as the basis and that attention is to be paid to the development of small and medium-sized factories. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 2 Jun 87 BK] /6662

OUTGOING INDIAN ENVOY--Vientiane, Jun 25 (KPL)--Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs, received here on June 24 Indian Ambassador Shiv Kumar at the end of his term of office in Lao. Phoun Sipaseut congratulated the Indian ambassador on his contribution to the strengthening of the friendship between the two nations for their common interests and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. He wished the ambassador good trip home and success in his new mission. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 25 Jun 87 BK] /6662 --Vientiane, Jun 23 (KPL)--Kaysone Phomvihane, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, on June 22, received Indian Ambassador Shiv Kumar, at the end of his term of office here. Kaysone Phomvihane congratulated the Indian ambassador on his contribution to further strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries. He wish the outgoing ambassador [a] good trip home and success in his new mission. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 23 Jun 87 BK] /6662

AMBASSADORS TO CUBA, HUNGARY--Vientiane, June 23 (KPL)--Newly accredited Lao ambassadors to the Republic of Cuba and the Hungarian People's Republic recently presented their credentials to the Cuban and Hungarian state leaders, reported the Lao Foreign Ministry. Samlit Chounla presented his credentials to Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice-president of the State Council of Cuba, on June 16. Thongdam Manivan on June 19 presented his credentials to the vice-president of the Presidential Council of the HPR. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 23 Jun 87 BK] /6662

AMBASSADOR TO CSSR--Vientiane, June 22 (KPL)--Khamphet Pan-gnachak, ambassador to the Lao PDR to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on June 18, presented his credentials to Gustav Husak, president of the CSR. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 22 Jun 87 BK] /6662

WOMEN'S DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--Vientiane, June 22 (KPL)--A delegation of the Lao Women's Union [LWU] led by its vice-president Phetsamon Lasasimma, member of the LPRP CC left here on June 20 for Moscow to attend a world women's conference to be convened there on June 23-27 under the motto for a complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 for peace, equality and development. The delegation will also take part in the 9th conference of the Women's International Democratic Federation. The delegation will then set out on a visit to the Polish People's Republic. It was seen off at Wattai Airport here by Mrs Chanpheng Phimmavan, secretariat member of the LWU CC and other officials. Representatives of the Soviet, Polish and Vietnamese embassies to Laos were also present on this occasion. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 22 Jun 87 BK] /6662

PORT BUILT WITH AUSTRALIAN AID--Vientiane, June 22 (KPL)--The Tha Deua-Pakkhon ferry port in northern Sayaboury Province is under construction undertaken jointly by Lao and Australian engineers. Started in March 1987, the project received 2.4 million U.S. dollars as aid from the Australian Government. Tha Deua-Pakkhon ferry port is a vital transit point for goods distribution to the northern provinces, said head of the project Somphouthon Akkhavong, adding that the project is expected to be completed within ten months. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 22 Jun 87 BK] /6662

INTERNATIONAL FUNDED HYDROPOWER DAM--Vientiane, May 28 (KPL)--The minutes of talks on the construction of a 45,000 kWh hydro-power dam on Set River in southern Laos were signed here yesterday between representatives of the Lao Government, SIDA [Swedish International Development Agency], UNDP and the Asian Development Bank. According to the documents, the Swedish International Development Agency and the United Nations Development Programme will respectively grant a non-refundable aid of over 17 million U.S. dollars and 1.7 million U.S. dollars to the project. The Asian Development Bank will provide over 13.4 million U.S. dollars as a non-interest 40-year-term loan, including 0.75 percent of the loan for the service. For its part, the Lao Government will also finance the project with over 6.7 million U.S. dollars, and the Lao Electricity Company [LEC] is the project's owner. The construction of the

Set hydro-power project is to be started in mid-1988 and expected to generate electricity in 1991. Signatories to the documents were Somphavan Inthavong, vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee representing the Lao Government, Khammon Phonkeo, representative of the LEC, Torvald Akesson, representative of SIDA, Per Janvid, representative of UNDP, and P. Fernando, representative of the ADB. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 28 Ma6 87 BK] /6662

CZECH GIFT TO FRONT--Vientiane, May 30 (KPL)--The Czechoslovak National Front on 29 May has granted aid to the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC]. The gift, including 30 motor-bikes, 1 television set, photographic equipment and other materials was handed over here yesterday to Bolang Boualapha, member of the LPRP CC and vice-president of the LFNC CC, by Vladimir Kustek, charge d'affaires a. i. of the Czechoslovak Embassy to the Lao PDR. Also present at the handing over ceremony was Phoumi Vonvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting-president of the republic, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and acting-president of the LFNC CC. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 30 May 87 BK] /6662

CAMBODIAN ARMY DAY GREETINGS--Vientiane, June 19 (KPL)--General Khamtai Siphandon, Politburo member of the party CC and minister of defence, today sent a message of warm greetings to Koy Buntha, minister of defence of Kampuchea, on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the Kampuchean People's Army. The message praised the victory of the Kampuchean Army, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, over the colonialists and neocolonialists and latterly, the victory over the genocidal Pol Potists, henchmen of Beijing reactionaries. The message also praised the successful contribution of the Kampuchean Army to the national construction. It said: The Kampuchean Army has grown up and strengthened in all spheres and become a sharp instrument for the Kampuchean party, government and people. It has significantly contributed to the safeguarding of peace and stability in Indochina, Southeast Asia and the world. The Lao side is very proud of these successes and considers them as its own. On this occasion, I would like to express our thanks to the party, government, army and people of Kampuchea, and our wish for further consolidation of the special friendship, combantant solidarity and all-round cooperation between our two countries and armies, the message concluded.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH HO CHI MINH CITY--Vientiane, Jun 19 (KPL)--An agreement on cultural cooperation between Savannakhet and Ho Chi Minh City was recently signed in the Central Savannakhet Province. In their contacts, the two sides exchanged experiences in this field and worked out a plan for a more fruitful cultural cooperation for 1987-88. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 19 Jun 87 BK] /6662

SAVANNAKHET-HO CHI MINH CITY SHOP--Vientiane, June 20 (KPL)--The Savannakhet-Ho Chi Minh City friendship shop opened its service on April 30. The shop was found with joint investments by the trade service of the Lao Province of Savannakhet and the Savimex Enterprise of Ho Chi Minh City. According to an agreement, signed by them, retail goods are to be supplied by Savimex which

receive 45 percent of the profits made. So far, the shop has sold 150,000 U.S. dollars worth of industrial and handicraft items, medicines and toys. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 20 Jun 87 BK] /6662

PARTY DELEGATION TO CSSR--Vientiane, June 20 (KPL)--A delegation of the Foreign Relations Commission of the party CC led by its deputy-head Soulivong Phasitthidet left here Thursday for Czechoslovakia. The delegation is to attend a conference of deputy-heads of the party foreign relations commissions of the fraternal socialist countries to be held in Prague on June 23 to 25, 1987. The delegation will then pay a working visit to Hungary. Bidding farewell to the delegation at the airport were Inpong Khai-gnavong, member of the party CC, deputy head of the party CC Foreign Relations Commission, Laszlo Rosta, Hungarian ambassador, and Vladimir Kistek, charge d'affaires A.I. of the Czechoslovak Embassy here. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 20 Jun 87 BK] /6662

PRK DELEGATION VISITS--Vientiane, June 20 (KPL)--A delegation of the Organizational Board of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee led by its head Mrs Men Sam-an, Politburo member and secretary of the PRPK CC, arrived here today on a friendly and working visit. The delegation was welcomed at Wattai Airport by Saman Vi-gnaket, Politburo member and secretary of the LPRP CC, and head of its Organizational Board, and other high-ranking officials. Nguon Phansiphon, Kampuchean ambassador to the Lao PDR, was also present at the airport. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 20 Jun 87 BK] /6662

CUBAN AIDED POULTRY PROJECT--In 1987 the Virason Mongkada center for raising chickens for eggs, which is affiliated with the corporation for raising livestock and processing agricultural products, will aim at production of 1.4 million eggs. These will be distributed to raise the standard of living and steadily improve the food supply for society. In the first quarter of this year, the center was able to raise more than 4,000 chickens for breeding stock and 5,000 chickens for eggs. It distributed 5,600 male chickens of the meat variety. Construction on the center began in 1983 and was completed at the end of 1985. The Republic of Cuba provided \$1 million in aid, and 45 million kip of domestic funds were provided. The center consists of 13 chicken coops, each 47 meters long and 7 meters wide. The full production capability is more than 2 million eggs per year. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 14 Apr 87 p 1] 8149/12951

CHAMPASSAK BANK DEPOSITS, LOANS --Since the beginning of 1987 the people of Sanasomboun District, Champassak Province, have deposited more than 100,000 kip in their district branch bank. Last year the people of this district deposited more than 11 million kip in the bank. In addition the drive to purchase savings bonds by the people of Champassak Province is broadly based; the people of Khong District were outstanding in this and bought more than 40,000 kip worth. The branch bank of Khong District authorized the principle units of production to borrow many millions of kip to be used in production. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 1 Apr 87 p 1] 8149/12951

PAKSE BANK DEPOSITS--In 1986 the administration of Pakse District, Champassak Province, mobilized a successful drive for savings deposits in various

grassroots areas. Cadres, state employees, workers and multi-ethnic people deposited more than 8 million kip in savings accounts in the state bank, 6.84 percent above the plan. In the first 3 months of 1987 the state bank branch of this district received more than 4 million kip in savings deposits from the masses. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 31 Mar 87 p 1] 8149/12951

CERAMIC PRODUCTION FOR EXPORT--Since early 1987 the Vientiane Capital Earthenware Factory (KM 2) has been able to produce over 12,000 units of assorted earthenware valued at nearly 2 million kip. In order to boost production and also to improve quality and to attract customers, in the second quarter of the year the factory will add an additional furnace in order to carry out the plan to produce 93,000 units between now and the end of the year. This factory is also exporting its wares. Besides serving needs within the country, it has exported a total of 70,000 units valued at over 10 million kip. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 30 Mar 87 p 1] 9884/13104

CONFERENCE ON MILITARY OBLIGATION--On the morning of 26 March, the Chief of Staff Officers Department officially opened the first nationwide conference on draft laws for national defense which was attended by cadres from fighting units throughout the country. Those participating in the opening ceremony were Brig Gen Bounthon Chitvilaphon, assistant chief of staff officers, along with the chief of the Personnel Department and comrades from the Draft Council for National Defense. Brig Gen Bounthon Chitvilaphon officially opened the conference with a speech. He pointed out the significance of studies for draft laws for national defense and ways to organize and mobilize draftees in order to fulfill the two strategic duties of the party in the new phase. He also asked all the representatives there to carefully study the contents of the draft laws for national defense and to discuss the ideas so they will absorb them and fruitfully apply them in their own localities. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 28 May 87 p 1] 9884/13104

CSO: 4206/101

THAILAND

MP SUPHATRA COMMENTS ON U.S. TRADE, COPYRIGHT, POLITICS

Bangkok KHAO PHISET in Thai 27 May-2 Jun 87 pp 18-21, 48, 49

[Excerpts of conversation with MP Suphatra Matsadit: "Dissecting the Revision of the Copyright Act, Details and Politically Complex 'Fuse'"]

[Text] Suphatra Matsadit, a Democrat Party MP from Nakhon Sithammarat Province, the spokesman for the Democrat Party, and a member of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee, is the first person to comment publicly on the Copyright Act issue, which is the subject of much debate today. Her views are opposed to those of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Regardless of the nature of this political struggle, KHAO PHISET feels that this problem concerns the nation's interests and honor. We talked with MP Suphatra in her capacity as a member of parliament who, like people in general, wants to protect the country's interests. The details that she has provided should help clarify this matter. KHAO PHISET has abridged what she said in order to make the article easier to read. But everything here is an exact transcription of her statements, which were recorded on tape.

From a Protectionist Law to GSP [General System of Preferences]

I first became involved with trade issues with the United States over the issue of "intellectual property." I was a member of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee when the problem about the textile act, or Jenkins Bill, arose. The government formed a committee to study the issue of trade with the United States. The chairman of this committee was Mr Chirayu, the then minister of industry. I was appointed to the committee as a representative of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee. There was much discussion about this. Negotiations were held with the delegation led by Mr Gibbons. This delegation was composed of congressmen from various states, although I can't remember which ones. During the talks, he said "I care for my voters." He said that he had to act in accord with the wishes of his constituents. He said that "I don't want to lose my job. I care for my voters. There are things that I must do regardless of what you say. Thus, don't ask us not to promulgate this law. I agree that small countries should not be pressured." But the law does not

discriminate. After the Jenkins Bill was proposed, things were confusing for a time. But then it was vetoed. However, similar bills are now being submitted, because in the United States, there are many states that grow cotton. There are many states that are trying to block the import of textiles.

After the Jenkins Bill came the Farm Act. Although the United States has only several tens of thousands of farmers, which is a very small number, the American government provided subsidies to enable them to export rice and cut prices on world markets. Thailand, which had been a major exporter, couldn't sell its rice. This threw our markets into turmoil.

Here, I would like to divide things into two parts. First, the United States has had to take action, because its citizens are experiencing problems. If Congress requires the administration to do something, the administration must take action. This is a result of the separation of powers in a presidential system. That is, the president, representatives, and senators are all elected officials. There is a division of power. Congress has the power to promulgate laws. The administration must execute the laws. At the same time, the administration has the right to veto a bill. But Congress can override the veto by a two-thirds vote. This is what their system is like. Also, the administration must do what is required for the sake of its popularity. This is what their system is like.

These actions on the part of the United States, which is one of our major markets, have created great problems for us. This is because we must rely on their markets. Whenever they put pressure on us, we experience problems. We have to do that. Thus, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or the government, is trying to give the United States as much as it can. Today, we are still conducting negotiations on the Farm Act.

We engage in much trade with the United States. In the U.S. trade system, they have provided underdeveloped countries with something known as the GSP, or General System of Preferences. What this means is that if an underdeveloped country exports goods to the United States, they lower the tariff in order to help that country. And they don't collect any import tax on certain types of goods. There are thousands of goods. Thailand has about 500 types of goods that come under the GSP. But we actually export only a few types.

As for those goods on which there are no tariffs, suppose the market share there is 100 pieces. If Thailand ships fewer than 50 pieces, we are still entitled to the GSP. But if we send 51 pieces, we lose that right. That is, the market share cannot exceed 50 percent. This is the way it is today. However, there have been rumors that they will reduce this to 25 percent. Thailand will not be the only country affected. This will affect every underdeveloped country that exports goods to the United States.

I would like to say that while the GSP and other matters affect Thailand, they have not singled out Thailand. These things affect all the countries that trade with the United States. If they lower this to 25 percent, it means that if you ship 26 pieces to U.S. markets, you will lose your special rights. But this is not something that is permanent. This is just temporary. In 1985, Congress passed a resolution to extend the GSP to the underdeveloped countries

another 8-1/2 years. In the 1984 Trade and Tariff Act, Congress stipulated that the U.S. administration--as I said above, Congress can require the administration to do certain things--must review the trade measures and protect intellectual property with respect to the countries receiving this special right, which includes Thailand.

In reviewing the trade measures, the U.S. administration has sent a trade representative to see what steps Thailand, which is a trading partner of the United States, has taken so that he can report to Congress on his actions. He has asked that we implement trade measures and provide protection for intellectual property for the United States. He has asked that we open our markets to American goods and reduce the duty on wheat from 2.75 baht per kg to 1 baht per kg, which was the rate in effect prior to 5 April 1985. That is, he has asked us to reduce the rate 1.75 baht.

Thailand has been asked to issue a permit for the automatic import of soybeans. That is, they want to be able to send as much as they want without any quota restrictions. This would hurt those who grow soybeans. On 22 May at Chulalongkorn University, there was a seminar on this issue. Those at the seminar were strongly opposed to opening our markets like this.

Thailand has been asked to reduce the duty on soybean oil from 2.50 baht per kg to 2 baht per kg. We have also been asked to reduce tariffs on other goods, including fruit.

On the investment front, they have asked Thailand to allow an American tobacco company to invest here and produce American cigarettes in Thailand. They have asked Thailand to become a member of the convention.

Intellectual Property, How Important?

Protecting intellectual property has now become an issue. What does this mean? What is intellectual property? This refers to ideas and inventions. There will be two acts. One concerns copyrights.

As for copyrights, if you write a literary work, produce a work of art, compose a piece of music, or make a movie, according to the law, you can protect your intellectual property by obtaining a copyright. According to Thai law, a copyright is good for 50 years.

Patents apply to inventions. People can register their inventions, which prevents others from making copies. Actually, we already have a patent law, but it does not apply to medicines. We regard medicines as one of the four important factors. We are an underdeveloped country. If someone is allowed to gain a monopoly on the production of medicines, the price of drugs will increase greatly and this will create problems for the people. And there is no guarantee that the producer, the person who has the monopoly, will produce good-quality drugs. The same is true of agricultural tools. We do not protect these goods either, because we are a developing country. If we protected such items and prohibited others from copying newly-invented agricultural tools, the price of agricultural tools would increase greatly, and this would have a great impact on farmers. We would not be able to export agricultural goods to

foreign markets. This is a chain. As for crop seed, we do not have the technology necessary to do research. And so this is not protected. If we did, we couldn't make exchanges. We would have to give up this seed. Even if the seed belonged to us, if someone else did research on it, we would have to pay a high price for it if we protected seed. The United States wants us to revise our laws on this.

The matter of trademarks is another issue. Most people feel that it is all right to revise the trademark law, because this would not have too great an effect. Today, Crocodile- and Christian-brand products are everywhere in Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Thailand. Wherever you go, there are a variety of products. The prices are 20-30 times cheaper because they are fake.

Intellectual property protection involves all three of these things, and they have asked us to revise our laws on all three. They want all of this in return for giving us GSP rights. This has nothing to do with Article 301 of the Trade Act.

Thailand has told the United States that we can do these things. That is, they asked us to reduce the duty on wheat from 2.75 to just 1 baht per kg. We have reduced the rate to 2.30 baht. As for revising the Copyright Law in order to protect American copyrights, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is part of the administration, reached an agreement with them on this without even bothering to discuss this with the administration. You can't criticize the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Because the minister of foreign affairs feels that he has the right to make foreign policy by himself. This is a policy mistake. Foreign policy issues should be decided by the entire cabinet, because everything is connected.

We can't blame the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for reaching an agreement with the United States and promising to revise the copyright law without bothering to ascertain the views of the people. As for the trade and trademark laws, one concerns trade brands and the other concerns service trademarks, such as the name of the company that can sell the product. This is referred to as the service trademark. We told them that initially, we can do only so much. But then it reached the Copyright Act.

Each time that American representatives, or congressmen, come.... The American ambassador told me that as the ambassador to Thailand, he comes under great pressure. Because when these representatives walk about the markets here, they see American tape recordings costing only 20-30 baht. In the United States, these cost \$5, \$6 or even as much as \$10. They see large quantities of clothing made in the United States. Thus, they feel.... They have trade envoys in Thailand. These people come under even greater pressure, because they are directly responsible for solving the problems concerning the U.S. trade deficit. They are under pressure constantly. Thus, because Thailand had promised to make changes, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs went ahead and sent a letter to the cabinet on 11 September 1986, stating that this was in exchange for GSP rights.

Revising the Copyright Law, Problems

They told the government that Thailand promised to do three things. One thing, that is, lowering the duty on wheat, has already been done. As for copyrights and trademarks, a draft has been prepared, but it has not been submitted to the cabinet. There shouldn't be too much opposition to this, because that is not necessary. We can establish our own trademarks.

The problem is, once the matter is submitted to the cabinet, the cabinet probably won't consider what effects this will have. It is used to letting the Ministry of Foreign Affairs make foreign policy and handle foreign affairs matters by itself. The cabinet just gives its approval. The thing that I would like to repeat is that these are issues that must be reviewed. Ever since I entered politics, I have felt that it is wrong to allow the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to act independently and simply inform the cabinet after the fact. Because it's a waste of time if the cabinet refuses to grant permission. And these are not matters that can be decided by just one ministry. Trade, for example, concerns the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Education, and other ministries. The government should review this. Because when this matter was submitted to the cabinet, the cabinet formed a committee. The copyright issue concerns literary works and works of art. This concerns the Ministry of Education. They, too, established a committee. Many people are involved. The minister is not on the committee. The committee is headed by the under secretary of education. They have considered the matter for a long time. When this is submitted to the cabinet, it will not be the first time. It was submitted once before. People have split into two factions on this issue. One faction says that this should be revised in accord with the wishes of the United States. They say that all we have to revise are those provisions concerning works of art and literary works.

Both the United States and the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs have written very clear notes to the Thai government. The U.S. government has asked Thailand to revise the Copyright Act to protect American copyrights in accord with the Friendship Treaty and economic relations between Thailand and the United States. They want this revision to include computer programs, that is, computer software. But so far, Thailand has refused, saying that it will do this only for literary works and works of art.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has said that revising just Article 42 is sufficient to enable our copyright law to cover the United States. We promulgated this copyright law in accord with the Berne Convention, which was signed in Berlin in 1908. Thailand is a member of this convention. Thus, we had to promulgate a law in accord with the treaty that we signed. But the United States did not join this convention and so they were not covered. Thus, they have asked that we revise our law based on the Friendship and Economic Treaty that we signed with them in 1966. For the United States, this went into effect in 1968. But Thailand has problems. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs says that we must do this so that things are in accord with the Treaty of Friendship. But the Democrat Party and others disagree. They wonder whether we really have to promulgate a law of implementation. Because according to the constitution, before any laws can be passed to recognize a treaty or

convention, parliament must first ratify the treaty. Looking back at 1966, there was a revolutionary council that had been set up by Field Marshal Sarit. There had been a draft constitution for 11 years. This was known as the constitutional draft council. At that time, the cabinet did not need to submit resolutions to the constitutional draft council. Thus, this was never ratified. This is the focus of the dispute. In an interview, Mr Bunchana Atthakon said that he signed the treaty. He feels that even though this was signed, if parliament did not ratify the treaty, this law can't be passed. He said this after the Democrat Party passed a resolution on this.

From a legal standpoint, lawyers say that we are not violating the treaty and that we don't need to make any revisions. We already protect Americans who disseminate things in Thailand. We don't need to revise our laws. Put simply, this Treaty of Friendship is a conditional offshore right that was revised. What this means is that if an American comes and works in Thailand, he must be given protection, just like a Thai who works in the United States is protected. An American who works in Thailand already enjoys copyright protection. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has said that we have to do things in accord with the law.

We Can Revise This, But Not Just Because the United States Has Ordered This

Personally, I feel that if this does not violate the treaty, we do not need to promulgate this law. We don't have to promulgate a copyright law. We can do so if we feel that this would be beneficial. But we can't let the United States dictate to us. If we revise this law because the United States has told us to, that means that we are being coerced into doing this. We are an independent country. Why should we allow ourselves to be forced into doing something when we have not done anything wrong. We have not committed a violation. This was never ratified. Legal experts do not feel that we have committed a violation. We already protect their copyrights if they declare these in Thailand.

As for whether or not we should issue copyrights, there is another factor that has to be considered. We don't have to do something because we are a colony or because we have violated a treaty. They have to ask us to revise this in exchange for GSP rights. We should be clear about which rights we are talking about. Everything should be clear. There shouldn't be any ambiguity. They can ask us to revise 10 things in exchange for GSP rights. This is just one of several things. If we revise the copyright law, this does not mean that we will get GSP rights. Because we have not yet revised the patent law or trade registration law. We have done what they want regarding the import of soybeans. There are many other things that we have not done. Thus, they can continue to hedge, because they sent a clear letter stating what they want in return for granting GSP rights to us. This is what I oppose.

Revise in Order To Bargain on Trade Issues, Not Because There Is a Treaty

There are two conflicting ideas about copyrights in Thailand. One group feels that the law should be revised and implemented based on the treaty. After studying this matter, the Democrat Party and the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee do not agree. We do not agree with just revising Article 42 by adding that we will provide guarantees for those--we have not mentioned the

United States specifically--who have a treaty with us, which is referred to as a bilateral treaty. We can provide full protection. But we would like to revise Article 6 (1). Article 6 states that "creators have rights to their creation under the following condition: in cases in which the work has not been made public, the creator must hold Thai citizenship or have lived in Thailand during the entire time or most of the time that work on the creation was underway." "

We would like to revise this by deleting the words "hold Thai citizenship or" to have this read: "in cases in which the work has not been made public, the creator must have lived in Thailand during the entire time or most of the time that work on the creation was underway."

We want to delete the words "hold Thai citizenship or" because this blocks countries with which we have treaties. In particular, we are now having problems with the United States. They claim that if a person holds Thai citizenship, Thailand provides protection. If a Thai produces something in the United States, we provide protection. Thus, if we protect Thai like this, we must protect Americans just like we protect Thai. Regardless of where an American makes the announcement, we have to provide protection. If we were a large country, a great power, there would not be any problem. But we have very few works announced in other countries. Recent figures show that Thai have announced works abroad. We don't think that this correction will hurt us. We won't lose much by not protecting the rights of Thai abroad. At the same time, we will gain a lot. We won't give protection to American works unless they are announced in Thailand. In that case, we will provide protection. There is no dispute on this.

However, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs says that if we revise Article 6 (1) and the United States doesn't get anything, this will be tantamount to our not following the treaty. But the Democrat Party and the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee feel that this must be revised in order to benefit Thailand. We don't want to be placed at a disadvantage. If we revise the law and the United States doesn't gain anything.... But we feel that we will have revised what needs to be revised.

The revisions must be used in trade negotiations. We shouldn't make revisions just because there is a treaty. There is a difference here. But the Ministry of Foreign Affairs asserts that we must make the revisions because there is a treaty. They don't interpret the treaty the same way we do. They feel that the revisions must be made because we signed the treaty. But in my view, according to our constitution, parliament must ratify a treaty before it can become law. Thus, because parliament has never ratified this, how can things be implemented based on this treaty? In my view, if you want to make revisions in the interests of copyrights, that's fine. But people should not claim that we have to make revisions because we are violating or not acting in accord with the treaty. If they say that we must make revisions in order to bargain on trade issues, that's fine. Having said this, some people may think that the two positions are really the same. But actually, this involves the freedom and honor of Thailand.

Confirm That This Will Not Include Computer Software

Another matter about which there is much argument is that the United States has clearly stated that it wants us to revise the copyright law on computer software. But Thailand has stated that the treaty says nothing about computer software. It mentions only literary works and works of art. Article 5 (2) of the treaty states: "While within the territory of the other side, the nationals and companies of one side will enjoy the same rights as the nationals and companies of the other side with respect to patents on trademarks, trade names, models, and copyrights for literary works and works of art. Things must be done in accord with the law." Our government has stated that there is no need to revise the patent law. But this is their claim. If we accept this.... We can't accept this. This would be a violation of the treaty. Because if we accept Article 5 (2), it means that we must revise the patent law on medicines, agricultural tools, and crop seed and the models and copyrights on literary works and works of art.

I can assure you that this will not include computer software, which is one item the United States wants us to include, because the treaty mentions literary works and works of art. The problem is, we do not consider computer software to fit within the category of literary works or works of art. But American computer software experts who have lectured in Thailand have clearly stated that computer software, or computer programs, are like a literary work. Because before you can write a computer program, you have to create a plot. What you have written can be read. What is different from literary works in general is that this uses a computer language. It uses a code. But this is a language. The United States interprets "literary works" to include computer programs.

Furthermore, in 1984 the Ministry of Education asked the the Legal Committee to determine whether computer programs, or computer software, comes under the copyright law. In June 1984, the Legal Committee determined that computer programs are scientific works that come under the definition of the word "works" in the copyright law. This means that the Thai copyright law covers computer software.

Today, we assert that the copyright law does in fact cover computer software. This is what we are concerned about. I am the first one to talk about this. Computer software is ideas. It is scientific knowledge that we need to copy. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs asserts that computer software is not included. But according to the law.... If we are taken to court, Thai courts already have a royal decree construing it this way. This is the worry of the Democrat Party, which feels that the government must postpone this. Our reasons are as follows: First, are we sure that we have to make revisions based on the treaty? Second, if we do have to make revisions, this must be done on the basis of negotiating as equals and getting something in exchange. Third, if we do make revisions, are we sure that they will give us GSP rights in exchange? If they do, the GSP rights run for 8-1/2 years starting in 1985, which means that only 6 years remain. Thus, this is a year-by-year matter. If

they are satisfied, they can extend us these rights. Otherwise, they can withhold them. We cannot know for certain. In effect, we are revising the copyright law, which is permanent, for GSP rights, which are temporary.

Thus, the first point is that this is uncertain. The second, as I have already mentioned, is that if we exceed the market share of 50 percent, we lose our GSP rights. And now they are planning to reduce this to 25 percent, which is a very small percentage. This is certainly not equal to what they are asking for in exchange. If the Ministry of Foreign Affairs thinks that it is worth it, we must do everything we can to change their view.

Another point is that they frequently refer to 900 million or 1 billion. They cite the total figure for exports. We receive a GSP of 257 million. Citing such figures makes those who do not understand this think that the figure is very high. But this is the total value, which greatly distorts the figure. The total value is not the GSP that we receive. It might increase slightly to 100 million. This is a large amount. But it is the large companies that benefit. However, many of the large companies have confidence in the quality of their goods and know that they can compete and so they don't request this special right. This is because the process of securing this right is very complex. You have to provide information on production costs, wages, and many other things. These companies don't request this right. They just export goods and compete on the markets. And they sell their goods.

If we did not receive any GSP rights at all, would that mean that we couldn't sell any of our goods? No, because... Suppose that we do not receive any GSP rights, which means that we don't have to give up anything. Suppose that we lose 10 percent. Our costs will increase 10 percent. But can't we reduce our production costs? We can improve the quality of our products and compete on the markets. We might have to reduce the amounts sold somewhat. But this won't work unless we reduce costs. In that case, we wouldn't be able to sell our goods.

If We Revise the Copyright Act, Will They Give Us GSP Rights?

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is trying to make people think that unless we revise the copyright act, we will be hit with Article 31 of the Trade Act, which is now being revised. Congress is pressuring the U.S. administration to do this. If this is used, we will have problems with our tuna and steel. We already have problems. Our tuna products are selling very well. Various tariffs have been imposed. I can't remember which ones. We have exported too much steel pipe. They have imposed a very high tariff. They can harass us like this. This will affect many products. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has provided information showing 100 items.

My question is, if we do revise the Copyright Act, will they give us GSP rights? They have made it quite clear what they want. They are using the GSP as a bargaining chip. But if we revise the Copyright Act, we can't be sure that they will give us GSP rights. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has cited Article 301 as a reason for giving in. Without the big companies, there will be real problems. Because if they don't export goods, there won't be any jobs.

What I want to know now is, if we revise the Copyright Act, what will we get? The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is trying to make the people believe that we will gain. But I don't think that is true. Because this is a different issue. In short, Article 301 of the Trade Act give the president the power to implement trade measures against other countries that are not dealing fairly with the United States. Presidential trade representatives have the right to make recommendations to the president on what measures he should take against trade partners. This is like the GSP. That is, this applies to all countries, not just Thailand. But we hope that by revising the Copyright Act, we can tell the United States that we have done this for them and so they should treat us gently and help us. My question is, in the U.S. political system, don't the president's trade envoys also hold political positions in the United States? Even ambassadors are political appointees. Some of these are people who have given political support to the president. They have donated money to help him win election. They have worked hard to get him elected. Thus, when Thailand talks with these trade representatives, to whom will the president listen? We will have to agree. We must lobby from the very beginning and tell them not to take action against Thailand for this and that reason. I don't think that simply telling them that we have revised the Copyright Act will be enough.

Thus, I would like the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to assure the people that if we revise the Copyright Act, it won't be necessary to revise the patent law on drugs or computer software. And once we have revised this act, how will we benefit from this? How much money will we get? The ministry should provide some numerical estimates so that the people can be sure that we won't lose. But the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has responded just as I thought it would. That is, this can't be done, because all we can do is make guesses about what we may get. If we don't do this, we may not get anything. We may not get anything because of the American political system. Congress is pressuring the administration to take action. The administration must take action, because Congress has real power. Congress has the power to appropriate budget funds. This is different from us. In our political system, the administration comes from parliament. Parliament chooses the prime minister. The ministers come from parliament. Thus, there is no separation between parliament and the administration.

I hope that all MPs and all members of the government's coordinating committee will play a part in deciding whether to submit this law to parliament. This should be studied carefully. If they need data, they can obtain these from the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee, which has been studying this matter for a long time. This matter concerns the interests of the country. I think that the government's decision is wrong. But the government must take action, because it is the one who must deal with other countries. When asked or pressured, it has to act. I have sympathy for the Thai government. I also sympathize with the American government. The United States has a huge trade deficit, which makes it necessary for it to take steps to improve its economy. It cannot allow people to complain and suffer as at present.

In this respect, I sympathize with both sides. But in my capacity as an elected MP, it is my duty to protect the interests of the Thai people. Thus, I hope that people will study the data in order to compare things with what the government is saying and dispute the government's decision.

The Political Problems Are Ruining a Golden Opportunity To Increase Parliament's Role

What I have said provides the government with another way out. But those who do not understand the system or the ideas think that these are the ideas of Suphatra Matsadit. But actually, I am speaking in the name of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee. People who study this should understand. But some people think that I am speaking as the spokesman of the Democrat Party. Some newspapers have written "Democrat Party spokesman." That is what they think, because they have not studied this matter. If they had, they would understand what I have said. But it is made to appear as if I am speaking on behalf of the Democrat Party. It was the Ministry of Education that drafted the Copyright Act. Why was this matter turned over to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs? This has resulted in... Parliament's efforts to help the government have not been recognized. This gives the government an excuse to say that it took action, but parliament refused to go along. The government will have an excuse that it can give to the United States. This is destructive.

In saying that they have tarnished our image, I am speaking in my capacity as a member of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee. Those who disagree should stress what revisions should be made. But instead they say that the draft was made by the Ministry of Education and so why should people criticize the Ministry of Foreign Affairs? It's as if they are trying to start a fight between the Social Action Party [SAP] and the Democrat Party. This is ruining the image that has been built up. I worked on this until 0330 hours. I wanted to write it down so that I wouldn't make any mistakes. But I couldn't write everything. I read what I had written and made a statement the next morning. Some people seized on this point. Everything collapsed. The SAP and Democrat Party attacked each other. Marut (Bunnak) was criticized for this and that.

I have never mentioned the SAP or Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In interviews, I have talked only about the administration and parliament. Several SAP MPs who were friends of mine told me that the entire SAP was mad at me and that I had been cursed by the SAP. Minister Santi Chaiyawirattana told me that I should not have said those things. Some people who had been close to me came and said that they could no longer be my friend in view of what I had said about their party. All I can say is that I am the chairman of the House Affairs Subcommittee as well as being a member of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee. I want MPs to do their duty in a way that will please the people. This is an excellent opportunity to enhance parliament's reputation, because this concerns the interests of everyone. I want to enhance parliament's prestige so that it can counter the administration. But I sympathize with the administration. At what point did I mention the SAP or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs? I didn't. And so why have people made an issue of this? They did not read what I wrote. All they did was read some news articles about me. They did not read the details.

It's sad. I want to upgrade parliament, but this is what has happened. This is political turmoil. This is an issue that has continued to today. A few days ago, the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Praphat Limpraphan, provided various press data to the people. But parliament, the Foreign Affairs

Subcommittee, had already concluded the matter. We were just waiting to make revisions. This will be released this Wednesday. And so today, several newspapers are criticizing parliament and saying that we did not study things.

If you ask me whether the Democrat Party will support revising the Copyright Act, my answer is that it will if the government clarifies things regarding what we will gain and what we will lose. But revisions must be made as part of the bargaining process. We shouldn't revise this because we "have to." But the Democrat Party wants Article 6 revised also. Thus, at present, if this law is to pass parliament, the principles must be very broad. Because if they are too narrow, we won't be able to move. If the principles are broad and permit us to change the motion, we can include Article 6. The government will submit only Article 42. I am sure of that, because that is what they promised the United States. But the principles must be broad enough to permit us to include the articles concerned.

[Question] What is very clear from what you have said is that we are going to exchange the copyright law, which is something permanent, for GSP rights, which are temporary and which do not amount to that much. Isn't that right?

[Answer] Yes. That's the point. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is trying to use Article 301 of the U.S. Trade Act to show what we will gain. But this is a different matter. If we can negotiate with them, that's fine. But we can't revise the copyright law and then expect them to give us things in return. That would make the government feel that it doesn't have to do anything else. It revised the law and so it can ask for GSP rights. Their claim is that based on the treaty, we have to revise the copyright and patent laws. But we certainly won't revise the patent laws. If we do, the government will collapse. The government knows that it can't do this. That would cripple the country. If that is what people are thinking of, we will have to close the country and not have dealings with anyone.

Here, I want to respond to those who have asked, if we don't revise the Copyright Act, aren't we acting like pirates? It took the U.S. government 100 years to implement a copyright law. The law currently in effect there is less than 100 years old. We signed the Berne Convention, but the United States didn't. It wasn't until later on that they established their own copyright system. The United States was concerned above all about its own interests. They did not feel that they were ready. They were a new country and needed to copy the technology and science of others. If they had signed the Berne Convention at that time, they would have hurt themselves. They did not do that. We are no different. We will not do this if we are not ready. It's not that we won't do this. It's just a matter of whether this is the right time.

If Thailand were a developed country capable of competing with other countries, we would do this. But today, Thailand still has many problems. We must rely on technology from other countries. If we provide too much copyright protection for other countries, Thailand's deficit might increase.

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CSO: 4207/228

THAILAND

PREMIER MEETS WITH VISITING BURMESE MINISTER

BK230053 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon yesterday reaffirmed to visitng Burmese Interior and Religious Affairs Minister U Min Goung Thailand's persistent efforts to eradicate narcotics.

U Min Goung is visiting Thailand as a guest of the Interior Ministry until Friday.

During his meeting with Gen Prem yesterday, he was accompanied by Interior Minister Prachuab Suntrangkoon and Narcotics Control Board deputy secretary-general Pol Col Kosol Limpichart.

Deputy government spokesman Montri Chenvidyakarn said the Prime Minister and U Min Goung also discussed bilateral relations.

Gen Prem asked the Buremese minister to convey his regards to Burmese leader U Ne Win and Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and to thank them for their hospitality while Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirinthon was visiting Burma.

U Min Goung arrived yesterday morning and was taken by his counterpart, Gen Prachuab, to attend a closed-door meeting at the Narcotics Control Board with Director-General of the Police Department Gen Narong Mahanon and the agency's deputy secretaries-general Pol Maj-Gen Kosol and Preecha Champarat.

Also present was Interior Deputy Permanent Secretary Charoenchit na Songkhla.

The Thai officials briefed the visiting Burmese minister on the drugs situation.

Sources said the officials also told the Burmese minister that Thailand is considering introducing legislation to seize all drug traffickers' assets.

The Burmese minister is scheduled to leave for Chiang Mai today before returning to Burma on Friday.

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SITTHI ADDRESSES CORRESPONDENTS' CLUB

BK210936 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Speech by Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, at Foreign Correspondents Association of Southeast Asia in Singapore on 17 June--read by announcer]

[Text] Let me first begin by recounting to you my recent trip to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe last month, which was undertaken with ASEAN's blessing and support. My trip was designed to be a probing mission. We wanted to find out what the Soviets had in mind, what they were willing to give. The Soviet Foreign Minister emphasized the Soviet desire to see a durable peace and atmosphere of good neighborliness and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The Soviet foreign minister also reaffirmed the Soviet stand that regional disputes should be settled by political means at the negotiating table. Furthermore, the Soviet foreign minister stated that, and I quote, "The Soviet Union is prepared to do everything it can to promote a settlement of the Kampuchean problem and to guarantee, along with the other permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, a mutually acceptable solution," end of quote. Although I found that the fundamental positions of the Soviet Union remain unchanged, it should be noted that the Soviet leadership was willing to discuss the Kampuchean problem. It also acknowledged that it had a role to play in resolving the problem. In this respect, we must continue to impress upon Moscow to discharge its responsibilities. The Moscow trip should be seen against the backdrop of the political and economic situation in the region.

Southeast Asia has become a stage for great power rivalry due to its strategic location as the communication link between the Pacific and the Indian Oceans. With the increased recognition of the strategic and economic importance of Southeast Asia, ASEAN has [word indistinct] all significant trends in the major power strategic consideration. Since the mid 1970's, we have seen the rise of balance of power and influence among the major powers in the Asia-Pacific region. While the Soviet Union and its allies enjoy an advantage in military strength, at least in numerical terms, the United States and its allies hold an edge with their economic capability and dynamism. As a result, no major power enjoys exclusive dominance in the region. Apart from this balance of power, there seems to be a growing convergence of interests among the major as well as the lesser powers in avoiding conflict and reducing tension in the

region. This is due to the increasing preoccupation with economic development, or other internal problems and priorities, and also to the decreasing reverence of ideology in relations among states.

While the international system remains basically bipolar, importance of ideological differences has declined. Intra-bloc disputes, for instance, trade frictions, disputes over nuclear policy between the United States and its allies, and the Sino-Soviet rivalry have become more salient. ASEAN is thus confronted with both challenges and opportunities. With the decline of the bipolar alignment and the wide diffusion of power and influence, ASEAN has been provided with more room to maneuver. Our international contacts and activities have broadened, and we have gained greater autonomy and leverage in international affairs. On the other hand, there are risks and dangers for ASEAN as competition among the major powers continues in diverse terms. The strategic outlook and interests of major powers are not immediately clear and as such could have either favorable or adverse implications for Southeast Asia. ASEAN must recognize the nature of these challenges and opportunities, and how they affect us. More importantly, ASEAN must be able to respond to this situation. The continued rivalry and military buildup in Southeast Asia is a destabilizing factor. The USSR's growing military presence, seen by its massive naval buildup in the Asia-Pacific region, and the upgrading of Cam Ranh Bay, are both significant and alarming. The Soviet military posture in the region should be viewed in the context of Moscow's global strategy, especially vis-a-vis the United States. The Soviet military presence, particularly in face of any further erosion in American military strength in the region and the uncertainty over the future of U.S. bases in the Philippines, could have a significant effect on ASEAN. Against such a backdrop of the Soviet military buildup and Moscow's continued support for Hanoi's military occupation of Kampuchea, the Soviet Union's recent peace initiatives as evident by the Vladivostok speech and the Soviet foreign minister's visit to South East Asia would be seen as being more apparent than real. ASEAN welcomes Moscow's apparent increased interest in improving its relations with ASEAN and in solving regional problems together with countries in the region, as well as its willingness for the first time to discuss the Kampuchean question. The USSR should demonstrate its sincerity by assuming a constructive role in the search for a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. Otherwise, the Soviet peace initiative would be viewed by ASEAN as being merely a low-risk strategy aimed at gaining political influence.

Mr President, turning now to another major power, the People's Republic of China has demonstrated its refusal to accept Soviet dominance in the communist world. It is pursuing a policy of independence of the Soviet Union and the United States, identifying itself with the Third World. ASEAN is watching closely the PRC's open-door policy, especially its present linkage with the West. There exist differences in perceptions by individual members of ASEAN over the Chinese role in the region mainly due to each country's strategic interests, outlooks, and historical backgrounds. However, due to its current drive toward modernization and need for a stable international environment, the PRC could be expected to continue its friendly relations with the ASEAN countries and the West. It is interesting to note that under its modernization program, China has mitigated its ideological fervor and has given its military role a low profile. Should this become a long term trend, I feel that we can be assured of the future of PRC-ASEAN relationship.

Mr President, ASEAN recognizes the positive role of the United States in the maintenance and promotion of regional peace and stability. Needless to say, its success in maintaining this role depends upon its ability to cope with the Soviet military presence. There are factors which may affect the U.S. ability to project and maintain the power balance in the region, namely the question of U.S. military installations in the Philippines, the differences in nuclear policies within the ANZUZ, and the present trade frictions between the United States and its friends and allies within the region. The U.S. trade frictions with ASEAN constitute a negative factor in our otherwise excellent relations with the United States, and these disputes should be settled amicably. Trade and security are interrelated in that trade has an important bearing upon well being and (?affects) the political stability of countries in the region.

Mr President, ASEAN economies have become increasingly dependent upon foreign trade. The global economic situation, therefore, affects the economic performance as well as development strategies. ASEAN is committed to free and fair international trade. We believe that trade restrictions represent [word indistinct] obstacles to economic dynamism and prosperity. It is also an accepted fact that internal security problems of any country stem from complex set of economic, social, and political factors. It therefore proves that trade restrictions constitute a major threat to ASEAN security.

Mr President, I should like to conclude by saying that the present balance of power and influence afford ASEAN wider room for maneuver. Our enhanced role and leverage in international affairs is due in no small part to its collective strength and unity. ASEAN should point out to the Soviets, more than the disadvantages of continued bankrolling Vietnam, the advantages of cultivating genuine friendship and goodwill with ASEAN by persuading Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea and to live in peace with all its neighbors in the Southeast Asian region.

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CSO: 4200/6662

1979 PATENT LAW, PRESSURES FOR CHANGE DISCUSSED

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN in Thai 15-21 Mar 87 pp 14-17

[Article: "Pressures To Change Patent Laws"; accompanied by a summary of the 1979 Royal Decree on Patents prepared by Prof Thachai Sukphosiri, deputy rector of Chulalongkorn University]

[Text] Over the past months, frequent press reports have covered the pressures exerted by foreign countries on Thailand to change its patent laws in order to control even basic products that are extremely important in the daily lives of most people. These include pharmaceuticals, various types of plants and animals, and machinery employed directly in agriculture. We have seen headlines about the United States pressuring Thailand to issue laws to control copyrights and patents in four business areas, such as "Foreigners Pressuring Thailand To Accept Intellectual Property Rights" and "Experts Scurry To Lobby, MP's Oppose."

These two articles reflect a struggle between two sides with different basic principles, especially in their basic motivations. The first side is looking at economic interests with support from many powerful groups, such as transnational corporations and international organizations involved with intellectual assets. The other side, with completely different principles, is seeking to protect and defend the interests of the Thai people as a whole, to protect Thailand's national pride and sovereignty, and to promulgate our laws without interference from foreign countries. This latter side opposes changing the patent laws to what the transnational corporations want. This side consists of independently active intellectuals and students. Its basic objective is to serve society by presenting and disclosing complete data and information to decisionmakers, namely, the government and parliament.

Among the most important pressure groups lobbying for changing the patent laws is the "World Intellectual Property Organization," or WIPO, which is responsible for advising countries currently without patent laws or with laws it considers lenient, to issue patent laws in line with its directions. In the final analysis, the patent laws enacted usually serve the interests of the transnational corporations, because they are the holders of almost all the major patents in developing countries. Therefore, we can say that WIPO is actually a front for transnational corporations. Prof Constantine Vaitsos, a former adviser on patent systems for the United Nations' UNCTAD, has stated

that WIPO is the work unit responsible for making the patent system operate smoothly, that it has always been very keen in its operations and ideology, and that it has pressured various countries to adopt policies in conformity with the existing patent system. It is Professor Vaitzos' opinion that WIPO is the part of the patent system responsible for promoting the functioning of the patent system. The patent system has two other important parts. First, these are the legal principles sealed at the Paris Convention or those proposed in model laws disseminated by work units supporting the patent system, such as WIPO.

WIPO's other important function is to propose ideologies or philosophies that define the patent system as a kind of industrial asset, and also define monopolies as absolute necessities for promoting creativity, research or investment (even in countries with a low level of development). It also considers the benefits deriving from protecting patents with monopolies (of which the majority fall under the ownership of transnational corporations) to be greater than the capital investments that those countries giving protection to patents must bear (Vaitzos, 1976:85-87).

We have learned from a reliable source that the World Intellectual Property Organization actually does not operate as a neutral organization at all, but performs its duty of promoting acceptance of the patent system, which especially benefits the developed countries. This has enabled us to discern the purposes of this organization and of other institutions involved in patent system activities and to understand why they are undertaking such activities in Thailand.

In Thailand's case, it is not surprising that WIPO has actively supported the patent system for many years, especially by cooperating with the Bar Association of Thailand. Last August, this association held a meeting to assess the first 3 years of cooperation. A source at the meeting disclosed that, "During this first 3-year project, WIPO has been emphasizing seminars with Thai official work units to educate them about the importance of patent, trademark, and copyright laws. It has emphasized that having laws to protect these three intellectual assets will stimulate human creativity considerably, and will promote industrial development as well as the development of various technologies" (PRACHACHART THURAKIT, 20 August 1986). The meeting also laid out upcoming projects for the next 3 years, which will have the same objectives but will be aimed at different business areas in the private sector. They will stress persuading people to see the various advantages that come with these laws. In conducting these activities, WIPO will continue to cooperate with the Bar Association of Thailand and will encourage cooperation with the Trademark, Patent and Copyright Association of Thailand and the various chambers of commerce to organize seminars four times a year. These seminars will disseminate information to business people around the country, and will be held in various provinces and regions. In addition, the source also reported that WIPO will ask for cooperation from the Consumer Protection Bureau to advertise to and inform the general public.

These activities of WIPO constitute a very broad expansion of the base for supporting patent laws, starting with seeking cooperation from lawyers,

official units and finally from those persons and institutions directly in business. Such a situation is alarming, because the usual practice of this organization is to campaign for the total acceptance of intellectual property. We must understand the real nature or real face of this so-called World Intellectual Property Organization. Because it is called WIPO does not mean that it is an organization that operates neutrally and protects the interests of developing countries that completely accept the patent system. The fundamental principle at the base of the patent system has completely changed. Originally it aimed to protect private inventors so they would be highly motivated to promote inventions and research. By comparison, in the present era of transnational corporations, it is clearly evident that inventors are not in a position to benefit or to take advantage of society or seek special profits from holding a monopoly granted by the state. The original intention of the patent law, likewise, was specifically to protect the interests of consumers and to stipulate an appropriate period of patent protection.

But almost a century has gone by, the situation is different, and the world has changed tremendously. When capitalism developed into transnational capital, the remaining role of the private inventor became absolutely minimal. Right now, the major holders of patents are transnational corporations. This institutional form from the capitalist era is very influential; in fact, it is difficult to find an institution with comparable influence. It has been reported that 95 percent of all major registered patents belong to the developed countries, mainly to transnational corporations. Some 5 percent of registered patents belong to the developing countries, which have smaller companies. Therefore, it can be said that the present patent system is entirely directed toward protecting the profits of giant corporations, instead of toward protecting the interests of the public. The latter was the original principle when the patent system was first employed.

Therefore, in general it can be said that only transnational corporations can get the maximum benefits of patent protection. As for the inventors or much smaller companies, they are certainly at a disadvantage under the existing patent system.

Nevertheless, if such a patent system is to be truly useful to a country, it must be implemented under the conditions of economic and technological development of that society. Thailand's giving of patent protection under the Royal Decree on Patents issued in 1979 surely should be adequate. But it is still not sufficient for the lobbyists who want complete patent protection and whose aim is to have article 9 in that decree amended. Before acting at the request of lobbyists, the government and MP's must examine clearly how lobbyists are doing everything they can, legally and illegally, resulting in some persons being misled into negatively criticizing each other about the decree. Various groups have not been doing this without good intentions toward our country, but only for their own protection and selfish interests. It is clearly and generally acknowledged that among those products widely mentioned and most interesting to all the lobbyists are pharmaceuticals and plant seeds. Powerful transnational corporations are involved, with the most important factor being that these products are classified as especially highly profitable.

Giving complete patent protection can be accomplished without affecting the national interest when we can carry out economic policies under conditions that Thailand can control, when it has the ability to be self-reliant in science and technology to a significant level, or when we have adequate development in science or technology to support us. Highly industrialized countries have undergone these stages previously. In discussing the patent system, it is notable that the groups that support complete protection for patents have not considered the reasons why countries such as Japan have supplied the patent system only recently (1975). It is the same story with developed countries that during one period of history refused patent protection so that they could scoop up intellectual treasures that they considered to be in the public domain. Therefore, in the event that Thailand or other developing countries refuse to give patent protection to certain products, it surely is justifiable as something that has been done before by developed countries.

We must understand clearly that without exception, all of these efforts and exertions are new manifestations of the latest expansionary wave of neocolonialism. This neocolonialism, in establishing justice, uses legislative activities to exploit weaker countries and dominate their thinking. The superpowers will not use their superior military power to control us; they have been able to create the conditions for the leadership class and the public to agree to and approve their recommendations. Consequently, in the end we are willing to change our laws ourselves, naively thinking that we are establishing justice for the transnational corporations that greedily, without hindrance, are grabbing up the benefits themselves.

Therefore, as a precaution, we should constantly and closely observe the activities of these activist groups and cooperate in exchanging information, including providing accurate data to the public and decisionmakers at the national level.

Summary of Major Points of Royal Decree on Patents [1979]

1. Summary of Opinions on Patents

A patent is a type of right that the state grants the inventor of a novel invention or of a new application of an invention; it is the right to be the sole owner of the method of invention or of the invention. A patent gives the inventor total protection under the law in the event of any violation of the patent. In addition to protecting the individual inventor personally, the patent system benefits society as a whole by promoting research and new inventions, stimulating investment and employment or as another mechanism for efficiently transferring technology from abroad.

Opinions about patents in various countries differ, depending on the economic, political, and social situations. For example, in capitalist industrialized countries, patents emphasize protection of the holders or beneficiaries; they emphasize that these parties or persons in business can recover their investments or seek profits. As for developing countries, in issuing a patent

to a particular individual, the impact on society and the standard of living of the people are considered much more, and the patent system might attempt to appropriately balance the benefits to the patent holder with those to society. Developing countries might consider using patent law as a mechanism for transferring knowledge or expertise from developed countries. As the result of such natural differences in thinking, the patent laws of each country might differ in detail, such as the items for which patents cannot be filed, the patent terms, and patent licensing.

2. Reasons for Issuing the Royal Decree on Patents 1979

The Royal Decree on Patents 1979, effective 16 June 1979, is considered to be Thailand's first patent law. Its drafting and review have a very long history, as they were initiated before the change in government. However, this process underwent a lot of stops and starts for two important reasons: inadequate knowledge about patent laws and a lack of inventions by Thais that would make them see the importance of protecting their rights with patents.

Prior to promulgation of the Royal Decree on Patents 1979, Thailand did not give protection to the owners of inventions or designs, as stated in Supreme Court decision 837/1964.

(Case between Charles Pfizer and Company, Limited by Mr Niti Chunhoksikarn, claimant, and the Atlantic Trading Company, Limited, defendant) This lawsuit involved the rights to a pharmaceutical product invention, "oxytetracyclin," for which the claimant had the sole rights. The Supreme Court ruled that "patent rights" at that time did not appear to be protected by law. Consequently, it did not believe Charles Pfizer and Company, Limited, had legal rights, so there was no violation of the law and the claim could not be prosecuted in court.

Supreme Court Decision 388/1966

(Case between the Electronic Start Battery Company, Mrs Ena Jergenson, claimant, and a private partnership, the Sino-Siam Plant, defendant) This lawsuit involved the design for a flashlight case, with the claimant stating that she was the owner ("Rayovac Brand") with sole rights to manufacture or employ the design for this kind of flashlight case. The Supreme Court ruled that since there was no established law protecting the patent rights that the claimant sought to protect, she consequently was unable to have control over other persons in this matter. The defendant's action in manufacturing a flashlight case similar to the claimant's did not violate the claimant's rights at all.

If this kind of case occurs now that the Royal Decree on Patents enacted in 1979 is in effect, a claimant will get full protection under the article on patented inventions or designs, if it is something that can be patented and has been properly registered in accordance with the law.

The reasons for promulgating the Royal Decree on Patents 1979 are stated in an article at the end of the decree; they can be summarized in two points:

The first reason is to promote research and analysis, and the invention of products or novel processes or designs of new products that are useful and an advancement in technology in agriculture, industry, and commerce in the country.

The second is to give inventors or designers protection for their inventions or designs by forbidding anyone to copy them without reimbursement.

3. Definition of Patent

The Royal Decree on Patents defines a "patent" as an "important document" that is issued to protect an invention or the designs of any product as stipulated in the royal decree.

This means that those who wish to receive protection for an invention or design must file for a patent. When the state deems it fully appropriate to approve the registration of an invention, it will issue a patent to the applicant as its lawful owner.

"Invention" means the act of devising up or creating something that results in a new product or new process or any action that improves the product or process.

"Process" means the methodology or procedure in producing or preserving the state or improving the quality of a product, including the processing.

"Design" means the special characteristics of the appearance of a product or its design components or color that can be used as a sample for industrial products and handicrafts.

4. Types of Patents

According to the Royal Decree on Patents 1979, the state through the Ministry of Commerce's Commercial Registration Department will issue two types of patents:

- A. Invention patent, including the process
- B. Design patent

5. Invention Patent

5.1 Characteristics of Invention That Can Be Patented

An invention that can be patented must have the following characteristics:

First, it must be a novel invention:

A novel invention is work that have never existed before (article 6).

Existing work includes the following inventions:

- (1) An invention that has existed or has been widely in the Kingdom prior to the request for a patent on it;
- (2) An invention whose essence or details have been disclosed in documents or printed matter previously inside as well as outside the Kingdom prior to filing for a patent. The invention can either be disclosed in printed matter or exhibited to the public by any means;

However, any disclosures of the important substance or details that occurs or results from a violation of the law or from disclosure of the substance or details resulting from the inventor exhibiting his work at an international merchandise exposition or from an official exhibition open to the public within 180 prior to the filing of a patent will not be considered to be a disclosure of the substance or details as defined under article 2.

- (3) An invention patented inside or outside the Kingdom prior to filing for a patent;
- (4) An invention for which a patent application has been filed but not yet granted outside the Kingdom more than 12 days prior to filing for a patent;
- (5) An invention for which a patent has been filed within the Kingdom and for which the applicant had dropped his patent filing. However, these conditions do not affect the patent of a co-inventor who is not filing for the patent.

This first characteristic is universally called a novelty or having novelty. The second characteristic concerns a higher level invention.

A higher level invention is one that is not obvious to experts with an ordinary level of experience (article 7).

This characteristic usually is called an inventive step or non-obviousness.

The third characteristic is an invention that can be applied industrially.

Patent law explains the third characteristic in article 8, which states that an invention that can be applied in industry is one that is useful in industrial production, including handicrafts, agriculture, and commerce.

For an invention to be patented, it must have all three characteristics previously mentioned. The regulations and methods for inspecting each characteristic are stipulated in the Royal Decree on Patents and in minor laws (ministry regulations, announcements by the Commercial Registration Department, etc.) in detail.

5.2 Invention That Cannot Be Patented

Article 9 of the law states that patents cannot be filed for the following inventions:

- (1) Food, beverages or pharmaceuticals or pharmaceutical ingredients;
- (2) Machinery used directly in agriculture;
- (3) Animals, plants or biotechnology processes used in manufacturing or cultivation;
- (4) Scientific and mathematical rules and theories;
- (5) Data on computer operations;
- (6) Inventions that conflict with peace or good morals, health or the public welfare.

Therefore, even those aforementioned possessing all the characteristics of article 5 cannot be patented because the law clearly exempts them.

Problems in Interpreting Article 9.

The first interpretation of article 9, that is exempts patents for inventions of both products and ideas involved in creating all kinds of products, follows from the meaning of the word "invention," which means "discovering or devising something that results in obtaining a product or new process or any action that improves such a product or process.

The second interpretation means that article 9 in principle exempts the giving of patents to industrial manufacturing, but does not limit the right to file for a patent for an invented process by giving reasons why it differs from items 1 or 3, for example, unless article 9 itself clearly exempts such a process.

Therefore, the second interpretation is in accord with clause 1, that even though food, beverages or pharmaceuticals or pharmaceutical ingredients cannot be patented, processes in producing foods, beverages or pharmaceuticals or pharmaceutical ingredients can be patented.

5.3 Party Who Can File for Patent

In principle, an inventor (article 10) or group of inventors have the right to file for a patent (article 15).

Nevertheless, an inventor can assign the right to file for a patent to another individual. For example, a scientist who invents something can assign the rights to a manufacturer. Therefore, when an assignee to a patent dies, the right to file for it goes to the heirs designated in his will (in those cases where there is a will, a patent is transferable), or to the legal heir (in cases where there is no will specifying who will be given the patent), depending on the case.

In cases where an employee under contract has made an invention as the result

of any aspect of his employment, or he was hired (works on a contractual basis) to invent a particular thing for the employer, the patent will go to the employer or the one who hires him, depending on the case (article 11).

In cases where a government servant or employee of a state organization or state enterprise invents something in his official work duty, the right to file for a patent belongs to the work unit of the state organization or state enterprise with which he is affiliated (article 13).

In addition to the aforementioned characteristics of persons with the right to file for a patent, the law also sets the condition that such persons must hold Thai citizenship or citizenship of a country that allows Thai citizens to file for a patent in that country (article 14).

5.4 Rights of Invention Patent Holder

1) Only patent holders have the right to manufacture an industrial product or use a process specified in a patent or sell a patent or be able to possess for sale said industrial product or employ said process (article 36).

With the exception that nonholders of a patent may have some of the identical rights previously cited, in the following cases:

(1) They manufacture patented industrial products or use patented processes for educational, research, experimental or analytical purposes;

(2) They manufacture patented industrial products or use patented processes that a patent holder has properly registered for a manufacturer or user of a process to undertake a business, prior to announcement of the filing for that patent;

(3) They properly sell or possess for sale products (article 36);

(4) They bring a patented industrial product to the Kingdom for sale in cases where the supply of that product does not meet public demand (article 77).

2) A patent holder can license to any person the rights to his patent or assign the patent to any individual (article 38).

3) A patent holder has the right to stipulate conditions or receive compensation when rights are filed in accordance with articles 45, 46, 47, 51.

4) A patent holder has the right to use the word "Thai Patent" or "S.B.T." in Thai or a foreign language such as English and the patent number of a patented industrial product (article 37).

5) A patent holder has the right to bring suit in court to revoke other patents not fully complying with article 54.

6) A patent holder has the right to bring suit when there is a civil or criminal violation of his patent, depending upon the case (article 35-81-86).

7) A patent holder has the right to appeal to the Patent Committee an order or ruling by the director of the Commercial Registration Department according to articles 45; 49, section 4; 50, section 3; and 51, final section.

8) A patent holder has the right to appeal to the court an order or ruling by the Patent Committee, in accordance with articles 55 or 72 (article 74).

5.5 Invention Patent Term

An invention patent is valid for 15 years, starting from the date of the filing for the patent; however, it does not include periods during court proceedings, according to articles 16 or 74 (unless article 35 pertains).

A patent will not be extended when it expires, and rights to the invention will enter the public domain, with everyone having the right to use it; it will no longer be the exclusive right of any individual.

5.6 Termination of Invention Patent

Patent rights will be terminated for the following reasons:

- 1) When a patent expires (article 35);
- 2) When the patent holder requests to return it in accordance with article 53;
- 3) When a patent is cancelled for any of the following reasons (article 53, 55);

3.1 When an illegally issued patent is not considered to be genuine, jeopardized parties or juridical employees can bring suit to cancel it; or

3.2 When a term of 6 years has expired, starting from the issuing date of the patent, the director of the Commercial Registration Department can request the Patent Committee to order its cancellation, if it appears that:

- (1) There is no manufacturing of said industrial product or the process has not been used in the Kingdom, without an appropriate reason;
- (2) There is no sale of an industrial product produced under a patent or of a product that employs a patented process, or such a product is sold at an unreasonably high price or cannot meet public demand inside the Kingdom, without valid reason;
- (3) The holder does not pay the annual fee correctly (article 47).

5.7 Filing of Application To Use Patent Invention Rights of Other Individuals

The Royal Decree on Patents stipulates the regulations for individuals applying to use the patents of others. In many cases, it is necessary for the

state to employ a patent in the general interest as a corrective measure when there are compelling reasons to prevent registration by someone who is not manufacturing the product or using the process or who cannot meet public demand or sets unreasonably high prices. Detailed laws concerning the use of patents are specified in Part 5, articles 45 through 52.

6. Design Patent

The Royal Decree on Patents has articles on industrial product design patents in Section 3, articles 56 through 65. These legal provisions cover many areas, such as the rights of holders of design patents (articles 10-16), the regulations and procedures for applying for patents (articles 27-29, 31, 34), the rights of patent holders (articles 37-42), annual fees (articles 43-44), and returning patents or cancelling certain limitations on patent holding (article 53).

Concerning the specific principles for design patents, the law laid out specific regulations, which cover the following essential points:

6.1 Design Characteristics for Which a Patent Can Be Filed

Article 56 stipulates two design characteristics for which a patent can be filed:

The first is that the design must be new. The guidelines for determining that a design is not considered new are:

- (1) A design already exists or has been used widely in the Kingdom prior to filing for the patent;
- (2) The essential parts or details of a design are documented or in printed materials which have already been publicly disclosed inside as well outside the Kingdom prior to filing for the patent;
- (3) The design has been advertised prior to filing for the patent;
- (4) The design is similar to designs mentioned in 1, 2 or 3, so that it is an obvious copy.

The second point is that the design is produced for industry, including handicrafts.

6.2 Designs for Which a Patent Cannot Be Filed:

There are two types (article 58):

- (1) A design that disturbs peace and order or the morals of the people;
- (2) A design stipulated by royal decree.

6.3 Rights of a Design Patent Holder

A design patent holder has the right to use the design and related products in accordance with the patent or to sell or have in his possession for sale or production the product that employs that design (article 63).

Exceptions: Nonholders of a patent may have certain of the aforementioned rights in the following cases:

- (1) Use of a design for education or analysis;
- (2) Sale or possession for sale of properly acquired products (article 63, paragraph 2);
- (3) The bringing of a product that uses a design in accordance with a design patent to the Kingdom for sale in cases where sales of said product in the Kingdom are not adequate to meet public demand (article 77).

6.4 Patent Design Term

A design patent is valid for 7 years, starting from the date of filing, not including the period during which it is under consideration by a court, in accordance with article 65 in combination with article 16, or article 75 also, if it applies (article 62).

Similar to an invention patent, a design patent will not be extended when it expires, and the design will enter the public domain where anyone can use it; the rights will no longer be exclusive.

7. Issuance of a Patent to a Foreigner or Foreign Entity

The fundamental condition is that a foreign individual or entity must be a citizen of a country that allows Thai citizens to apply for patents (article 14). In addition, a special condition requires that the issuance of a patent follow every regulation of the patent laws of Thailand, namely, the Royal Decree on Patents 1979, so that there is absolutely no difference in filing for a patent by a Thai or Thai entity established in Thailand under Thai laws from that for a foreigner or foreign entity established by the laws of a foreign country.

8. Patent Fee

Holders of invention patents and design patents must pay an annual fee for each type, starting with the 5th year of the patent term; the fee must be paid within 60 days from the start of the 5th year.

If a patent is issued after the 5th year of the patent term, the annual fee for the 5th year is to be paid within 60 days from the date of issuance, starting on the issuance date of the patent (article 43).

If a patent holder does not pay the annual fee as specified, there will be a penalty of 30 percent of the annual fee.

If a patent holder does not pay the annual fee and the additional fee within 180 days from the end of the due date of the payment, in accordance with article 43, the patent will expire.

The annual fee for invention patents and design patents will increase each year. This is because the longer the patent term, the more the patent holder benefits, so the holder should gradually pay higher fees.

This summary of the essence of the Royal Decree on Patents was written by Prof Thachai Sukphosiri, deputy rector of Chulalongkorn University, as a source paper for his thesis, "Intellectual Property Rights and Plant Property Rights." The Technology Association appropriately convoked a discussion by experts in various fields and those interested in progress on 1 October, 4:30 to 7:00 pm, at the Christian Student Central Hall. SIAM RAT SAPADA WICHART sees the usefulness of this discussion, and so has published this article and hereby would like to request permission from this writer for its use.

12587/13104
CSO: 4207/161

BRIEFS

SOVIET SCHOLARSHIPS ACCEPTED--After a long delay the Foreign Ministry has accepted 68 scholarships offered by the Soviet Union for Thai students to study physical and medical sciences. The ministry said in a press release Friday that it has assigned the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC) to publicly make an announcement to that effect and invite applications for scholarships. Among a large variety of courses offered by the Soviet Union, only 15 are pure and applied sciences. They are medical science (general practitioner's course), obstetrics, biology, pharmacy, oceanography, mechanics, physics, electrical engineering, mathematics, thermo-electric industry, building of hydro-electric dams, motor highways, internal combustion engines, industrial electronics and technology of machine building, metal working lathes and tools. [Excerpt] [Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Jun 87 BK] /6662

PRIME MINISTER-WEINBERGER MEETING--U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at Government House at 1100 today. The U.S. defense secretary is paying a visit to Thailand on 24 and 25 June. The topics of discussion were security cooperation and solutions to regional problems. The U.S. defense secretary and his party will leave Thailand to visit Japan and Hong Kong. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 25 Jun 87 BK] /6662

TRADE TALKS WITH PRC--Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin will lead a Thai delegation to China for talks with senior Chinese officials on bilateral trade and economic cooperation issues, an informed source said. The source said that Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin's trip to China is scheduled from 25 June to 2 July, adding that a Chinese deputy premier had recently sent a letter to him to visit China. The source said that Thai-Chinese trade last year totalled 14,194.2 million baht, only about 3 percent of Thailand's total foreign trade volume. Thailand's exports to China last year were 7,274.2 million baht, down by 1.3 percent; while imports from China totaled 6,920 million baht, an increase of 13.9 percent. Major Thai export items to China are maize, 25 percent grade rice, raw coffee, zinc, and mung bean; while imports from China include soybean meal, cotton, and lubricants. [Text] [Bangkok XING XIAN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 87 p 8 BK] /6662

CSO: 4200/662

RADIO REPORTS RESULTS OF GRAIN SHIPMENT TO NORTH

BK030835 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] After one month of concentrating on buying and shipping grain from the South to the North, by 31 May the Nam Bo provinces had delivered to the State granary an amount of 10th-month and winter-spring grain exceeding the amount delivered during the corresponding period last year by 30,000 metric tons.

The first 20 days of May were a period in which grain was delivered at a fairly quick pace with an average daily input of 5,000-6,000 metric tons. However, the delivery was slower in the first 10 days of May because the localities had just then begun to implement the grain procurement plan. From 12 May onward the provinces managed to concentrate their resources on speeding up the milling and shipment. The provinces credited with an expeditious grain delivery movement in May were An Giang, turning in 30,905 metric tons; Dong Thap, 22,244 metric tons; Hau Giang, 13,147 metric tons; and Cuu Long, 12,761 metric tons.

The communications and transportation sector, applying all necessary measures to raise its cargo handling and shipping capacity, has delivered more than 70,000 metric tons of rice to the northern provinces, including 61,000 metric tons transported by boats, 9,000 metric tons by trains, and 630 metric tons by trucks. This amount of grain has been promptly distributed according to plan to various localities by the grain sector.

To improve the grain procurement as required by the planned targets and to set a precedent for future activities, the sectors and localities concerned should derive experience from their past work, apply additional measures to overcome weaknesses in grain purchase and shipment, strive to cut losses, further improve delivery and reception methods, prepare sufficient containers, organize timely information distribution, and strengthen market and price control.

/12913

CSO: 4200/665

EDITORIAL ON GOODS CIRCULATION, MARKET MANAGEMENT

BK041710 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Jun 87

[NHAN DAN 3 June editorial: "Expand the Circulation of Goods While Tightening Market Management"]

[Text] Following the removal of checkpoints along communication lines, the circulation of goods in each locality and throughout the country has over the past two months and more become smoother, thus truly contributing to promoting production and improving the life of laboring people. Beside this positive aspect, many unhealthy phenomena, however, have developed. Not a few speculators smugglers, and petty merchants have taken advantage of the expanded circulation of goods to circumvent state procedures and systems on market management. A number of public organs and units having no business functions have used the pretext of integration and joint venture to organize long-distance trading journeys aimed at earning profits from price differentials. Market checks conducted recently in many provinces and municipalities show that the number of traders shifting from fixed trading to unregistered long-distance trading has increased; and the number of registered traders trying to evade taxes or engage in smuggling activities is large. In some localities, some former wholesale traders have re-established contact with petty merchants to quickly purchase and sell goods, thereby pushing up prices in their competition with the socialist trade sector for the purchase of commodities.

The aforementioned situation has come about because the various echelons have been confused in providing guidance and failed to closely and uniformly combine the expansion of the circulation of goods and the effort to tighten management over the social market. In the same commodity sector of the same area, each precinct or district employs its own work methods. Some localities have done away with the practice of using petty merchants as sales agents for the socialist trade sector and allowed them to freely engage in trading business, thus disrupting prices on the market.

Expanding the circulation of goods to enliven the market and facilitate buying and selling is a standing requirement for production. However, this does not mean that we will let speculators and smugglers manipulate the market without enforcing State inspection and control. Market management, in its proper sense, is not designed to strangle the circulation of goods but to accelerate it in accordance with the law of organized development to benefit production

and life without cutting up the market according to administrative boundaries. Market management involves the uniform application of various measures, with economic measures being the key. At the same time, it is necessary to muster the combined strength of all sectors concerned and mass organizations to enhance voluntariness in correctly implementing the law of the State concerning the market.

Producers have the right to sell their commodities on the market, but they must fully honor their tax obligation and sale contracts already concluded with State economic organizations. Organizations and individuals engaging in trading activities are obligated to register their businesses and abide by the regulations on businesses. Socialist economic organizations trading in supplies and commodities must also strictly adhere to economic policies and management mechanism established by the State. It is necessary to organize and rearrange commodity sectors and sale outlets at marketplaces, in townships, and on streets to create conditions for retailers and producers to sell their commodities in a convenient, orderly, and civilized manner; and on this basis, collect taxes right at the source and standardize managerial work.

The decisive factor for expanding the circulation of goods and tightening market management is to broaden and consolidate the position of the socialist economy so as to ensure State control over goods and money. The socialist trade sector, especially State-owned trade, should be revamped and strengthened in all respects. It is necessary to prevent and repel negative phenomena, improve operational methods, vigorously shift to business practices, and assume responsibility for losses and profits. At the same time, it is necessary to oppose the tendency toward commercialization which allows for goods to be sold and resold through intermediary links, tolerates price increases, or advocates using trade as an instrument for earning profits from price differentials to build up the sectorial or local budget.

Socialist trade needs favorable conditions in certain areas. As an immediate step, it must have enough money to procure agricultural products, foodstuffs, and consumer goods; and surge forward to claim the great majority of wholesale transactions and a large share of retail sales and services, and control the social market. The collectivized trade sector must effectively assist socialist trade, directly take care of the exchange of goods between peasants and the State, and introduce peasants to the organized market. All State-run and collectivized trading organizations must operate in accordance with a rational division of labor and management. Among the various economic organizations of the center, provinces, municipalities, and districts or precincts, it is necessary to avoid competition for purchases and sales and the practice of increasing prices or withholding commodities from the market. Enterprises and production establishments should not withhold commodities and thus obstruct the delivery of products in accordance with contracts already signed with the socialist trade sector.

In thought as well as in action, never should we pit the expansion of the circulation of goods against the strengthening of management so that the market can develop in a healthy manner.

/12913

CSO: 4200/665

NHAN DAN CALLS FOR MORE CROP PRODUCTION EFFORTS

BK101630 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Jun 87

[NHAN DAN 4 June editorial: "Concentrate Efforts on Planting the Summer-Fall and 10th-Month Crops"]

[Text] The winter-spring crop season is drawing to a close. The southern provinces have recorded higher rice yield and output than last year and almost met the plan norms; but in the northern provinces, serious natural calamities as well as harmful insects and diseases have played havoc on the crops and greatly reduced production output. The national production output for this crop season accounts for only more than one-third of the annual target. Thus, the remaining almost two-thirds of the grain production output depend on the summer-fall and 10th-month crops and on the winter crop in the northern provinces.

The requirements facing the forthcoming two production crops are great and pressing; and they call for concentrated efforts by all echelons and sectors. Although the area put under the summer-fall rice is not large, it is important now that water, fertilizer, and rice seed be balanced against land preparation; and that sowing and transplanting be carried out on schedule. Serious drought early in the crop season is making it difficult to till the land and sow the 10th-month rice seed in the north and slowing down the pace of summer-fall and 10th-month rice sowing and transplanting in the central coastal and Mekong Delta provinces. Furthermore, the planting of the 10th-month rice crop also coincides with this year's season of rains and typhoons during which unpredictable weather vagaries will occur.

Extraordinary efforts are required of the entire country in order to achieve the targets concerning cultivated area, yield, and output established for the summer-fall and 10th-month crops so that the increased production volume obtained from these two crop seasons can make up for the output shortfall of the winter-spring crop. Each region, locality, and production unit should closely monitor weather developments, formulate optimal production plans as well as contingency plans, strictly ensure observance of the crop cultivation schedule, and create favorable conditions for the producers to feel at ease and enthusiastic in carrying out various measures for intensive crop cultivation right at the beginning of the crop season. Sectors serving agricultural production should provide peasants with energy, fuel, supplies, and essential commodities on a priority basis for planting the 10th-month

rice. First of all, the energy and water conservancy sectors must concentrate efforts on resolving the water problem to help production units sow seed and transplant the summer-fall and 10th-month rice instead of running the risk of missing the seasonal period for sowing and transplanting by waiting for natural sources of water.

For the northern provinces where it is required to increase the area put under the early 10th-month rice significantly over the initial plan for the purpose of enlarging the winter crop area, the issue of rice seed must be carefully resolved. Each locality, based on its own specific conditions, should select suitable early 10th-month rice strains such as CR-203, KV-10, CN-2, and CN-80 and adopt collection and exchange policies aimed at acquiring enough rice seed of good quality to practice intensive cultivation and increase paddy yield. It is not advisable to readjust the plan and consequently upset the seed allocation pattern or plant rice in unsuitable fields; for this will result in a waste of efforts, money, and supplies.

In the immediate future, the supplies provided under the State plan are not enough to meet the requirements for production in the summer-fall and 10th-month crop seasons. Therefore, while the agricultural and supply sectors are striving to generate more sources of supplies and directly deliver them to production establishments, each locality should take the initiative in obtaining draft power, fertilizer, gasoline, oil, and insecticides so as to create conditions for the peasants to carry out intensive cultivation in areas put under high-yield rice and the main rice plantings right at the beginning of the crop season. Peasants should be encouraged through incentive policies to prepare various types of organic fertilizer.

Experience over the years shows that prolonged hot sunshine and drought early in the crop season often herald later rainfalls and typhoons that cause waterlogging toward the end of the season. Therefore, while concentrating efforts on carrying out intensive cultivation of the two rice crops, it is impossible for us to ignore the factor of natural calamities. All localities and sectors should coordinate with one another in finishing the various projects designed to prevent and control typhoons and floods so as to protect the 10th-month rice during the earing stage and, at the same time, actively coping with all natural calamities that may strike during the production season.

The time for harvesting the winter-spring crop and then, planting the summer-fall and 10th-month crops is a very busy period. All localities and production units should formulate plans to rationally deploy the labor force so as to finish every field work activity while protecting the health of laborers.

The more fierce the struggle, the higher resolve is needed; and the more realistic and practical measures are required.

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CSO: 4200/665

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SHOWS MARKED INCREASE

OWO40749 Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA 4 June--Agricultural production in Vietnam has shown a marked increase. Average annual food supplies to the State have gone up from the 1.7 million tons in 1976-80 to 3.4 million tons, and meat supplies have increased from 120,000 to 260,000 tons.

Other products have also risen in volume: molasses from 175,000 to 340,000 tons, processed tea from 16,000 to more than 20,000 tons, and vegetable oil from 10,000 to 18,000 tons. In the last year of the 1981-85 period, fishermen sold the State 400,000 tons of fish. By 1990, if there is no change in the non-agricultural workforce and in its diet, food supplies to this population will rise to 3.2 million tons of rice, 108,000 tons of pork, 108,000 tons of fish, 216,000 tons of soyacheese, 2.1 million tons of vegetables, 108 million litres of fishsauce, 130,000 tons of sugar, and 130,000 tons of groundnuts, beans and sesame.

An increase in food production is clearly linked to a rise in consumer goods. If processing enterprises work full steam, each year there will be 590,000 tons of molasses, 3,900 tons of coffee, 21,000 tons of tea including 11,000 tons of black tea, 45,000 tons of crude vegetable oil and 80,000 tons of refined oil, 30 million litres of wine, 300 million litres of liqueur, 200 million litres of beer, 100 million litres of soft drinks, and 1.30 billion packs of cigarettes. In [word indistinct], the industry will turn out 2.5 million tons of milled rice, 21,000 tons of jute, 42,000 tons of canned vegetables and fruits, and 30,000 tons of frozen foods, 700,000 cubic metres of construction [word indistinct], 30 million square metres of sawed wood, 10,000 cubic metres of plywood, about 320,000 tons of paper, 6,000 tons of fish powder, and 130 million litres of fishsauce.

In the 1981-85 plan, export values of agricultural produce were two times bigger than in the previous 5-Year Plan. In the current 5-Year Plan, the values must be increased by 70 percent, with stress on agricultural produce, products of light industry and handicrafts, and aquatic products. Such an increase will help bring about an equilibrium in the balance of payments and acquire more technical inputs for production.

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CSO: 4200/665

AGRICULTURE, FOOD INDUSTRY TRADE UNION FORMED

BK100812 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] The Secretariat of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions has issued a decision dissolving the Vietnam Agricultural Trade Union, the Vietnam Grain Trade Union, and the Vietnam Food Industry Trade Union and setting up the Vietnam Agriculture and Food Industry Trade Union and setting up the Vietnam Agriculture and Food Industry Trade Union [VAFITU] [Coong Dqoanf Noong Nghiepj Coong Nghiepj Thuwcj Phaamr Viet Nam].

From now on the VAFITU will become the unified organization of 550,000 members, workers, and office employees who are working in 3,000 grass-roots trade unions from the center to the various localities.

The VAFITU has unified its organizations at all levels and has instructed them to concentrate their efforts on satisfactorily fulfilling the following specific tasks from now until 1988:

--Increase propaganda and educational activities to effectively support the implementation of the resolutions of the Sixth Party Congress and the CPV Central Committee's Second Plenum;

--Organize a movement for revolutionary action to implement the decision to renovate, to develop production, to improve management, and to strongly switch to the socialist system of economic accounting and business in all fields of activity of the agricultural and food industry sector; and

--Enhance control activities, participate in all major campaigns to build and consolidate the party and the State apparatus, and to protect the legitimate interests of workers and civil servants.

In the immediate future, the VAFITU will mobilize all its cadres and the entire people to satisfactorily carry out production of the forthcoming 10th-month and winter crops to make up for the shortfall in the 5th-month and winter crops to make up for the shortfall in the 5th-month spring grain output. In addition, it will step up production of consumer goods and export articles to help satisfactorily implement the three major economic programs set forth by the Sixth National Party Congress.

The VAFITU will arrange for its organizations at all levels to learn from the experience of the good models and to prepare conditions and the basis for the holding of the first congress of the Vietnamese agricultural and food industry sector in 1988.

THUAN HAI EXPORTS MORE HANDICRAFT ITEMS

BK111009 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] This year the small industrial and handicraft sector in Thuan Hai Province plans to export to the Soviet Union, Poland, the GDR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the FRG, and Japan eight types of products made from palm leaves with a total value of over 1.64 million rubles. This is an increase of more than 220,000 rubles over last year and accounts for more than 80 percent of the province's total export value of small industrial and handicraft items.

Thuan Hai Province has adopted policies and measures to protect, develop, and tend 5,470 hectares of palm trees in Tan Nghia, Tan Ha, and Tan Ninh villages of Ham Tan District, Phu Quoc Village of Tanh Linh district, and Song My Village of Bac Binh District. This is aimed at ensuring an annual supply of 4,500 to 5,000 metric tons of raw materials for various production establishments.

Along with promptly and correctly adjusting purchase and sale price, the province has sold cloth, rice, and kerosene on an exchange basis at an appropriate rate, thereby successfully encouraging many people to engage in the exploitation and preliminary processing of palm leaves. As a result, from the beginning of the dry season to late April, all production establishments were able to buy more than 3,500 metric tons of raw materials--sufficient for production until the beginning of the fourth quarter of this year.

Thanks to their efforts to firmly maintain the quality of products and constantly introduce new styles and new items, all establishments in Thuan Hai producing palm leaf items for export have found stable markets with an ever-growing export value. Since early this year, the output of export items made from palm leaves at these establishments has increased by an average of 10 percent or more over last year.

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CSO: 4200/665

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY LAUNCHES MOVEMENT TO INCREASE OUTPUT

BK111317 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] To score achievements to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 42d SRV national day, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry has launched a productive labor emulation movement to satisfactorily carry out tasks and objectives set forth by the Sixth CPV Congress resolution and to scrupulously implement the party Central Committee's second plenum resolution.

We must quickly stabilize the management mechanism of the agricultural and food industry sector to implement the three major economic programs, speed up the harvest of the 5th-month rice crop, and strive to expand the cultivated area and increase productivity in order to offset losses suffered during the previous winter-spring crop.

The country will plant 930,000 hectares of summer-fall rice this year with an expected yield of 34.6 quintals per hectare or a production output of 3.22 million metric tons. Regarding this year's 10th-month rice crop, the country is striving to plant more than 3 million hectares with a yield of 24 quintals per hectare or a production output of 7,224,000 metric tons.

Vegetables, fruit orchards, and short- and long-term industrial crops have been affected by the adverse weather conditions this year. For this reason, the agricultural sector has strengthened its tasks of caring for crops, preventing and eradicating harmful insects, and promptly harvesting and processing agricultural products to minimize losses and improve their quality, especially fruits, coffee, and tea for export to the Soviet Union. We must strive to ensure the quality and quantity of these products in accordance with the signed agreements.

We must also vigorously develop hog, cattle, poultry, and bee raising; apply scientific and technological advances in seeds, animal feed, and veterinary science to indepth investment for animal husbandry to shorten the time necessary for livestock raising, thereby contributing to meeting the requirements for grain and food by the people and for export, while being able to provide sufficient draft animal force and fertilizer to the peasants.

This year, due to adverse weather conditions which caused numerous difficulties for agricultural production, the sector has mobilized various

grass-roots units to purchase materials from collectives and the people to supply to various food processing factories. We must strive to creatively produce more sources of materials and put into full use all facilities to develop initiatives and improve management. We must also strive to appropriate set prices to ensure that interests are obtained by the central and local establishments as well as the laborers in accordance with the spirit of the party Central Committee's second plenum resolution, sixth term.

For state farms producing coffee, tea, tobacco, pineapple, sugarcane, orange, and other fruits for processing, they must improve intensive cultivation, strengthen measures to care for crops and prevent them from harmful insects, promptly harvest all ripening crops, thereby effectively serving the processing industry, reducing losses in materials, increasing productivity, enhancing the quality of agricultural processing products, and reducing production cost.

The food sector must coordinate with various branches, echelons, and localities to strive to triumphantly fulfill the Council of Ministers' Decision No. 145/CT-HDBT on purchasing and transporting grain and food from southern provinces to the north. We must promptly serve various key industrial regions, border provinces, and Hanoi and Haiphong municipalities, while striving to fulfill plans on collecting and purchasing grain and food to improve the people's daily life and ensure the effectiveness of grain and food business transactions. Various import-export and international cooperation units must take measures to overcome difficulties to ensure the quality and quantity of agricultural products for export to the Soviet Union in accordance with the signed agreements, while striving to exceed the set target for the 1987 export value to the Soviet Union.

Various material supply professional research units, training schools for cadres and workers of the agricultural and food industry sector must strive to satisfactorily carry out all assigned tasks, thereby contributing to effectively serving the development of agricultural production.

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CSO: 4200/665

RICE HARVEST WORK

BK160923 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Summary] "To date, the northern provinces have harvested 906,000 hectares of winter-spring rice or 85.2 percent of the cultivated area. Provinces in the former Fourth Zone have completed their harvest work, while provinces in the Delta and mid-land areas harvested more than 84 percent of their ricefields and those in the mountain area have just begun their harvest work."

Localities throughout the countries are concentrating their efforts on planting the summer-fall and 10th-month rice crops. The pace of planting the 10th-month rice in the northern provinces improved considerable thanks to early harvest of the winter-spring rice.

As of 5 June, the northern provinces had plowed 242,300 hectares of land for the 10th-month rice. In the southern provinces, due to less rainfall, some localities are experiencing a shortage of water for plowing ricefields, thus the pace of planting is slow. "So far the southern provinces have planted 559,300 hectares of the summer-fall rice and 133,600 hectares of 10th-month rice or 104,400 and 62,300 hectares respectively less than the corresponding period last year."

During this planting season, about 78,000 hectares of ricefield in the southern provinces were faced with drought, especially the summer-fall rice crop which accounted for 68,400 hectares.

In early June, there was moderate rainfall in the northern provinces and the Nam Bo areas. Rainfall in the northern provinces measured 50-100 millimeters, while in the southern provinces, about 50 millimeters.

According to the weather forecast, during the next several days there will be less rain and the weather will become warm. As a result, localities should prepare their pumping stations and other equipment to bring water into ricefields to save rice seedlings and other crops.

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CSO: 4200/665

CONFERENCE ON NORTHERN CROP CULTIVATION HELD

BK110934 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] On 9 and 10 June in Hanoi, the Council of Ministers held a conference of representatives of northern provinces from Binh Tri Thien northward to discuss measures to grow well the summer-fall, 10th-month, and winter crops to compensate for losses in the winter-spring crop season.

The directors and deputy directors of agriculture, water conservancy, and grain supply services, and the representatives of related central sectors attended the conference.

The conferees unanimously assessed the developments of the 1986-87 winter-spring crop season and drew upon experience as guidance for the next crop season.

At a time when the winter-spring crops--especially rice--yielded poorly, the northern region should accelerate vigorously the planing of summer-fall and 10th-month crops and prepare for expanding the area of winter crops in the spirit of striving to compensate for losses during the winter-spring crop season and to help resolve the grain problem.

Since the beginning of this year, rainfall has been below average. There will be most likely much rainfall from now until the end of the year. All localities and sectors must anticipate all the difficulties in formulating their production projects in a suitable manner in order to limit possible damage by natural disasters. They must warrant the planting of 110,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, the expansion of short-term secondary food crops, vegetables, and summer soybean on the two-rice crop area or the planting of three secondary food crops on the area reserved for growing secondary food crops.

An area of 1,301,000 hectares of 10th-month rice will be transplanted, including 300,000 hectares of early 10th-month rice on which the following winter crop will be planted with a plan norm for 328,300 hectares.

In anticipation of a decrease of corn production, localities should concentrate on carrying out general measures to help fulfill production programs for grain and other foodstuffs.

Localities are striving to fight drought early in the crop season, finish planting summer-fall rice on all planned areas, prepare soil for sowing the 10th-month rice seedlings, and make full use of land to grow short-term secondary food crops and vegetables, in order to help balance the local distribution of grain and quickly fulfill the grain obligations to the State.

Localities have also asked related sectors to warrant the supply of sufficient electricity, materials, fertilizer, and insecticide to peasants so that they can fight drought and waterlogging and carry out intensive high yield cultivation.

Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nguyen Ngoc Triu addressed the conference, prompting localities to review experiences in guiding the planting of the last winter-spring crops to see clearly that the peak of the 10th-month crop season falls in the rainy season and to adopt measures to grow well the summer-fall, 10th-month, and winter crops. This is aimed at victoriously achieving the three major economic programs set by the Sixth Nationwide Party Congress.

Localities should pay attention to the material factors and provide guidance for primary installations to correctly carry out the technical regulations of intensive crop cultivation. Primary production installations should reconsider their planned allocation of seed; correctly achieve the targets of transplanting rice seedlings; emphasize the task of farmland water conservancy in fighting waterlogging; and ensure the planting of all the areas of rice, secondary food crops, vegetables, and short-term industrial plants.

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CSO: 4200/665

NHAN DAN VIEWS ARMY ROLE IN ECONOMIC WORK

BK171155 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Jun 87, pp 1, 4

[NHAN DAN 11 June Editorial: "The Army Participates in Productive Labor and Economic Building"]

[Text] While concentrating efforts on performing its first and foremost duties--namely organizing training work, remaining combat ready, and fighting gallantly--our Army has mobilized a force to participate in productive labor and economic building.

On the agricultural front, the Army has set up hundreds of thousands of production points under the form of VAC [Orchard, Fish Pond, and Pigsty] in all basic units. It has also established more than 200 State farms, forestry sites, and various stations and formed 20 major specialized cultivation areas.

Various national defense enterprises have manufactured more than 200 engineering and electronic items, and the rear service industry has produced hundreds of items of military equipment and war materiel, medicine, and other types of consumer goods. Meanwhile, the XI, XII, and XU Army Corps have participated in building nearly 100,000 km of land routes, railroads, and waterways and various key industrial projects. They have also built more than 2 million square meter of living quarters and a number of cultural and social projects.

Apart from thee, the Army has taken upon itself the transportation of a volume of goods and rendered technical and professional services--in such fields as engineering, signal and liaison, and chemistry--to various economic sectors and localities.

With regard to the organization and use of manpower, the army units responsible for economic work have step by step defined various suitable operational forms and methods. These include the forces responsible for production, for economic building, for participating in building various key projects, and for combining professional skills with aggregate production and business. Meanwhile, the forces responsible for combat activities also devote part of their time each year to participating in productive labor and economic building in the localities where they are stationed.

Thanks to a good combination of economic work and training, many units have been able to advance training activities with higher quality and efficiency. Various national defense industrial enterprises have successfully used their equipment to full capacity to produce consumer and export goods, and favorable conditions have been created for the local armed forces to satisfactorily perform their military tasks while participating in economic building.

The task of mobilizing army units to participate in productive labor and economic building initially brought about admirable results. However, these results still do not correspond to the capital invested in equipment and materials as well as to the existing labor potential.

A number of national enterprises still cannot formulate solid and long-term plans for various economic products. Some units responsible for economic building have yet to combine the development of their professions with aggregate production and business. Efforts have not yet been made to quickly renovate production organization and the management mechanism, especially planning, economic accounting, and the application of incentive policies. In a number of units specializing in economic work, there is a failure to pay constant and adequate attention to improving the levels of combat readiness and fighting. Meanwhile, combat units in certain localities are still not fully aware of the need to participate the productive labor.

The Sixth Party Congress guidelines pointed out that on the basis of ensuring combat duty, combat readiness, and national defense production, we must devote part of the force of our Army and part of the capacity of our national defense industry for use in economic building.

The participation of the Army in productive labor and economic building is aimed not only at satisfying part of the needs arising from life and improving its fighting strength but also at helping build the material and technical bases of socialism. This is a highly important political task which requires that all army units inculcate various economic viewpoints and policies of the party, possess a knowledge of science in production and a knowledge of economic management, and are able to organize and prepare material and technical bases in numerous aspects.

Party work and political indoctrination in the Army must be carried out in such a way as to enable all cadres and combatants to thoroughly understand the viewpoints concerning people's war and all-people national defense so they can apply the motto that the entire people build and defend the fatherland and the entire Army defends and builds the country.

Profoundly understanding the close relationship between the two strategic tasks is the basis for all units to determine their specific guidelines and duties. As for those units specializing in production and economic building, their first and foremost duty is to strive to fulfill most satisfactorily all production norms with high productivity, quality, and efficiency while successfully implementing plans for training and maintaining a high degree of combat readiness.

For those units responsible for combat activities, organizing productive labor is also an important political task aimed at helping to stabilize and improve the livelihood of troops as well as at realistically building rear service bases on the spot. It is necessary to satisfactorily combine plans for combat readiness with plans for productive labor. The participation of the Army in economic building also creates favorable conditions for it to satisfactorily ensure its national defense duty.

While participating in productive labor and economic building under any form, the Army must always pay attention to productivity, quality, and efficiency. This requires that it turns out an increasingly large volume of products with ever better quality and at low production costs to meet the needs arising from fighting, production, and life.

It is necessary to firmly grasp and correctly interpret the viewpoints concerning socialist business, eliminate "wasteful" operational methods, encourage the economic use of labor and materials, and carry out production efficiently and not at any cost.

The participation of the Army in productive labor and economic building must fully manifest the nature of socialist economy and lie in the plans for economic, social, and national defense development of the entire country and each locality.

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CSO: 4200/665

UN HELPING SUPPLY FRESH WATER TO RURAL AREAS

OW161647 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA 16 June--A project sponsored by the Ministry of Labour of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and UNICEF to solve the water supply problem for regions suffering from lack of fresh water or from water pollution has been underway since 1982 in six provinces: Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Long An, Kien Giang and Minh Hai.

The main method used is to sink wells and pump water up by means of hand-operated equipment. It suits the conditions of our countryside and enables the local people to do the work themselves. A well can supply enough water for about 200 people. According to local geological and hydrographical conditions wells can be 40-60 metres deep in the Delta of South Vietnam.

Besides international assistance, the State has made big capital investments and the local inhabitants have contributed money, materials, and manpower to this endeavour.

Owing to insufficient technical and managerial know-how on the part of local villagers only 25 wells were sunk in 1982. By 1986, however, 2,400 wells had been dug. At the beginning the digging of a well took 4-5 days; now the work is completed in 1.5-2 days. At present, Vietnamese workers have completely mastered the technique (designing, execution, and maintenance).

The above-mentioned project has been enthusiastically supported by the people in the localities concerned, who are ready to make contributions in manpower, money and materials.

The sinking of wells has put a new face on those rural areas where formerly people had to walk long distances to fetch fresh water, often against payment of money.

People in many regions have asked the State to help them to sink wells. But due to its limited financial means it cannot meet the huge demand. The National Committee for Water Supply and a wholesome environment has cooperated with UNICEF in the production of more drills and pumps.

In 1987, the project will cover 12 provinces. A comprehensive program is being elaborated.

CLIMATIC CYCLE EFFECT ON AGRICULTURE NOTED

BK191647 Hanoi VNA in English 1421 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA 19 June--Food production is one of the three major programmes worked out by the Vietnamese party and State for national development. To shed more light on the task, Nguyen Thanh Bang, Doctor of Agronomy, has written an exclusive article titled "Adversities in Agricultural Production and Climatic Accidents." The article says:

"Although much scientific and technical progress has been made in crop cultivation over the past 30 years, Vietnam's agriculture remains heavily dependent on natural factors, especially radiation cycles of the sun."

"Besides calamities of a more or less regular character such as storms, floods and droughts there have been climatic accidents which affect large areas and cause extensive damage to the crops."

"Basing ourselves on the main climatic characteristics directly influencing Vietnam's crop cultivation and on the data supplied by the General Department of Statistics we have drawn up a chart of food (chiefly rice) production in the two climatic zones of the country, the north and the south, in the 1955-84 period, and on this basis, have determined the cyclic character of the climatic accidents. This cycle which varies from 11-12 years is almost coincident with the solar cycle. It differs by one or two years in the north and the south due to the climatic difference between the two zones. Over the past 30 years they were distributed as follows: In the South: 1958-66, 1966-78 and 1978-89 (projected) and in the North: 1954-68, 1968-80 and 1980-91 (projected)."

"Within each cycle one half is blessed with favourable natural conditions for agricultural production and the other half is plagued with accidents. The annual food output has fluctuated along this line."

"These cycles have followed a regular pattern for several centuries now and it is likely to continue in the future unless big changes take place in the solar system"

"It follows that we should hold the initiative in our planning in order to effectively cope with 'accidents' in one half of the cycle and make full use of favourable conditions in the other half. In doing so, we can reckon with

relative accuracy the amount of food to be produced each year in the 5-Year Plan in order to regulate our food reserve, especially during the half-cycle unfavourable to agricultural production."

"A firm grasp of natural laws will help us map out a judicious strategy for food production in each locality, each region, and in the whole country."

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CSO: 4200/665

BRIEFS

HOA BINH GENERATOR GROUP--Hanoi VNA 3 June--The first generator group of the Hoa Binh Hydro-Electric Power Plant was brought to the construction site by ship on 26 May from Haiphong together with half of the second group. The first generator group with a designed capacity of 240 mw is expected to be operational in mid-1988. Workers at this 1,920-mw hydro-electric power plant, the biggest of its kind in the country, are concentrating on building the spillway which is to surpass 81 metres before the on-set of the flood season next month. [Text] [Hanoi VNA English 1502 GMT 3 Jun 87 OW] /12913

ECONOMIC TRAINING--Hanoi VNA 4 June--Some 2,000 leading cadres in Ho Chi Minh City in the past year attended in-service training courses on economic management. In cooperation with the colleges of economics, finance and banking, the in-service training school is to train more than 4,000 leading cadres and economic managers in refresher courses on economics in the years ahead. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 4 Jun 87 OW] /12913

DONATION FROM JAPAN--Hanoi VNA 4 June--The people's committee of Ha Nam Ninh Province (about 100 km south of Hanoi) has held a ceremony at the secondary school of Xuan Thuy district to receive gift sent as aid from the Japanese Government and people to the province which was seriously devastated by a big storm last year. The gift worth US\$75,000 includes building materials to be used in repairing and building 12 secondary general schools in Ha Nam Ninh Province. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 4 Jun 87 OW] /12913

AGREEMENT ON ENERGY COOPERATION--The CEMA Standing Committee for Cooperation in Energy held its 72d conference in Havana from 10 to 12 June. The conference considered the implementation of various measures to promote and improve socialist economic cooperation and integration between the European member countries of CEMA and Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia, and some other issues. On 12 June the conferees signed a protocol on cooperation in electric energy among the CEMA member countries. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Jun 87 BK] /12913

COOPERATION WITH COMMUNIST COUNTRIES--Minutes on cooperation in production were signed between 10 provinces and cities of Vietnam and Laos, Cambodia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR. Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, and Cuba have asked Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Ha Son Binh and Ha Bac Provinces to open shops to sell art and craft articles in their countries. These are the results of the second national arts and crafts fairs being held in Hanoi

for nearly a month. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT
16 Jun 87 BK] /12913

RICE, TEA HARVESTS--Hanoi VNA 20 June--Due to pests rice output in the winter-spring crop this year was low. In many northern provinces, yield was only from 2-2.5 tons per hectare. Yield in southern provinces was higher averaging 4 tons per hectare: A new maize strain, the DT-6 developed by the genetics centre of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries, has won credit for its high yield. It gives from 5 to 5.5 tons per hectare in the spring-summer crop and from 4.5 to 5.5 tons in the autumn-winter crop. It has been grown on a large scale in midland and lowland provinces in the North and in the central province of Nghe Tinh; By the end of May, the Tan Trao Tea Factory in the northern border province of the Ha Tuyen had picked more than 199 tons of tea buds, doubling the pick of the same period last year; The central province of Nghe Tinh has harvested 35,000 tons of groundnut from 27,000 hectares. That was 4,000 tons ore than the past crop; The Mekong River Province of Cuu Long has netted 11,200 tons of shrimp and fish so far this year. The catch in the neighbouring province of an Giang was 3,550 tons, and in Kien Giang was 4,000 tons. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 20 Jun 87 OW] /12913

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS EXHIBITED--Hanoi VNA 22 June--Vietnam has sent in 61 products to the 19th International Chemical Trade Fair currently held in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. These goods, all from Ho Chi Minh City, include cosmetics, glassware, rubber goods, processed food, and medicines. This is the first time Vietnam takes part in such a fair. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 22 Jun 87 OW] /12913

UN FOOD PROGRAM--Hanoi VNA 22 June--In the framework of a four-year afforestation programme jointly conducted by Vietnam and the United Nations World Food Programme (PAM), 14,890 ha have been planted so far with pine, white sandal, fir and acacia auriculiform. That accounted for 99.4 percent of the plan for the first year. Afforestation was carried out on unreclaimed lands, sandy areas, barren hills and war-ruined forests in the central provinces of Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien and Quang Nam-Danang. Besides, 70.6 kilometres of forest road and 31 kilometres of forest breaker were built. The programme provides for the afforestation of 69,000 ha in these provinces from 1986 to 1989. For its execution PAM will provide Vietnam with 11,156,000 dollars worth of foodgrain. [sentence as received] [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 22 Jun 87 OW] /12913

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