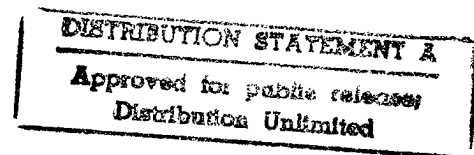


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20 August 1985

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INDONESIA

U.S. TEXTILE 'PROTECTIONISM' EXPLAINED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The various issues that arise in relations between Indonesia and the United States, particularly those relating to the textile trade, should not be viewed as signs of worsening bilateral relations between the two countries. The U.S. textile protectionism issue is multilateral rather than bilateral. U.S. protection of textiles is not aimed at Indonesia alone, but at other countries as well.

Dr Hadi Susastro, from the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), made this statement to KOMPAS in his office on Tuesday [11 June]. He said that Indonesia is merely one of the many countries feeling the side effects of U.S. textile protection decisions. The other countries include Brazil, India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

According to Hadi Susastro, the true targets of U.S. textile protectionism are the "big five:" Japan, China, South Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan. Textile and finished clothing associations in the United States try in various ways to limit textile imports for their own protection. One effort was the drafting of a bill called the "Textiles and Apparel Trade Enforcement Act of 1985."

Multinational Fiber Agreement

Such efforts, including the drawing up of legislation, by U.S. textile associations are for the purpose of influencing the U.S. government in the drafting of a new Multinational Fiber Agreement (MFA), he added. The old MFA, which was intended to give opportunity to the industrialized countries to restructure their textile industries, will expire in July 1986.

U.S. textile associations feel that the old MFA has hurt the U.S. textile industry, Hadi said. For that reason, they have endeavored persistently to see to it that in the new MFA the U.S. does not take any step that will be to their disadvantage. The U.S. textile associations are doing this because there are strong groups in the United States that oppose protection of the textile industry because of the high cost of protectionist measures. A study reveals that such protection would cost consumers about \$23 billion each year.

"We can only wait for the outcome," stated Hadi Susastro. Although the United States is actually pursuing a more open trade policy, he added, U.S. action will greatly depend upon congressional decisions. In that connection, he explained that recent developments indicate a possibility that Congress will vote down the "Textiles and Apparel Trade Enforcement Act of 1985." Congress fears that the U.S. government will then be in a confrontation with the "big five," which are actually friends of the United States.

Bilateral Arrangement

Hadi Susastro personally feels it is not certain that the bill being pushed by U.S. textile associations will hurt Indonesia, since the bill recognizes discriminatory action has taken place. "If we can use diplomacy, as Canada and the EEC did, we will not be affected by the bill either," he continued.

He said there are some who feel that if Indonesia could bring its textile exports under a bilateral arrangement with the United States such an agreement would be very beneficial in view of the large potential U.S. market. "The question is, does Indonesia want to do that. And, if it does, is it able to do so?"

According to Hadi Susastro, aside from such an action being in violation of the spirit of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), we do not have the power to put pressure on the United States. To bring our ASEAN friends to confront the United States would also be difficult. He cited a case involving the United States and China 2 years ago. At that time the U.S. had set a quota on Chinese unbleached cotton cloth on the U.S. market. China threatened to cancel its purchase of U.S. wheat if the quota were maintained. The United States finally gave in.

"Unfortunately, Indonesia and some of its ASEAN neighbors, like the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore, are affected by this protectionism without being able to do much about it," said Hadi Susastro.

Perhaps, he added, Indonesia should deal with the United States in concert with other Pacific nations, nearly all of which are friends of the United States. He is pessimistic about that coming to pass, however.

Lack of Understanding

Hadi feels the reaction of Indonesia and other developing countries in Asia to U.S. textile protection measures indicates they do not understand how the U.S. system works. "If they understood, they would help the U.S. government deal with domestic pressures (especially from the textile industry--editor's note) rather than making it harder," he continued.

He said that developing countries continue to follow old patterns of thought in always taking an attitude of confrontation toward the United States. As

an example, he cited our position in multilateral talks. Indonesia stated it would participate if the United States would first make a commitment to taking no new protectionist action. "That shows we don't understand the U.S. system," Hadi Susastro asserted.

He added that if developing countries would take part in talks the United States could postpone protectionist action by telling domestic groups, "Just wait. We are talking." "It's too bad they don't understand what the U.S. government wants," declared Hadi Susastro.

6942

CSO: 4213/274

INDONESIA

AUSTRALIAN OPPOSITION LEADER ON TIES WITH INDONESIA

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 12 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--John Howard, deputy leader of the Liberal Party in the Australian parliament, stated that Australia should work harder to develop its relations with Indonesia, in view of the fact that an economically and politically stable Indonesia is important to Australia. Realization of this, he said, is very important to Australia's foreign policy.

He made this statement after paying a courtesy call on President Soeharto at Bina Graha Tuesday morning [11 June]. He had arrived in Jakarta on Sunday [9 June] for a 3-day visit.

Howard, former minister of finance in the Liberal/National Party coalition government of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, stated his amazement at the progress and stability achieved by Indonesia under the leadership of President Soeharto. "Indonesia is a source of stability in this region," he declared.

Mutual Respect

During the half-hour meeting, President Soeharto explained development policies, including those on political development, now being implemented in Indonesia. Howard told the chief of state that mutual respect among nations in the region is a very important principle for living peacefully as neighbors.

The Australian deputy opposition leader declared support for the Australian government's invitation to President Soeharto to visit Australia in the near future. There has been no announcement in Jakarta, however, on whether the president will make the visit. "President Soeharto will receive a warm welcome in Australia, including a welcome by the opposition party," said Howard.

Indochina Issue

John Howard said that in yesterday's meeting he also asked the president's evaluation of the Indochina issue and of the general political situation in

Southeast Asia. President Soeharto gave a comprehensive, detailed picture of the position of Indonesia and ASEAN on the Cambodian problem, he added. Both Indonesia and ASEAN oppose the Vietnamese occupation of that area. The ASEAN view is that there will be no suitable settlement without recognition that the people of Cambodia have the right to choose their own destiny.

Howard said that President Soeharto also expressed his concern over the situation in Thailand caused by the large number of Cambodian refugees in its border areas. "The root of the problem lies in Hanoi's ambition to dominate Indochina," said Howard, quoting the chief of state. Howard declared that he agrees with the president's statement.

6942

CSO: 4213/273

INDONESIA

SYARIKAT ISLAM ACCEPTS PANCASILA, ELECTS EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 9 Jul 85 p A5

[Text] Jakarta, July 9 (ANTARA).--H. Harsono Tjokroaminoto at the 34th session of the Tahkim Council of Syarikat Islam, which took place at the Asrama Haji at Pondok Gede, East Jakarta, Monday, was elected general chairman of the central executive board of the Syarikat Islam for the 1985-1990 period.

Elected as executive chairman was Drs. H. M. A. Gani, and as secretary general H. Djohan Burhanuddin Adisasrta, Chalid Djamirin as secretary and K. H. M. Zen Umar as treasurer.

As general chairman of the central advisory council was elected M. Tahir A Abubakar as secretary Ahmad Dainun Tjokroaminoto, with Mrs. Arudji, Drs. Syarifuddin Harahap and O. M. Mahdi Tjokroaminoto as members.

K. H. Ujung Abdurrahman becomes the Syarikat Islam's Syara (Moslem Law) Council chairman with K. H. A. Darty as vice chairman and A. D. Soefuddin as secretary.

The session also decided to accept the Pancasila as the whole principle of the Syarikat Islam.

The 34th session of the Tahkim council of the Syarikat Islam was closed by Religious Affairs Minister Munawir Syadzali.

CSO: 4200/1285

INDONESIA

NEW COMPOSITION SET FOR PNG BORDER COMMITTEE

BK301408 Jakarta BERITA BUANA in Indonesian 26 Jul 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] The home affairs minister, the defense and security minister, and the foreign minister, or government-appointed officials are chairman, first chairman, and second chairman, and concurrently members of the Indonesian-Papua New Guinea Border Settlement Committee. A senior Home Affairs Department official appointed by the home affairs minister is secretary and a member of the committee.

The appointments are embodied in Presidential Directive No 57/1985 as an amendment to Presidential Directive No 2/1982 on the formation of the Indonesian-PNG Border Settlement Committee amended by Presidential Directive No 10/1985.

The essence of Presidential Directive No 57/1985 issued on 20 July is explained in its first article amending the 3d article of Presidential Directive No 2/1982 amended by Presidential Directive No 10/1985.

Under the 3d article, the Indonesian-PNG Border Settlement Committee comprised the home affairs minister as chairman and a member; the defense and security minister or an appointed official as second chairman and a member; a senior Home Affairs Department official appointed by the home affairs minister as secretary and a member; and the assistant for territorial affairs to the chief of the general staff of the Indonesian Armed Forces as vice secretary and a member.

Other members of the committee were a senior official from the Forestry Department, the Justice Department, the Public Works Department, the Tourism, Post, and Telecommunication Department, and the Agriculture Department respectively appointed by the ministers concerned; a senior armed forces officer appointed by the armed forces commander; a representative from the Strategic Intelligence Agency of the Indonesian Armed Forces appointed by the armed forces commander; the Irian Jaya governor; and the commander of the 8th Trikora Military Region Command.

CSO: 4213/290

INDONESIA

PROBLEMS OF TRANSMIGRATION DESCRIBED

Melbourne THE AGE in English 14 Jun 85 pp 1, 9

[Article by Nicholas Cumming-Bruce]

[Text]

Wild elephants have trampled surrounding fields, rats are eating much of his rice crop and he has no spare cash to improve the rude wooden house he inhabits with a horde of children and grandchildren.

But sitting on his porch surveying his plots of land in the south Sumatran settlement of Air Sugian, Kusman, a 55-year-old farmer from the neighboring island of Java, is pleased with life. Whatever else may be wrong, he owns land.

Kusman is one of the millions, perhaps eventually tens of millions, whom the Indonesian Government is resettling under a voluntary migration program bigger than anything attempted anywhere else.

Smaller neighbors such as Australia and Papua New Guinea are nervous about possible regional destabilisation resulting from this human tidal wave, and the program has proved controversial with groups concerned about the cultural dislocation for different ethnic groups in the areas of resettlement.

The Government knows the problems but is accelerating the process — and for obvious reasons, Indonesia has serious population headaches. Its present 160 million people will rise, if current growth rates are maintained, to 216 million by the end of the century, and to make matters worse, their distribution is acutely uneven.

Miles of neat rice terraces climbing precariously to every cultivable inch of steep hillsides is one sign of the overcrowding in Java, which holds 90 million people or 60 per cent of the population in what is just seven per cent of the land area.

On average there are now 690 people to every square kilometre of Java and the figure rises in irrigated areas to 2000. By contrast, neighboring Sumatra holds 59 people per square kilometre. Kalimantan 12 and the even bigger territory of Irian Jaya only three.

While the larger outlying islands lack the manpower to develop, Java's overcrowding translates into widespread rural poverty and migration to cities where poverty is

accompanied by outright unemployment. To make matters worse, much of the urban unemployment is concentrated among the young, particularly those with education.

Hopes that transmigration would check the rise in Java's population provided the initial impetus for the program, but these have proved an idle dream. The Government moved some 531,000 families — about 2.6 million people in the five-year plan ending in March 1984, but the population of the island grew by 10 million in the same period.

Transmigration can still ease the burdens of communities from which migrants are drawn, but the focus of the program has shifted from redistribution of Javanese. Officials are more interested in the impetus it can give to development by opening up and exploiting the untapped natural wealth of outlying regions.

By building roads and other infrastructure and moving in people, the Government hopes not only to develop agricultural potential but eventually to attract industries as well. Beyond that there is also the strategic objective of what officials call "nation-building". In part, that seems to mean simply increasing the exposure of outlying areas to the influence of the Java-based Government.

More specifically as one official explained, "We have to secure our country, we want to settle people along its borders".

Accordingly, the Government tempts officially-sponsored migrants with free transport to their new settlements, free land, housing and assistance ranging from free food to free fertilisers, pesticides for the first year to 18 months after they move.

To the extent that transmigration attracts more migrants than it can accept, and has also given momentum to "spontaneous migration" by people who move at their own expense, the program works. In other respects, however, it is proving controversial.

Indonesia's neighbors and social groups have expressed concern about the impact on small ethnic communities facing a flood of Javanese migrants.

"Our state philosophy doesn't allow us to destroy local cultures and habits," one senior transmigration official said. "If we provide facilities it is not only for the people who have migrated but for all the people there. We bring local leaders to Java and Bali to inform them."

That's the theory, according to the critics, but they believe it is one that has little to do with reality. Scant allowance has been made in the past for ethnic groups that do not want to be integrated with migrants in resettlement areas.

The Government is only now beginning to weigh the possibilities for parallel development, independent observers say.

The dangers are most pronounced for the small Melanesian population of Irian Jaya and its primitive communities of hunter-gatherers who are used to roaming across large tracts of land now targeted for the biggest resettlement effort. The Government wants to move a million or more people into this area in the current five-year plan.

Transmigration efforts to date have already roused local fears, promoting some drifting across the border into Papua New Guinea and drawing rumblings of Irianese separatism. Plans are being formulated for a World Bank-funded study of the difficulties, largely in response to the criticism the resettlement plans have attracted.

With a program of this magnitude, the Government has other headaches. With the growing emphasis on transmigration within the context of overall development, the program has swung from being an often totally haphazard and unplanned process to a vast exercise in bureaucracy. Installation of a transmigration site with all the social and economic back-up can now involve up to 53 different government departments, experts say.

The Government is budgeting the cost of establishing sites for transmigrants at \$6000 a family and on that basis would be spending some \$4.5 billion, not including the cost of roads or other infrastructure development associated with any one project. But as more accessible areas start to fill up and movement of transmigrants shifts to more outlying areas, the costs are rising.

There also appears to be a need for more backup for some of the communities that are already established. Settlers are supposed to achieve self-sufficiency after the first year or 18 months, but many have proved unequal to this.

Attention to the needs of migrants has generally improved since 1982 when angry settlers in Sulawesi expressed their frustration by beating a transmigration official to death. But the Government maintains a critical list of communities that need extra backup, particularly those that have suffered natural disasters ranging from volcanic eruptions to floods. It also has proposals for the World Bank on a study to rehabilitate other sites that need extra infusions of capital to succeed.

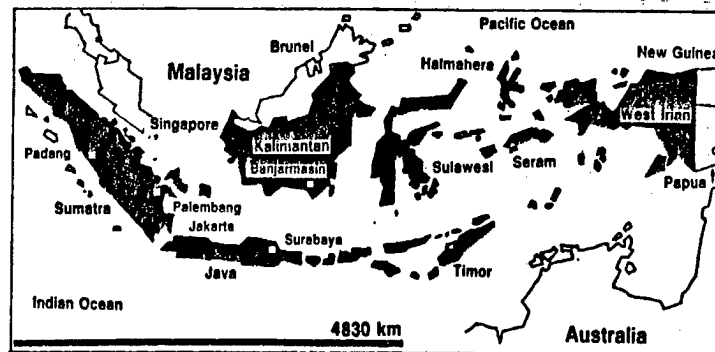
Even at sites reckoned to have achieved self-sufficiency, levels of productivity are often low. At Air Sugian, rated one of the more successful sites, farmers such as

Kusman had far more land than they were able to cultivate.

When free fertilisers and pesticides had stopped, he simply coped without, being unable to afford them. But unable to raise production, or deal with such problems as marauding rats, he saw little prospect of generating sufficient income to clear, let alone cultivate, the other half of his land. The hardships are worse for transmigrants in more isolated sites facing a frequently more inhospitable environment.

Just how successful transmigration has proved in raising the income levels of settlers is unknown and will eventually be the subject of yet another study. In the meantime the scope of the Government's ambitions is being checked by another problem: the increasing difficulty of identifying suitable sites, given the competition for land, particularly from forests that have suffered terribly in recent years and are now a target for conservation.

One response may be to broaden the scope of the transmigration program to include, in addition to arable farming, other types of activity such as tree crops or fisheries. But as one expert remarked, "we're not slowing down the realisation of sites now, but I can't see transmigration continuing at this rate."



INDONESIA

CENTRAL JAVA TO TRANSMIGRATE 190,000 FAMILIES

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 9 Jul 85 p A9

[Text]

Semarang, July 9 (ANTARA).-- A total of 190,000 families from Central Java will be resettled in several transmigration sites outside Java during Pelita IV (Fourth five-year Development Plan, 1984-1989), spokesman of Central Java regional transmigration office Haryono told ANTARA Monday.

To meet the target the Central Java transmigration office is at present giving information to people Central Java, especially inhabitants of villages to be effected by national development projects such as the Kedung Ombo dam construction in Boyolali regency to join the transmigration program.

In the first year of Pelita IV Central Java planned to resettle 32,215 families, but up to June 1985 it was only able to send 23,099 families to the transmigration sites in Irian Jaya, Central Kalimantan, Southeast Sulawesi and other regions. In Pelita III the province was able to resettle 127,627 families.

To build Kedung Ombo dam the government plans to resettle 5,391 families of Boyolali, Sragen and Grobogan regencies.

From 1983/1984 up to now 1,745 families have been resettled. In 1985/1986 the number of families to be resettled is projected at 2,320 and in 1986/1987 at 1,326.

A total of 22 villages in Boyolali, Sragen and Grobogan will be inundated for the construction of the dam.

CSO: 4200/1285

19 August 1985

INDONESIA

IGGI AID VIEWED

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 13 Jun 85 p 9

[Article by Robin Osborne]

[Text]

AUSTRALIA is not the only country where hot political debate surrounds relations with Indonesia. While the recent short-wave radio contact with Fretilin guerrillas in East Timor was putting the sensitive subject on the front pages here, an even greater controversy erupted in the Netherlands over the execution on May 14 of an Indonesian communist who had been jailed in 1968 and sentenced to death five years later.

For reasons best known to itself, the Suharto Government stopped executing communists -- who were once legal -- in 1967.

So Mohammad Munir was kept, along with 300 other political prisoners who had been tried in connection with the 1965 coup events, in tight security (Many more were sent to Buru prison island).

When inquiries were made on his behalf by the Dutch Government four years ago, President Suharto said that the men no longer had the death sentence hanging over them.

But in an act of impeccably poor timing, Munir was shot by firing squad only two days before Holland's Minister for Overseas Development Cooperation, Mrs Eggie Schoo, met Suharto in Jakarta. Doubly awkward as it turned out, was the fact that Mrs

Schoo went to Indonesia not in her official capacity but as the chairperson of the IGGI meeting which was to hold its annual two-day discussions in Amsterdam a fortnight later.

The Netherlands is the regular host for IGGI, a loan consortium comprising 14 nations and lending institutions, including Australia.

The most important IGGI member is the Washington-based World Bank which each year drafts a detailed survey of the Indonesian economy and recommends loan levels. Indonesia is the bank's second largest client country.

Last year IGGI members supported Indonesia with \$US2.1 billion and the bank's latest report urged that commitments in the next three years should average at least \$2.5 billion. Reading between the lines of the report it is clear the bank predicts instability if the New Order regime were denied its huge injection of foreign funds.

This, and the fact that Indonesia's own planners participate in the drafting of the bank's report, ensures that the yearly get-together in Holland is just a rubber stamp for Indonesia's present development strategy. With such a scenario in mind, Mrs Schoo had expected her trip to be uneventful -- especially as she was unaware Munir's fate.

News of the prisoner's death came to the outside world shortly after Mrs Schoo's arrival. The Dutch Government in The Hague contacted its Jakarta embassy for details

but could not get immediate confirmation; there was nothing in the Indonesian press. A day later Indonesia verified the story and the news was passed home.

With one of Holland's senior ministers about to meet President Suharto, the Dutch press made it front-page headlines.

Mrs Schoo was advised by her embassy that many people were outraged and that some, including the tiny communist bloc in the Parliament had demanded that the forthcoming IGGI meeting be postponed in protest over Indonesia's broken promise.

Dutch outrage over Munir's execution

Coming from the ultra-conservative Liberal Party which has support from companies doing good business in Indonesia (such as Philips and Unilever), Mrs Schoo may have felt little inclined to raise the death of a communist with the Indonesian president. Indeed she opposed the idea of an official complaint. But she could not ignore the matter altogether, particularly after the City of Amsterdam sent a stiff protest to its Indonesian counterpart.

After her return home Mrs Schoo told a tense press conference that she had sought a guarantee from President Suharto that there would be no further executions of political prisoners. When asked Suharto's response, Mrs Schoo replied that she "doubted" that

any more long-time detainees would be killed. But she did not seem totally clear about the President's position.

One leading Indonesian Opposition figure who was in Holland to observe the events surrounding IGGI (which is held behind closed doors) remarked: "She said Suharto told her that he would not kill any other detainees. To his way of thinking he didn't tell a lie because he won't do it personally. He can get someone else to do the killing."

Sure enough Indonesia announced this week that three more communist prisoners will be executed soon.

Another well-placed Indonesian visiting Holland said it was unlikely that the President was personally aware of the timetable for Munir's execution despite having rejected his clemency plea: "The leaders are aware of the bad publicity that such things can create and while they might be scornful of foreign opinion especially when it comes to communists or other alleged extremists, they would prefer nothing to upset the IGGI members. In all likelihood it was the lower-downs who handled the Munir affair."

An Indonesian legal-aid worker said that Munir had been given at most three days warning of his impending death and had made two requests: "The first, to meet with the local media was rejected at once. The other, to bid farewell to his family, was denied on the grounds of 'impracticality' because they lived in Surabaya at the other end of Java."

"It seems that he was executed secretly on one of the Pulau Seribu (Thousand Islands) off Jakarta. If word hadn't got out on the grapevine there would have been no news about it."

As the IGGI meeting of June 4 approached, debate in Holland raged. The Prime Minister, Mr Lubbers, said on radio that the Munir affair was a "terrible situation on humanitarian grounds, because someone has been killed so long after their trial".

As the Indonesian finance chiefs and foreign delegations arrived in Amsterdam, the

image of the New Order regime was at a low ebb. Public demonstrations outside the IGGI venue emphasised the point further.

Holland is the home of many Indonesian exiles, including several hundred Melanesians from Irian Jaya, most of whom left after the Indonesian annexation of 1963.

In both Jakarta and Holland many specialists in the development and human rights fields have complained about the present state of affairs in Indonesia.

Said one non-governmental economist who was in Amsterdam hoping to lobby IGGI delegates, "The regime's top-down style is further concentrating the power of the elite. The 20 per cent of people in the top income group account for 56.7 per cent of the GNP, and it is getting worse. Like others, I am worried by the influence of the World Bank planners whose efforts seem largely geared to protecting market access for large corporations from the industrialised countries."

If there is any 'trickle-down' to the masses, it was almost accidental.

"The bank ignores our large population which continues to expand by 10,000 people every day - the whole population of Singapore every nine months!

Critics claim power is being concentrated

"It's a lot of mouths to feed and, one day, to employ. But too much hope is placed on industry, which is not labour-intensive and insufficient on rural life. To provide one job in modern industry, costs up to 88 million rupiahs (approx \$88,000) whereas, about Rp120,000 (\$120) provides one in the informal sector."

In recent times many Indonesian researchers have denounced the "transmigration" program which the Government hopes will reduce the pressure on crowded Java by moving up to five million people to the outer islands.

According to the World Bank's latest report, the scheme "can make a major contribution to the central

issue of reducing rural poverty as well as boosting development in other provinces. As a result the bank is a prime financier of transmigration and an advocate of high targets.

Overseas, this goal has been criticised mainly for fear of its effect on the people of Irian Jaya who would be almost outnumbered by the arrival of 700,000 transmigrants.

Several other specific matters trouble well-placed Indonesians. One is the Parliament's recent passing of the Mass Organisations Bill which provides for tighter control of political parties and independent bodies, including those which receive funds from overseas. At present non-government organisations are the most active at the village level and their development successes have embarrassed officials.

Also, the cost of Indonesia labour represents about 5 per cent of production costs; in industrialised nations, it is 20 per cent.

According to the World Bank, Indonesia is to be commended for keeping unemployment to around a low 2 per cent. Critics respond that the statistic is misleading for it counts as employed anyone who worked as little as one hour a week.

"The true rate is 30 per cent," said one Jakarta-based economist, who, like others interviewed, chose to remain anonymous.

Despite the well-documented flaws of the Suharto Government, the international community has not only backed Jakarta verbally but again put its money where its mouth is.

Australia's contribution was \$46 million, an increase of \$2 million over 1984-85.

Like other IGGI members, the Government believes that the forum is not an appropriate place to raise non economic matters like human rights.

In turn the mounting critics of the New Order, notably inside Indonesia, regard IGGI as further encouragement for a regime which is ignoring realities and becoming increasingly brutal.

INDONESIA

FRETILIN CHIEF URGES AMNESTY VISIT TO EAST TIMOR

Melbourne THE AGE in English 17 Jun 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Karen Cooke]

[Text]

DARWIN. — The commander-in-chief of Fretilin military forces in East Timor, Xanana Gusmao, yesterday urged the Australian Government to support an independent fact finding tour of East Timor to investigate allegations of Indonesian military atrocities there.

Commander Xanana made the call in a radio contact to journalists and Fretilin supporters at a secret location 100 kilometres south of Darwin yesterday.

It was the first public radio contact with the commander since 1978, when occupying Indonesian troops in East Timor almost wiped out the Fretilin independence fighters.

The commander said yesterday: "The population of East Timor is being gradually decimated. We appeal to Amnesty International to press (the Indonesian Government) in every possible way in order to shed light on the real situation in East Timor."

He appealed to Australia's Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, to support the proposal for an Amnesty visit.

Indonesia invaded East Timor in December 1975, a week after Fretilin announced independence for the former Portuguese colony. Leftist Fretilin forces have contin-

ued to wage guerilla warfare since then, mostly from the mountains in central East Timor.

During the broadcast yesterday Commander Xanana:

- Accused the Indonesian Government of hiding "information about ... atrocities and massacres ... the Indonesian army has committed in East Timor".

- Invited Amnesty International to visit East Timor "to inspect the prisons, the 're-establishment camps', the regions controlled by Fretilin and to witness the trials ... of East Timorese people".

- Detailed alleged human rights violations in "concentration camps" throughout East Timor.

- Claimed that every village in the country was run like a concentration camp in which the people were forbidden to leave without special permission; were paraded twice daily; and had their houses searched each night.

- Said the Indonesian military offensives between late 1983 and late 1984 were followed up earlier this year with anti-guerilla action.

In 1975, East Timor had a population of 680,000. It is now estimated at between 300,000 and 400,000. Fretilin held most important areas and villages before the invasion.

Their forces are now greatly diminished but Fretilin leaders claim to have 3000 armed troops, a 3000-strong militia and a "secret army" of workers and infiltrators

in the "concentration camps" and in the Indonesian administration.

During the first public radio contact with Fretilin in five years, Commander Xanana's deputy, Mau Hunu, told journalists near Darwin three weeks ago that many atrocities had been committed by Indonesian troops against the Timorese.

The atrocities were said to involve abduction, massacre, torture, interrogation and imprisonment.

Mr Hayden said after that broadcast that the allegations were possibly exaggerated and that the authenticity of the broadcast itself was in doubt because the Indonesians would be likely to block transmission.

The commander-in-chief of the Indonesian Army, General Benny Murdani, denied then that Fretilin could be in a position to broadcast from East Timor and requested the Australian Government to take action against Fretilin supporters transmitting from Darwin.

Commander Xanana said yesterday: "If independent observers visited East Timor, Fretilin can dispel the doubts about the alleged atrocities ... Mr Hayden should be putting pressure on the Indonesian Government to allow independent observers into East Timor."

He said Australia should support East Timor's attempts to break with colonial rule. He compared the Fretilin struggle with the independence movement in New Caledonia.

"The Australian Government should recognise that the war in East Timor is not one of Indonesia versus Fretilin but that it is an issue involving all the people of East Timor," he said.

The "realistic policy" of the ALP relied on an acceptance of Indonesian accounts of the situation in East Timor, the commander said.

Commander Xanana yesterday detailed allegations about the repercussions of an Australian parliamentary delegation to East Timor in August 1983, led by Mr Bill Morrison, now Australia's ambassador to Indonesia.

He said Mr Morrison was approached by a Fretilin soldier, Concio de Sousa Gama, who invited the delegation to talk to Fretilin supporters at a "concentration camp" called Saelari. Mr Morrison declined the invitation.

A few days after the delegation

left, Mr Gama and some of his colleagues were arrested at Saelari, taken to another town and tortured, Commander Xanana said. There were conflicting reports about whether they were later killed or deported, he said.

Commander Xanana further alleged that a major in the Indonesian army was despatched to the area to direct reprisals. He said this man ordered the shooting of a company of East Timorese men in the area who had been conscripted into Indonesian military service. This was to be seen as a warning to Fretilin supporters, Commander Xanana said.

"The Australian Government must not just send another Bill Morrison and selected journalists to speak to the executioners. It must be for Indonesia to allow really independent observers, for example, Amnesty International," he said.

The commander also called on the Australian Government to allow the continuation of the radio

link between Darwin and East Timor.

Commander Xanana and his deputy are the only members of the original Fretilin Central Committee to survive a series of offences by the Indonesians in 1977-78. He is the commander of the military arm of Fretilin, called the Falantil.

There was no official response to the Fretilin claims from the Federal Government last night.

However, sources discounted suggestions that Indonesian authorities had been in some way tipped off about the identity of Fretilin sympathisers in East Timor.

The sources said that the meeting between the Morrison delegation and Mr Gama had been documented in the delegation's report. Indonesian officials had been present at the meeting.

The sources also said that Mr Hayden had raised the issue of an independent mission to East Timor when he was in Indonesia last July. Little headway had been made with Indonesian authorities.

CSO: 4200/1289

INDONESIA

KOMPAS ON PKI REMNANTS LIVING OVERSEAS

BK280944 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 23 Jul 85 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Jakarta, (KOMPAS)--We have to be vigilant because remnants of the Indonesian Communist Party [PKI] living overseas are trying to sneak back into Indonesia, Attorney General Hari Suharto told KOMPAS on Friday [19 July] morning after a visit to the Kalibata Heroes' Cemetery in Jakarta. The visit was part of the observance of the public prosecutor's day and began with laying wreaths at the tombs of the seven revolutionary heroes [Army generals] assassinated by the PKI-backed 30 September Movement in 1965.

Meanwhile, officials of the Bulgarian, Soviet, and GDR Embassies have declined to provide any information on the PKI fugitives living in their countries. A KOMPAS source at the Indonesian Foreign Affairs Department disclosed that the PKI fugitives often change their residence abroad. Some of them are living in Western European countries.

In a separate interview, Nugroho, the junior attorney general in charge of intelligence, explained the strength of PKI members overseas. He disclosed that some PKI leaders have been expelled from the PRC after living there for some time.

Attorney General Hari Suharto stressed that PKI strength overseas has always been monitored by the Security and Order Restoration Command [Kopkamtib] and that the Public Prosecutor's Office is also working together with the Kopkamtib in carrying out the task. "They are not very strong, but that does not mean that we can ignore them," Hari Suharto said.

When contacted at their offices, officials of the Bulgarian, Soviet, and GDR Embassies declined to provide any information on the number of PKI fugitives in their countries. None of the three embassy officials were willing to comment on Vice House Speaker Harjantho Sumodisastro's 15 July remarks.

KOMPAS' source at the Indonesian Foreign Affairs Department also disclosed that it is incorrect to say that only these three countries still harbor PKI fugitives because other countries allow the fugitives to move about freely and at times even claim they are the legal representatives of the Indonesian

Government. In addition to the three Eastern European countries, the Netherlands and FRG are also cited as countries where the fugitives are still living. The KOMPAS source, however, was reluctant to expose any countries aside from these two, which have in fact been mentioned by the Indonesian press frequently. "It is difficult to say exactly where they live because they keep moving from one place to another while carrying out their activities. They always search for places they consider most suitable for their activities," the source said.

CSO: 4213/290

INDONESIA

GOLKAR-AFFILIATED ISLAMIC PREACHERS GIVEN TRAINING

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 12 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, PELITA--The Central Executive Council [DPP] of the Islamic Preaching Council (MDI) of the Greater GOLKAR [Organization of Functional Groups] Community is endeavoring to upgrade the quality and perspective of national development preachers through indoctrination and training sessions, which so far have been attended by more than 3,000 preachers.

K. H. Tohir Wijaya, general chairman of the MDI DPP, said in his statements yesterday that the challenge now being faced is the inclusion of development preaching in the work of GOLKAR functional cadre. He was accompanied by SEKJEN [Secretary General] Mohammat Hatta.

He said that the upgrading of preachers is needed from time to time. The MDI is pleased with the concept of Minister of Information Harmoko embodied in the formation of Islamic Boarding School Information Centers, which provides multidimensional information to Muslims at boarding schools far from the cities.

SEKJEN Hatta added that MDI-managed Islamic boarding schools scattered throughout Java, Madura and Sumatra are providing personnel and facilities for the information centers, whereas DEPPEN [Department of Information] is supplying other needs.

According to Hatta, boarding school students and preachers should be informed on national development as well as on Islam, in order that development issues faced by the Islamic community can be resolved in an active, cooperative way.

6942
CSO: 4213/273

INDONESIA

CERTIFICATES FOR ISLAMIC PREACHERS CALLED UNNECESSARY

Muslim Leader's Statement

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 14 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, PELITA--K. H. Mursidi, chairman of the Jakarta Council of Muslim Scholars, said he considers it inappropriate to issue certificates to Muslim preachers in Indonesia. If they must be given certificates, that means there is no responsible freedom of the pulpit.

I am reminded of the Dutch colonial era, when teachers at the Raudlatul Atfal Muslim Boarding School, where I taught in 1935, were required to have certificates from the government. Certificates were issued by the regent, he said.

All teachers had to report to what is now the subdistrict head and had to state what books were to be taught. "Therefore, I consider it improper for certificates to be required now," he asserted.

Another voice of disagreement with the concept of requiring certificates for Muslim preachers came from K. H. Mukhtar Natsir, chairman of the Jakarta Islamic Preaching Coordination Board (KODI). The two prominent Islamic figures were interviewed in their offices by PELITA on Thursday [13 June].

Parliament Member's Statement

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 13 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, PELITA--In a democratic state based on Pancasila [basic principles of the Indonesian republic], Muslim preachers do not need to be given certificates or other such documents in order for them to perform their preaching tasks.

Ipik Asmasubrata, member of DPR [parliament] Commission I from the FPDI [Indonesian Democracy Party Faction], made this statement yesterday in response to a question from PELITA about the proposal by Brig Gen Saiful Sulun that certificates should be issued to Muslim preachers by regional offices of the Department of Religion or by local Muslim scholars councils.

A certificate is made by man, but what is spoken by the preachers is the word of God or the Prophet from the Koran and the Hadith. "In a Pancasila nation, we need true preaching, like that in the Koran and Hadith," said Ipik.

In that connection, Tgk. H. M. Saleh, member of DPR Commission VIII from the FPP [Development Unity Faction], answered a similar question at a different time yesterday. He said that giving certificates to Muslim preachers would raise all kinds of issues, which in the end would hurt everyone.

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CSO: 4213/274

INDONESIA

PROBLEMS OF KUPANG CEMENT PLANT DESCRIBED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 11 Jun 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] Kupang, KOMPAS--Since going into operation in April 1984, PSK (Kupang Cement Plant) has not produced to full capacity. As a result, PSK suffered large losses during its first year. If its various problems are not solved, PSK will suffer even greater losses in its second year. Marketing difficulties were the biggest reasons for the losses, PSK Director Abdulkadir Yahya told KOMPAS last week.

Abdulkadir said that during the 9 months the plant operated in 1984, it was able to produce only 50,000 tons, which is merely 40 percent of its annual production capacity of 120,000 tons. As a consequence, the plant, which cost 30.3 billion rupiahs to build, will have lost 1.8 billion rupiahs.

The 1985 production target is 100,000 tons, or 80 percent of capacity. Even with production increased to 80 percent of capacity, its losses will still be at least 3.5 billion rupiahs. If PSK should reach full capacity, it will still operate at a loss.

He said that in order to reach the break-even point PSK must produce at least 160,000 tons, or 140 percent of its current capacity. This is in fact possible, since PSK has an installed machine capacity of 220,000 tons. To force such production, however, entails too great a risk while marketing problems remain unresolved. Its capital structure problems must also be solved first.

During 1984, PSK was able to sell in NTT [East Nusa Tenggara] and NTB [West Nusa Tenggara] only 46,283 tons of the 50,000 tons it produced. Use of cement in NTT in 1984 was recorded at 87,757 tons, which is 21,313 tons more than the ASI (Indonesian Cement Association) projection of 66,444 tons. "The infiltration of cement from other sources, such as Tonasa, Gresik, Nusantara, and even Taiwan, hurt PSK," said Abdulkadir wearily.

Efforts

The present capital structure must be altered, Abdulkadir stated. Since 60 percent of its capital is derived from loans, PSK will remain unable to

compete with other cement plants. The high interest it pays on its borrowings causes its selling price to be high.

PSK was built with an investment of 30.3 billion rupiahs, which consisted of BAPINDO [Indonesian Development Bank] credit of 18.3 billion rupiahs and the balance as a joint venture with PT [limited company] Semen Gresik, BAPINDO and the NTT Regional Government.

Apart from the question of capital, there must be a better guarantee of markets. As long as cement from other plants floods NTT, it will be hard for PSK to develop. "Ideally, only PSK cement will be distributed in NTT," said Abdulkadir. This, of course, requires a sea transportation system that does not hurt PSK like the present one.

On Flores and Sumba, the price of "Three Wheel" brand cement from Tonasa is much cheaper. Its average price is 250 rupiahs less than PSK cement, which in 1984 sold for 3,850 rupiahs per sack.

The question of quality is also a problem among contractors. "Kupang cement dries too fast and cracks easily," contractors say. "Who's going to be held responsible if the quality of work is poor?" added one of those who want the Kupang cement plant to improve its quality and reduce its prices.

Engr Sabijis, KAKANWIL PU [chief of Public Works Regional Office] for NTT, also rejected the idea that the use of Kupang cement should be a requirement in each construction specification. "What is required is Portland cement, not a specific brand of cement," he said in response to a request by Firmus Wangge, chairman of the NTT KADIN [Chamber of Commerce and Industry], that every building plan specify PSK cement.

1985 Plans

Although several problems remain to be solved, PSK plans to expand its marketing area in 1985 so that it will encompass much of the eastern region of Indonesia. It will try markets in South Maluku and South Irian Jaya. ASI has allocated 75,000 tons of PSK cement and 8,000 tons of Tonasa cement for NTT. The situation is still difficult for PSK, however, since Gresik and "Three Wheel" brand cement has been available in NTT since last January. "Of the 6,500 tons planned for sale in May, only 4,000 tons have moved," said Abdulkadir, who remains frustrated in trying to solve the current transportation problem in NTT. "If we don't charter, there are no ships. If we have to charter, cement becomes very expensive," he added.

6942

CSO: 4213/273

INDONESIA

GOVERNMENT URGED TO BUY SUBSTANDARD RICE

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 12 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, PELITA--The government, through BULOG [Logistics Board], must act to save rice farmers by buying their rice, said Imam Churmen, deputy chairman of Commission IV, on Tuesday in connection with steadily declining rice prices and the basic price set by the government at 175 rupiahs per kilogram.

"There is no way to overcome this problem other than for BULOG, which is responsible for the national food procurement program, to buy rice from the people," he asserted.

The FPP [Development Unity Faction] member stated his view that declining rice prices, which are causing grief to farmers, are the result of the "year of quality" declared by the government.

"The designation of a year of quality by the government is good, and I support it, but the target is the farmer, who is not prepared for it," he stated.

In order to achieve a year of quality, said Imam, the government should have prepared an infrastructure and support facilities for the farmer, including the handling of technical factors and agricultural technology related to the varieties of rice being grown.

For example, since the rice being grown is of the IR variety, it quickly becomes moist. Rice drying equipment is needed for this situation.

"Moist rice gets yellow spots and of course will not meet BULOG purchase requirements," he added.

Imam Churmen said that the government should make surveys of such issues as this in order to prevent failure of the quality program and to avoid negative impact on farmers.

In order to save the farmers, he said, BULOG should buy their rice, while noting the percentage that does not meet established requirements.

The rice newly bought by BULOG should then be channeled to consumers or used in rice allotments for government employees and ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] members. Rice that meets requirements and permits long storage would be stored.

"In this way, the decline in prices would be stopped and the farmers saved," he declared.

He also stated his belief that such new rice is more tasty than rice kept long in storage.

Urbanization

The deputy chairman of DPR [parliament] Commission IV further noted that rising production costs and the trend toward replacement of traditional equipment with mechanized equipment will cause concern among the rural work force.

If the mechanization process in farming is not accompanied by thorough planning, it will cause problems for rural workers. This could intensify urbanization, in which workers crowd from the villages to the cities. "We must also pay attention to that," declared Imam Churmen.

6942

CSO: 4213/274

INDONESIA

SPANISH TRADE MISSION MEETS INVESTMENT BOARD OFFICIALS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 9 Jul 85 pp A2, A3

[Text] Jakarta, July 9 (ANTARA).--The visiting Spanish trade mission had a dialogue with officials of the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) and several Indonesian businessmen here on Monday.

During the dialogue, Deputy Chairman for Planning and Promotion Affairs Ir. Achmad Az briefed members of the Spanish mission on general economic situation in Indonesia, and export and import procedures in the country after being simplified under the Presidential Instruction No. 4/1985.

He said that business climate in the country was stable and it was suitable for foreign businessmen to invest their capital here.

On the occasion Ir. Achmad Az also offered to the Spanish businessmen several development projects which are still opened for foreign investment, such as the machinetool industry.

Meanwhile, Jose M. Martin Aranda, chief of the Spanish trade mission, who is also an executive of the Madrid Chamber of Commerce and Industry, asked the BKPM attending the dialogue on special incentives given under the foreign investment scheme. But Ir. Achmad Az said that there was no more special incentive for those doing business under the foreign investment scheme, and the government only provided free import duty facilities for raw materials.

After the meeting, Ir. Achmad Az told newsmen that tourism industry was included for the first time in the current development priority scale list (DSP). He went on to say that foreign businessmen were invited to invest their capital in the tourism business in the country. Also included in the new DSP were agribusiness, horticulture, consumer-goods industries and toy industry.

According to the BKPM official, Spain's investment in Indonesia has only reached some US\$25 million in hotel industry (the Bali Sol Hotel) in Nusa Dua, Bali, while aircraft industry (PT Nurtanio) and hydrocracker project in Dumai were launched under joint-venture scheme between the two countries.

CSO: 4200/1285

INDONESIA

AIR FORCE TRAINING COMMAND MOVES TO SURABAYA

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 11 Jun 85 p 6

[Text] Surabaya, AB--In May, the headquarters of the Air Force Training Command (KODIKAU), one of the Air Force Functional Primary Commands, moved from Halim Perdanakusuma LANUD [Air Base] to Surabaya.

Col (Pilot) Oloan Silalahi, deputy KODIKAU commander, explained to reporters on Saturday [8 June] that the move was tied closely to the Air Force reorganization, which was declared complete at the end of May.

The Surabaya-based KODIKAU, led by Brig Gen Siboen, commands training units at a number of air bases, including the Adi Sumarmo Training Base in Solo, Adi Sucipto LANUD in Yogyakarta, Sulaiman LANUD at Margahayu, Bandung, and the General Training Wing and the Air Force Unit Command School at Halim Perdanakusuma LANUD in Jakarta.

Besides its commander and deputy commander, the new KODIKAU organizational structure uses a directorate system, under which there are three new director positions: director of operations (DIROPS), director of personnel (DIRPERS), and director of logistics (DIRLOG). These positions are occupied by Col (Pilot) Tasrikin, Lt Col (Pilot) Iyan Masria Saputra, and Lt Col (Technical) Syamsudin Danas.

Other positions include assistant for planning and development (ASRENBANG) and inspector of training (IRDIK), which are held by Col (Navigator) Sulistyono and Col (Pilot) Djumalip, respectively.

The support staff is made up a legal officer, chief of historical service, chief of finance, information officer, and training specialists.

6942
CSO: 4213/273

INDONESIA

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta.]

COLONEL SINTONG PANJAITAN--The Army Special Forces Command (KOPASSUS AD) must be ready and able to deal with every threat and disturbance that may arise throughout the archipelago. Gen Rudini, Army chief of staff [KASAD], stated this on the occasion of the conversion of the Sandi Yudha Forces Command (KOPASSANDHA) to KOPASSUS AD, which took place on Wednesday morning [22 May] at the KOPASSUS AD parade grounds at Cijantung, Jakarta. At the same time, Col (Infantry) Sintong Panjaitan became commander of KOPASSUS AD, replacing Brig Gen Wismoyo Arismunandar, who will become chief of staff of KODAM [Military Region Command] IX/"Udayana" in Bali.

Col Sintong Panjaitan becomes the 10th commander of the Red Beret Corps. He was born at Tarutung, North Sumatra, on 4 September 1941 and graduated from the National Military Academy (AMN) at Magelang in 1963. His further military education included the Army Staff and Command School (SESKOAD) and the ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] Joint Staff and Command School (SESKOGAB).

Before being installed as commander of KOPASSUS AD, he was commander of the Sandi Yudha Airborne Training Center at Batujajar, West Java. That training center produced candidates for the Red Beret Corps. He also once headed KOPASSANDHA Group III, stationed in South Sulawesi, about 30 km from Ujungpandang. At the time the New Order was initiated, he led an RPKAD [Army Para Commando Regiment] team in recapturing RRI [Radio Indonesia] from the G-30-S/PKI [30 September Movement/Indonesian Communist Party] on 1 October 1965.

A prominent incident in his military career took place in 1981 when he ended the dramatic hijacking of the Garuda DC-9 ("Woyla") at Don Muang, Bangkok. For his success in that operation, which was known as "Operation Woyla," he and the members of his unit received the Bintang Sakti medal from the government, and he was given a special promotion to the next grade. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 23 May 85 pp 1, 10] 6942

BRIGADIER GENERAL SETIJANA--Surabaya--On Saturday morning [8 June], Col (Infantry) Setijana was installed as chief of staff of Military Region

[KASDAM] V/"Brawijaya" replacing Brig Gen Saiful Sulun. Since the transfer of the PANGDAM [commander of Military Region Command] position to Saiful Sulun from Maj Gen Soelarso, Saiful Sulun had continued to serve as KASDAM as well. Setijana was born in Solo on 12 February 1949. He graduated from the AMN at Magelang in 1961, following which he was assigned to Serang-Maluku for three and one-half years. After becoming a battalion commander at Padang, Col Setijana, who is 175 cm tall, was assigned to the KBRI [Indonesian Embassy] in Laos for another three and one-half years. From there he moved to KOSTRAD [Army Strategic Command] before going to Manado to become KASDAM XIII/"Merdeka". After only a year on the northern tip of Sulawesi, he joined KODAM V/"Brawijaya" as KASDAM. [Excerpts] [Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 8 Jun 85 p 2] 6942

Surabaya--KASDAM V/"Brawijaya" Col Setijana was promoted Tuesday [18 June] to brigadier general. PANGAB [Armed Forces Commander] Gen L. B. Murdani awarded the promotion in person on Tuesday morning. The KASDAM then reported his promotion to Army Commander Gen Rudini. KAPENDAM [Chief of Information for the Military Region] Lt Col Sonny Baksono confirmed the report of the KASDAM's promotion and said that the KASDAM is still in Jakarta. [Excerpt] [Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 19 Jun 85 p 2] 6942

BRIGADIER GENERAL EDI HIDROSIN--Surabaya, AB--In a ceremony at the AAL [Naval Academy] Rinjani Building at Bumi Moro, Surabaya, on 7 June, the post of WAGUB [deputy governor] of the AAL was transferred from Commodore R. Soetoro to Brig Gen (Marines) Edi Hidrosin, who previously served as Marine chief of staff [KAS] at DAERAL [Naval Region] IV in Surabaya. Commodore R. Soetoro will be assigned to MABES TNI-AL [Navy Headquarters] as IROPS [inspector of operations] in the Navy Inspectorate General (ITJENAL), Jakarta. Brig Gen Edi Hidrosin was born at Temanggung, Central Java, on 5 August 1933. He has three sons from his marriage with Soepatmi. He is an alumnus of the AAL, having finished in the sixth graduating class in 1959. His career has included positions as DAN [commander] of Para Marines YON [battalion] 4, staff officer at MAKO KORMAR [Commando Headquarters, Headquarters Corps], KAS at PUSDIKKO [Commando Training Center], DAN PUSDIKMAR [Maritime Training Center], and DAN Marine BRIGIF [Infantry Brigade] I. His most recent position in 1985 was KAS KODAERAL [Naval Region Command] IV. As for his general and military education, he graduated from SMTA [high school] and entered the AAL in 1956. He graduated from the AAL in 1959. He attended SUSKOPUR [Combat Commando Course] and applied to SESKOAL [Navy Staff and Command School] and SESKOGAB in 1975. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 12 Jun 85 p 6] 6942

MAJOR GENERAL SAIFUL SULUN--Surabaya--PANGDAM V "Brawijaya" Saiful Sulun was wearing two stars this morning, following his installation as major general yesterday in Jakarta by PANGAB Gen Benny Moerdani. His promotion came very fast, seeing that it has not been long since he became brigadier general, which he received several months after becoming KASDAM on 10 April 1984. He became PANGDAM V on 14 May 1985, and exactly 1 month later he was promoted to major general. KASAD Gen Rudini had indicated the possibility of a rapid promotion when he installed PANGDAM V last month. The reason for this is

the fact that the last graduating class from the Military Academy in Yogya was in in the 1950's, whereas the Military Academy in Magelang did not have graduates until the 1960's, leaving a period of 10 years when ABRI did not produce any junior officers. By expediting the promotions of qualified officers holding principal posts, order in the promotion ladder is being reestablished. This is in spite of the fact that many officers of the 1945 generation have recently reached the pension stage. [Excerpts] [Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 15 Jun 85 p 2] 6942

BRIGADIER GENERAL DRS SUTJIPNO--Palembang, 26 Jun 85--KAPOLRI [Chief of Indonesian Police] Anton Sudjarwo stated in Palembang that if the POLRI [Indonesian Police] in South Sumatra should fail that would mean POLRI failure throughout the country. The KAPOLRI said this on Wednesday morning [26 June] at the ceremony for the transfer of the post of KAPOLDA [chief of Police Region] for the southern part of Sumatra (SUMBAGSEL) from Brig Gen Poedi Syamsuddin to his replacement, Brig Gen Drs Sutjipno. Brig Gen Poedi, who had held the position since 10 June 1984, has a new assignment as Assistant for Planning at POLRI MABES [Headquarters]. Brig Gen Sutjipno's last post was that of chief of staff for the East Java POLDA [Police Region] in Surabaya. [Excerpts] [Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 26 Jun 85 p 12] 6942

COLONEL DRS HARRY MUDJARI--A ceremony for the transfer of the post of KAPOLDA I, Aceh, from Brig Gen Safaruddin Tampono to Col Drs Harry Mudjari took place on Tuesday [25 June] at MAKODAK [Police Regional Command Headquarters] I, Banda Aceh. Drs Harry Mudjari had previous held the post of IRPUM (inspector of general oversight) at POLRI MABES [Headquarters] in Jakarta. Safaruddin had served in Aceh for 2 years. [Excerpt] [Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 26 Jun 85 p 12] 6942

BRIGADIER GENERAL ADAM SALEH--Jakarta, SUARA KARYA--Brig Gen Adam Saleh (age 51) was installed as chief of staff of KODAM Metropolitan Jakarta (JAYA), replacing Brig Gen Sugeng Subroto. The installation was performed yesterday by Maj Gen Try Sutrisno, commander of KODAM JAYA. Brig Gen Adam Saleh had previously served as deputy assistant for security to the KASAD [Army chief of staff]. He was born in Malang on 17 August 1933. He graduated from the Army Technical Academy in 1958. He was in the third graduating class of the academy. Brig Gen Sugeng Subroto will have a new assignment at Army Headquarters. He is now taking the regular course at the National Defense Institute. [Excerpt] [Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 26 Jun 85 p 2] 6942

COLONEL AGUS SUGIANTO--Jakarta, AB--The post of chief of the Navy General Secretariat (KASETUMAL) was transferred from Commodore R. Rahadi to Navy Col Agus Sugianto in a ceremony on Monday morning [24 June] at the Martadinata Auditorium at Navy MABES in Jakarta. Commodore W. [as published] Rahadi has been assigned as chief of staff of the Eastern Region Fleet at Surabaya. Col Agus Sugianto previously served as PABAN [assistant officer] II on the Operations Staff at ABRI MABES in Jakarta. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 27 Jun 85 p 6] 6942

LIEUTENANT GENERAL GUNAWAN WIBISONO--Jakarta, AB--Lt Gen Gunawan Wibisono, chief of ABRI Sociopolitical Staff (KASSOSPOL), died at the De Ora Hospital in Houston, Texas, on Wednesday, 27 June [as published], at 1645 hours local time, which was 0445 hours WIB [West Indonesia Time] on Thursday [27 June].

In its press release on Thursday [27 June], the ABRI Information Center said that Col Wibisono was born at Rembang, Central Java, on 1 November 1931, and was commissioned as an officer following graduation from ABRI PPPAD [Army Officer Training] on 1 April 1954. He took Para Commando training in 1955 and attended SESKOAD in 1969.

Overseas training included the U.S. Command and General Staff College in 1971 and National Security Management (Industrial College).

He held the following posts during his 17 years with the RPKAD: commander of Army AKABRI [Armed Forces Academy] Cadet Regiment in 1972, KASDAM VIII/"Brawijaya" in 1976, governor of Army AKABRI in 1978, commander of SESKOGAB in 1982, IRJEN [inspector general] of HANKAM [Defense and Security]/ABRI in 1983, and, effective 25 February 1984, KASSOSPOL ABRI.

Other assignments included DI/TII [Darul Islam/Indonesian Islamic Army] Destruction Operation, G-30-S/PKI Destruction Operation, and Garuda VIII-UNEF in the Middle East.

His decorations were the Guerrilla Star, 8-Year Star, Kartika Eka Paksi Star, War of Independence Awards I and II, GOM [Independence Operations Movement] V Award, Wira Dharma Award, Support Award, Santi Dharma Award, and the UNEF Medal.

Col Wibisono leaves his wife and three children, who live at 5 H. Saidi V Street, South Cipete, South Jakarta.

No definite information has yet been received regarding the date and place of burial. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 28 Jun 85 pp 1, 8] 6942

DARDJO SOMAATMADJA--Bogor, AB--Prof Dr Dardjo Somaatmadja (age 55), chief of the Farm Products Industrial Research and Development Center at Bogor, died on Wednesday morning [26 June] at a hotel in Bandung and was buried at the Dredet Military Cemetery on Wednesday afternoon. He had a BS (Bachelor of Science in Agriculture and Food Technology), an MS, and a PhD, received in 1958, 1959 and 1962, respectively, from the University of Georgia. Awards he received from the government included the Development Award in 1980, the Class II Karya Satya Award in 1981, the Kidang Penanjung Certificate in 1982, a certificate of appreciation from the the Central Executive Council of the Indonesian Veterans Legion in 1982, a certificate of appreciation from the commander of Military Region VI/"Siliwangi" in 1974, and other expressions of appreciation. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 28 Jun 85 p 3] 6942

ALEX FREDERICK--On 8 May, PERTAMINA [National Oil and Natural Gas Company] Principal Director Abdul Rachman Ramly installed Alex Frederick as chief of PERTAMINA's European office. Prior to that, Alex Frederick served on the Principal Staff and was assigned to PERTAMINA directors. He was born at Tondano. He began working for PERTAMINA in 1956 and received training as an oil specialist at Prabumulih. Other positions included the following: head tool pusher at PERTAMINA EP [expansion unknown] Unit II, Plaju (1968); acting drilling coordinator, Jakarta (1969); KADIN [chief of service] for Drilling, Oil and Gas EP Division (1979); chief of BKKA [Foreign Contractor Coordination Board] EP (1980); PU [expansion unknown] of EP II, Plaju; and again Chief of BKKA EP (1981). [Text] [Jakarta WARTA PERTAMINA in Indonesian May 85 p 2] 6942

CSO: 4213/283

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

BOOSTING RADIO STATION--The regional legislative assembly in Maluku has called for the broadcasting frequency of a Radio Republik Indonesia [RRI] station currently being built in Tual to be boosted to ensure that it can cover the northern and southeastern part of Maluku while at the same time coping with foreign radio broadcasts. In a meeting with Information Department Secretary General Abdul Kadir in Jakarta yesterday, the chairman of Commission II of the Maluku regional legislative assembly, (Kaisir Risa), also relayed the Maluku people's great appreciation for the construction of the 10-kilowatt RRI station in Tual. The 32-member Maluku regional legislative assembly delegation is now in Jakarta for an 8-day working tour to make a comparative study on developing isolated areas. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 26 Jul 85]

UNESCO OFFICIAL VISITS--UNESCO will always assist Indonesia as much as possible as well as expand cooperation with ASEAN countries. This expanded cooperation will be with Indonesia in particular, because Indonesia is considered able to play an important role in Asia and among the nonaligned countries. UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow made these remarks to reporters after meeting with President Suharto at the Bina Graha Presidential Office this morning. The UNESCO director general is now in Indonesia at the invitation of the Indonesian Government to attend the commissioning tomorrow in Yogyakarta of the Multimedia Training Center by President Suharto. The UNESCO director general believes that the Multimedia Training Center will be able to play an important role in producing information specialists not only for Indonesia, but also for other developing countries. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 30 Jul 85]

NEW EDUCATION MINISTER--President Suharto installed Professor Fuad Hassan as the new minister of education and culture at the State Palace in Jakarta this morning, replacing the late Nugroho Notosusanto, who died on 3 June. In his address, President Suharto expressed his conviction that, equipped with his vast experience in education and politics, Fuad Hassan will be able to carry out his new duties well. The president also said that all Indonesian people long for great progress in developing the national culture. The installation ceremony was attended by Mrs Suharto, Vice President and Mrs Wirahadikusumah, cabinet ministers, high-ranking state officials, and officials from various departments. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 30 Jul 85]

INDONESIA NOT A THREAT--Jakarta, AB--The new Australian ambassador to Indonesia, Bill Morrison, rejects the opinion of some Australians that Indonesia is a threat to Australia. "That view is wrong. The Australian government has never thought of Indonesia as being a threat to Australia. On the contrary, Australia always sees Indonesia as a country that possesses great strength and capability and that constitutes a stabilizing factor in the region. That, in fact, is the reason for defense cooperation between Indonesia and Australia." Bill Morrison stated this to Minister of HANKAM [Defense and Security] Poniman on Thursday morning [13 June] at the Department of HANKAM. Aside from introducing himself in his new assignment, the Australian ambassador also gave an explanation of Australian political statements on Indonesia. The two officials exchanged views on various Southeast Asian issues during the 30-minute meeting. As for the Cambodian matter, they were in agreement on how the problem should be settled. Ambassador Morrison served as Australian minister of defense at the time Indonesian-Australian defense cooperation was initiated. He is therefore very knowledgeable on the subject. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 14 Jun 85 p 1] 6942

MAIN NAVAL BASE--Jakarta, KOMPAS--Structuring of the fleet in the eastern region is approaching its last phase under Navy reorganization, stated KSAL [Chief of Naval Staff] Admiral R. Romly in his remarks at a ceremony simultaneously marking the disestablishment of KODAERAL [Naval Region Command] IX and the formation of the Ambon Main Naval Base. In the ceremony, the KSAL inaugurated Col (Navy) Pramono Sumantri as commander of the Ambon Main Naval Base, replacing Commander R. Soepangat, who served as PANGKODAERAL [commander of KODAERAL] IX. As a new organization, according to the Naval Information Service, the Ambon Main Naval Base has as subordinates the Ambon Base and the Tual Naval Station, and its command is also expanded to include the Biak Base and the Naval Stations at Jayapura, Sorong and Merauke. The KSAL called on the new organization to begin immediately to stabilize its organization, restructure its personnel, and bring its materiel and facilities to readiness. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 14 Jun 85 p 12] 6942

CSO: 4213/273

LAOS

LPA ARMS MISUSED; U.S. BLAMED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 15, 17 Jun 85

["Conversation with the Editor" Column: "What Ways Are There To Protect Nature?"]

[15 Jun 85 p 2]

[Excerpts] [Question] 1. I sometimes have a chance to go from Vientiane to Ban Keun by way of Phou Pha Mountain to Houang Khong, and return. Some days we get there late in the morning, and some days when it is dark. From Vientiane to there the distance is quite a few kilometers. When we are on the bus we cannot see even a single animal cross our path. They are completely wiped out. This is because the authorities in each village and each town and in the rural areas all have guns to kill the animals. It is even worse when those in the army who have guns use them to shoot the animals. What measures should be taken in this matter? We cannot avoid all along the way seeing wood being cut and the forest being destroyed. The forest is all gone everywhere, especially where it used to be at the flat part of Phou Pha Mountain.

[Answer] Have you forgotten the devastation of our country, in particular the damage done to nature, mountains, cliffs, forests, various animals, rivers and streams, ricefields, etc. because of the imperialists and their running dogs? The nation's history records that "the American imperialists brought over three million tons of bombs to destroy Laos."

[17 Jun 85 pp 2,4]

There was one ton of bombs for every Lao. From the north of Laos to the south the land is bare and empty with only the bomb craters left by the U.S. as a hated memorial for the Lao people. Wherever there were dense forests they sprayed chemicals to kill the trees until all the forests were ruined. We do not know where you were then, you did not come to look at it or help to resist those who brought the ruin to us. Why are you complaining now? The U.S. poison made even the field crickets come out of the ground and die, not to mention those birds, mice, and other wildlife--how could they tolerate the poisoning of the U.S. bombs and the poison of the imperialists? This is the original cause

for the extinction of nature in our country. It will take at least another 25 years for the land that was bombed by the imperialists to revive. It will be difficult to bring it back to normal, where we are now just able to see traces of what was land and what was forest. We cannot deny the careless slaughter of our people and some cadres nowadays. However, we believe there is very little because it is more the case that there are no animals to be hunted, as you can see.

The policies of our party and government have already clearly indicated not to damage the forests and wildlife. Those who own hunting guns must request a permit, etc. This is a regulation of the new regime for our people to acknowledge and follow. We believe that this plenum has become effective in many areas. But what we resent most is that nature in our country was destroyed by the American imperialists. If you ever travel by plane abroad you should look from Vientiane to the Vietnamese border, from Vientiane to the Cambodian border, and from Vientiane to Sam Neua and Phong Saly. The word "dense forest" is almost nonexistent. All the mountains, even the ones remote from people, were also burned and completely destroyed, and became barren. This is the harmful effect of the war of aggression that the imperialists have left for the people of Laos.

As for the word "measure" that you asked about, we have noted that there is an order not to destroy forests, not to carelessly slash and burn for hill farms but to do field work instead, and not to hunt without permission. All these things are clearly indicated in the plenum. The difference is in how strictly the localities can carry it out. This is the measure and the regulations that everyone must pay attention to.

9884

CSO: 4206/151

LAOS

NGHE TINH-XIENG KHOUANG HYDROPOWER CONSTRUCTION WORK

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 1 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by Lakhan Vansai: "Construction of Small Hydropower Plant in Kham District, Xieng Khouang Province, Is Completed"]

[Excerpt] The small hydropower plant in Kham District is one of the joint construction projects between the twin provinces of Nghe Tinh and Xieng Khouang, with funding from the Ministry of Industry, Handicrafts, and Forestry.

The work was surveyed and designed from August 1982 to January 1984. The construction began in February 1984, and was expected to be completed within 14 months.

The party committee and the provincial administrative committee of Xieng Khouang worked in close cooperation with technicians from Nghe Tinh Province in order to complete the construction of the hydropower plant on schedule. They organized and carried out the construction by dividing up the work details as follows. The Industry, Handicrafts, and Forestry Section was responsible for the equipment and for the installation of the hydropower generators which were funded by the Ministry of Industry, Handicrafts, and Forestry. The youth union committee of Kham District was responsible for the labor used in the construction. Lao technicians along with 17 Vietnamese technicians from Nghe Tinh Province were responsible for the construction techniques. Throughout the construction period the Lao and Vietnamese technicians did everything they could technically and creatively to force the stream to be a source of hydropower energy production. It was also the time when the diligent youth of ethnic groups throughout Kham District actively participated with their energy and sweat under the close guidance of the party committee and the provincial administrative committee of Xieng Khouang, and with the excellent encouragement and assistance from the party and administrative committees of Kham District in terms of labor, materials, and moral aspects.

Various mass organizations throughout Kham District cooperated firmly and continually during the construction period. As a result, construction of the small hydropower plant in Kham District was completed 30 days before the expected date. The Xieng Khouang people in general, and the Kham District

people in particular, handed over this graceful and profound gift for the 10th anniversary of the LPRP.

On 1 June 1985 the twin provinces of Xieng Khouang and Nghe Tinh which had cooperated in constructing the hydropower plant held an official handover ceremony and celebrated their success. Today was the day that the ceremony was officially held, and it was the time when both of the hydroelectric generators historically exploded into action to produce electric power for this abundant land, a source of rice and fish, and a land with a diligent and persistent heritage. It was a sound symbol of the party leadership that brought civilization to the diligent people of Kham District.

This success in the construction of the small hydropower plant in Kham District is a victory for the special militant solidarity and the long-term and all-round cooperation between the two parties, the two governments, and the peoples of the two countries of Laos and Vietnam. Generally speaking it is a victory for the mutual cooperation between the twin provinces of Xieng Khouang and Nghe Tinh. In particular, it consists of a reservoir for the hydropower generators, two hydroelectric generator houses, and one house for the workers who take care of the generators. Two hydroelectric generators were installed with a total of 80 km of [electric wiring].

Now 112 power poles have been completely installed with a complete set of electric poles and light bulbs. They have wired 3 km and used over 12,000 meters of power line, and they have already put light bulbs into scores of people's houses.

9884

CSO: 4206/153

LAOS

BRIEFS

VIENTIANE LPRP MEMBERSHIP, SECURITY, CO-OPS--Saisettha, one of the seven districts in Vientiane Capital, has opened its first district party congress. There was a total of 70 regular representatives attending, of which 8 were women. They represented 84 party members throughout the district. Their average revolutionary [age] is between 10 and 40, and their average party [age] is between 10 and 29. Saisettha District has scored many proud and satisfactory achievements in national defense and security. It is able to maintain peace because it was improved in terms of both quality and quantity. There are strong guerrilla militia and self-defense forces in every village. In the conversion to agricultural co-ops according to the policies of the party and government, there are 18 agricultural co-op units throughout the district covering 479 farmer families. It is expected that by 1987 Saisettha District will mobilize 100 percent of the private farmers to join agricultural co-op production and labor exchange and collective solidarity units throughout. The party members now extend down to the production base and the masses, resulting in the leadership of the members and high work effectiveness. The expansion of party members is now greater by a factor of five compared with that for 1975. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 4 Jul 85 p 2] 9884

VIENTIANE CAPITAL CO-OPS--According to primary figures, there is now a total of 167 agricultural co-op units throughout Vientiane Capital. There are 6,790 families, 35,748 people, 13,440 primary laborers, and 7,221 secondary laborers. There are 6,380 hectares of rice fields which cover 20.58 percent of the total area of over 31,000 hectares of ricefields. At the same time, besides increasing the number of agricultural co-ops, each place has also improved the 140 existing co-op units and organized 1,073 labor exchange units which have 4,113 families. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 1 Jul 85 p 1] 9884

SAVANNAKHET CO-OP EXTENSION-- In the first 6 months of 1985 agricultural cooperativization in Champhon District of Savannakhet Province was improved and expanded. There were 131 agricultural co-ops that were newly set up, bringing the total number of agricultural co-ops throughout the district to 163 with a total of 11,250 member families and almost 15,000 hectares of ricefields making up 64.61 percent of the ricefields throughout the district. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 2 Jul 85 p 1] 9884

SRV ECONOMIC ADVISOR ON MARKETING--On the morning of 14 June 1985 a talk was held in the Vientiane Capital Club on the prices of goods in past years and now by Comrade Do Van Duong, Vietnamese pricing expert from the LPDR National Planning Commission. Over 200 people attended from work sections, factories, and company enterprises around Vientiane Capital. At the meeting Comrade Do Van Duong pointed out the advantages of prices for different material goods in past years and also the left over work that we did. He also pointed out the attention of the party and government that is always concerned with the standard of living for cadres, workers, and the people. He emphasized that cadres in all work sections, factories, and companies should study this work carefully and correctly, defend the normal prices, and stop the destruction of the enemies in a timely manner. This is to ensure that the policies of the party and government concerning pricing are effective. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 15 Jun 85 pp 1,4] 9884

CSO: 4206/151

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR'S COMMENT ON U.S.-JAPANESE ECONOMIC COLD WAR

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 5 Jun 85 p 2

[Commentary: "Prime Minister Discusses U.S.-Japanese Economic Cold War"]

[Text] As far as the southeast Asian region is concerned, the threats brought by the U.S.-Japanese economic cold war are greater than the expansion of Soviet military power activities. If the United States and Japan cannot satisfactorily resolve their economic conflict, all countries in the Pacific region and beyond will be stifled by it.

Our Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir made these remarks in the course of a speech he delivered before some 200 world senior financiers and bankers in Hong Kong.

Although outwardly the U.S.-Japanese economic cold war merely represents a problem of trade conflict between the two countries, yet its impact is in effect felt all over the world, not only in the Asia and Pacific region, but also in such faraway countries as Europe, Africa and South America. This is because the United States and Japan are both economic superpowers of the world, and the fluctuations of the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen can shock world banking circles, and affect the economic growth and national development of all countries.

However, ever since it started last year, the U.S.-Japanese economic war has shown no sign of relenting; in fact, it has worsened into close combat, forcing the United States to pressure the Japanese government to import more U.S. commodities, or else she would resort to protectionism by reducing Japanese exports or implementing a stringent tariff system.

Under the U.S. pressure, Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has agreed to take certain measures, such as encouraging the Japanese people to buy more foreign goods, slackening the importation of foreign commodities and improving her tariff system. In spite of these measures, the Japanese people remain uninterested in buying foreign goods--a "no action, talk only" situation. As long as the U.S.-Japanese economic war cannot be resolved, it will be difficult for the situation to turn for the better.

It looks like this economic war will drag on and on indefinitely, because the trade deficit arising out of this conflict has grown bigger and bigger for a long period. Today, as a result of foreign and domestic economic pressure, the United States has discovered the seriousness of the problem. This is far cry from the situation prevailing several years in the past when the U.S. economy was relatively good.

If the U.S.-Japanese economic cold war cannot be resolved or eased down, then the situation will deteriorate under the keen competition between both countries, which would indirectly prompt the implementation of trade protectionism. This would mean a serious blow to developing countries or other countries which rely on primary materials for their survival. With the stormy sea made stormier by protectionism, these Third World countries would be helpless, and their economies will worsen further.

Prime Minister Dr Mahathir also said that the pressure of protectionism is already strongly felt, and there is no reason to turn it into a bigger threat, otherwise it would constitute a major threat to the peace, security, stability and future prospects of the entire world.

It is evident that if the U.S.-Japanese economic cold war cannot be put to an end, protectionism will definitely reign supreme. Not only countries in the Asia and Pacific region but also other countries will be adversely affected, which in turn will mean a major threat to the economic stability and social order of the world. Therefore, in the interests of the world economy, we hope that the U.S.-Japanese economic war can be speedily concluded.

9300
CSO: 4205/31

MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY ADVOCATES REVAMPING OF BERJAYA PARTY

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 27 May 85 p 2

[Commentary]

[Text] The public have been paying close attention to the movements of the Sabah United People's Party [BERJAYA] since its crushing defeat at the state assembly election. In general, they believe that after learning this bitter lesson, the party will undergo a reorganization in preparation for the next battle against the Parti Bersatu Sabah [PBS].

Most political observers believe that BERJAYA's dismal performance of winning only 6 out of a total of 48 seats should be blamed on the party's chairman, Datuk Harris, who also caused the defeat of several ethnic-Chinese leaders of the same party in the election. Therefore, Datuk Harris should voluntarily tender his resignation and offer his apologies.

If Datuk Harris refuses to do this, it is believed that he might not be reelected chairman of the party at the next BERJAYA convention, because the party has lost its confidence in his leadership.

As a matter of fact, it has been 23 years since he entered politics in 1962 during which period he has shown signs of weariness. Furthermore, he already indicated before other leaders of the party of his intention to resign after the election in order to give way to the younger leadership. Therefore, we are convinced that Datuk Harris will voluntarily step down.

Many people maintain that Datuk Harris' resignation will be advantageous to the future of the BERJAYA party but that if he decided to stay on, he would not bring any good to the party's development.

The question now is: who would lead the party, if Datuk Harris stepped down? As a matter of fact, the party is by no means short of qualified leaders, such as its current secretary general Datuk Mohamad Normansu and deputy chairman Datuk Ongkili.

At the present moment, Datuk Ongkili is federal minister of justice and concurrently a minister in the Prime Minister's Department. He spends little time in Sabah, unless he is willing to relinquish his posts and return to

Sabah to devote his energy to the development of the BERJAYA party affairs. But the chances of his returning to Sabah are slim, so some people think that Datuk Mohamad Normansu stands a better chance of taking over the party's chairmanship.

The BERJAYA party is scheduled to hold a convention in July this year, and arrangements must be made beforehand regarding the post of chairman, otherwise confusion will crop up. We believe that this issue has been discussed in detail by the party's leaders.

Analyzing the political situation in Sabah, it is not impossible that the BERJAYA will regain political power, if the new direction and policies to be drawn up by its leadership can reestablish public trust.

However, in the wake of its disastrous defeat at the election, the party is likely to be faced with more difficulties, such as the switch of party allegiance by certain assemblymen, sources of party funds and pressures exerted by the PBS. All these problems must be overcome in an appropriate manner.

At present, the BERJAYA is still a member of the National Front coalition and many of its members sit in Parliament, a situation beneficial to the party.

Leaders of the National Front have publicly stated that it will not repudiate the BERJAYA in spite of the latter's defeat at the Sabah election. This attitude of camaraderie is based on moral grounds.

We can be sure that if the BERJAYA can remain within the National Front, it has high hopes to recoup political authority in Sabah.

9300
CSO: 4205/31

MALAYSIA

PROPOSED APPOINTMENT OF CHINESE CIVIC LEADER AS SENATOR ENDORSED

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 29 May 85 p 26

[Editorial: "Appoint Chinese Association Leader as Senator"]

[Text] Speaking at the Selangor Nan Ann Association's annual general membership meeting on 26 May, Deputy Finance Minister Datuk Tan Tiong Hong indicated that he would propose to the government for the appointment of a Chinese civic leader as a senator.

He believes that such an appointment will help maintain the cooperation and contact between government and people, thereby enabling the authorities to understand better the difficulties being faced by Chinese nationals.

Outwardly, this looks like a most eye-catching new proposal by Datuk Tan since he replaced Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyan early this month as the secretary general of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA]. As a matter of fact, this proposal is based on the existence of a Joint Council for Chinese Associations which was formed sometime ago after Datuk Neo Yee Pan had been newly-elected as MCA acting president. It was an initiative on the part of MCA's leadership to attempt a breakthrough under diverse complex conditions.

The Joint Council for Chinese Associations, founded in May 1983, was actually Dr Neo Yee Pan's effort to create a new leadership image with the view to changing Chinese society's long-term no-confidence attitude of the MCA. As everybody knows, the MCA has monopolized the right to representation for the Chinese for a considerably long period. Under normal conditions, this party ought to have outstanding qualifications to fight for the ethnic-Chinese basic rights and interests, in order to establish Chinese society's high reputation and confidence. However, as MCA leaders have been hankering after power and position, neglecting the aspirations of the Chinese and even acting contrary to the Chinese consensus in major issues, they have greatly disappointed the Chinese community as a whole.

Datuk Neo Yee Pan may have good intentions, while hoping to carry on the programs left off by Datuk Lee San Choon when the latter resigned from MCA presidency. However, judging by the failure of the Joint Council for Chinese Associations' efforts in resolving the MCA factional crisis, Datuk Neo has not been able to find a way to smash the party's traditional workstyle which

is characterized by scrambles for power and position. Consequently, in spite of the continual attempts by the Joint Council for Chinese Associations all these years, Chinese society remains disappointed with the MCA as ever.

In the past MCA leaders formed the joint council when the Chinese public in general expressed disappointment with the party. Now the new MCA secretary general indicated that he would propose to the government for the appointment of a Chinese civic leader as senator. Naturally, people would not dare to pin too much hope. This is not because we want to deny the possibility of a Chinese association leader being appointed to become a senator, but even if the government appoint a Chinese leader as such, who would be the most qualified person to strive for the fundamental rights and interests of the Chinese, while the MCA lies lethargic, disarrayed and on the verge of death?

Nonetheless, we believe that there is nothing wrong to appoint a Chinese association leader as a senator; in fact, this is essential and should be done. The reason is that, although Chinese mass organizations do not have representatives sitting in Parliament since it was formed more than 20 years ago, their leaders have held economic conferences and seminars on cultural problems and brought forward their opinions and proposals on various government measures as well. This amply demonstrates their deep solicitude for the country and people. Representation of Chinese civic associations should be affirmed. Appointing a Chinese civic leader to become senator is a good thing, and MCA leaders should vigorously strive for it.

9300

CSO: 4205/30

MALAYSIA

VOMD COMMENTS ON STRUGGLE IN SABAH, SARAWAK

BK260807 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 25 Jul 85

["News commentary": "The Situation of the Struggle in Sabah and Sarawak Considered Good"]

[Text] The political situation in Sabah and Sarawak in March and April this year wavered and was tense. This clearly indicated the dissatisfaction shown by the people of Sabah and Sarawak over the Kuala Lumpur regime's attitude toward their position in society as colonized states, as they are being viewed as second class citizens. This action has angered the people of those states. Moreover, the higher-level politicians and the industrialists are joining with the people against the harsh intervention by the Kuala Lumpur regime in their domestic affairs.

(?These) are the results of neocolonialism. Its formation is in accordance with the British colonialists' desires. Sabah and Sarawak were forcibly merged into Malaysia against the wishes and desires of the people. After being under the clutch of the Kuala Lumpur regime for 22 years, some of the bureaucratic and comprador capitalists as well as politicians from both states have strongly agreed that Brunei made a very wise move to reject Malaysia's proposal to merge with Malaysia. The same applies to Singapore, which separated itself from Malaysia and escaped being bullied and exploited by the Kuala Lumpur regime. The experience of these 22 years has vindicated the people at the higher level of Sabah's society who at one time or another have expressed the fear that Sabah's inclusion into Malaysia will bring more woes than benefits to everyone. This opinion was a truly wise one for, at that moment, the North Kalimantan Communist Party called on the multiracial society of Sarawak to put forth an armed struggle to determine its people's fate and racial freedom -- the suitable, long-term decision in the interests of the people.

Currently, everyone knows that without Sabah and Sarawak's annual balance of trade payments, the federal government's treasury would have gone bankrupt. For the last 22 years, the bureaucratic and comprador capitalists of the Kuala Lumpur regime who collaborated with the foreign investors monopoly group has insanely robbed the natural resources and riches of Sabah and Sarawak such as petroleum, natural gas, timber, and so on. The total amount stolen is far greater than when the British land administrators and the Brooke family were in control. How have the people of Sabah and Sarawak benefited? Only by the

burden of heavy taxes, pressure on their economy, racial discrimination, and suppression. In brief, the Kuala Lumpur regime's colonization is far worse and more dictatorial than that of the white man.

During the Sabah state elections in April this year, the people of Sabah irked and shunned the presence of politicians who fully supported the Kuala Lumpur regime. Simultaneously, the Sabah state chief minister repeatedly threatened opposition parties who proposed that Sabah exclude itself from Malaysia. The turbulence of the Sarawak situation nearly caused the Kuala Lumpur regime to increase the number of federal reserve units in Kuching to look after the state. The opposition parties in Sarawak then became aware of the dissatisfaction shown by the various levels of Sarawakians concerning suppression and exploitation by the Kuala Lumpur regime. All these could be foreseen in Sabah and Sarawak, and if a politician still worships and fully supports the Kuala Lumpur regime, it is certain that he will never receive the people's votes. The development of the situation in Sabah and Sarawak has greatly encouraged those in peninsular Malaysia opposing the Mahathir-Musa regime. Every victory achieved by the various races in Sabah and Sarawak in opposing the reactionary regime's and its agents' policies is a great support for the people in peninsular Malaysia in their struggle towards democracy and full freedom.

The reactionary Kuala Lumpur regime is the common enemy of the peoples of Sabah, Sarawak, and Malaya. In a special current program announced in April this year, the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] proposes:

1. To recognize the North Kalimantan people's rights to struggle against all intrusion and suppression from outside as well as the people's right to determine their fate by themselves.
2. To support the struggle of the people of Sabah and Sarawak to defend their interests and to unite jointly against the Kuala Lumpur regime.
3. To support Sabah's and Sarawak's merging with Malaya based on the people's desires and voluntary wishes.

The CPM's proposals suit the desires of the multiracial people of our country. These proposals indicate the marked difference between the CPM's stand and the antipeople and antiparty groups, notably the Malaysian Communist Party on the North Kalimantan issue. The antiparty group had proclaimed themselves as the Marxist-Leninist and revolutionary group, and they stood beside Malaysia without even requesting permission from the North Kalimantan Communist Party. Their aim is to replace the North Kalimantan Communist Party. Does this not show that they have collaborated with the Kuala Lumpur regime, which has ruled the people of Sabah and Sarawak with an iron fist?

From Wen Ming-Chuan's congratulatory message from the North Kalimantan Communist Party to the CPM in conjunction with the 55th anniversary of its establishment, we can clearly see that these antiparty groups who claimed themselves as the so-called Malaysian Communist Party are; in reality, the

Kuala Lumpur regime's special force. Surely the people of Sabah and Sarawak will never be colonized by any foreign strength in their struggle against racial suppression and in determining their fate.

We are confident that it will not be long before the people of Sabah and Sarawak drive all the Kuala Lumpur agents from the local political arena.

CSO: 4213/289

MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY CONSIDERS GASOLINE PRICE HIKE UNWISE

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 2 Jun 85 p 2

[Commentary: "Increasing Gasoline Price Is Not a Wise Move"]

[Text] At a time when the national economy is in a depressing state and the unemployment rate is on the rise, the price of gasoline has increased again, the second time in 5 months this year.

Gasoline, diesel oil, kerosene and gas have all risen in price. Although the margin of increase hovers between 7 and 9 percent, it has a tremendous effect on the people's livelihood. In an industrialized or developing country, gasoline is the main motive force to drive the country forward. Therefore, the rise or fall of gasoline price may be likened to "pulling one hair and the whole body is affected," and the chain reaction causes is self-evident.

It is certain that in the wake of the gasoline price hike, the prices of other commodities, edible and nonedible alike, will readjust themselves in line with the principle of "when the river rises, the boat goes up." Production costs, from factories and transport industry down to street vendors, will increase correspondingly. Again, on the principle of "you pay for whatever you are given," the losers are still the masses of consumers and the ordinary individuals.

Now as the great masses of consumers and common people are struggling for their livelihood, the chain-reaction effect of the gasoline price hike is tantamount to adding extra financial burden to them. If and when they can no longer bear their sufferings, it is likely that they may be forced to create and foment social disturbances. Of course, this is not a situation the citizenry or the government would like to see, yet who would be to blame if such a situation does arise?

Not long ago we heard the good news that Finance Minister Daim Zainuddin would propose to the cabinet for a reduction of utility rates, because such a measure would serve as an impetus for industrial development and foreign investment. However, this policy has been offset by the gasoline price hike even before it was tabled for discussion. How could our industries march forward on a sound foundation? How could foreign investors have the confidence to invest in our country?

The government decision to readjust the gasoline price upward is, of course, based on the request of the National Petroleum Corporation [PETRONAS] which submitted a memorandum to that effect the other day. However, the authorities merely considered the PETRONAS report without paying attention to the difficulties to be faced by the masses as a consequence of the gasoline price hike. We do not know whether the PETRONAS really has a good reason for raising the gasoline price, but according to a clarification issued by the Ministry of Trade and Industry, it is because of the upward readjustment and firmness of the U.S. dollar which has led to the price increase of petroleum products in terms of the Malaysian currency.

While that may be one of the reasons, we believe that is not the main factor. In supplying foreign markets, our petroleum products are also computed in U.S. currency, so we should be able to counteract the increased value of the U.S. dollar. Viewing the matter in a less favorable way, if we do not market our petroleum in foreign countries, then we will have enough for our own consumption and we need not rely on foreign oil, and therefore we will not be affected by the firm, increased value of the American dollar. Therefore, the government's reasoning for increasing the price of gasoline is very weak and hard for the people to believe.

We hope that at a time when the country is faced with economic recession and the people are having a tough life, the government should seriously consider any measures which would affect the problem of people's livelihood, in order to avert disastrous consequences.

Raising the price of gasoline is not a wise move.

9300

CSO: 4205/30

MALAYSIA

GRANTING OF EXPORT CREDITS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS LAUDED

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 6 Jun 85 p 22

[Editorial: "Banks Provide Export Credits For Agricultural Products"]

[Text] On 4 June, Deputy Agriculture Minister Dr Goh Cheng Teik announced that effective 1 June domestic commercial banks will provide export credits for agricultural products. Exporters dealing in live hogs, chickens, fish and shrimp, vegetables, fruits and other processed foodstuffs may all enjoy these facilities.

He said that the Central Bank will earmark M\$150- to M\$200 million to be loaned to commercial banks at a 3 percent interest, and the banks may in turn utilize the fund to extend farmers credits at 4.5 percent interest.

To the majority of the farmers, these commercial bank loans will mean more than good tidings, because, for a long time in the past, it was relatively difficult for farmers to get quick economic turnover of their poultry investment. As prices of agricultural products were generally low, the farmers were hard-pressed for money, miserable beyond description.

Therefore, although our poultry industry made certain progress during the past 20 years, yet, measured with our favorable conditions for agricultural development, the degree of progress may be said to be far below expectations.

At present, we have only a few modern large and financially-strong farms. The majority of our farms are of medium or small scale, and virtually all of them are struggling for survival doing bleak business. Little wonder that in recent years poultry breeders have expressed their pessimism about the future of poultry industry in our country.

Our commercial banks play a crucial role in aiding industrial and commercial development, as well as promoting social and economic prosperity. At a time when farmers in general are facing financial difficulties and domestic prices of our farm produce are unstable, it is only natural that the banks have won farmers' praise for granting export credit facilities.

In the process of developing our poultry industry, the farmers have learned much experience, including the fact that an excess of poultry products brings

about a precipitous drop in their price. Therefore, they should make good use of the credits to be extended by the commercial banks, so that the loans will enable an expansion of their own farms and render service to our national agricultural development.

In the past, the volume of our farm produce exported abroad was not considerable. Basically, our live hog export to Hong Kong and Singapore several years ago was carried out under a situation of overproduction at home. In the wake of the commercial bank credits for farm produce exports as of this month, plus the phased closure of hog farms in Singapore, our poultry industry products will have a wider foreign market. As long as the farmers pay close attention to the market demand and supply and carry out their businesses in a systematic way, they will no longer suffer serious losses as they did in the past.

In 1983 the total value of our poultry industry reached more than M\$1.33 billion, which is comparable to the total production value of other domestic industries, and out of the figure, the value of pork production occupies M\$505 million.

The production volume of our poultry industry explains that we have great development potentials in the field of agriculture. It is believable that, with the cooperation and efforts of the farmers throughout the land and the help of our government in many aspects, our agriculture can surely develop at a speedier pace.

9300

CSO: 4205/30

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

DEPUTY PREMIER MEETS PARLIAMENTARIANS--A 13-man Jordanian delegation today called on the deputy prime minister. During the 40-minute meeting, they discussed the West Asian issue, including those concerning the Iran-Iraq war and the PLO. A Wisma Putera [Foreign Ministry building --FBIS] spokesman said that Datuk Musa had told the delegation that Malaysia hopes the Islamic Peace Committee will continue its efforts to settle the Iranian-Iraqi dispute. Datuk Musa also reaffirmed Malaysia's support for the efforts to restore the Palestinian people's rights in their homeland. The Jordanian parliamentary delegation headed by its speaker, (Shaykh Achid al-Fayil), also called on Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen at Wisma Putera. Tengku Rithauddeen said that Malaysia supports Jordanian King Husayn's efforts for West Asian security and hopes a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will meet a U.S. delegation as soon as possible. The efforts are expected to pave the way for a security process in the region. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 29 Jul 85 BK]

CALL FOR COMMUNAL UNITY--Sabah Chief Minister Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan has urged the people not to raise religious or racial issues but rather to cooperate toward a stronger understanding and unity among the multiracial communities in the state. Speaking to RTM [Radio Television Malaysia] and BERNAMA at the end of his official visit to the eastern coast today, the chief minister said that the unity among the people can be strengthened if mutual suspicions do not exist among them. Datuk Pairin made the statement on the occasion of his 100th day as chief minister. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 29 Jul 85 BK]

CSO: 4213/289

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

USSR IN S. PACIFIC--New Zealand's high commissioner to Australia, Mr (Graham Ansel), says the Soviet Union's continuing efforts to penetrate the South Pacific region are contributing to the uncertainty felt by the island states. Mr (Ansel) has told the Queensland Press Club in Brisbane that it is in New Zealand's interest that the Soviet Union not expand its presence let alone shore base facilities in the South Pacific. Mr (Ansel) said nations of the South Pacific have indicated they are more concerned about their security now than in the past. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 31 Jul 85]

CSO: 4200/1312

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

MARCOS ORDERS LARGE CORN PROCUREMENT--President Marcos today directed Landbank of the Philippines to release the sum of 100 million pesos for the massive procurement of corn during the harvest season these next few weeks. The order was made so as to take advantage of present low corn prices offered by traders. National Food Authority [NFA] administrator Jesus Tanchanco said the NFA will uphold the support price for corn, which is pegged at 2 pesos 90 centavos a kilo, so as to give corn farmers incentives. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 30 Jul 85]

CLOSER ROK COOPERATION--Closer South Korean cooperation with the Philippines was pledged by South Korean Ambassador (Chan Ho-kim). He expressed the opinion that some community projects which have been successfully implemented in South Korea can be established in the Philippines. He said one such project is the new villages community movement which can easily solve such problems as water shortages and a lack of (credit) facilities. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 31 Jul 85]

METRO MANILA POLICE ALLOWANCES--Metro Manila police personnel will receive increased cost-of-living allowances this month. Acting metropolitan police force chief Brigadier General Victor Natividad will submit a report to the Metro Manila Commission [MMC] during the next few days on the exact amount required for the allowances. The MMC itself is preparing a payroll to enable the police to collect their new allowances promptly. The increased allowances were promised to the police last month by Metro Manila Governor Imelda Marcos. All police personnel will be entitled to a monthly allowance of 450 pesos. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 2 Aug 85]

CSO: 4211/80

THAILAND

FY 1986 BUDGET FIGURES BY SECTOR PUBLISHED

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPADA WICHAN in Thai 30 Jun 85 pp 19-23

[Article: "The Fiscal Year 1986 Budget: For the Stability of the Country"]

[Text] 1. The expenditure budget for fiscal 1986 is 218.8 billion baht, which is an increase of 5 billion baht, or 2.3 percent, as compared with the fiscal 1985 budget of 213 billion baht. But since the government later cut 1985 budget expenditures for various project by 4 billion baht in order to match actual revenues, the actual increase is 9 billion baht, or 4.2 percent. Even though targeted budget expenditures have not increased very much, it is thought that they are sufficient to cover the cost of administering things in general, developing the country and carrying on things based on the government's policies as necessary in fiscal 1986.

Revenues to cover the 218 billion baht in expenditures are composed of tax collections and other revenues totaling 185 billion baht and domestic loans totaling 33 billion baht.

2. In preparing the fiscal 1986 expenditure budget, the government has held to its policy of maintaining the economic and fiscal stability of the country in order to solve the country's trade deficit, current-accounts deficit and debt problems. These are problems that have been growing worse for many years now. The aim is to improve things and solve these problems in the future. To achieve results based on this policy, action must be taken on the fiscal and monetary policy front so that there is greater consistency.

As for fiscal policy in fiscal 1986, the target is to reduce the government-sector cash deficit in 1986 to approximately 1.4 percent of gross domestic production as compared with 3.5 and 2.4 percent in 1984 and 1985 respectively. Thus, the government has increased expenditures as necessary and reduced the budget deficit from 35 billion baht in 1985 to 33 billion [in 1986]. At the same time, allocations for government investments have been maintained at last year's level in order to maintain the rate of economic growth at as fast a pace as possible.

On the monetary front, the government's policy is to relax things even more by stipulating measures to induce the private sector to increase investments in economic sectors. This would bring about a reduction in interest rates on loans. It is expected that private-sector credit will increase approximately 21 percent. But when government and private-sector credit are added together and other factors that affect the money supply are added in, it is estimated that in 1986, M2 will increase only 17.4 percent as compared with 20.2 and 17.6 percent in 1984 and 1985 respectively.

Because the above policy emphasizes maintaining stability, it is thought that the country's rate of economic growth will be somewhat slower as compared with the previous 3-4 years. However, the rate of growth will still be approximately 4.8 percent. Prices should remain stable. It is thought that the Consumer Price Index will increase approximately 5.7 percent.

3. The fiscal expenditure budget of 218 billion baht has been allocated by sector as follows:

- 3.1. Economy: 34,087.7 million baht.
- 3.2 Education: 39,978.4 million baht.
- 3.3. National defense: 41,257.3 million baht.
- 3.4. Internal security: 10,828.8 million baht.
- 3.5. Public health and public services: 23,729.0 million baht.
- 3.6. General administration: 5,823.0 million baht.
- 3.7. Debt-servicing: 50,719.3 million baht.
- 3.8. Other: 11,513.5 million baht.

This budget can also be divided as follows: expenditures for committed items based on contracts and cabinet resolutions, approximately 13,947.2 million bhat; expenditures for servicing the debt, 50,719.3 million baht; expenditures for continuing activities and for expanding and revising targets of past activities/projects, approximately 152,686.7 million baht; and expenditures for new activities/projects, approximately 646.8 million baht.

4. Fiscal 1986 budget allocations for national development have adhered to the targets of the Fifth National Economic and Social Development Plan and the policies of the government. The goal is to keep the budget as closely in line with the country's development plan and the government's policies as possible. A total of 79,231.0 million baht has been allocated for various national development projects, and a total of 138,769.0 million baht has been allocated for routine activities. The ratio of

development allocations to routine activity allocations is 36.3:63.7. In fiscal year 1985, development allocations totaled 80,183.3 million baht while routine activity allocations totaled 132,816.7 million baht. The ratio was 37.6:62.4.

The fiscal 1986 expenditure budget of 218 million baht can also be divided by type of activity and economic characteristics:

1. Economic sector

Allocations for the economic sector total 34,087.7 million baht, or 15.6 percent of the total budget. This is composed of 23,156.4 million baht for investment expenditures and 10,931.3 million baht for regular expenditures. This money will be spent as follows:

(1) Agriculture: 17,201.8 million baht, or 50.5 percent of economic allocations. The money will be used to carry on administrative activities, do research, increase agricultural production, develop the water sources for agriculture, carry on agricultural extension, [promote] agricultural cooperatives, carry on animal husbandry, fishing and forestry activities and obtain land and carry on land reform for farming. The government has allocated fiscal 1986 funds as follows:

- a. Agricultural administration: 498.3 million baht.
- b. Agricultural research: 47.0 million baht.
- c. Farming: 14,566.1 million baht.
- d. Forestry: 1,253.9 million baht.
- e. Fishing and forest animal preservation: 836.5 million baht.

(2) Transportation, storehouses and communications: 11,937.4 million baht, or 35.0 percent of economic allocations. The money will be used to carry on administrative activities and improve and increase the efficiency of communications and transportation so that domestic and international communications and transportation are quick, convenient and safe. The government has allocated fiscal 1986 funds as follows:

- a. Transport administration: 53.6 million baht.
- b. Water transport: 74.3 million baht.
- c. Rail transport: 77.7 million baht.
- d. Air transport: 306.1 million baht.
- e. Other transport: 132.5 million baht.
- f. Communications: 51.3 million baht.

g. Highways: 10,764.6 million baht.

h. Waterways: 477.3 million baht.

(3) Energy and fuel: 564.2 million baht, or 1.6 percent of economic allocations. The money has been allocated as follows:

a. Energy administration: 19.2 million baht.

b. Energy and fuel research: 34.4 million baht.

c. Surveys and coal and fuel activities: 68.7 million baht.

d. Electricity and energy: 441.9 million baht.

(4) Industry and mining: 959 million baht, or 2.8 percent of economic allocations. The money has been allocated as follows:

a. Industrial administration: 240.6 million baht.

b. Industrial research: 3.8 million baht.

c. Surveys and mining activities: 239.2 million baht.

d. Inventions: 475.4 million baht.

(5) Other economic services: 3,425.3 million baht, or 10.1 percent of economic allocations. Allocations are as follows:

a. Commerce: 338.6 million baht.

b. Tourism: 234.8 million baht.

c. Other economic activities: 91.9 million baht.

d. Multi-purpose economic activities: 2,760.0 million baht.

2. Education

Allocations for education total 39,978.4 million baht, or 18.3 percent of the total budget. This is composed of 6,140.8 million baht for investments and 38,873.6 million baht for regular expenditures. Expenditures in this sector will focus mainly on developing vocational education, expanding compulsory education, improving the quality of education at the primary level and promoting and providing nonformal education widely using various forms, particularly in the rural areas. Funds have been allotted for various activities as follows:

- (1) Educational administration: 674.6 million baht, or 1.7 percent of the allocation for education. The money has been allotted for administering the work of the various government units that are involved in national education activities and the Office of the National Education Commission and for looking after Thai students abroad.
- (2) Primary education: 22,790.9 million baht, or 57 percent of the allocation for education. Most of this money is for carrying on compulsory education activities.
- (3) Secondary education: 7,598.3 million baht, or 19.0 percent of the allocation for education. The money will be spent to carry on activities at the secondary level, both general and pre-university streams.
- (4) Tertiary education: 4,336.3 million baht, or 10.8 percent of the allocation for education. The money is for administration, the teaching and research activities of the universities and the post-secondary teaching activities of the colleges and institutions.
- (5) Vocational education: 3,613.8 million baht, or 9.0 percent of the allocation for education. Most of the money will be spent on carrying on, improving and expanding vocational education and teacher training in order to produce skilled workers and teachers in various fields based on the country's needs in the age of development.
- (6) Adult education, libraries and museums: 746.0 million baht, or 1.9 percent of the allocation for education. The money is for administration of the sectors that are responsible for adult education, nonformal education and documentary research, the museums and the historic sites and for establishing libraries for the people.
- (7) Other education, 218.5 million baht, or 0.6 percent of the allocation for education. The money will be spent on projects to promote and popularize education, audio-visual education and occupational training for the people.

3. Public health and public services

Allocations for the public health and public services sector total 23,792.0 million baht, or 10.9 percent of the total budget. This is composed of 3,975.4 million baht for investment expenditures and 19,816.6 million baht for regular expenditures. Allocations are as follows:

(1) Public health: 10,297.1 million baht, or 43.3 percent of allocations for public health and public services. This is divided as follows:

a. Public health administration: 589.3 million baht.

b. Public health research: 57.6 million baht.

c. Hospital operations: 1,808.5 million baht.

d. Other medical and public health activities: 6,440.0 million baht.

e. Special health activities: 1,275.5 million baht.

f. Other public health activities: 126.2 million baht.

(2) Social welfare: 6,033.0 million baht, or 25.4 percent of the allocation for this sector. The money is allocated by type of activity as follows:

a. Social welfare administration: 82.3 million baht.

b. Welfare for retired government officials and unemployed people: 5,355.0 million baht.

c. Welfare for military and police war veterans: 10.0 million baht.

d. Welfare for mothers and children: 137.8 million baht.

e. Welfare for the aged and handicapped: 40.7 million baht.

f. Welfare for people with mental disorders: 304.3 million baht.

g. Other welfare: 102.9 million baht.

(3) Community services: 6,410.0 million baht, or 26.9 percent of the allocation for this sector. The money is allocated as follows:

a. Administration of other public welfare activities: 2,990.3 million baht.

b. Fire protection: 110.3 million baht.

c. General research and scientific services: 357.6 million baht.

d. Other public welfare: 2,311.3 million baht.

e. Recreational areas: 231.9 million baht.

f. Other services: 408.7 million baht.

(4) Other social services: 1,051.8 million baht, or 4.4 percent of the allocation for this sector. This is allocated as follows:

a. Religion: 235.8 million baht.

b. Water works: 598.2 million baht.

c. Drainage of dirty water and disposal of garbage: 20.9 million baht.

d. Other community health: 196.9 million baht.

4. National Defense

Allocations for the national defense sector total 41,275.3 million baht, or 18.9 percent of the total budget. This is composed of 1.6 million baht for investment expenditures and 41,255.7 million baht for regular expenditures. Allocations are as follows:

- (1) Various military activities: 39,266.2 million baht, or 95.2 percent of the allocation for the national defense sector. The money will be used for the activities of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense, Supreme Command Headquarters and the three branches of service.
- (2) Territorial defense: 730.1 million baht, or 1.8 percent of the allocation for this sector. The money will be used to provide military training to Regional Security Volunteers and administrative officials.
- (3) Other defense: 1,261.1 million baht, or 3.0 percent of the allocation for this sector. The money will be used to maintain the security of the country and carry out the work of the National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Department.

5. Internal Security

Allocations for internal security total 10,828.8 million baht, or 5.0 percent of the total budget. This is composed of 1,136.6 million baht for investment expenditures and 9,629.2 million baht for regular expenditures. Allocations are as follows:

- (1) Judicial administration: 28.4 million baht, or 0.2 percent of the allocation for the internal security sector. The money will be used to administer the general work of the Ministry of Justice.
- (2) Judicial activities: 913.6 million baht, or 8.4 percent of the allocation for this sector. The money will be used to carry on judicial and court activities and the work of the Department of Public Prosecutions and to decide lawsuits.
- (3) Police work: 9,038.5 million baht, or 83.5 percent of the allocation for this sector. The money will be used to administer police activities, make investigations and suppress criminals.
- (4) Corrections work: 848.3 million baht, or 7.9 percent of the allocation for this sector. The money will be used for the general administration of the Department of Corrections and for carrying on prison activities.

6. General Administration

Allocations for the general administration sector total 5,823.0 million baht, or 2.7 percent of the total budget. This is composed of 5,310.6 million baht for regular expenditures and 512.4 million baht for investment expenditures. The government has allocated the budget funds as follows:

(1) General administration of the state: 930.4 million baht, or 16 percent of the allocation for the general administration sector. This money will be used to administer the work of units that promulgate laws, rules and regulations and to pay the operating expenses for the king and the head of the government.

(2) Financial administration: 1,898.4 million baht, or 32.6 percent, of the allocation for this sector. The money will be used to carry on the country's monetary and financial activities, maintain state storehouses and property, control fund requisitions, make audits and administer state revenues.

(3) Administration of other economic activities: 480.7 million baht, or 8.3 percent of the allocation for this sector. The money will be used to make economic plans, monitor and control labor employment, administer commercial activities and promote trade.

(4) Foreign affairs administration: 1,037.9 million baht, or 17.8 percent of the allocation for this sector. The money will be used by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to promote diplomatic relations with other countries and to cooperate with international organizations.

(5) Other administration: 1,475.6 million baht, or 25.3 percent of the allocation for this sector. The money will be used to administer personnel work, to collect data for social purposes and for governing the country, to carry out the general administrative tasks and to carry on land administration.

7. Debt-Servicing

The allocation for the debt-servicing sector totals 50,719.3 million baht, or 23.3 percent of the total budget. This money is for repaying loans and paying interest based on the government's debt-servicing commitments in fiscal 1986. This is composed of 13,834.0 million baht to repay loan principal and 36,855.3 million baht to pay interest charges, management fees and loan commitment fees. The details are as follows:

(1) Domestic-debt servicing: 37,120.1 million baht, or 73.2 percent of the allocation for debt servicing. This is composed of 8,123.8 million baht to repay principal and 77.7 million baht to pay interest and loan management fees [as published].

(2) External-debt servicing: 13,599.2 million baht, or 26.8 percent of the allocation for this sector. This is composed of 5,709.4 million baht to repay the loan principal, 7,755.7 million baht to pay the interest and 134.1 million baht to pay the management and loan commitment fees.

8. Other

The allocation for other expenditures totals 11,513.5 million baht, or 5.3 percent of the total budget. This is divided as follows:

(1) Foreign expenditures: 203.0 million baht, or 1.8 percent of the allocation for other expenditures. This money will be used for the various aid projects of the Department of Foreign Cooperation.

(2) Welfare for government officials and employees: 9 400 million baht, or 81.6 percent of the allocation for this sector. These are expenditures included in the central budget. They include funds to help government officials and employees, money for promotions and salary increases, funds to improve qualifications of government officials and cost-of-living increases for government officials and employees.

(3) Other expenditures: 1,910.5 million baht, or 16.6 percent of the allocation for this sector. These are expenditures that cannot be classified or that will be classified later on. This includes money for loan projects and for government projects that are being supported by other countries and reserves for emergencies or necessary items that are shown in the central budget.

Government finances

1. The financial position of the government:

Revenue refers to the actual revenues that the government can collect each fiscal year. This includes revenues from taxes, revenues from the sale of goods and services, revenues from state commerce and other revenues.

Expenditure refers to the actual expenditures from the fiscal budget and expenditures carried over from the previous fiscal year.

Non-budget funds refers to funds not included in the budget that government sectors and organizations have deposited with the Ministry of Finance. This includes loans from abroad and working capital.

Loan refers to the money borrowed by the government each fiscal year to make up the budget deficit based on Article 9 (2) of the 1959 Budget Act as revised by Article 3 of the 1974 Budget Act (4th edition). This stipulates that 20 percent of fiscal expenditure funds may be borrowed. Also, 80 percent of expenditures for the repayment of loan principal may be borrowed. Loans are made by issuing treasury notes, bonds or other notes or by signing loan contracts.

2. Public debt:

Public debt refers to government obligations arising from direct government loans and loans guaranteed by the government, including revolving capital guaranteed by the government.

Public debt can be divided into two types:

2.1. Domestic debt:

As of 31 March 1985, the government had domestic debts and obligations totaling 244,062.7 million baht. This included 173,274.5 million baht in bonds, 41,619 million baht in promissory notes and 12,000 million baht in treasury notes. The remaining 17,169.2 million baht was composed of guaranteed state enterprise loans that had been drawn and were in arrears.

2.2. External debt:

As of 30 November 1984, the government owed a total of 199,461 million baht, which was in arrears. This included 73,539 million baht in direct government loans and 125,922 million baht in guaranteed state enterprise loans.

3. Foreign loans:

There are two types of foreign loans: Direct government loans and state enterprise loans guaranteed by the government. Foreign loans may be classified by the important loan sources:

1. The World Bank.
2. The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan.
3. The Asian Development Bank.
4. Private financial institutions.
5. Seller credits

The public-sector foreign loan plan for fiscal 1985, which was approved by the cabinet on 8 January 1985, set the figure at \$1,600 million. The direct government loan totals \$660.6 million, and the government-guaranteed loan totals \$949.4 million. This is a decline of \$460 million, or 22.3 percent, as compared with the 1984 loan plan, which set the figure at \$2,060 million. But as compared with actual public-sector loans in 1984, which totaled only \$920.5 million, the 1985 loan plan calls for an increase of 73.8 percent.

4. Foreign aid:

Each year, Thailand receives much economic and technical aid from other countries. This aid includes both loans and grants in the form of money, materials, goods and services. This plays an important role in accelerating the country's economic and social development. This lightens the government's

burden in developing the country. However, in some cases, the government has to contribute money to these aid projects, particularly U.S. government aid projects (USAID), Colombo Plan projects and U.N. aid projects.

The aid received by the government can be divided by source as follows:

1. Aid from the United States, or the U.S. Agency for International Development.
2. Aid based on the Colombo Plan.
3. Aid from the European Economic Community.
4. Aid from the United Nations.
5. Aid from other countries (third countries) such as West Germany, Denmark and Canada and volunteers from various countries.
6. Aid from ASEAN members.
7. Various foundations.
5. Money and goods to support government sectors:

Each year, the government receives money and goods from individuals, companies and charitable organizations to help government sectors for various reasons. The Budget Bureau has totaled the money and goods sent to the Budget Bureau for various government activities during fiscal 1984 and the first half of fiscal 1985 (1 October 1984-31 March 1985).

1. In fiscal 1984, the cash and value of the goods donated totaled 764.0 million baht, with 328.7 million baht in cash and 435.3 million baht in goods.
2. In fiscal 1985 (from 1 October 1984 to 31 March 1985), the cash and value of goods donated totaled 264.5 million baht, with 91.2 million baht in cash and 173.3 million baht in goods.

Income Estimates

Income for fiscal 1986 has been estimated at 218 billion baht. This is an increase of 5 billion baht, or 2.3 percent, as compared with fiscal 1985. This can be divided as follows:

1. Revenues:

The government expects to collect revenues totaling 185 billion baht in fiscal 1986, which is equal to 84.9 percent of the estimated income. This includes money obtained from taxes, from the sale of goods and services and from state commerce and other revenues.

(1) Taxes: 167,035.2 million baht, or 76.6 percent of estimated income or 90.3 percent of estimated revenues. This includes both direct and indirect taxes as follows:

a. Direct taxes: 40,600 million baht. This is composed of 24,000 million baht in personal income taxes, 16,000 million baht in corporate taxes and 600 million baht in travel taxes.

b. Indirect taxes: 126,435.2 million baht. This is composed of 38,800 million baht in taxes on imports and exports, 39,300 million baht in general sales taxes (includes trade taxes and stamp duties), 43,609 million baht in special sales taxes (this includes 24,071 million baht in taxes on consumer goods, 13,685 million baht in taxes on oil and oil products, 2,465.0 million baht in excise taxes on imports, 1,202.5 million baht in mining fees, 2,015.5 million baht in petroleum fees and 170 million baht in taxes on other natural resources), 4,725.1 million baht in permit taxes and 1.1 million baht in other taxes.

(2) Sales of goods and services: 5,388.7 million baht, or 2.9 percent of estimated revenues. These are revenues from:

a. The sale of assets and property: 440.8 million baht. This includes 5.5 million baht from the sale of real property, 50.1 million baht from the sale of natural products, 4.9 million baht from the sale of government publications, 379.7 million baht from the sale of other goods and 0.6 million baht from the sale of government vehicles.

b. Expansion of services: 4,947.9 million baht. This includes 4,313.7 million baht in service charges and 634.2 million baht in rent.

(3) Revenues from state commerce: 6,528 million baht, or 3.5 percent of estimated revenues. This includes 2,104.1 million baht in profits made by government organizations and government-owned business units, 2,279.4 million baht in revenues from the government-operated lottery, 1,600 million baht in shared revenues from the Bank of Thailand and 296.5 million baht in dividends from companies in which the government owns shares.

(4) Other revenues: 6,048.1 million baht, or 3.1 percent of estimated revenues. This includes 989.1 million baht from court stamps and fines, 791.7 million baht in reimbursements and 4,267.3 million baht in miscellaneous revenues, of which 70 million baht is from government-sector rice sales, 30.3 million baht is from the production of coins, 1,219.8 million baht is from interest on loans and 2,947.2 million baht is other miscellaneous revenues.

2. Loans

For fiscal 1986, the government estimates that it will have to borrow 33 billion baht, or 15.1 percent of total estimated income. It will borrow 8.7 billion baht from the Bank of Thailand, 10 billion from the Government Savings Bank and 14.3 billion baht from commercial banks, foundations, institutions, companies and private individuals.

Table: Fiscal Year 1986 Expenditure Budget By Expenditure Group

(Millions of baht)

Ministry	Salary and Regular Wages	Temporary Wages	Miscellaneous Compensation and Materials	Public Utility Costs	Durable Goods, Land and Construction	Support Funds	Other Expenditures	Total
Central Budget	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,208.2	20,208.2
Office of PM	608.4	19.5	301.1	84.4	101.6	93.0	420.8	1,628.8
Defense	11,500.6	--	10,466.0	749.8	1,423.8	333.4	14,792.7	39,266.2
Finance	1,086.1	9.7	308.4	34.1	76.2	1.8	50,919.0	52,435.4
Foreign Affairs	362.1	82.7	353.4	46.5	95.8	60.4	37.0	1,037.9
Agriculture	4,479.9	447.9	2,178.9	155.5	7,890.0	63.9	1,163.8	16,379.9
Communications	1,312.5	21.0	426.9	48.5	7,866.7	11.1	718.5	10,405.2
Commerce	278.5	25.7	164.6	26.5	15.0	6.9	37.8	555.0
Interior	9,535.5	102.3	6,326.4	259.0	3,221.4	2,495.5	275.4	22,216.5
Justice	374.1	--	95.1	20.4	181.6	0.1	7.5	678.8
Science, T and E	175.3	11.7	84.8	12.4	948.4	45.1	96.4	1,374.1
Education	25,081.8	7.2	2,444.0	249.3	4,785.6	1,043.8	930.4	34,542.1
Public Health	4,527.4	17.8	2,401.7	269.8	1,281.0	932.1	17.4	9,447.3
Industry	320.2	12.8	135.0	16.2	222.0	38.7	138.5	883.4
Office of State								
Universities	2,545.8	32.3	949.5	279.5	1,077.0	499.4	41.4	5,425.0
Government sectors not subordinate to min or bureaus	300.0	0.6	83.8	29.2	76.9	161.1	12.2	663.8
State Enterprises	--	--	--	--	64.9	478.6	206.3	749.8
Working Capital	--	--	--	--	--	--	102.6	102.6
Total	62,489.3	791.2	26,719.7	2,281.2	29,327.8	6,264.9	90,125/9	218,000.0

Table: Foreign Debt as of 30 November 1984

(Millions of U.S. dollars)

Source of Loan	Borrowed Directly By Government	Guaranteed by Government	Total
1. World Bank	974.6	910.0	1,884.6
2. Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan	267.5	165.3	432.8
3. Asian Development Bank	107.0	488.0	595.0
4. Private financial institutions	104.2	1,787.8	1,892.0
5. Other**	1,270.4	1,312.7	2,583.1
Total	2,723.7	4,663.8	7,387.5

*Exchange rate: \$1 equals 27 baht

**Includes loans for national defense

Source: Comptroller-General's Department

Table: Domestic Debt as of 31 March 1985

(Millions of baht)

Source of Loan	Borrowed Directly By Government	Guaranteed by Government	Total
Bank of Thailand	68,872.2	3,322.7	72,194.9
Government Savings Bank	49,484.1	316.6	49,800.7
Commercial banks and other	108,537.2	13,529.9	122,067.1
Total	226,893.5	17,169.2	244,062.7

Source: Comptroller-General's Department
Bank of Thailand

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CENTRAL BANK REPORT ON NORTHEAST ECONOMY

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 27 Jun-3 Jul 85 pp 32, 33

[Article: "The Northeast's Economy Will Continue to Decline"]

[Text] The northeastern branch of the Bank of Thailand prepared a report summarizing the northeast's economic and financial situation for the period January-April.

Agriculture

The report stated that the amount of important agricultural products, such as rice, cassava, jute, corn and cotton, shipped to market declined since this was the end of the season. Because of this, the trade situation was dismal, and the trade conducted during this peirod was conducted between merchants. Prices were mostly higher as compared with when the goods were still in the hands of the farmers.

The price of nonglutinous paddy increased from 2,493.2 to 2,555.9 baht per kwian [1 kwian equals 2,000 liters]. The price of glutinous paddy rose from 1,890.6 to 1,925.6 baht per kwian.

The price of 10-percent nonglutinous rice, which is what most people buy for home consumption, increased from 486.0 to 494.4 baht per bag.

As for cassava, this was the period in which farmers sold smaller quantities. The price of string cassava increased from 0.84 to 1.01 baht per kg.

The price of corn, of which the farmers had little left, increased from 2.48 to 2.98 baht per kg.

The price of live swine declined as compared with the same period last year, dropping from 23.40 to 16.10 baht per kg. The price of live chickens dropped from 25.10 to 22.20 baht per kg.

During the first 4 months of this year, a total of 362.9 tons of fish were caught in the Ubonrat Revervoir as compared with the 758.3 tons caught during the same period last year. The average price of fresh catfish sold retail increased from 47.30 to 49.60 baht per kg. The price of fresh snakehead rose from 42.90 to 46.10 baht per kg.

Finance

During this 4-month period, even though deposits were up as compared with at the end of 1984, increasing to 708.2 million baht, they declined 225.8 million baht as compared with the same period last year. It is worth noting that current deposits declined every month, declining an average of 153 million baht per month. Saving deposits declined an average of 143 million baht a month. Credits increased 801.7 million baht, or 2.6 percent, as compared with the end of 1984. And as compared with the same period last year, credits increased 1,105.0 million baht, or 4.9 percent. This is because the investment situation in this region, which turned bad last year, did not improve.

Looking at individual provinces, during this 4-month period, the provinces where deposits increased over last year included Khon Kaen, 148.4 million baht, Nakhon Ratchasima, 134.0 million baht, and Roi Et, 111.1 million baht.

Provinces where credits declined included Ubon Ratchathani, 45.7 million baht, Sakon Nakhon, 5.3 million baht, Surin, 11.4 million baht, and Sisaket, 4.6 million baht.

Provinces where credits increased included Nakhon Ratchasima, 226.7 million baht, Buriram, 152.2 million baht, and Roi Et, 69.6 million baht.

Investments

Investments were very depressed. The investment structure remained the same. The number of permits granted for the construction of plants declined, and almost 70 percent of these were for rice mills.

Trade in building materials declined. Prices, however, increased. The price of steel rods and corrugated iron increased while the purchasing power of people was limited.

Thai-Lao Trade

Exports in April had a value of 35.8 million baht, an 18.9 percent increase over the previous month. Most of the goods were consumer goods. The value of imports was only 1.6 million baht since the import of unfinished products declined. During the first 4 months of this year, there was a 170.1 million baht trade surplus with Laos as compared with the 118 million baht trade surplus for the same period last year.

Price levels

In April, the Consumer Price Index rose 0.6 percent from the previous month. The Wholesale Price Index rose 1.0 percent. When prices in general for this 4-month period were compared to those during the same period last year, it was found that both retail and wholesale prices had declined. The CPI declined 0.3 percent while wholesale prices declined an average

of 2.9 percent. It is thought that for the entire year, the rate for the region will stay in the 4.5-5.0 percent range.

From these figures, it can be seen that in general, the northeast's economy has not recovered as it should have. The damage resulting from the collapse of share funds in several provinces last year and the continued depression stemming from limiting credit to 18 percent are still exerting an effect and no one knows when things will improve.

In Nakhon Ratchasima Province, where credits rose to 226.7 million baht, the highest in the region, business investments are failing. This has stunned many merchants, who have gone to see monks and fortune tellers. Some have divorced their wives, and some had changed their company's symbol since the fortune teller told them that a change was necessary.

Today, anywhere you look, the land in the northeast is still parched.

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THAILAND

PROSPECTS FOR MORE AIRBORNE ARTILLERY

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 4 Jul 85 pp 16, 17

[Article: "The Airborne Artillery Battalion, Death From the Sky"]

[Text] The idea of sending in forces by air, which eliminates the worry about how to get to the target and makes it possible to send in forces quickly, is a modern idea. Because seizing an area first and gaining an offensive advantage is the heart of combat. Thus, developments are constantly being made in transporting airborne forces. There are several methods used to transport airborne forces. For example, forces can be moved quickly using helicopters and troops can parachute onto the target, which is the method used by the Thai army in the past. Five years ago, plans were made to establish an air cavalry unit. The plan called for transporting battalion-sized units to the target by helicopter. But to date, nothing has come of this because of the problem with helicopters. This method requires the use of a large number of helicopters. However, exercises have been conducted in using three cavalry battalions, with the emphasis placed on rapid deployment using helicopters. These units can be turned into air cavalry units immediately whenever money becomes available to purchase a company of transport helicopters for the 1st Royal Guards Cavalry Division.

At present, there is a project to establish an airborne artillery battalion. It should not be too difficult to establish this unit since there are fewer obstacles involved than in establishing air cavalry battalions.

The 1st Royal Guards Division plans to use air transport as one of its principal means of moving troops. This plan has been developed constantly. The status of the 31st Mixed Regiment, which was located at Dong Sawong in Lopburi Province, was changed and its name was changed to the 31st Infantry Regiment, 1st Royal Guards Infantry Division. This occurred when the army disbanded all the mixed regiments and turned them into infantry regiments. In 1976, the 1st Royal Guards Division began developing its airborne capabilities when it turned the 31st Infantry Regiment into an airborne unit that could be dropped onto a target, which is characteristic of this airborne regiment. However, this unit was not referred to as an airborne regiment. Rather, it continued to be known as the 31st Royal Guards Infantry Regiment. At that time, an airborne

battalion was transferred from the Special Warfare Center and made the 3rd Battalion of the 31st Royal Guards Infantry Regiment, which had been composed of just two battalions. This regiment now had three battalions, one of which was an airborne unit, that is, the 3rd Battalion of the 31st Royal Guards Infantry Regiment. Later on, the troops of the other two battalions underwent training in making parachute drops in order to turn these two battalions into airborne units. Unlike other infantry troops, the troops of the 31st Royal Guards Infantry Regiment wear red berets and insignia of rank just like other paratroopers.

Before it became the 31st Royal Guards Infantry Regiment, this unit was a fully equipped mixed regiment. It had fought in all regions of the country and earned a reputation for being the best combat unit. The forerunner of his regiment was the Tiger Battalion, or 6th Infantry Battalion, which gained great renown during the Indochina War. Besides the infantry units, this mixed regiment was also composed of engineer, artillery and communications companies and the 17th Cavalry Company, or 17th Tank Company. Later on, when it was turned into an airborne infantry unit, the troops from other units who had previously been assigned to the 31st Mixed Regiment were transferred out.

When Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit became the commander of the 1st Royal Guards Infantry Division, as a paratrooper, he accelerated the development of this regiment's airborne capabilities. A battalion made a parachute drop at Aranyaprathet, with Lt Gen Phichit the first to jump. And other plans were made with the aim of developing modern airborne capabilities. That is, attention was given to establishing an airborne artillery battalion.

From the 31st Artillery Company of the 31st Mixed Regiment, a new and larger, that is, battalion-sized artillery unit was formed. This battalion was made directly subordinate to the 1st Royal Guards Infantry Division. However, it was under the command of the Infantry Center at the Phahoyothin Camp in Lopburi Province. The unit was called the 31st Royal Guards Artillery Battalion. Lt Col Bunsang Niempradit was the first commander of this battalion.

On 7 June 1985, Maj Gen Isaraphong Nunphakdi, the commander of the 1st Royal Guards Division, officiated at a ceremony to open the headquarters building of the 31st Royal Guards Artillery Battalion at the Phahoyothin Camp. Maj Gen Sirin Thupklam is the commander of the artillery center. That day, Maj Gen Isaraphong arrived at the battalion at approximately 1000 hours and did not return to Bangkok until that evening. In the morning, he officially opened the battalion's headquarters building. In the afternoon, he opened the Children's Development Center and the Housewife's Occupational Promotion Center based on the Thepamnua Program of the 1st Royal Guards Division. He visited the living quarters and playground and observed the activities of the housewives. He then walked around the Huai Yai Reservoir for exercise. This reservoir is a project that was initiated by the king. That evening, he had dinner with officers and civilians from various sectors. At approximately 2130 hours, he left to return to Bangkok.

The 31st Royal Guards Artillery Battalion, which will become the Thai army's first airborne artillery battalion, uses 105mm guns. Some of the troops in this battalion have completed the paratroop course at the airborne section, Special Warfare School, or at the Paratroop School at the Erawan Camp. They are capable of parachuting onto a target with their artillery, which is packed in crates or "riggers" for drops from aircraft using large parachutes. The shells can be dropped using lifesaving parachutes. The airborne quartermaster unit of the Special Warfare Center's Quartermaster Unit, which is directly subordinate to the Special Warfare Center, is able to crate and drop artillery using lifesaving parachutes. It is prepared to give support to this airborne artillery battalion at any time. Shells can be supplied in a short period of time after a request is made. Even in terrain where artillery cannot be brought in by land, after such forces have been established, it will be possible to take artillery and shells to any fire base, and the troops who have been dropped into an area can have the artillery ready to go into action in only 10 minutes.

One officer said that actually, such forces could have been established a long time ago. But this was not done because of the shortage of aircraft to drop artillery and troops. In the past, the air force had only C123 transport planes. But now, the air force has C130 Hercules aircraft, which can carry artillery pieces. We have done tests and practiced dropping artillery in order to determine how to pack the artillery so that it is not damaged on impact. We have practiced making both high and low-altitude drops and found this to be feasible. Establishing airborne artillery battalions is not difficult. Our troops have been taught how to make parachute jumps; they can jump with the artillery and shells and set up fire bases in all types of terrain, even in high mountains where tanks cannot operate. But artillery can be set up in the mountains if dropped by air.

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THAILAND

WRITER ON VIABILITY OF PRK, CAMBODIA SOLUTION

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPDA in Thai 23 Jun 85 pp 18, 19

[Article by Chanwit Kasetsiri: "Cambodia: Extermination of a Race"]

[Excerpts] I wrote this article after watching the movie The Killing Fields, or Whose Land, which was well received by moviegoers.

One person said that those who go to see this movie can be divided into three groups:

The first group, which includes the majority of moviegoers, is composed of those who go because it won three academy awards and because it was filmed mostly in Thailand.

The second group is composed of rightists who are happy to see the downfall of the communists in Cambodia and the utter stupidity of the Khmer Rouge in the implementation of their policies.

The third group is composed of leftists who gain pleasure for similar reasons. That is, they are happy to see the failure of Maoism and the pro-Chinese Cambodians.

This movie has revived the interest of [people involved in] international politics in the Cambodian matter. A question that is being hotly debated by Western scholars is whether the Khmer Rouge did in fact act that savagely and whether they really did kill hundreds of thousands of people.

The CIA has estimated that 200,000-300,000 people were killed during the time of the Khmer Rouge.

Some people may have forgotten when the Indochina war began, who was involved and what changes occurred. One important participant in the war, the United States, ended its participation a long time ago. But for Thailand, the war continues. A hundred thousand Vietnamese troops are positioned near the Thai border, and Vietnamese troops regularly cross into Thailand. There are 200,000 Cambodian refugees along the border.

In INSIDE ASIA, Ben Kiernan, a scholar at the Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Monash University, Australia, proposed the following steps for solving the Cambodian problem:

1. Withdraw Vietnamese forces from Cambodia.
2. Get Khmer Rouge leaders such as Pol Pot out of Cambodian politics and have them take refuge in China.

In short, this would be a political bargain that the various parties involved in the war, including China, ASEAN, Vietnam and, most importantly, the Cambodians, could accept.

Of course, it will not be easy to implement this proposal since there are complex problems that have been in existence for a long time. China has constantly supported the Khmer Rouge.

Teng Xiaoping, the chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, once said that "I don't understand why some people want to get rid of Pol Pot. It's true that he made mistakes in the past. But Pol Pot is now leading the struggle against the Vietnamese invaders."

Thus, if Pol Pot is eliminated, China will lose its influence and lose face in international political circles. But what does China want? China does not want the Soviet Union to gain great influence in Vietnam. If Vietnam stays in Cambodia for an extended period, Vietnam will grow weak economically.

But neither of China's wishes may come true. The weaker Vietnam becomes, the more influence the Soviet Union will have in Vietnam. And when China invaded Vietnam at the beginning of 1979, the Soviet Union sent warships to Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam.

Thus, in proposing such an exchange, Ben Kiernan thinks that in the end, China can accept this proposal without loss of face.

Looking at ASEAN, which supports the Coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] of Sihanouk, Son Sann and Pol Pot, the countries that are playing the most important role are Thailand and Indonesia.

Thailand is the one who must bear the brunt of the attack and is ASEAN's front line. Thailand wants Vietnam to withdraw its forces so that a new government can be formed by having the four factions in Cambodia reach a compromise. Or an election could be held. But Thailand is not resigned to eliminating Pol Pot. Thailand faces problems similar to those of China. As long as Pol Pot remains in Cambodia, the Vietnamese will not withdraw. The Cambodian war is a burden for Thailand.

At the same time, the leaders of another ASEAN country, that is, Indonesia, have begun playing a role that is not in line with Thailand's [position]. Indonesia's minister of defense and minister of foreign affairs have met with and reached an agreement with Vietnam's ministers. In interviews, they have made statements that are at odds [with statements made] by Thailand.

On the whole, Ben Kiernan thinks that ASEAN has more in common with Vietnam than with China. Indonesia still does not have diplomatic relations with China. In the long term, ASEAN may agree to that trade-off in negotiating those two points (among the ASEAN countries, it is Indonesia and Malaysia that are afraid of China's influence because of the problems that they have with the Chinese in their countries).

Turning to Vietnam, Vietnam can stay in Cambodia for an indefinite period and face economic problems at home or it can agree to [withdraw] after Pol Pot leaves. Which will Vietnam choose? Vietnam once said that before it will withdraw its forces from Cambodia, China must stop threatening Vietnam's northern border.

This is a bargaining point with China that seems to be an obstacle. But Vietnam seems to be very interested in eliminating Pol Pot. This is evident from the reports issued after the meeting with Australia's foreign minister in March 1984, that is, when Nguyen Co Thach went to Canberra last year. But at that time, neither President Suharto nor Thailand could accept this proposal (which is why Nguyen Co Thach claimed to have a sore throat and did not meet the Thai minister of foreign affairs on his way home).

Attempts have been made periodically to eliminate the Khmer Rouge, particularly Pol Pot. Last year, Vietnam and Heng Samrin tried to meet with Sihanouk in Paris. But Sihanouk was unable to go to Paris since his allies, such as the Khmer Rouge and China, disapproved of this.

There are other problems besides this. One is that the CGDK of Sihanouk, Son Sann and Pol Pot is a very uneasy alliance. Occasionally, the Khmer Rouge attacks its coalition partners. Also, Son Sann does not always wage an aggressive struggle against Vietnam.

It is because of Son Sann and Sihanouk that the coalition government has received international recognition. Many countries that support the coalition hope that Sihanouk and Son Sann will become important noneommunist forces. But the military forces of Sihanouk and Son Sann are very weak.

Heng Samrin, who has to rely on Vietnam, has begun to gain strength and will probably grow stronger in the future. On one hand, Heng Samrin has survived because of Vietnam. But on the other hand, he has survived because many Cambodians are terrified by the things portrayed in The Killing Fields. It is said that every Cambodian family suffered losses

during the time of the mass killings. Everyone has had such experiences, and this makes it difficult to accept the return of the Khmer Rouge.

In looking for a way to end the war and bring security to Cambodia and to Southeast Asia in general, attention must be given to the people of Cambodia rather than to showy negotiations and grand-sounding treaties on paper.

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CSO: 4207/242

THAILAND

GAS SEPARATION PLANT FACES DIFFICULTIES

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 20 Jun 85 p 34

[Article: "Will the Natural Gas Separation Plant Go Kaput Because of Words?"]

[Text] Things were supposed to be very bright again. This concerns the natural gas separation plant that went into operation just 3 months ago on 18 April 1985. It has already lost 180 million baht, which is an average of 60 million baht a month.

Normally, losses suffered by state enterprises are kept secret by the administrators at those units. But somewhat surprisingly, the losses suffered by this gas separation plant were made public very quickly.

As everyone knows, this information was leaked by "A," a member of the board of directors of the Petroleum Trust of Thailand [PTT] who has long been at odds with Mr Thongchat Hongladarom, the governor of the PTT.

Recently, he became very upset when Mr Thongchat secretly took \$60 million of a \$120 million loan made to the Bang Chak Refinery by the World Bank and used the money for PTT activities without informing anyone, which was improper use of the funds.

When the right moment came and he had enough data to get even with Mr Thongchat, "A" took the opportunity to release information damaging to Mr Thongchat so that Mr Thongchat would feel a little pain and not overstep his authority.

But things did not turn out as "A" had expected. Because when reports of the losses suffered by the gas separation plant began to appear, Mr Thongchat did not try to solve the problem by going to the source of the reports and explaining things to and asking for sympathy from "A," whom he knew quite well, in order to "heal the old wounds." Instead, he chose to force a confrontation by stating that this gas separation plant is a large-scale project in which approximately 5 billion baht has been invested. He said that losses during the initial period were to be expected since it would take 15 years to recover the investment.

This frontal attack by Mr Thongchat has greatly worried the supporters of Mr Thongchat. They are afraid that this will intensify the conflict between these two senior people, which would be bad for the PTT and the companies in which the PTT holds shares since they are all bound together.

Besides this, this gas separation plant has had weaknesses since the very beginning, just as "A" has said. The reason for this, as those in oil and petrochemical circles know, is that this gas separation plant can now produce five types of products: methane, propane, pentane, ethane and butane. But of the five types of gas products that can be produced, only two, propane and ethane, of which 350,000 and 130,000 tons are produced annually, can be mixed to produce cooking gas and sold to the people to earn money for the PTT.

Because this gas separation plant can produce five types of gas but can sell only two types, production costs for these two types are very high since it is necessary to bear the burden of the other three types, which just go to waste since they cannot be put to use.

Based on the plan formulated, to make full use of the natural gas, this gas separation plant must ship methane gas for use as a raw material in the production of fertilizer in the national fertilizer project. It must ship the butane gas to four petrochemical plants for use as a raw material in the production of plastic tablets.

But at present, bids are being tendered on the fertilizer and petrochemical plants, with construction to get underway soon. It will be at least 3-4 years before construction on these plants is completed.

Since this is the situation today, the gas separation plant and the PTT will have to continue producing cooking gas at high cost for at least 3-4 more years. And it still cannot sell the other types of gas. Because of this, this gas separation plant will continue to operate at a loss in the coming period.

Because of this, there is great fear that if Mr Thongchat continues to lash out like this, this will be bad for everyone concerned, including Mr Thongchat, who refuses to accept the fact that the gas separation plant is operating at a loss.

At the same time, this will create problems for the heads of the units who are directly involved with the PTT, particularly "A." More terrible rumors about the PTT will appear since high-level administrators will spread stories to hurt each other. Eventually, they will refuse to meet and discuss things in order to solve the problem.

If the high-level administrators of the PTT and units concerned elect to follow the path of confrontation, not only will the gas separation plant lose money because of the high production costs, but it may have to cease operations entirely because of all the things people are saying. This would be a very sad result for the Thai people, who have high hopes for these projects.

THAILAND

SOUTHERN OFFICER FAILS TO NOTE DRUGS IN ENFORCEMENT PLAN

Bangkok MATICHON In Thai 1 Jul 85 p 3

[Interview with Police Lt Gen Linphit Satchaphan, the commissioner of the Police Provincial, 4 on 29 June on the radio program "The Army Meets the People": "The Police do Not Use Guns to Destroy Things or Make Arrests"]

[Excerpts] At a time when many people are commenting on the present unrest in the south, the officials concerned are expressing different views. The following are the views of Police Lt Gen Linphit Satchaphan, the commissioner of the Police Provincial 4, who was interviewed on the 1st Division's radio program "The Army Meets the People" at 0600 hours on 29 June. MATICHON feels that his views are worth considering and so the interview has been reprinted here.

[Answer] As for responsibility for the 14 [southern] provinces, which have a combined area of 72,000 square km, we have approximately 16,000 police officials, of whom 1,600 are commissioned officers. Approximately 40 percent of our officials are in the administrative sector, which reduces the number available to control the area. We have to be fair about this. Each police official is responsible for 5 square km, which is greater than the international average. Second, each police official is responsible for 470 people. This, too, is above the international level. In particular, in the forest and mountain areas, there are even fewer [police officials]. We have a total of 110 provincial police stations in the districts to control the area.

Because we share a border with Malaysia, there is a smuggling problem. Besides this, on our two coasts, we have to have measures to deal with the pirates and with the smuggling of ore, narcotics and weapons. It can be seen that the crime problem here is different from in other areas.

[Question] There are religious differences between the Muslims and Buddhists in the south. Does this create administrative problems for the police?

[Answer] We have to admit that 10-20 years ago, there were many problems with the Thai Muslims in the four southern provinces and in certain areas of Songkhla Province. These problems resulted from a misunderstanding. Later on, they received support from the bandit terrorists. But after the government formulated a plan and had the 4th Army Area take action based on politics leading the military, we were able to solve the racial problem. We tried to inform people about the good intentions of the country and government and of our king. We did everything possible to win them to our side. We provided educational, medical and occupational help, and so the mistrust declined.

Besides that, we tried to create a better understanding with Muslim countries that were secretly giving support to certain groups here. We told them how we treated the minority groups. When Islamic representatives from around the world came to observe things here, they saw that we were not oppressing anyone. They saw that things were improving. The bandit terrorists, who had received support from abroad, gradually declined [in strength]. Besides this, our religion was not an obstacle. There were schools. Buddhists carried on their activities, and they carried on theirs. We also granted them special privileges. For example, any youth with good intellectual capabilities could attend a post-secondary school. There are several universities in the south. We allowed them to attend school free. This is one thing that helped them to understand. Malaysia, too, understands and this enabled us to control the situation better.

In the past in the south, you could not travel at night. But now you can travel at any time. That is a fact.

[Question] What steps has the Commissioner's Office of the Provincial 4 taken to prevent crime?

[Answer] We have formulated several steps for suppressing crime. In particular, we have to do things based on the following policies of the Ministry of Interior and Police Department: 1. Prime ministerial orders 66/1980 and 65/1982 on having politics lead the military; 2. the policy of the minister of interior on disorder, agitation, corruption and cheating; and 3. Police Department Policy 1449/5. For us, the main thing is the Police Department's policy on crime suppression.

Based on these three main policies, we have formulated seven operations plans: 1. The Taksin plan is aimed at controlling highway robberies. 2. The plan to prevent crimes at sea, including the smuggling of ore, goods and weapons, and to control piracy, illegal entry into the country and fishing using explosives. 3. The plan to suppress criminals in special circumstances, which is in addition to the orders of the 4th Army Area and the Region 4 ISOC [Internal Security Operations Command] on capital crimes and interesting cases in which the state is the one that has suffered losses. 4. The plan to protect tour bus passengers from being robbed. This has already been issued. 5. The plan to suppress hired

gunmen. We have issued warrants for the arrest of gunmen who have committed crimes. All areas are coordinating matters. 6. The plan to eliminate the influential people and people who demand protection money. We carry out two suppression operations each month. 7. The urgent police operations orders issued by radio, which are issued based on Police Order 1/1985 of 14 [June] at "N" and [order] 1/718 of 12 June. We began taking action on 15 June.

Besides that, so that the plans achieve better results, a special action unit, that is, the P.K.P special action unit, has been established to arrest gunmen, kidnappers, people who demand protection money and who destroy the forests and influential people. Besides this, there is a special action vice suppression unit that will work to suppress all forms of vice. The Police Department must eliminate vice and smuggling.

[Question] How great an effect will the various cases, including the arrest of kidnappers, have on the economy of the south? What are the important cases, and how have the police handled them?

[Answer] In the past period, particularly since January, we have arrested many criminals. For example, we have arrested 65 suspects in 63 cases involving ore and seized more than 40,000 kg of evidence. The number of arrests has increased. We have arrested 1,536 suspects in 1,277 cases involving narcotics. A couple of days ago, we seized more than 3,000 kg of marijuana in Chumphon Province. We have arrested 72 suspects in 153 cases involving the felling of trees and seized 4,460 logs, 4,600 planks, 12 saws and 2 elephants. We have arrested 9,622 suspects in 2,700 gambling cases. The number of arrests has increased as compared with last year. At the same time, we have arrested 434 prostitutes.

In 1984, there were 1,044 murders. We arrested 343 suspects. In 1985, there have been 961 murders, and we have arrested 200 suspects. We have arrested three suspects in seven kidnapping cases. We are hunting for the others.

[Question] From what you have said, can it be said that the south is a safe place to live and visit?

[Answer] As the person responsible, I can assure you [that things are safe]. We can divide the south into upper and lower parts. Provincial Headquarters 10 is responsible for the area from Chumphon Province on south, which is the upper part [as published] of the southern region. The things that have occurred.... An example is the tour bus robberies that have occurred recently. We have taken further measures and installed radios and videos to take pictures of the passengers when they board the bus. In Phangnga Province, there are places where we take pictures and make video recordings. Our policy is for every province to take pictures. But people should not be bothered. Then, when something happens, we can use the photographs. This should help frighten the criminals. At present, we have nine places to take video pictures and six places to take pictures. Altogether, there are 50 inspection points to help give the people peace of mind.

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CSO: 4207/242

THAILAND

EX-GENERAL'S DAUGHTER HAS POSITION WITH QUEEN

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 20 Jun 85 pp 21-23

[Interview with GenLak Salikhup, the father of Duangphon Salikhup, a lady-in-waiting to the queen: "The Queen Says That Duangphon Is a Lovely Girl"]

[Excerpts] [Question] How many children do you have?

[Answer] I have three daughters. The eldest, Thatsani, or Lek, is 33 years old. My second daughter, Thatsanalak, or Waeo, is 30. The youngest, Duangphon, or Tuk, is 28.

[Question] How did you bring up your children?

[Answer] Duangphon received her degree in law. She is even smarter than Waeo. She has studied a wide variety of subjects. She graduated with honors. But Waeo is diligent. Unfortunately, Tuk is lazy and refused to continue her education. I had to let her do what she wanted. (While talking, Gen Lak turned and looked at the small house located next to his house.)

This house has a history. It's called Waeo's house. Because after she earned her bachelor's degree, she told me that she was going to study abroad and would need several hundred thousand baht. I told her to go ahead and go if that was what she wanted to do. I sold some land in Uthai Thani for several hundred thousand baht to send her to France. When I returned, Waeo said that she had won a Phumiphon Scholarship and would not need my money. She told me to use the money to build that house. She lives there with Duangphon.

When Tuk graduated, I asked her what she would like from me. I asked if she would like to continue her studies abroad. She wasn't interested. I felt that she was giving up her rights. When she graduated, I got her a public relations job at the Ambassador Hotel. I talked with Mr Chawalit Thangsamphan, the owner of the hotel, who is a friend of mine. I asked him if he would hire one of my daughters. I wanted her to gain some knowledge about society. I was afraid that if she did not gain some knowledge about society, she would become a victim of society.

I wanted her to gain a broader knowledge about the world. I didn't feel that I had done anything to trouble her. She spoke well and had a good knowledge of law. Mr Chawalit was glad to hire her.

After Duangphon went to work, I went to live in the northeast, where I served as the commanding general of the 2nd Army Area for 4 years. I returned home once a month. During that period, I was separated from my children. But they had all graduated. However, I still did not like being away from them. Fortunately, their mother was still with them and so I didn't have to worry too much.

[Question] When did Tuk go to serve in the palace?

[Answer] During the peirod that I served as the commanding general of the 2nd Army Area, I had an audience with their majesties on several occasions. I took my daughter with me and told the queen that Tuk was my daughter. The queen said that Duangphon was very attractive. I did not think that she was pretty at all since she did not dress attractively as compared with Waeo. Waeo dressed much more attractively. She knew how to dress properly. But that doesn't mean that she bought expensive clothes. But Tuk wasn't interested in her attire.

[Question] What year was that?

[Answer] It was in 1979 that I took her to the palace, wasn't it? (Turning and asking Lady Thaeptong) I had a chance to dine with and accompany the queen and so I took Tuk along. The queen asked about her quite frequently, which indicated that she was interested in her. I discussed this with my wife. The daughters of several military officers, such as Gen Han Linanon and Gen Pamot Thawonchan, were working in the palace. Since the queen asked about my daughter so often, I decided to ask one of the queen's aides about this. I asked Lady Manatnit, who is the head of the vocational arts project. Lady Manatnit supported me.

At first, I was afraid that Tuk would not be good enough and that she would do something to disgrace herself since she is not neat and orderly and, what is more, she attended a Western school. She had not been around royalty very much. But when this opportunity arose, I asked her if she wanted to go. I knew that she wanted to find a new job since she had been working at the Ambassador Hotel for a long time. I didn't want her to work at the hotel for too long. Also, she didn't earn very much there. But I wasn't concerned about her salary. I frequently asked Mr Chawalit about her work. When I learned that she was doing all right, I felt better. She did not give her parents any of her salary. Some months, she came and asked her mother for more money (laughs). But I didn't show any interest.

I disucssed this with her and talked with several friends who are senior government officials. I asked them what they thought about her entering the palace and working in the vocational arts project since the daughters of several other senior people were working there. Some warned me that

it would be bad if she went to work there and did not do a good job. I asked Lady Manatnit about this. She said that the advantages outweighed the disadvantages. And so I took her and Waeo for an audience with the queen.

The first year that she was there, I was very worried. She had a liver infection for almost a year. She underwent treatment for 6 months and still didn't improve. She ate very little, but she still had to go to work. Things would have been worse except for the queen's kindness. But since then, things have gone smoothly.

She is not paid a salary. It depends on the generosity of the queen. She is working to benefit the people. You can't be afraid to "get your hands dirty." Whenever people accompany the queen on trips to visit the people, they have to be ready to "walk in the mud." Tuk is an astute person and knows what and what not to say.

[Question] Does having a beautiful daughter worry you very much?

[Answer] (Laughs) There are others who are beautiful. My daughter is not the only girl who is beautiful. Being beautiful is not important. Knowledge is more important. It is important for people to act properly and not have too many enemies. It is important to know how to give and take. Clever people will turn enemies into friends. They must not turn friends into enemies. I have taught my daughters that people are all alike and that they must not "step on" anyone. In the future, we might need to ask a favor from a samlor driver. We must not look down on others. We must respect everyone.

[Question] Do these two daughters of yours hold the same political views as you?

[Answer] These two read the newspapers and constantly follow the news. They understand everything. They have told me that they do not want to work at any ministry. You know what the bureaucracy is like. Minister Sitthi Sawetsila wants Waeo to work for him. But she has decided to work for the Petroleum Trust of Thailand. She helps draft regulations and contracts in formulating PTT plans and projects. Dr Chao Na Silawan, a privy councillor, is the president.

[Question] Why has Duangphon been favored by the queen and why is she so close to the Queen? Is it because the queen has trained her?

[Answer] It's probably because she does a good job in her work. The girls who are involved in the vocational arts program are all very talented. They all do a good job. They have to be willing to do this. It's not easy to get this job. And it's difficult to leave the work. If a person resigns, people will wonder whether that person did something wrong. I don't have to worry about Duangphon doing anything wrong since she is capable of doing work that requires being careful and that requires careful thought and persistence.

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CSO: 4207/244

THAILAND

BRIEFS

REPATRIATED LAO BACK AS REFUGEES--Five thousand Lao fled to Thailand within a 7 day period. Nakhon Phanom immigration officials were kept busy. Policy Master Sergeant Amphon Chanthaphrom, an official at the Nakhon Phanom immigration checkpoint, said that during the period 22-28 June, 5,000 Lao, including some who had been repatriated previously, fled from Thakhet District in Khammouan Province, which is opposite Nakhon Phanom Province, and from Savannakhet Province, which is opposite Mukdahan Province, and surrendered to officials at this immigration checkpoint. They wanted to go stay at the Ban Napho refugee camp in Ban Phung Subdistrict, Muang District, Nakhon Phanom Province. This was the largest number of Lao refugees ever to have arrived at one time. Officials had to work day and night in order to send them to the refugee center. A reporter reported that most of the refugees were able-bodied men. [Text] [Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 29 Jun 85 p 2] 11943

CSO: 4207/242

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

SIHANOUK TO VISIT NEXT MONTH TO MEET ENVOYS

BK220349 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] Khmer coalition president Prince Norodom Sihanouk has set a new tentative date for his visit here next month to receive credentials from the new Chinese ambassador to Thailand, who will be concurrently accredited to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Informed sources told THE NATION that the prince planned to fly here next month following his wife's recuperation from a surgery on her womb. The prince was initially scheduled to fly here last Friday as the first leg of his tour of three ASEAN nations, but later postponed it at the last minute because his wife, Princess Monique fell ill.

An arrangement is also under way for ambassadors from other countries to present their credentials to the prince during his stay here apart from the Chinese ambassador-designate (Chang De Wei), who is due to fly here next month to replace Ambassador Shen Ping. Turkey is expected to send its ambassador based in Beijing to present the credentials to the prince during his visit here too.

Normally, the prince receives credentials from foreign ambassadors in January or February but for the first time this year, the prince feels that the ceremony should be timed before the UN General Assembly, which is annually held in September.

The idea is to have such a ceremony generate more impact on the annual UN assembly, the sources said.

As against the initial schedule that was to have taken him to Indonesia and Malaysia after a visit to Bangkok, the prince, accompanied by his wife will fly back to Beijing following the visit here and will probably visit Indonesia and Malaysia early next year during his annual trip to the region. The new arrangement in the making is designed to avoid a tight travelling schedule for the prince and his wife, who will need rest following the surgery.

The re-scheduling of his visit here to next month is also partly aimed at quashing speculations over a rift between him and ASEAN that have arisen from the last-minute postponement of his trip here.

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

THAI PAPER ON SIHANOUKS' THREAT, CGDK INFIGHTING

BK011208 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 1 Aug 85 p 6

[From the "political periscope" column]

[Text] Like father like son, Prince Norodom Rannarit, following the footsteps of his father, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, has made an unveiled threat to pull out of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

What infuriated both father and son and led them to make the resignation threat is the alleged killing of 38 soldiers of the National Sihanoukist Army (ANS) by Khmer Rouge forces between February 16 and June 10. Thirty-two soldiers were also wounded.

In a telegram to his son in Thailand, Prince Sihanouk, president of the CGDK, said: "Inform ASEAN that if Khmer Rouge kills one more Sihanoukist, who are their allies in (the) framework of (the) tripartite coalition, my decision to leave this coalition and Democratic Kampuchea state will be irrevocable and irreversible."

Prince Sihanouk's outburst and the threat of quitting the tripartite coalition government is the fifth of its kind since the formation of the CGDK in June 1982. As early as 1983, grumblings and protests against alleged Khmer Rouge attacks were voiced by the Prince and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, another non-communist faction in the coalition, with China the prime sponsor and supplier of the Khmer Rouge.

In the meantime, violent incidents resulting in death and injury between the allies, especially between the ANS and Khmer Rouge troops are nothing new. Deepseated hatred, mutual distrust and animosity among the coalition factions still prevail though improvement has been achieved in some areas of cooperation. Cases of cooperation in the field between the ANS and the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer Rouge and KPNLF and the ANS and KPNLF were occasionally reported, though at a limited level.

But the threats of resigning issued first by Prince Sihanouk and by his son, Prince Rannarit, will not bode well for the CGDK's political standing, given the fact that the Kampuchean issue will again emerge in the upcoming United Nations General Assembly in September.

"I am sorry to hear the statement (Rannarit's statement of quitting). It is regrettable that he decided to do so. In this national struggle for liberation, there are enormous problem, difficulty, pressure -- even emotional pressure -- which are brought upon us. But it is natural. I do not believe anyone should have the right to quit, especially when there are million others whose future depend on all of us," so said Dr Abdul Gaffar Peang Meth of the KPNLF.

The high-ranking KPNLF official pointed out that the bloody incidents should be brought for discussion at a meeting of the tripartite committee.

Regarding the incidents as something natural like the conflict between husband and wife, Dr Gaffar stressed that the overall objective of liberating Kampuchea from Vietnamese occupation must be the top priority. He also cautioned that the news of disagreement in the CGDK would only play to the advantage of Hanoi and the disadvantage of national struggle.

Dr Gaffar's statement sounds quite logical and worthy of attention as far as the continuing liberation struggle and the fate of Kampuchea are concerned. But in the meantime, the violent conflicts between coalition partners should not be allowed to persist and to expand to affect the struggle and undermine the coalition government.

China, as the chief sponsor of the Khmer Rouge, should seriously and genuinely exercise its leverage and impose restraint on the behaviour of Khmer Rouge fighters.

Though there is not much room for ASEAN to maneuver due to its relatively small influence over the Khmer Rouge, means should be explored and efforts exerted to bring together the three Khmer factions to closer unity, cooperation and coordination.

CSO: 4200/1296

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

CGDK GROUP TO ATTEND MEETING--A team of representatives from the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea will participate in the International Law Conference on Youths which will be held in Canada this month, an informed source told THE NATION. According to the source, the CGDK team will consist of two representatives from the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), two representatives from the National Sihanoukist Army (ANS) and also the CGDK ambassador to the United Nations. He said the CGDK representatives will include Mr Vora Huy Kanthoul of the KPNLF and Mr Dareth Pen, an ANS head of the Department for Foreign Affairs, Development and Co-operation. The source said there will be no representative from the Khmer Rouge, whose force is the most powerful in the three anti-Vietnam partners in Kampuchea, to the conference. [Text] [Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Aug 85 p 5 BK]

CSO: 4200/1296

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

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Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Apr 85 p 131

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CSO: 4209/544

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SISTERHOOD BETWEEN HA SON BINH, LUANG PRABANG PRAISED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 May 85 p 2

[Article by Phuong Ha: "Vietnamese-Lao-Kampuchean Fraternal Solidarity: Fruitful Cooperation Between Ha Son Binh and Luang Prabang"]

[Text] In terms of distance, Ha Son Binh and Luang Prabang are thousands of miles apart, but in the past, their people were not far from each other because of the special spirit of Vietnamese-Lao solidarity, and these ties have even been closer since 1979, when sisterhood was established between the two provinces.

In May 1979, a delegation from Luang Prabang Province led by Vont Phet, provincial party secretary, paid a visit to Ha Son Binh. Both sides held a discussion and achieved unanimity on mutual assistance and cooperation in line with the resolutions of the two countries' communist party central committees and governments.

Forests account for more than one-half of Ha Son Binh territory, boasting many valuable resources--woods, *Dioscorea japonica*, various kinds of bamboo, medicinal herbs and silk, an exportable product. Luang Prabang also is a mountainous province with 95 percent of its population devoted to slash-burn cultivation and with major exportable commodities, such as white and purple *Mallotus philippinensis*, garlic, onion, peanuts and rattan of various sizes. Relying on their own land resources and labor power, the two provinces have agreed to help each other to solve basic, comprehensive and short-range problems, such as training economic management cadres, and accelerating production of grain and food, of processing of agricultural products and of production of building materials and merchandise for consumption and export. Immediately following the establishment of sisterhood, from 1979 to 1981, people of the two provinces set nonrefundable aid programs in motion. Ha Son Binh built 19 friendship projects in Luang Prabang and donated to the latter 1 fully-equipped mobile movie showing unit, 2 sets of sound equipment, 1 portable tape recorder, 1 wired-radio station for Xieng Ngan District, 3 sets of testing instruments for 3 Level-III schools in Muong Ngoi District and Luang Prabang Municipality, and the entire equipment of Luang Prabang Hospital. Ha Son Binh also built the Nam Khan Dam.

Within the framework of the 1982-1983 cooperation plan, Ha Son Binh built three projects--a veterinary station, an installation to manufacture serums for Luang Prabang Hospital and the Nam Bac brick and tile enterprise. In 1984, Ha Son Binh assisted Luang Prabang in planning for a sugarcane planting zone in Xieng Men and a fish hatching and rearing pond in Na Luong, and in improving the technique of planting, harvesting and processing a number of medicinal materials.

The training of cadres for Luang Prabang has achieved results. A single class in Ha Son Binh, from September 1980 to June 1981, led to the graduation of 14 middle-level health cadres, 8 middle-level medical cadres from the ear, nose and throat specialties, 2 specialists in making serums and distilled water, 10 pharmaceutical material processing workers, 4 handicraft workers specializing in weaving mosquito nets, fabric and bath towels, 6 combustion engine repair workers and 10 middle-level building workers.

Upon completion, each project left a fine and meaningful imprint on all fields, contributing to changing Luang Prabang's economic and cultural face, and especially to raising the local people's awareness of and confidence in creative collective labor. The Nam Khan Dam was built thrice by the local people, only to be destroyed each time by floods. Luang Prabang and Ha Son Binh cadres and workers had to build and rebuild embankments to dam up the river, spending a great quantity of labor and energy in the process, before finally being able to complete the work. The dam can irrigate from 200 to 400 hectares, thus turning one-crop fields into two-crop fields. In three tours of duty, Dr Do Huu Thanh removed adenoids from hundreds of patients, helping Luang Prabang overcome many difficulties. Encouraged by over 100 operations done by Dr Vi Van Can to correct ingrown eyelashes, more and more Luang Prabang people have come to believe in science, entering the municipal hospital with confidence to seek treatment for diseases such as migraine and cataracts, instead of staying home to pray to God, as they did in the past.

Their joy has increased further upon seeing that their children have matured in work. At Luang Prabang Hospital, one can meet Dr Bun Than, a Lao of the Lum ethnic minority, and a surgeon specializing in deep internal organs; Dr Kham Sinh, a Lao of the Xung ethnic minority, proficient in removing tonsils, and two female physicians, Dr Duong Chit and Dr Chan Souk, familiar with removing ingrown eyelashes and pterygiums--all of whom were "students" of Ha Son Binh medical cadres.

We arrived in Luang Prabang some time ago. The group of Ha Son Binh specialists told us that since the end of December of 1984, several dozen Ha Son Binh cadres have assisted the friendly province in conducting surveys and planning for the building of Pak Seng Hospital, in preparing for the construction of Nam Pa Noy (that is Small Fish Brook) water conservancy dam to tame this lake of 5 million M³ of water to irrigate 400 hectares of field of Luang Prabang District, and in guiding the development of districts to raise rice output.

Meeting with us following a performance given by the artistic unit of a number of villages to welcome the visit to Luang Prabang of the Vientiane-based group of specialists from our Committee on Economic and Cultural Cooperation, Ms Chan Si who "knew what's what about lam vong dancing," according to our young Lao friends, said: It is impossible to describe all the sisterly work of Ha Son Binh and Vietnamese people. Regrettably, when you encountered difficulties, for instance, during your recent big floods, Luang Prabang was only able to send you a few tons of rice. This year, reviewing the results of 5 years of cooperation between the two sister provinces, our people have reasons to be happier. The cooperation between Luang Prabang and Ha Son Binh continues to bloom.

9213

CSO: 4209/505

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE & AID

BRIEFS

TRUONG GREETES SWISS NATIONAL DAY--Hanoi VNA July 31 -- President of the State Council Truong Chinh has sent a message of greetings to President Kurt Furgler on the occasion of the Swiss Confederation's national day (August 1). [Text]
[Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 31 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4200/1293

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SPEECH OUTLINES PARTY SCHOOL PROBLEMS

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese May-Jun 85 pp 1-8

[Abridged text of speech by Dao Duy Tung at the Conference of Northern Provincial and Municipal Party Schools on 11 March 1985: "Problems Relating to Party School Work"]

[Text] Today, I wish to present several problems for your consultation in exchanging opinions on improving party school work:

- 1. The position of party school work (centralized and on-the-job party schools) in the years to come.
- 2. A few hints on examining a model of cadres trained by the party school.
- 3. The problem of improving the educational theme and methods.

I. The Position of Party School Work in the Years To Come

1. During the past 10 years, since the victory over the American imperialists, our country has undergone great changes to create a fine situation for our national revolution.

The sacred national reunification undertaking has been swiftly and successfully achieved, creating great new strength in every aspect: political, economic, social, ideological, cultural, etc. In the history of our people, the nation has never had such a perfect and firmly based unity as it has today.

The dictatorship of the proletariat has been firmly and thoroughly established from the central to the primary level; and the collective ownership system of the laboring people has and is being constructed on a nationwide scale. Political and ideological unanimity among the people is being gradually strengthened and is expressed in the national united will, determination to follow the socialist way, and the resolute will to protect the fatherland and resist the annexation plot of the new adversary.

Important economic successes have been achieved, especially in eliminating the exploitation system and establishing the system of public ownership of production materials. New production relations are developing a great effect, stimulating developed production and improving the lives of the people. We have also constructed the first material and technical bases of socialism, including

a number of projects which have begun production. Overcoming the decline in the economy during the years of 1979 and 1980, we have developed production at a fairly rapid rate during the past few years and created a volume of products to assure the consumption funds of society despite a population increase during the past 10 years of 11 million people. These are great changes compared with the previous period in which the lives of our people relied to a great degree on assistance funds.

We have also made many achievements in education, culture and public health. A total of 14 million students are attending school from the general to the college level. The entire nation has more than 1,700,000 technical workers, 650,000 cadres who are graduates of vocational middle schools, 330,000 cadres who are graduates of colleges and advanced schools, 4,500 with doctorate and masters degrees, and 1,500 Level 1 and Level 2 teachers. There are also more than 1,250 hospitals and clinics and more than 10,000 public health and maternity stations.

Outstanding achievements have been the defeat of two wars of aggression waged by the Chinese hegemonic expansionists, firm protection of the fatherland's independence, assistance to the Kampuchean people in escaping the disaster of genocide, construction of the firm alliance of the three nations of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and creation of a new revolutionary situation on the peninsula of Indochina. We have strengthened our total cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

Along with the achievements made during the past 10 years, we presently also have many problems and weaknesses.

The economy is not yet truly stable. Although the lives of a large part of the rural population have been improved, many difficulties still exist, especially in the lives of wage earners and the armed forces. In the distribution and circulation field, although many good changes have been made in a number of aspects, there are still many aspects with complex changes.

Despite the many difficulties in the immediate future as well as the route upward, we must fully recognize the value of the great achievements made during the past 10 years. These were achievements made in an environment filled with continuous and heavy challenges, enemy destruction and natural disasters. A great difficulty which we must confront is the need to wage a new war against the plots and actions to annex our country of a foe right beside us.

Since 1979, the Chinese reactionaries have conspired with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary powers in efforts to surround and isolate our country and to suffocate us with a multifaceted war of sabotage. Overcoming every challenge, our people have won great victories and achievements in creating a fine revolutionary situation. The power and influence of the revolution, examined comprehensively, has never been as strong as at the present time. The revolution of our country is continuously in an ascending state.

2. Along with the achievements above, the ideological situation of the people, cadres and party members has also had new changes.

In the political concept, clearly evident features are the united national will, the will to follow the socialist way, the determined will to resist the new adversary, and the concept of fulfilling the international obligation. Lacking any one of these, none of the achievements for the revolution mentioned above could have been made.

An important step in development has been made in the standards of recognizing and capably applying the line and policy of party organizations, especially during the past few years. Party committee echelons have given much consideration to the application of party line and policy, and to proposing specific solutions for the problems produced by life in the primary level units and local areas. Consequently, the party line and policy have penetrated deeply into life and at the same time, understanding of scientific socialism has been more vibrant, specific and rich; and many immature perceptions inconsistent with scientific socialism in many fields, especially the economic field, have been overcome.

The concept of self-reliance, for a long time restrained by an ideology of dependence, is now again developing. This is the concept of rising by oneself to solve the problems of life in each locality, sector and primary level unit, in the urban as well as the rural area, in the lowlands and midlands as well as the highlands, and in both the south and the north. Although not yet truly uniform, it is extremely clear that this concept has been greatly strengthened. Despite 30 years of savage and arduous war, our people, cadres and party members continue to uphold a concept of enduring hardship and sacrifice. Tens of thousands of individuals, heedless of the hardships, difficulties and dangers, have night and day firmly protected the fatherland's frontiers and wholeheartedly fulfilled their noble obligations to the fraternal countries of Kampuchea and Laos. The concept of responsibility and obligation to the state of our people in both the north and the south has been continually elevated. Some provinces have fulfilled their grain obligations with up to 300,000 and 400,000 tons. In the movement of the state and people working together, the people have contributed many efforts and assets to the construction of a number of economic, educational, cultural, public health, etc. projects.

3. Economic management standards and capabilities, always a weakness of ours and an extremely difficult problem in the task of socialist construction, have now been significantly raised. Experiencing a period of overcoming difficulty, we have accumulated extremely valuable experience from life and from the creativity of the primary level units. Constant summarization of this experience on a scientific basis will assist us in gradually building an economic management mechanism consistent with the conditions of our country.

Of course, we must not recognize only the good aspects above in the spiritual appearance of our people, cadres and party members but must also recognize those aspects which are not yet satisfactory.

Negative occurrences in social life and even in social organizations are still serious. There are still many occurrences in life of misappropriation of socialist property, speculation, and smuggling, cases of disrespect for the collective ownership rights of the people, occurrences of unwholesome culture, etc.

In the economy, ideologies of conservatism and delay, situations of bureaucratic centralism and subsidized administration, and ideologies of dispersion and regionalism are still prevalent. Rightist and leftist tendencies in executing line and policy are still problems requiring constant attention and cannot be disregarded. At times, we have been lax in socialist transformation, lax in the dictatorship of the proletariat, and neglectful of the struggle between the two ways. Among part of the cadres and public servants, pragmatism and idealism have faded. A number of values that we industriously shored up before have now eroded. A number of individuals among the people have degenerated and a number of cadres and party members have degraded.

These unresolved problems must be clearly recognized. In the final analysis however, we must realize that the good aspects are basically in the political life and spirit of our people. These results were achieved due to the effects of many factors, including the important role of the party's ideological work of which party school work is a part.

4. In the years to come, the mission of ideological work is extremely heavy. Ideological work must be oriented toward the following three objectives:

--All ideological activity must be directed toward serving two strategic missions, achieving the socio-economic and the national defense objectives.

How ideological work best and most effectively influences achievement of the political mission is something requiring profound contemplation. Ideological work produces an effect through its theme of Marxism-Leninism, the line and policy of the party, scientific and technical knowledge, work knowledge, summarized progressive experience, revolutionary qualities, etc. In these, extremely important are the specific themes of socialism as expressed in the various realms of life. However, for influence to be effective, careful study must be made of each objective, specific theme and influence method. Only in this manner is it possible to raise propaganda and education effectiveness.

--The second objective of ideological work is to assist in building the new man and in forming the superstructure of social ideology. This is both the objective and the motive force of the socialist revolution. Thus, to carry out ideological work, one must know how not only to observe the immediate political missions but also how, through achievement of those political missions, to gradually influence the individual in order to form socialist men. We have long placed great emphasis on building political concept forms but have not yet given full concern to building other concept forms; for example, viewpoints on esthetics, viewpoints on religion, and many other aspects. During the next 5 or 10 years, the objective of building the new man must be specifically defined and ideological work must more effectively serve this objective.

--The third objective of ideological work is to contribute toward building the mechanism of the party leading, the people serving as collective owners and the state managing, and building organizations in the dictatorship of the proletariat system, first of all the party. This objective is extremely important because this mechanism handles all activities of our society. The strength of this organization system is created by many factors but an important part is

the influence of ideological work, paramount of which is the elementary and advanced training of the leadership and management cadre ranks of this organization system.

There must be a clear concept of the objectives above. If the economic strategy is outlined for the past 15 years, the objectives of ideological work must also be similarly defined. Oriented toward these objectives, ideological work will be more conscientiously and effectively implemented.

5. We began with the objectives above to define the position of party school work.

At the present time, we have many channels, tools and means to influence objectives aimed at achieving the targets of ideological work:

- The political activities system of party, state and mass group organizations from the central to the primary level.
- The oral propaganda system.
- The mass information system.
- The system of books of all types.
- The system of cultural and art activities.
- The system of party, state and mass group schools.

Each of the systems above has its own important role. The party school has a distinct position in the services above.

The party school has an effect on all three objectives as expressed in a concentrated manner by its assistance in building the ranks of leadership cadres and of core cadres of the dictatorship of the proletariat system.

The party school is equipped with a Marxist-Leninist world conception and the line and policy of the party in a basic, systematic and direct manner, and is equipped with Marxist-Leninist viewpoints in social ideologies from politics, law, philosophy and science to ethics, art, religion, etc.

From the party schools will spread forces engaged in ideological work. These are not only those specialized in ideological work. Ranks of leadership and management cadres receiving elementary and advanced training in the party schools are forces making a decisive contribution toward achievement of the political missions. Not only that, these ranks are also key forces in ideological work. If a village party committee secretary, village chairman and cooperative director are equipped with theory and line, when they return to the primary level, they are able to take greater initiative in the ideological work and to make the ideological work more effective.

During the past few years, the party school has made an important contribution toward the achievement of ideological work. Observing the ideological work objective during the years to come, we must contemplate the position, role and function of the party school, from that improving the work in order to better and more effectively achieve the objectives.

II. Hints on Examining a Model of Cadres Trained by the Party School

Decision 15 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee clearly stated that the party school is not only an educational but also an organizational tool, and simultaneously clearly defined the objective and target of elementary and advanced training by the party school. This essentially is the most important and fundamental point in Decision 15 of the Secretariat. The elementary and advanced training objective is a basis for reorienting and improving every aspect of party school work. This is an important conclusion drawn from the process of long-term practice, from our own experience, and through examination of the experience of fraternal parties.

The provincial party school has a mission of providing elementary training for the key leadership cadres of villages, wards, enterprises and other primary level units. In order to successfully achieve this mission, it is necessary first of all to have a correct and specific understanding of the objective of elementary training and of the individual one intends to train. The result of party school work depends first of all on this problem. Only in this manner can conscientiousness in elementary training be elevated.

Specific definition of the elementary training objectives also requires clear definition of the model of cadres which the party school has a mission to train. I wish to suggest a few points on village party committee secretaries for your consultation when examining models of village leadership cadres.

1. Political quality. The village party committee secretary must have a spirit of loyalty, sacrifice and example. These are extremely fundamental and indispensable qualities. However, how are these qualities specifically expressed? In bearing responsibility for the lives of 5,000, 7,000 or 10,000 people and for motivating the people to fulfill their obligations to the country, where must the village party committee secretary daily direct his concern? What must he do to fully utilize labor, land and vocational development? What must he do to successfully build the family economy and to annually have an additional 5 to 10 percent in tiled houses for the people? What must be done to have sufficient child care centers, kindergartens and schools to care for and well-educate the children? What must he do to maintain order and security, well-protect property, crops, gardens, fish ponds, etc.? Daily, the village party committee secretary must give a great deal of thought to these problems. This in itself is a specific expression of the revolutionary quality of key village leaders. To lack this is to lack the fundamentals and to be unable to carry out the leadership tasks in a village. This is only one angle of quality and many other points may be mentioned on the quality of a village party committee secretary.

2. Grasping and using line and policy. The overall achievements of the entire nation are first of all due to possession of a correct line and the specific achievements of each unit are first of all due to possession of correct policies.

In application of line and policy in a village, the following three situations usually exist: the first is, from the overall line and positions of higher

echelons, to propose general positions which are not incorrect but not specific, not sharp, not truly a solution and lacking in effect; the second is, to erroneously apply the line and positions of upper echelons to propose incorrect positions such as restricting the family economy or defining an inconsistent production course; and the third is to propose specific and accurate positions.

Whether a village develops well or not is first of all due to whether the specific positions and solutions are correct or not. The village party committee secretary must have the ability to propose problems in order for the committee echelon to have the correct positions and solutions for their own village. To achieve this, there must be a grasp of line and policy, a grasp of the village practice, knowledge, and methods of scientific thinking.

The village party committee secretary must have specific and definite knowledge on many aspects. In leading the spiritual and cultural life of the village for example, he must have definite knowledge on education, literature and esthetic standards. If not, leadership will be difficult, possibly even leading to the positions that block development of the correct and essential things and do not answer the requirements of the people.

3. Thinking of the leadership cadre. The type of thinking style of the village party committee secretary must be studied. It is not mandatory that the village party committee secretary have the thought level of a theorist but he must clarify his style of thinking in a manner consistent with that of a village party committee secretary. What standards and methods of thinking are necessary to develop, raise, analyze and resolve problems? Sensitivity to the new is also an essential requirement in the thinking of a leader.

4. Leadership behavior. Respecting the collective and boldly bearing responsibility; respecting the collective ownership rights of the people, maintaining close contact with the masses, being able to penetrate the masses, and grasping the thoughts and aspirations of the masses; conducting regular criticism and self-criticism; talking in a job related manner; engaging in regular study and self-training, etc. How must these requirements be specifically applied to the village party committee secretary? Study is necessary to specifically visualize the leadership behavior of the village party committee secretary.

5. Organization ability. The ability of organization mentioned here is the ability to assemble and utilize forces in achieving high results. It is the ability to persuade the masses, to unify the surrounding people, and to develop the strength of the individual and the collective in order to create a composite strength for achieving the economic and social objectives in the area of one's responsibility. These are extremely fundamental requirements for a leader. We must carefully study which of these specific capabilities are required by the village party committee secretary.

Above are a few preliminary suggestions for studying the model of a village party committee secretary. These problems require deep study. In the scientific research of schools, this topic must be studied first of all. Plans must be outlined for studying a few dozen village party committee secretaries, including those who are outstanding, average and substandard, in order to reach

the proper conclusions on the model of a village party committee secretary. We must also study models of village chairmen, enterprise party committee secretaries, and key leadership cadres of other types of primary level units. In this manner, the party school will better achieve its function as an organization tool of the party and will more effectively achieve its mission of training the key leadership cadres of the party. The party school will make better contributions in leadership to achieve the missions of the revolution.

III. The Problem of Improving Educational Themes and Methods

Relying on the objective of elementary training, the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee has had a one year program for provincial party schools and will strive to edit the outline and curriculum for your use. A program and curriculum are important and essential but to the schools are still not sufficient. Efforts must be made for the educational theme to become richer and more specific, dynamic and effective. In achieving the theoretical precepts related to reality, two tendencies must be avoided: book-learning and empiricism. A lesson we have learned during the past several years is that in Marxist-Leninist education, an important factor is the need to equip the cadres and party members with specific, dynamic and correct concepts of socialism. During the past few years, our educational work has made progress. Previous dissemination of principles must be asserted as good. However, there have been a few periods in which the education of concepts on socialism was generalized, and even inconsistent. We have had to partially pay for these concepts. This fact also has an objective cause of not yet having the full development of reality.

We must conduct a wholesale reexamination of our concepts of socialism. Take the concept of the relationship between the collective and the individual as an example. Socialism emphasizes the collective but the superiority of socialism and the strength of socialism are in the harmonious coordination between the collective and the individual and between the community and the individual. To emphasize the collective is correct but if the strength of the collective is not coordinated with that of each individual, the superiority of socialism cannot be fully developed. In some places and at times, in the fields of science, culture and art, individuals do not develop their strong points and aptitudes; and in the field of production, laborers lack energy and enthusiasm, partially due to the absence of harmonious coordination between the collective and the individual. We have had lessons on final product contracting to groups and laborers. The contract form has coordinated the collective and the individual and consequently, has developed the energetic spirit and initiative of the laborer. This is an extremely dynamic lesson. It is the same in the concept of large-scale production: at times, some have understood large-scale production to be only large in size and modern. It has been gradually recognized that this is not entirely the case. If the process of rising from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production is conducted along with the organization of large stock-raising centers and we well-organize the supply of breeder animals and guide the families raising poultry and domestic animals in selling products to the state, we have also begun to create large-scale production in stock raising. Many families raising mulberry for silkworms that are closely connected with a number of centers doing the same thing can create a fairly large volume of products.

Manual labor must not only use the rudimentary but can accept the modern. Under the conditions of primarily manual labor of agriculture, many cooperatives have raised rice yields to 8, 10 and 12 tons per hectare, partially due to the application of achievements from the biologic and green revolutions. An unclear concept of large-scale production creates obstacles for many tasks in economic and socialist construction, and we also must experience a process of practice before arriving at the correct concept.

We can present many other examples: the concept of material and spiritual interests, the concept of concentration and democracy in economic management, the concept of family economy, etc. Everyone does not have a correct perception of these concepts. Therefore, it is necessary to review our own concepts and to review the old concepts of those coming to study. We must carefully study the records of the party and the works of the leaders, and carefully study the problems rising in life before the correct concepts of socialism may be acquired in every field in order to equip the student. Great concern must be given to this aspect before the educational theme becomes specific and dynamic and does not lag behind life. Concepts of socialism with specific and dynamic themes to many party schools are as serious as the problems of energy, supplies, and raw materials are to enterprises. If the problems above of specific and scientific themes are not well-resolved, the quality of products created by the party school cannot be good. The Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee will strive with the schools to gradually overcome this situation in order for our educational theme to be more dynamic, to have a greater persuasiveness, and to further enter the soul. We have the advantage of having the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the line and policy of the party. The problem is how to easily coordinate the general principles of Marxism-Leninism and the political line of the party and state with the actual practice of the nation and of each local area. The party schools must, from summarization of the correct positions of party committee echelons and the creative experience of local areas, give concern to educational programs and themes. Programs, when being applied and achieved, can be slightly changed to conform with the characteristics of the recipients in each class and the economic and social characteristics of each location. For example, to a party school in the mountains where the forest is the position of strength, the program must have a theme of forest management at appropriate degrees, etc.

We do not contemplate theme alone but must also give a great deal of thought to educational methods. How to teach, how to conduct self-study and discussion, and how to conduct examinations and realistic work and write dissertations are primary problems in methods requiring study and improvement. However, we must understand the methods problem in a broader sense. There are many other forms for influencing the student. Reading novels and scientific and technical books is extremely essential. Social contacts, contacts with friends and contacts within the family are also extremely important factors in forming the world conception and philosophy of life of each individual. How the party school can use these factors in influence is a matter that very much deserves concern. Discussion and analysis of problems of current interest, problems arising in public opinion, good examples of the local area, and typical disciplinary cases are also forms with an extremely good educational effect. The life, study and work environment is also an important educational factor requiring appropriate concern. The party school must be a model in training cadres and party members in every aspect.

The realm of methods is extremely broad and rich, has an extremely important significance, and demands much creative contemplation.

In presenting a number of ideas on the three problems above, I hope that you will give thought to strongly improving our work, better achieving Decision 15 and Decision 30 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, and gradually raising the effectiveness of centralized and on-the-job party school work.

7300

CSO: 4209/559

PARTY ACTIVITIES & GOVERNMENT

FATHERLAND FRONT STATEMENT ON PEACE, ARMS RACE

OW011718 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 1 -- The conference of the presidium of Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee held on July 31 issued a statement expressing the Vietnamese people's determination to promote the common struggle against nuclear arms race for world peace.

"At present", the statement says, "the Reagan administration are frenziedly deploying their plan for militarization of the outer space. Its warlike schemes and manoeuvres are really aimed at bringing the humanity to the brink of extermination".

"With high sense of responsibility for the life and peace of mankind", it goes on, "the party and state of the Soviet Union have put forward many peace initiatives, urging the United States to hold talks with the Soviet Union on disarmament, especially the prevention of the arms race in the outer space and the use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

The statement says:

"The Reagan administration's scheme to accelerate the space weapons race is a new crime against humanity. Such a scheme is aimed at breaking the present military strategic equilibrium in the world to regain military superiority, maintaining a state of confrontation against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, countering the movement for independence and peace, imposing their will on other nations, and further straining the world situation".

The statement fully supports the important peace initiatives advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the appeal of May 9 issued by the CPSU Central Committee, the supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the council of ministers, especially the July 29 statement put forward by comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on the Soviet Union's unilateral suspension of all nuclear tests as of August 6, 1985.

CSO: 4200/1293

19 August 1985

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

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CSO: 4209/544

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

FAMILY ECONOMY PLAYS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT ROLE

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese May-Jun 85 pp 25-29

[Article by Doan The Nga: "Family Economy--An Integral Component of a Socialist Economy"]

[Text] Family economy has existed for a long time. In other social systems, family economy has had different positions and natures. Under the feudal system, family economy bore a spirit of self-sufficiency. Under the capitalist system, family economy has participated in the process of promoting social labor distribution, and is increasingly more closely attached to the capitalist market. The process of capitalist concentration is one of wholesale rejection and bankruptcy of small-scale producers, forcing them onto the road of poverty. Under the socialist system, when socialist relations have been established, the socialist economy has been formed, and the state-operated and collective economic systems have developed an increasingly stronger and perfected influence to maintain a supervisory role in the national economy, the position and nature of family economy under socialism differ from the predecessor family economies of other social systems. Therefore, clear definition of the role, nature, development methods and relationship of family economy within the total socialist economic concept is of great significance, both theoretically and practically.

Experience gained during the process of building socialist economy in fraternal nations and in our country during the past few decades has shown that defining a proper attitude toward family economy is not an easy task and erroneous perceptions have existed such as: considering family economy as a remnant of the small-farmer economy, an abscess nurturing the spirit of private ownership of the small-scale producer, and a basis for producing many negative aspects to obstruct socialist construction; or allowing family economy to only exist temporarily while state-operated and collective economies are unable to answer the essential requirements in life of society. These erroneous perceptions have resulted in an impatience to promptly eliminate family economy. Administrative methods have occasionally been used to prohibit and restrict family economy such as levying heavy taxes, limiting the number of domestic animals that may be raised, restricting procurement of fruit production and raising equipment, collectivizing both the fruit trees and large domestic animals of family economy, etc. These inconsiderate actions caused great losses to the economy, seriously affected the lives of the people, turned those who had always been grain and food producers into customers with a tremendous consumption of grain and food in both the organized and the free markets, and created a serious shortage of grain, food and consumer goods.

In socialist countries with modern industry, the primary level state and collective economic units have been highly equipped with material and technical facilities but family economy still plays an important role. In the Soviet Union, family economy accounts for 25 percent of the total agricultural output value. In Hungary, it is 33 percent, and in Bulgaria, 38 percent. The income from family economy in the total income of all rural family units is 26.3 percent in the Soviet Union, 27.9 percent in Bulgaria, and 40 percent in Hungary. This reality indicates that family economy still exists under socialism and will mobilize in conjunction with the general mobilizations of the collective and state-operated economies as an objective necessity. Mobilization and development of socialist economy is mobilization of a united economic system in which family economy has an important role, and rational solution of state, collective and family economic relations will create an extremely large motive force for carrying out the three revolutions with the basic framework of that motive force the problem of harmoniously coordinating the three interests. This coordination will inevitably lead to conscientious association between the collective, state and family economies in order to bring the economy of our country from small-scale to large-scale production with many forms and sizes, all technical standards, and coordination of all three periods of simple cooperation, manual work sites and modern machinery. The state-operated and collective economies are still not enough to satisfy the essential requirements of social life and the use of methods to prohibit and restrict family economy is foolish and contrary to the law.

In our country, the organic relationship between collective economy and family economy within the socialist economy is receiving increasing recognition. Our party emphasizes encouragement of the family to develop the raising of stock, fruit, mulberry and silkworms, spinning of yarn, and production of ceramics, and polished lacquer, lace embroidery, weaving, etc., and much new value has been created. Nevertheless, the perception of family economy for many years has been unclear. Family economy has been allowed to exist but with a tendency to restrict its development, fearing it's "spontaneous" rise to capitalism. During the past few years, recognition of this problem has become increasingly clearer. Relying on the basic conditions of the state-operated and collective economies in grain, draft power, material facilities, water conservancy, crop varieties, animal breeds, domestic animals, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, and technical services, many localities have guided and stimulated good development of family economy. Land, labor and trade factors have been effectively coordinated and utilized to create large amounts of grain, food and other consumer goods, to raise the living standards of the family, and to answer the diverse requirements of society in grain and food, raw materials for industry and export goods.

Although the natural, economic and social conditions in various areas differ and the standards of family economic development are different, the source of income from family economy within the total income of all rural family units accounts for a fairly high ratio, from 40 to 60 percent and in some locations up to 70 percent. Some products of family economy account for an important part of the total output: nearly 90 percent of the meat and fish, more than 90 percent of the vegetable production, nearly 100 percent of the egg production, etc.

The Resolution of the Fifth Party Congress stated that it was "necessary to stimulate, guide and assist family economy, assuring that family economy is truly an integral component of the socialist economy." Transforming the party resolution into action, forms of economic association have increasingly appeared, closely connecting state, collective and family economies to form a united socialist economy.

Phu Cat District in Nghia Binh Province established a project to plant 600 hectares of coconut trees and during a period of 9 years, only 80 hectares were planted by state-operated and collective elements. At that rate, 60 years would be required to plant the 600 hectares. Implementing Directive 100 of the Secretariat on product contracting to groups and laborers, Phu Cat District formulated a policy on the coconut trees and assigned one-half to 1 hectare of land to each family to raise coconuts. Cooperatives were responsible for delineation, guidance in technical regulations and supply of seed and fertilizer. The cooperatives took out bank loans to lend money to the cooperative members for purchasing seed and building homes. The families took responsibility for planting, care, protection and harvest. After 7 years, a harvest was held in which the families acquired 10 percent from the trees around their homes with the remainder sold to state-operated elements and divided by value: 10 to 12 percent in taxes for the state; 40 to 45 percent reverting to the cooperative; and 45 to 48 percent reverting to the family. After only 2 years, the entire district has established 300 new coconut groves and planted 540 hectares of coconut trees.

Hoa Thanh District in Tay Ninh Province, by processing manioc and sugarcane raw materials, has created an agricultural-industrial output value of 1 billion dong, including an industrial output value of 650 million dong (primarily the processing industry). The effective association above has truly assisted in accelerating the industrialization process and in promptly forming a district agricultural-industrial economic structure.

Worthy of attention is that the state, collective and family economic association has created a number of valuable export goods.

Tho Son Cooperative of Tam Thanh District in Vinh Phu Province before 1978 had a fairly well-developed lacquer tree raising effort with 17 tons of resin attained during some years. However, from 1978 to 1980, a serious decline in the lacquer crop occurred with an annual output of only about 2.5 tons. From this, the lives of the cooperative members encountered many difficulties and their standard of living became excessively low. Since the advent of Directive 100, the cooperative has implemented product contracting to groups and laborers, has formulated policy on the lacquer crop, and has temporarily advanced capital to the families raising lacquer trees. After only 4 years (1981-1984), nearly 200 hectares of lacquer trees have been planted with an output of nearly 30 tons, almost twice the previous year of highest output. Export lacquer has produced an average of nearly 100 dollars per member of Tho Son Cooperative and the lives of the cooperative member families have clearly improved.

Nam Can District in Minh Hai Province invested capital in families raising brackish water shrimp and blue crayfish for export. During 1983, an output of more than 2,000 tons was attained, creating a valuable export commodity.

Luc Ngan District in Ha Bac Province is strong in the raising of industrial and fruit crops and in family fruit orchards (primarily lechew trees) in accordance with district delineation and up to 300 tons of fruit have been purchased from families for export processing with the possibility during the new few years of exporting up to 600 tons.

In a number of villages in Hai Hau District of Ha Nam Ninh Province, each family raises only 5 to 10 apricot trees and although the district has no policy on the apricot tree, it was able to purchase and process 300 tons of apricots for export.

The development of family economy, although small-scale and dispersed, is widespread and has formed commodity product types by area and therefore, has created many types of valuable export goods.

In the state worker and public servant area, family economy has developed in a rapid, wholesome and widespread manner in the form of contracts for manual trades and services, contracts for raising hogs, chickens, etc. In Haiphong during 1982, contracts let by state-operated enterprises to the families of workers and public servants achieved the following results:

Contracts let by the Tien Phong Plastics Enterprise to the families of workers accounted for 51 percent of the total output value; contracts let by the export tailoring enterprise accounted for 50 percent of the total output value; lace embroidery corporation contracts made up 100 percent of the output value; and contracts let by the leather shoe enterprise accounted for 33 percent of the output value. The workers and civil servants of Haiphong have sold the state 16,000 meat hogs to supply the people of the city. The Central Hog Breeding Corporation, Bac Thai Animal Feed Corporation, etc. have coordinated with the families of workers and civil servants in hog raising. The Central Poultry Corporation, Nha Trang Poultry Corporation, etc. have coordinated with the families of workers and civil servants to raise industrial chickens. With the forms of production association between state-operated enterprises and the families of workers and civil servants have come additional legitimate income, assisting to resolve the difficulties in life during the present situation. This is a task of high economic and social effectiveness--which does not demand large capital investment or complex technology but primarily demands a management organization mechanism and good policy, and must be stimulated.

The composite strength of socialist economy is the economic strength of all three areas, state operated, collective and family. The benefits of state, collective and family economies are united. Within the common interests of society are the individual interests of the family, and within the individual interests of the family are the common interests of all society. The common and individual interests are closely connected, have a mutual effect, cannot be separated, and do not oppose one another as stated by Le Duan, "the person, family and society are one, three are one, and one are three.* Placing family economy in the alliance with the state-operated and collective economies, it

* Speech given at the Nationwide Conference to Review District Level Construction - December 1981.

will truly become an important component of socialist economy. Family economy must not be narrowly restricted to the field of producing products for family consumption but can supplement and support the collective and state-operated economies in increasingly better answering the requirements of daily life and production in grain and food; in raw materials for industry; in commodity products for export; and in stimulating the process of socialist industrialization in our country.

The potential of family economy is extremely great and the forces engaged in family economy are extremely large with 10 million rural households and family units of cadres, workers, civil servants and urban citizens throughout the country; the land in our country is diversified and suitable for many types of crops and domestic animals; the laboring people of our country have many traditional skills, etc. The Resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee (Fourth Session), Directive 100 on product contracting to groups and laborers, Directive 29 on land and forest assignment and production organization along a coordinated agricultural-forestry business course, Directive 50 on streamlining and improving the quality of state-operated economic and service units, Directive 35 on developing family economy, etc. are substantiation of the increasingly perfected economic development line of our party. Development of family economy is not only an answer to the urgent and immediate requirements of life but is a strategic economic problem and has great potential for assisting in achieving all four strategic agricultural-forestry-fishing-small industry and handicrafts economic missions in order to gradually advance the economy of our nation toward socialist large-scale production.

Assisting and guiding family economy and organizing forms of economic coordination are important missions of all echelons, sectors and primary level units. To the rural area, it is primarily the district level and from the general project delineation of the district that business production and family economic development delineation is studied. The function of guiding and assisting the family economy is centrally expressed in the delineation and planning tasks, promptly joining family economic development with that of the state-operated and collective economies to form commodity production zones; promoting the production and supply of plant varieties and breeder animals, organizing the facilities to produce plant varieties and breeder animals to supply families in accordance with the crop and animal production plan of the zone with attention given to varieties of fruit, special product crops, timber crops, and hog, chicken, fish and silk-worm breeders; expanding the network of technical service operations to each family; protecting crops and animals, irrigating and draining fields, publishing materials on crop and animal technical regulations, etc., and in good organization of procurement and export processing.

Successful achievement of the functions above in delineating, guiding and assisting family economy is of great importance in creating a firm basis for it to develop a proper course, to mobilize its potential in supplementing the production course and structure of the state and collective economies, and to develop the nature of family economy under socialism.

Family economy is rapidly and sensitively affected by price, material supply, technical service, investment and production consumption policies. These are

extremely basic policies which the state must continually substantiate and promptly promulgate, supplement and perfect, not allowing family economy to develop spontaneously and not permitting a profit making ideology. The collective ownership rights of those engaged in family economy must be respected without authoritarianism or compulsion. Every coarse administrative method will create a negative reaction, damage the economy, and require many years to overcome the consequences.

7300

CSO: 4209/561

LIGHT INDUSTRY

SERIOUS MISUSE OF ELECTRICITY REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 May 85 p 2

[Article by Tran Kham: "Eliminate the System of Flat Allocation of Supplies regardless of Productivity in the Distribution and Use of Electricity"]

[Text] Each year, when summer is back, the need for electricity shoots up, not only in production, but also in daily life. Electricity is becoming a newsworthy issue, especially in the cities, municipalities and industrial zones. Everywhere one can hear quite a few people complain that the electricity supply is neither sufficient, nor stable. Using their clout, many officials have knocked at the doors of the electric sector, asking for more electricity. In the meantime, people have rarely discussed ways to thwart the serious misuse of electricity.

Thoughtful Reality

Twenty-five out of 51 key customers enjoying priority distribution have used electricity in excess of authorized norms, amounting in 1 year alone to more than 18 million kWh--equal to the annual supply to the Viet Tri chemical factory for production purposes. It is worthwhile noting that all key customers with substantial needs used electricity very far beyond norms. Consumption at some key building projects was almost not in keeping with plan and in a very wasteful manner. Worksite S, expected to receive 14 million kWh for a quarter, absorbed 24 million kWh instead. There, the use of electricity for daily life accounted for 50 percent of the total--equal to the supply of electricity to one province according to plan. We had an opportunity to visit some collective housing quarters at that worksite, where we saw that each worker family had, on the average, at least two hot plates for cooking--not to speak of big stoves for boiling water.

Many key customers, relying blindly on their priority privileges and on inadequate control by distribution agencies, have slackened management, paving the way for total disregard for norms, load charts and permissible ceilings. Some of these installations lacked metering equipment; even existing meters were out of order from 30 to 40 percent, thus making it very difficult to keep track of, and make final statements on the use of electricity.

Similarly, industrial enterprises have shown little interest in compliance with plans and in devising concrete measures for an efficient use of electricity. Economic and technical norms on the use of electricity to make a given product were set in a still perfunctory, formalist and inaccurate manner. Too many enterprises have encouraged collective housing quarters to use electricity without restraint. Treating electric supply as a godsend, a factory spent 35 percent of its quota on daily life, also including private homes in the neighborhood; but when power was needed for production, it lamented that the quota granted by superior echelons was insufficient.

Some hospitals, schools, research organs and service agencies have squandered electricity as well. B University regularly exceeded supply by 300 percent, using 50 percent of that power on production of acetylene, oxygen and other commodities not registered with the electric sector and not under state management. A hospital had reported many times to the state that its electric network was unstable; however, only a short time after the electric sector was directed by authorities to renovate the circuit and hook it to a priority line, a transformer burnout occurred because of unrestricted use and overloading.

Electricity management in collective housing quarters was even more remiss. In 1984, total energy losses at collective housing quarters in Hanoi exceeded authorized norms by 1.5 times, amounting to tens of millions of kWh, not including some 30 percent of electricity being stolen outside metering equipment by a number of households stealthily engaged in illegal business. Each four households was equipped with a power meter, but this was nothing more than a formality with little effect, since electricity management units in wards and subwards were still laboring under numerous negative phenomena and other flaws, such as loosening up management, rarely exerting control and addressing violations with strictness--a situation leading to the tendency to "forgive and forget" and leave the state holding the bag.

In agriculture, the use of electricity depends upon yearly seasons and weather and localities. The Council of Ministers has ordered the three sectors of agriculture, water conservancy and electricity to coordinate that use accordingly, giving rise to the belief that electricity has been used in agriculture with efficiency. In fact, in many localities inspected, electricity used on irrigation and drainage accounted for only from 30 to 50 percent of the total energy which pumping stations have received and paid for. So, where did the remaining amount of power--between 50 to 70 percent--go?

Following the power lines into pumping stations in some provinces and districts, we saw with our own eyes that rice and other subsidiary crops at a number of places were wrongly accused of "eating" too much electricity. Even well-managed localities were able to use only about 50 percent of their energy quotas. In 2 unnamed districts in Ha Nam Ninh Province, only from 15 to 35 percent of the supplied energy was effectively used on irrigation and drainage. An unusual situation is that the bad practice of

stealing electricity has taken place in a rather widespread manner beyond the fences of water pumping stations. An inspection in N village uncovered more than 40 battery chargers. Another inspection indicated that 4 villages in DT District, with 15 mobile pumps not eligible for allocations of electricity, took upon themselves to use energy without limits through an illegal hookup. It is estimated that, within a short time, these pumps used more than 335,000 kWh, an amount of electricity equal to that supplied to 184 pumps in that district. Along the power lines leading to pumping stations, there were quite a few illegal hookups by people making ice cream and bars, electrolyzing explosive mixtures to manufacture firecrackers, moonshining and cooking rice chaff for hogs, etc. This is not to include pumping stations using moderately great amounts of electricity but with negligible irrigation and drainage results, due to fissures in the irrigation system and to clogged up canals and ditches.

Experiences at Some Units

There is a substantial imbalance between the electricity generating capability and the need of various economic sectors and the people's livelihood for electricity. In 1985, according to requirements of plan, the entire nation is short by 500 million to 700 million kWh, with Electric Corporation I bearing the brunt of the deficiency. In the past several years, a generator with a capacity of 110,000 kWh was put into service each year at the Pha Lai thermoelectric power station. But the electric supply situation continued to be tense because, while more and more new power plants were put into commission, the Uong Bi and Ninh Binh electric power stations and others had to undergo considerable furnace and machine repairs at a time when spare parts were scarce.

It is most important to improve planning so that electric power will be dispensed realistically and correctly, concentrating energy on main production goals and major products of the state, strictly carrying out regulations on electricity supply and utilization, and managing customers by way of load charts. Simultaneously, an effort should be made to coordinate with sectors and localities to rigorously control electricity use and successfully overcome negative phenomena. A key task is to promptly eliminate the practice of flat allocations regardless of productivity from electricity distribution and use, and uphold the principle that electricity price should be computed in accordance with its value, and that users--collective and individual alike--should have the duty of paying for the amount of electricity used.

An experience of Electric Corporation II (Ho Chi Minh City) is to send electricity managers into subwards to work together with their local counterparts. The corporation has guided its ward and district branch offices to sign contracts on electricity distribution and use with more than 90 percent of subwards and villages. It has also stimulated street units to promptly denounce illegal users, in the common interest, and has created conditions for everyone to share collective ownership in electricity management and

distribution. As a result, compared with the past, Ho Chi Minh City is now able to save from 5 to 7 percent of its electric supply, contributing to ensuring production and livelihood stability.

Recently, such provinces as Thai Binh, Nghe Tinh and Ha Bac delegated authority for managing and distributing electric power to pumping stations and production installations in the districts to district officials, and tied electricity management on the basis of territory closely to management through economic and technical sectors. With that approach, the districts no longer let the electric sector dispense power at will. The administration's participation in electricity management and use has begun to generate changes, considerably reducing negative phenomena around pumping stations.

Facts have shown that the electricity situation became less tense in those production installations eager to improve management and take steps to rationally use their energy quotas. For instance, the Engineering Tools Factory for export (Ministry of Engineering and Metals) belonged to Category 1 in terms of electric consumption, but because of its rather thrifty use of energy, visible progress has been achieved. Based upon energy norms for making a unit of product, or doing a given volume of work, the factory allocated electricity to its shops, carried out internal profit-and-loss accounting, imposed appropriate fines on squanderers and granted proper rewards to big savers. Lighting and antiheat ventilating systems in each shop had been rearranged to serve people at work. This was an effective response to past practices--by turning on a single switch dozens of bulbs were lit whether workers were in the shop or not; or illuminating lights were left on even when workers were out for midshift meals. No confusion was permitted between electricity and production and electricity for private use, for which the factory has set aside a separate network, with special accounting. All families living in the factory collective housing areas were equipped with power meters. The factory supplied workers living collectively with boiled drinking water, and with hot water for bathing and washing purposes twice a week in winter, thus reducing the use of individual hot plates for daily cooking. Due to proper electricity management, the factory was able to reduce its electric bill each month from 25,000 to 28,000 dong, compared with the past under the clout of the flat-allocation system.

The Nam Dinh weaving combine (Ministry of Light Industry), the tool combine 1, and the iron and steel combine in the Thai Nguyen complex (Ministry of Engineering and Metals) have taken, and are taking, many measures to use electricity thriftily and to fight waste and loss.

Along with strengthening management of the use of electricity at basic units, subwards and villages, the electric sector should take timely steps to revamp its structure, eliminate the bureaucratic and authoritarian system of flat allocations, make clear and straightforward final statements and establish additional material and technical bases. This being done, we will be amply able to use the existing amount of electricity on production and livelihood in a more proper manner.

LABOR

CORRECT IMPLEMENTATION OF MATERNITY SOCIAL INSURANCE

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 13 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Hoang Tinh, Chief of Social Insurance Affairs Department, Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions: "Several Problems That Require Thorough Understanding While Implementing Maternity Social Insurance for Women Workers and Civil Servants "]

[Text] In past years, the Council of Ministers has issued decisions modifying and reinforcing the regulations on social insurance for workers and civil servants, with the focus on maternity social insurance, raising maternity leave from 60 days to 180 days, and increasing subsidies for a nutritious diet during the post-parturition period, for infant clothing and food, and for instances of miscarriage and curettage, in keeping with the price situation and the nation's economic capabilities. These modifications and reinforcements have created conditions whereby a mother can devote more time to breastfeeding in an effort to counter the currently widespread scourge of infant malnutrition.

Discharging its task of managing, organizing and implementing social insurance for workers and civil servants, trade unions at all echelons in the past more 20 years have insured adequate social insurance benefits for the masses, promptly distributing subsidies in full to workers and civil servants affected by illnesses, maternity, labor accidents and job-related diseases while nursing, improving and restoring worker and civil servant health through a network of convalescence and resort homes and rest-and-cure centers.

However, in recent years, particularly since 1983, in some localities and basic installations, maternity social insurance for women workers and civil servants has been incorrectly carried out, even seriously violated. Many women have been refused insurance benefits and fined; at some places, newborns have been denied household registration and grain and food quotas; worse still, some mothers have been forced to cease working or have been dismissed from organs and enterprises for having given birth to three or four children.

All of this was a result of punishment for non-compliance with birth control regulations being carried out in nearly all provinces, cities and in some of their installations. But these rude measures have violated socialist legislation, labor rights, worker and civil servant constitutional rights to social insurance, labor laws, and legal documents issued by the Council of Ministers,

the Labor Ministry and the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions. They have also exerted a very bad impact on the masses' livelihood and their confidence in party and state lines and policies.

This encroachment was caused, first of all, by the fact that the perceptions and views of some cadres in charge of guidance and implementation of social insurance in many localities and basic installations were not yet correctly defined, still limited by an inadequate knowledge of socialist law in general, and of social insurance and demographic policies in particular. Social insurance is one of many important party and state social policies aimed at extending material and spiritual relief to workers and civil servants going through hardships, dangers, and temporary or permanent loss of labor power, to help alleviate difficulties in their existence and protect and invigorate their health. That is why social insurance always is a vital interest for workers and civil servants and a major preoccupation for the masses; as a matter of fact, it accompanies the insured throughout their lives.

Among various social insurance systems, maternity insurance typically illustrates the most fundamental nature of socialist humanitarianism and the love between laborers belonging to the same class in society while affirming the superiority of our regime when it comes to protecting mothers and children. Decision 07-HDBT of 15 January 1983, Decision 121/HDBT of 19 April 1985--both from the Council of Ministers--and other circulars containing detailed guidelines on implementing maternity insurance for women workers and civil servants of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, have set the length of maternity leave and various amounts of social insurance with a view to stimulating workers and civil servants to achieve the goal of one to two children per family. These stipulations exemplify a correct and scientific association between the social insurance and population policies aimed, on the one hand, at strengthening a uniform, harmonious and mutually beneficial coordination needed to implement these two policies, thus actively contributing to reducing population growth and maternity costs, and creating conditions for developing a system of rest and compensation to improve worker and civil servant health; and, on the other hand, at continually ensuring correct compliance with the goals and principles of social insurance and population policies.

Currently, many localities and basic sectors still misunderstand the relationship between these two policies, arguing that maternity is contingent upon the population policy and that regulations denying social insurance benefits is a main measure designed to achieve that policy. There also is a tendency to depend excessively on social insurance policy and to show a lack of resolve and patience in encouraging workers and civil servants to observe birth control, considerably affecting the social insurance compliance process. The family planning movement should be seen as a major undertaking derived from the cultural and ideological revolution and related and subordinate to many natural and social factors, such as perceptions, lifestyles, educational levels and extent of awareness of each individual and each family, and traditional customs and habits in each locality. Therefore, in proselytizing for a rational reduction in population growth, we should focus mainly on stimulating, educating and persuading the masses and coordinate closely and uniformly with other economic and social policies, as well as with administration echelons and mass

organizations, especially with the public health sector in using professional and technical means to apply the most effective contraceptive measures in a broad and appropriate way.

These fundamental steps should be carried out regularly and continuously to make the masses understand clearly the important goals and meaning of birth control, and the close relationship between population growth and the economy and society, and the material and spiritual living standards of each person and each family and of the entire society, so that the masses will voluntarily observe birth control in line with the goals of the population policy. This is a basic factor that determines success for the population policy.

Recently, the Council of Ministers and the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions issued Decision 121/HDBT, Circular 04/TT/TCD and Directive 14/CT/TCD on implementing maternity insurance for women workers and civil servants. In light of these texts, trade union echelons should develop measures for correct compliance. And in the process, they should diligently link these measures with local policies, striving to reduce local population growth in keeping with state norms while ensuring strict and harmonious implementation of the central government's policies.

Only by doing this can we ensure compliance with socialist legislation, contributing to consolidating the strength and effectiveness of state laws, radically eliminating the vagaries of expediency, and implementing the legitimate social insurance benefits of the masses, as stipulated by the Council of Ministers and the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions.

9213

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

NEW SOCIALIST LIFESTYLE DISCUSSED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 5 Jun 85 p 6

[Article by Truong Thin: "The Current Problem of Transforming and Developing Customs and Habits"]

[Text] Vietnam has, from time immemorial, had its own national customs and rites, which caused the Vietnamese people to have their own characteristics and personalities. If the Vietnamese man of today is a crystallization of his counterpart of yesteryear--as illustrated by the poet To Huu in his verse, "After 4,000 years, we have become ourselves again"--we should, while building socialism, study and draw what is excellent, beautiful, lofty and admirable from the nation's customs and habits; eliminate backward, decadent and reactionary practices of old societies; and build a new socialist man, conferring on him a genuine value and creating conditions for him to develop comprehensively in order to become a conscious host in the making of history.

1. Perceptions

The building of a new man and new customs and habits must go through a process--bringing three revolutions to perfection. This process is an arduous and complex struggle between the old and the new, and between backwardness and progress--to be exact, between two ways of life. Since that struggle is, by nature, arduous and complex, and since the final choice is not imposed upon us, guidance is needed. And since we are now in the midst of that process, we are witnessing a fierce seesaw battle between old and new lifestyles and between old, longstanding customs and new, budding customs and habits. In real life, now and then the old appears to get the best of the new; but at the same time, this points out the rules of growth: In the face of a multitude of obstacles placed by the old, sprouts of the new will gradually assume their inevitable rise to victory.

As everyone knows, since customs and habits are relatively long-established practices, firmly embedded in the minds and subconscious to become an integral part of man's instinct, they show a strong conservative bent. Nevertheless, this conservative inertness has a frightening power, making it difficult to get rid of decadent and backward customs and habits. Meanwhile, we also understand deeply that customs and habits, as well as all national traditions, contain positive aspects that need cultivation, and negative aspects that require

banishment, and that socialism is now the highest judge empowered to review the whole set of national customs and habits, sorting the good from the bad with a view to building a new life and a new socialist man.

At some organs, mass organizations and localities, the entire process is called a "campaign" to build a new lifestyle. In fact, the technical term "campaign" can never describe it correctly. A campaign is prone to fluctuations, at times heating up or laying dormant; by contrast, the building of new lifestyles, customs and habits must be a broad, deep, comprehensive and thorough undertaking, conducted primarily by "intrinsic forces" and based on scientific and appropriate guidance. Similarly, it is unfitting (if not "dogmatic") for some basic installations to use the term "final action" to assert that they can eliminate or reform this or that custom or habit during a given time period. Just because of that we should not blame some people "concerned with the situation" for shouting at the top of their voices that "in this society, public morals have declined," or that "kids now are all spoiled." These people have failed to see--and we have also failed to let them see--fully the revolutionary, arduous and complex nature of that battlefield.

2. Realities

Until now, in the fields of lifestyles, customs and habits, we have been long on rhetoric appeals and short on scientific and practical measures, although party and state official documents have stated very clearly, "Building must be associated with opposing; building is a primary, longterm task while opposing is an immediate goal and is simply aimed at supporting building."

In fact, there are problems which we cannot "oppose" if we do not "build." For instance, the public order and hygiene problem at the Bac Co (Hanoi Museum) bus station, where an average of 300 buses from the urban and suburban lines come and go every day. Assuming that each bus carries only 30 passengers, the total daily haul would amount to 9,000 persons. But there are neither waiting rooms nor toilets at the station, thus compelling passengers to climb onto dikes or sneak into alleys to relieve themselves when necessary. And ironically, around the bus station, slogans still call for "public order, hygiene and civilized lifestyle."

Marriage: Confronted by very costly wedding festivities, resuscitated old bad habits and newly emerging bad proclivities, we feel it urgent to "oppose"; nevertheless, we still don't know what and how to "build."

The core of marriage is the nuptial ceremony. Rather than turn it into a solemn, joyful and memorable event for the newlyweds, state organs celebrate it in a superficial and plain manner, still unable to come up with a suitable ceremony. Clearly, such dull procedures can never replace the wedding rituals of the Catholic Church and of the former feudal regime. As a result, old practices continue to exist and prevail, making it hard for new rites to grow into customs and habits.

The entertainment following the wedding ceremony is affected by slogans opposing "wasteful banquets, queer and clownish clothing, mongrel and anti-national

hopping, and so on." Worse still, in some places conviviality and ballet dancing are even prohibited.

In fact, the best form of marriage in all nations and societies is always composed of three parts--ceremony, entertainment and banquet. We should "build" all these three aspects. We should engage in merrymaking, but always in keeping with the occasion; while eating we should aim not only at having our fill but also at generating joy, good manners and respect for national traditions to fit in with current conditions and circumstances. In the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the most beautiful buildings have been set aside, or mansions have been built, for use as wedding palaces for citizens in each city. A government representative, wearing superb attire and a ceremonious national emblem cordon around the neck, administers a uniformly set wedding ritual, creating in the process fine socialist customs and habits, and raising human values to match the importance of modern times.

Funerals: Currently, it is not very difficult for us to build funeral customs and habits; but it is clear that no standards and concrete guidelines have been set. Our people have discarded many old customs prescribed by Tho Mai--a Confucian textbook on how to perform a burial--but that void has yet to be filled. For instance, what mourning costume should one wear in place of the discarded hemless robe? Wearing one's everyday dress with a mourning band on the left arm? Well, that does not distinguish a bereaved family member from an unrelated visitor. Some localities have dropped funeral cymbal-and-drum music while many others continue to engage funeral ensembles with musicians receiving wages from their cooperatives. When mourning music is used, what kind is advisable? Old or renovated music? Or the "bat am"--a traditional band which simultaneously produces eight kinds of musical sounds? And so on. So far, however, no councils or organs have issued official guidelines on these matters.

Festivals: We can affirm that festivals are one of many activities containing the largest input of customs and habits and most typically reflective of national common sense. Our people are very fond of festivals, which are a legitimate cultural need.

In a festival, one can find a reservoir of characteristic manifestations of communal psychology and national culture, and of the nation's views on historic, societal and natural realities, as well as its lofty dreams, wishes, aesthetic ideals and sempiternal morality.

In the past few years, such traditional festivals of a nationwide nature as those at the Hung Kings Temple (Vinh Phu) and at the Huong Pagoda (Ha Son Binh) have been held on a yearly basis. Backward and superstitious features have been discarded and replaced by incense offerings, "meetings," and entertainment games, including Chinese chess, wrestling, artistic, sports and physical education performances and movieshowings, and so on. It seems, however, that the new input is not in harmony with the festival atmosphere. Wrestling has not changed, but upon entering the ring, old-time wrestlers would perform a greeting dance according to national tradition (for instance, the wrestling festival in Lieu Doi, Ha Nam Ninh Province), Folklore singing--either from classic texts, or through adlibbing with romantic and flirtatious overtones--

should be a forum where elegant guys and pretty gals, divided into two opposing camps on the basis of sex, compete with each other and strive to do their best (and not a prearranged performance of young songstresses from the cultural entertainment service with a couple of tunes). With these features, a new festival will truly become a place for the laboring masses to both enjoy and create culture.

Since Vietnam is an agricultural country, rural festivals were once rather widespread; in the last few years, however, they have been prone to being stifled for fear of affecting production. In our opinion, they are a very important component of traditional culture--a mixture of customs and habits, and democratic and humanistic factors of foregone cultures--and have contributed to developing, creating, enhancing and preserving the national heritage. To celebrate new socialist festivals, such as the 1 May International Labor Day and the 2 September Independence Day, we have only been able to hold a few meetings, parades and demonstrations--the kind of happenings often judged as monotonous, unattractive and unsuitable to the masses' requirements and psychology. As a result, it is hard to establish new customs and habits for new festivals.

We believe that festivals, especially the new ones, should necessarily have their own programs of events. The history and ideological theme of each festival should be taken into account to develop appropriate rites. As a result, each festival will have its own observances. Likewise, the content and form of entertainment and banquet activities should serve the historic meaning of each festival.

New customs and habits under the socialist regime illustrate the ideological, emotional, scientific, psychological, moral and aesthetic perceptions of the new man on the basis of a new production formula in which there is no exploitation of men by men. They represent a close association between quintessences of the nation's traditions, attributes of the working class, and the spirit of proletarian internationalism. They carry the main characteristics and ethics of the nature of political thinking, revolutionary morality, aesthetics, national traditions and modern sciences--all of this under the guidance of Marxist-Leninist ideology adapted to realities in our country. And it is very important not to slight psychological study and not to impose our views.

Expanding on the task of building a socialist production system and on the need for building a new man, we should accelerate the effort to build a new lifestyle nationwide, investing more labor, energy, wealth, time and intelligence, putting together the choice creative contributions of specialists and a great majority of the masses, and focusing on reforming old backward and decadent customs and habits and on developing new practices, in order to build a refreshing, joyful, wholesome and progressive new life.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

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

Nguyễn Đức An [NGUYEENX DUWCS AN]

Chief of a department of the State Planning Commission; recently he spoke on the capitalist privately operated industry and commerce sector at the Vietnam Socialist Party Club. (TO QUOC Apr 85 p 4)

Vũ Ngọc Bộ [VUX NGOCJ BOOJ]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Cao Bang Province; on 19 May 1985 he spoke at the inauguration of the Cao Bang physical education and sports congress. (THE DUC THE THAO 4 Jun 85 p 2)

Lã Xuân Đình [LAX XUAAN DINHX]

Director of the International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Agriculture; on 29 May 1985 he was present at a ceremony to receive vegetable seeds and insecticide from FAO. (HANOI MOI 30 May 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Hạnh [NGUYEENX VAWN HANHJ], *Colonel

His article on the Vietnam War in Ben Tre Province appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Jun 85 p 2)

Nguyễn Hậu [NGUYEENX HAAUJ]

Deputy Chief of Cabinet of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; he was in charge of Foreign Economic Relations; on 23 May 1985 he attended the departure of a French economic delegation. (NHAN DAN 25 May 85 p 1)

Phạm Văn Hùng [PHAMJ VAWN HUNGF]

Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; recently

he attended an awards ceremony for local newspapers and newspapermen. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Jun 85 p 2)

Vũ Quốc Hùng [VUX QUOCX HUNGF]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; his article "Summer's Contributions and Maturation of School Youth" appeared in the cited source. (TO QUOC Feb 85 pp 29-31)

Đặng Hữu [DAWNGJ HUWUX]

Alternate Member of the CPV Central Committee; Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; on 30 May-1 June 1985 he attended a conference at the Military Science Institute on "Mechanics Serving Production and National Defense." (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Jun 85 p 1)

Phan Văn Hữu [PHAN VAWN HUWUJ]

Vice Minister of Labor; from 3 March to 15 March 1985, he headed a delegation for an investigation in Long An. (DAI DOAN KET 3 Jul 85 p 1)

Trần Kiên [TRAANF KIEEN]

Secretary of the CPV Central Committee; on 3 June 1985 he attended the departure of a Vietnamese delegation leaving Hanoi to visit Kampuchea. (NHAN DAN 4 Jun 85 p 1)

Chu Duy Kinh [CHU ZUY KINHS], *Major General

Political Director of the Air Force; on 15 May he welcomed Nguyen Thi Dinh, Member of the CPV Central Committee and President of the Vietnam Women's Federation when she visited the Air Force on its 20th anniversary. (PHU NU VIETNAM 5-11 Jun 85 p 2)

Đoàn Ngọc Lập [DOANF NGOCJ LAAPJ], Colonel

His letter responding to criticism of illegal use of military vehicles appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Jun 85 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Lộc [NGUYEENX VAWN LOOCJ], Lieutenant Colonel

Deputy Commander, K.79 Group, T Group; he was mentioned in an article about his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Jun 85 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Lương [NGUYEENX VAWN LUONG]

Secretary of the CPV Committee, Song Be Province; he wrote an article about his province in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 27 May 85 p 2)

Phan Thi Minh [PHAN THIJ MINH]

SRV Ambassador to Italy; on 7 June 1985 she presented medals to Italians prominent in support of the Vietnamese people. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Jun 85 p 1)

Phạm Ngọc Nãi² [PHAMJ NGOCJ NAIR]

*Deputy Head of a department of the State Planning Commission; recently he spoke on the production of coal, petroleum and oil at the Vietnam Socialist Party Club. (TO QUOC Apr 85 p 5)

Huỳnh Văn Nghĩa [HUYNHF VAWN NGHIA]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Song Be Province; on 19 May 1985 he attended the inauguration of the physical education and sports congress of his province. (THE DUC THE THAO 4 Jun 85 p 2)

Viên Thế Nghiêm [VIEEN THEES NGHIEEM]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Tuyen Province; on 26 May 1985 he attended the inauguration of the physical education and sports congress of his province. (THE DUC THE THAO 4 Jun 85 p 2)

Đỗ Văn Nguyên [DOOX VAWN NGUYEENJ]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Head of the Vietnam Rubber General Department; recently he signed an agreement with Cambodia for rubber production and processing. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 Jun 85 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Nha [NGUYEENX VAWN NHA], Lieutenant Colonel

Deputy Head of the Tank Specialist and NCO School No 2; he was mentioned in an article about his school. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Jun 85 p 2)

Thích Đức Nhuận [THICHS DUWCS NHUAANJ], Venerable

Head of the Verification Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Association; on 3 June 1985 he participated in the celebration of Buddha's birthday. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Jun 85 p 4)

Đỗ Phương [DOOX PHUWOWNGJ]

Deputy Director General of Vietnam News Agency; *Director of the pictorial VIETNAM; on 22 May 1985 he was present at a ceremony held at the Vietnamese embassy in Phnom Penh to present Friendship Medal to Noong Duoun and Tout Sovan, experts of the Kampuchean news agency SPK, who made great contributions to publishing the pictorial VIETNAM in Khmer language. (VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY 25 May 85 p 2c)

Đinh Quang [DINH QUANG], Professor

Vice Minister of Culture; his article about music appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT 5 May 85 p 1)

Phan ²Tu Quang [PHAN TUWR QUANG]

Deputy Head of the Oil and Gas General Department; on 14 June 1985 he participated in an awards ceremony for Soviet oil and gas specialists. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 Jun 85 p 4)

Vũ Quang [VUX QUANG]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Head of the International Department of the CPV Central Committee; Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly; he was listed as one of the members of the funeral committee for the late Xuan Thuy. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Jun 85 p 1)

Đường ²Cử Tâm [ZUWOWNG CUWJ TAAMR], *Lieutenant General

Deputy Commander, 7th Military Region; recently he attended an awards ceremony for local newspapers and newspapermen. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Jun 85 p 1)

Vũ Thị Thanh [VUX THIJ THANH]

Deputy Head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the CPV Central Committee; on 29 May-10 June 1985 she headed a delegation from her department on a visit to the GDR. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Jun 85 p 4)

Khúc Văn Thành [KHUCS VAWN THANHF]

*Vice Chairman of the Capital Construction Commission; recently he spoke on the policies and means of Managerial transformation at the Vietnam Socialist Party Club. (TO QUOC Apr 85 p 4)

Lê Quang Thành [LEE QUANG THANHF]

Director of the Institute of Public Security Science; on 1 June 1985 he made a report about the People's Police on the 40th anniversary of this group. (HANOI MOI 11 Jun 85 p 4)

Trần Đình Thiện [TRAANF DINHF THIEENJ], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1930 at Vu Ninh Village, Vu Thu District, Thai Binh Province; a resident of Haiphong; Deputy Commander of the Engineer Officers Command and Technical School; Member of the CPV; he died following an illness on 8 June 1985 at the 108th Military Hospital in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Jun 85 p 4)

Xuân Thủy² [XUAAN THUYR], deceased

He was born Nguyen Trong Nham [NGUYEENX TRONG NHAM] on 2 September 1912 in a family of Sino-Vietnamese classicists in Xuan Phuong Village, Tu Liem District, Hanoi. He began participation in the revolution in 1932 and was inducted into the CPV in 1941. From 1938 to 1943 he was arrested many times by the French and held in the prisons of Phuc Yen, Ha Dong, Hanoi, Son La and Bac Me. In the beginning of 1944 he was released from prison and was placed in charge of the newspaper CUU QUOC. In 1945 he participated in preparations for the general uprising and was elected member of the Provisional Revolutionary People's Committee of Bac Bo. In 1945 he was elected to the Bac Ky Regional Committee. In 1955 he was elected Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Lao Dong Party. In 1960 at the 3rd Party Congress of the CPV he was elected a full member of the Central Committee. In 1968 he was elected to the Secretariat of the Central Committee. In 1976 at the 4th Party Congress he was again elected member of the Central Committee and the Secretariat, positions which he held till 1982. He was Head of the CPV Central Committee International Department, Head of the Overseas Party Cadre Affairs Section, Head of the International Activities Section of the CPV, Head of the Western Region Activities Section and the CPV Central Committee Proselytizing and Front Department. He became Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1963 and then Government Minister heading the DRV delegation to the Paris Conference on Vietnam. He was Chairman of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, President of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association since 1980, Vice Chairman and Secretary General of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace, President of the Vietnam Journalists Association, and Secretary of the CPV Party Fraction in the Vietnam Fatherland Front. He was a delegate to all National Assemblies from the 1st to the 7th. He was elected Vice Chairman and Secretary General of the Standing Committee of all National Assemblies from the 2nd to the 6th. He was elected Vice Chairman of the 7th National Assembly. From 1981 to June 1982 he served as Vice Chairman and Secretary General of the Council of State. He died of natural causes in Hanoi on 18 June 1985. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Jun 85 pp 1, 4)

Chu Tam Thúc [CHU TAM THUWCS]

Minister of Finance; his article on "Revision of the Term and Interest Rate of Government Bonds" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 3 Jun 85 pp 1-4)
[Note: This individual was also reported as Chu Tâm Thúc [CHU TAAM THUWCS]]

Thích Tâm Tịch [THICHS TAAM TICH], Venerable

Secretary of the Verification Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Association; on 3 June 1985 he participated in the celebration of Buddha's birthday. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Jun 85 p 4)

Thích Trí Tịch [THICHS TRIS TICH], Venerable

*Head of the Board of Directors of the Vietnam Buddhist Association; on 3 June 1985 he participated in the celebration of Buddha's birthday. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Jun 85 p 4)

Hà Ngọc Tiên [HAF NGOCJ TIEENS], Major General

*Deputy Head of the People's Police General Department; on 10 June 1985 he attended ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the People's Police. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Jun 85 p 4)

Hà Ngọc Tiểu [HAF NGOCJ TIEEUS], Major General

*Deputy Head of the People's Police General Department; he was vice-chairman of the organization committee of the 40th anniversary ceremony of People's Police forces that was held on 1 June 1985. (HANOI MOI 11 Jun 85 p 4)

Hồ Thị Trí [HOOF THIJ TRIS]

Vice Minister of Light Industry; in mid May she attended the inaugural ceremony of the physical education and sports congress of her ministry. (THE DUC THE THAO 4 Jun 85 p 2)

Đào Tùng [DAOF TUNGF]

Director General of the Vietnam News Agency; Vice President and Secretary General of the Vietnam Journalists Association; on 10 June 1985 he attended ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the People's Police. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Jun 85 p 4)

Dương Tường [ZUWOWNG TUWOWNGF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Secretary of the CPV Committee, Cao Bang Province; on 19 May 1985 he attended the inauguration of the physical education and sports congress of his province. (THE DUC THE THAO 4 Jun 85 p 2)

Nguyễn Quang Tuyền [NGUYEENX QUANG TUYEENS], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1921 at Hoi Xuyen Village, Tu Loc District, Hai Hung Province; former Chief of Staff of the Missile Forces, Air Force, Air Defense Branch; Member of the CPV; he died at the 108th Military Hospital on 31 May 1985. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Jun 85 p 4)

Nguyễn Chí Vu [NGUYEENX CHIS VU]

Alternate Member of the CPV Central Committee; Minister of Light Industry; in mid May 1985 he attended an inaugural ceremony of the physical education and sports congress by his ministry. (THE DUC THE THAO 4 Jun 85 p 2)

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