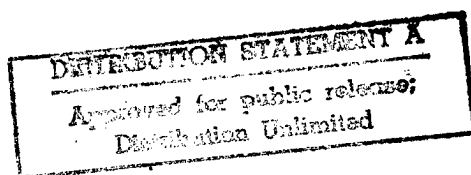


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JPRS-SEA-84-045

26 March 1984



Southeast Asia Report

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26 March 1984

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

CONTENTS

FIJI

Briefs

Objection to French Nuclear Testing	1
Solution to Unemployment Proposed	1

INDONESIA

Minister Addresses U.S. Private Investment Mission (MERDEKA, 6 Dec 83)	2
Seminar on World Bank, Indonesian Development (KOMPAS, 6 Dec 83)	4
Capital Investments in 1983 Exceed Targets (PELITA, 24 Dec 83)	7
Construction of Irrigation Works Boosts Rice Production (HARIAN UMUM AB, 5 Dec 83)	9
Government Officials Discuss Racial Assimilation (KOMPAS, 6 Dec 83; SINAR HARAPAN, 7 Dec 83)	13
Three Keys Findings of Workshop Commissions	
General Comments on Disturbances at Court Trial (KOMPAS, 6 Dec 83)	18
Danrem Commander Describes Military-Muslim Incident in Yogya (TEMPO, 24 Dec 83)	20
HMI on KAHMI's Request to NU ULAMA Conference (SURABAYA POST, various dates)	23
Opposed to HMI's View HMI to Meet KAHMI KAHMI Endorses HMI Position	

Wing Operation 001 Holds Exercise (HARIAN UMUM AB, 28 Dec 83)	27
GMNI Year-End Memorandum (KOMPAS, 28 Dec 83)	28
East Java Muhammadiyah Sees No Problem With Pancasila (SURABAYA POST, 29 Dec 83)	31
Briefs Muhammadiyah Considers Pancasila	33
MALAYSIA	
Filipino Muslim Refugees Fare Well in Sabah (A. Indrani; THE MUSLIM, 24 Feb 84)	34
NEW CALEDONIA	
Briefs Republican Party Challenges Budget	36
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	
Government Continues To Favor Foreign Investment (PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER, 29 Feb 84)	37
Government To Insure Low CPI Increase (PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER, 27 Feb 84)	38
Indonesian Explanation of Irian Sayo Situation Satisfactory (PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER, 27 Feb 84)	39
Government Willing To Mediate Between Irian Jaya Rebels and Indonesia (PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER, 2 Mar 84)	41
Legal Status of Irian Jaya Refugees in Question (PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER, 29 Mar 84)	42
Briefs French Nuclear Tests Criticized	44
PHILIPPINES	
Foreign Loans Bill Not Acted Upon (Jesus Bigornia; BULLETIN TODAY, 23 Feb 84)	45
Government Cuts Infrastructure Outlays by 6.8 Percent (Rene Alviar; BULLETIN TODAY, 20 Feb 84)	46

PRC Assumes Full Cost of Joint Hotel Venture (Brenda P. Tuazon; BULLETIN TODAY, 22 Feb 84)	48
Business Survey Contradicts Official Growth Figures (BULLETIN TODAY, 22 Feb 84)	49
Overseas Tax Collection Up, More BIR Posts Eyed in Middle East (BULLETIN TODAY, 24 Feb 84)	50
Bankers Question Status of CB Governor's Investments (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 24 Feb 84)	51
Sugar Mills Bailout Agreed Upon (Loreto Cabanes; BULLETIN TODAY, 24 Feb 84)	52
Marcos Restricts Copper Exports, Benguet Resists Order (Samuel Senoren; BULLETIN TODAY, 24 Feb 84)	54
Remittance Plan Urged for Oil Firms (Ray Magallanes; PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 22 Feb 84)	56
CDCP Rehabilitation Snagged by Loan Conversion (George T. Nervez; PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 23 Feb 84)	57
Returned Exile on Aquino Probe, Political Situation (VISAYAN HERALD, 14 Feb 84)	59
Cebu Editorial Rejects First Lady's Candidacy 'Gimmick' (VISAYAN HERALD, 15 Feb 84)	61
Cebu Columnist on Imelda's Candidacy, Cuenco Bribe (David G. Ompoc; VISAYAN HERALD, 15 Feb 84)	62
Columnist on Boycott Ebb, Comelec Vacancies (Jesus Bigornia; BULLETIN TODAY, 22 Feb 84)	64
Paper Claims 'Senior Official' Broke Pact With Solarz on Aquino (Mar G. de Vera; VISAYAN HERALD, 15 Feb 84)	66
Local PDP-Laban Scandal Prompts Resignations (VISAYAN HERALD, 18 Feb 84)	68
NAMFREL Successes, Goals Discussed (Apolonio Batalla; BULLETIN TODAY, 20 Feb 84)	69
NAMFREL Lobbies at Batasan; Tatad May Join Unido (Orlando I. Aquino; BULLETIN TODAY, 24 Feb 84)	71
Brunei Mediation in Sabah Issue Possible (Miguel Genovea; PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 24 Feb 84)	73

Terminations of Overseas Workers Prompt Concern (Chito Parazo; BULLETIN TODAY, 22 Feb 84)	74
Former Nun Relinquishes NPA Past (Roy C. Sinfuego; BULLETIN TODAY, 24 Feb 84)	76
Mediamen Shot at for Reporting on Gore Trial (Edgar Cadagat; VISAYAN HERALD, 14 Feb 84)	78
Central Bank Lays Missing Gold Reserves to 'Misplaced Comma' (VISAYAN HERALD, 11 Feb 84)	80
Article Criticizes Ownership of Media, Telecommunications (Reynaldo L. Bagatsing; VISAYAN HERALD, 15 Feb 84)	81
No Solution Seen to Nuclear Waste Storage (Ray S. Enano; BULLETIN TODAY, 22 Feb 84)	82
New Firm To Operate Bataan Nuclear Plant (Ray Magallanes; PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 21 Feb 84)	83
Retired Air Force Chief Crusades Against Military Abuses (VISAYAN HERALD, 14, 16 Feb 84)	85
Writes Cardinal Sin Military Case Against General Dropped	
Briefs	
Garment Firm's \$1 Million Credit	88
Two NPA Women Slain	88
SOLOMON ISLANDS	
Editorial Supports Union Opposition to U.S. Nuclear Warship (SOLOMON STAR, 17 Feb 84)	89
Australia Hands Over Patrol Boat to Government (SOLOMON STAR, 2 Mar 84)	90
VANUATU	
Briefs	
Vanuatu Parliament Building	91
VIETNAM	
ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE	
Lags in Thai Binh Province Industrial-Trade Taxing Described (Ha Ngoc Chau; NHAN DAN, 9 Nov 83)	92

Dray Linh Farm Receives Nomadic Farmers and Tribesmen (NHAN DAN, 10 Nov 83)	95
Ho Chi Minh City Abolishes Outdoor Medicines Market (Vu Hai, Nguyen Trung; NHAN DAN, 10 Nov 83)	96
Phu Khanh Province Reports Progress in Economic Development (Nguyen Xuan Huu; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 17 Jan 84)	99

AGRICULTURE

Rubber, Coffee Cultivation Increased in 1983 (Hai Trieu; NHAN DAN, 17 Jan 84)	107
Nghe Tinh Province Compensates for 10th Month Rice Shortfall (Thanh Phong; NHAN DAN, 17 Jan 84)	109
Editorial Calls for Greater Efficiency at State Farms (NHAN DAN, 17 Jan 84)	112

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

Briefs	
New Town Created	115

BIOGRAPHIC

Information on Vietnamese Personalities	116
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BRIEFS

OBJECTION TO FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTING--SUVA: The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Jonati Mavoa, has scoffed at claims by the French External Affairs Ministry that Pacific nations were not serious in their objections to French nuclear testing in the Pacific. "Where did he get that impression," he asked in an interview with the Fiji Times Newspaper. "As far as I am aware, we are getting stronger and stronger and louder and louder, and the protest is spreading now to all countries in the Pacific, and even outside the region." Mr. Mavoa said he had made clear "in no uncertain terms" to a personal envoy of French President Francois Mitterrand, that Fiji objected to the nuclear testing in the Pacific. "If there is no danger in nuclear testing, why don't they carry it out nearer to home in the Atlantic or even the Sahara?" "I don't know of any country in the region which has changed its stand. In fact, the whole of the Pacific is objecting." Fiji was one of the first countries to protest. [Text] [Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 29 Feb 84 p 9]

SOLUTION TO UNEMPLOYMENT PROPOSED--The Head of a study mission looking into Fiji's unemployment problems said the country should consider various forms of work sharing schemes. Doctor Manfred Bienefeld said about 15,000 school leavers who entered the workforce this year are facing the most serious unemployment situation for many years. He said their plight has not been alleviated by the Government's policy of not taking on any new employees, and its cutback on capital spending. Doctor Bienefeld said Fiji's employment situation has been deteriorating steadily since 1981...and is not likely to improve significantly in the near future. He said Fiji should therefore consider schemes under which existing jobs would be shared, so the unemployed could at least have some part-time work. Doctor Bienefeld's study of Fiji's unemployment problems is being sponsored by the European Economic Community. [Text] [Honiara SOLOMON STAR in English 2 Mar 84 p 8]

CSO: 4200/593

MINISTER ADDRESSES U.S. PRIVATE INVESTMENT MISSION

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 6 Dec 83 pp 1, 11

[Text] Prof Dr J.B. Sumarlin, the minister of state for national development planning and chairman of Bappenas, says that when scaled against their business investments elsewhere in the world, some U.S. companies with investments in Indonesia have made large profits here.

The minister, addressing an investment mission of the U.S. Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) in Jakarta on Monday [5 December], said that 34 foreign investment projects with a total value of \$1.29 [billion] were approved by the Indonesian government in 1982.

He noted that this was a sharp increase over the value of the investment projects approved by the government in 1981, which had come to only \$577 million.

Total foreign capital investment in Indonesia stood at \$11.8 billion as of the end of 1982, he said.

In the first quarter of 1983 the government approved foreign investment projects in Indonesia having a total value of \$1.73 billion, an increase of 77 percent over the same period in 1982.

"Of course, we are unable to say that the parties submitting the applications will definitely implement a large number of these projects," he said.

"And consequently, in facing the future we are convinced that there are some economic problems in our national development that will continue to exist," he added.

Posing the rhetorical question as to whether it was feasible to include Indonesia in U.S. business strategy, the minister said that the answer could easily be found by looking at the growth of the ASEAN market and other markets in Asia.

He also said that there are some who feel that Indonesia qualifies for consideration as a location for the establishment of a manufacturing industry.

"Indonesia also is one of the most dynamic and fastest growing of the world markets, if you would like to use this as a criterion in developing an international strategy for the United States," he said.

The minister also said that he felt that conditions in Indonesia at the present time are on a par with those found in other countries.

Bureaucratic Process

With regard to monetary policy, Minister Sumarlin said that Indonesia's policy of maintaining a balanced budget is intended to prevent cycles in its monetary policy.

He said that, in fact, the level of the national budget is flexibly controlled so as to avoid imbalances in foreign revenues.

Regarding the bureaucratic process, he said that a general characteristic of the majority of developing countries is that the bureaucracy moves slowly.

He said that this also was the case in Indonesia, noting that there are social and cultural differences between Indonesia and Western countries that can constitute obstacles in some business activities.

"Consequently, the steps that are part of the decision-making process may not be taken as quickly as you yourself would do," he said.

The OPIC investment mission is composed of 22 U.S. businessmen who represent 23 companies. The mission is studying investment opportunities in Indonesia and is headed by Craig A. Nalen, the president of OPIC.

5458

CSO: 4213/113

SEMINAR ON WORLD BANK, INDONESIAN DEVELOPMENT

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 6 Dec 83 pp 1, 9

[Text] According to Prof Dr Widjojo Nitisastro, a realistic attitude is a very important resource in national development, and this sort of attitude permeates Indonesian society. Thus, he said, when we looked at the government's financial situation we took the risk of rescheduling major development projects. Haphazard development is dangerous. Caution is required in the development process, and we cannot just go ahead and build anything, he said. Widjojo made these comments while addressing the Seminar on World Bank Participation in Indonesian Development at the Press Council building on Monday [6 December].

The seminar was presented jointly by the national office of the PWI [Indonesian Journalists Association] and the World Bank mission in Jakarta, and was opened by Minister of Information Harmoko. In his opening remarks the minister expressed the hope that the mass media, and particularly the press, would help publicize the World Bank's participation in Indonesian development. Zulharmans, the PWI general chairman, and Russell J. Cheetham, the director of the World Bank mission in Indonesia, were among those attending the seminar.

Not Emulated by Many

Widjojo, who is now an advisor to the government, said that the realistic attitude displayed by Indonesia in rescheduling its development projects was not emulated by many other countries, and consequently many countries continued to be enmeshed in debt.

"But Indonesia is different. Indonesia considers all the possibilities and this is why the projects were rescheduled before the situation got any worse," he said. A number of major projects, including the olefin and aromatic projects, were rescheduled because the government was running short of funds due to the worldwide economic recession.

It is disagreeable to postpone the construction of projects when the work could go on, he said, but Indonesia took this action and the results have been very heartening. The projects have not been cancelled, and work will resume when the economic situation improves, he said.

With regard to the funding problems of the World Bank, Widjojo said that Indonesia will continue to urge the developed nations to provide the bank, and particularly the IDA (International Development Association), with aid funds. Although Indonesia is receiving less IDA aid as a result of the improvement in its economic capabilities, it will continue to urge that the IDA be supported, he said.

"We feel that IDA aid greatly assists economic development and that this aid must continue to be provided to other developing countries that are in great need of it," he said.

U.S. Aid

Widjojo, in response to a question, acknowledged that the United States is creating problems for other developing countries through its preoccupation with nuclear weapons projects. The concentration on armaments has created a great deficit in the budget (estimated to be \$200 billion) and the United States is trying to reduce this deficit by selling bonds to the public. However, this just drives up interest rates, increases the rate of inflation and delays world economic recovery, he said.

The United States also is cutting back its aid to other countries and to the World Bank as another means of reducing the deficit. This action is being widely criticized in that the United States bases its aid program on its national budget when it would be better to base it on gross national production, as the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands do.

The actions taken by the United States are raising the value of the U.S. dollar on international markets, he said. The dollar is growing stronger compared to other currencies, including the rupiah, which is declining in value against the dollar.

"The public should understand that the dollar is growing stronger everywhere in the world and not just in Indonesia," he said. He also noted that the increase in the value of the dollar has benefited the export sector. Oil exports, for example are valued in U.S. dollars and consequently the revenue from these exports is greater than if they were valued in rupiah or some other currency, he said.

Self-development

Prof Widjojo noted that there are no strings attached to World Bank aid. The aid can be used to purchase goods from countries that are members of the World Bank, including countries that are receiving funds from the bank. However, it is necessary that this be done through international tenders.

In order to be competitive in the field of international tenders, Indonesia must continue to develop both itself and the abilities of Indonesian contractors. To this end, the Department of Public Works and the World Bank are conducting a cooperative program to upgrade the capabilities of Indonesian contractors, he said.

Widjojo also said that the 20 percent ceiling for the debt service ratio (ratio of debt obligations to export earnings) had been established as the result of years of experience. If the debt service ratio reaches 20 percent a dangerous situation exists and every effort must be made to quickly reduce the ratio, he said.

Own Resources

In opening the seminar, Minister Harmoko said that in the time to come Indonesia will be able to proceed with its development on the basis of its own resources. This can be predicted from the fact that the level of domestic revenue increases each year. In 1969/70 domestic revenue stood at only 23 percent, in 1973/74 it rose to 55 percent, in 1978/79 it reached 60 percent, and in 1983/84 it has already jumped to 71 percent, he said.

He said that all foreign loans are being used to finance projects that are truly strategic and capable of promoting national economic growth, such as the construction of highways, bridges, irrigation works and electrical generating stations.

"Therefore, it is clear that these foreign loans will not place a burden on future generations, will not be a burden on our grandchildren," he said.

With regard to the role of the mass media, the minister said that since more emphasis is being placed on the coverage of economic, financial and industrial matters it would also be appropriate for the mass media to help publicize the World Bank's participation in the development of Indonesia. The public should be honestly, objectively and factually informed about the significance of the role of the World Bank in the development of the state and nation, he said.

"If the public receives honest explanations about the role of the World Bank then existing suspicions and prejudices can be placed in their proper proportions," he said.

5458

CSO: 4213/113

INDONESIA

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN 1983 EXCEED TARGETS

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 24 Dec 83 pp 1, 9

/Text/ The chairman of the BKPM /Capital Investment Coordination Agency/, Engr Suhartoyo, said that, although the world economy is still in a recession in 1983, the BKPM has succeeded in obtaining greater investments than targeted.

In 1983, the BKPM had targeted capital investments (PMDN) and foreign capital investments (PMA) in Indonesia to a sum of \$6 billion. By the middle of December, investments had reached \$7.5 billion or about 7.5 trillion rupiah.

This statement was made by the chairman of the BKPM, Engr Suhartoyo, in a discussion with ANATARA in his office Friday as the year 1983 comes to a close.

PMDN/PMA investments in Indonesia have increased because, among other things, Indonesia is one of the most stable countries in its social, political, and security areas, besides being a potential market and possessing vast natural resources.

"Foreign investors are drawn to invest money in Indonesia because of our political stability and strong security besides our fairly fast economic growth," he said.

Investments for 1983, which reached \$7.5 billion or 7.5 trillion rupiah, set a record for the BKPM, and in the future, the sum of \$7.5 billion will be very difficult to achieve," he said but did not give the reasons in detail.

The BKPM's success in drawing investments of \$7.5 billion is, among other things, due to increased promotion efforts by the BKPM both here and in other countries. Almost every year, the BKPM sends an investment and promotion mission to the United States, Europe, and Asia to promote projects that will be facilitated by private investors there.

Besides increasing promotion efforts, the BKPM simplifies the licensing procedure from time to time.

For example, obtaining a license used to take 3 months but now, when all the requirements have been met, permission can be granted in 3 weeks.

"Actually, the speed with which the BKPM can grant a license depends on the investor himself, because the BKPM does nothing to hold him back," he said.

Government policy concerning capital investment in Repelita 5-Year development plan/ IV will continue to provide wide opportunity for the private investment and cooperation spheres to increase their influence. The government's role will be decreased in stages.

This goal can be reached by, among other things, creating a good atmosphere for investment, increasing promotion efforts, and developing projects, including some small ones in the fields of agriculture, transmigration and labor reserves.

Still Important

Foreign funds (PMA) are still needed and play an important role in the development of the Indonesian economy, said the chairman of the BKPM.

Indonesia has been trying to strengthen and widen its industrial base and to seek high technology and secure investment money for specific areas.

This plan, among other things, is to free the country from dependence on oil exports and to develop modern management methods in agriculture in order to conserve labor.

"Indonesia will not close the door to foreign investment because the money is necessary for the growth of the Indonesian economy," he said.

The new tax laws, according to the BKPM chairman Suhartoyo, should not hinder foreign investors from investing money in Indonesia because they are drawn by Indonesia's political and economic stability and vast natural resources.

Concerning increased watchfulness of the BKPM to revoke the licenses of PMA and PMDN who violate the law, he did not go into detail how many PMA and PMDN had licenses revoked in 1983.

The chairman of the BKPM feels the Indonesianization of capital is going smoothly, both with business partners and in the money market, and specifically matters concerning the work force which is handled directly the minister of manpower, Sudomo.

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CSO: 4213/130

CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION WORKS BOOSTS RICE PRODUCTION

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 5 Dec 83 pp 1, 8

[Text] While the progress made in the construction of irrigation works from the beginning of Pelita I (First 5-Year Plan) to the fourth year of Pelita III is difficult to quantify, it is clear that irrigation contributed greatly to the increase in food production, and particularly rice production.

According to the World Bank (IBRD), 16 percent of the increase in food production in Indonesia can be attributed to the use of irrigation, 5 percent to the use of quality seed, 4 percent to the use of fertilizer, and 75 percent to all other factors.

An AB source in the Department of Public Works said that the substantial increase in production achieved during Pelita III was the result of the integrated farming operations carried out under the special agricultural intensification program and the special agricultural operations program, and that production also increased because of the program for the construction of tertiary irrigation works. Irrigation water could be more efficiently controlled with the construction of tertiary irrigation channels, and this contributed to the success of the special agricultural intensification program.

Until the end of Pelita II there was considerable doubt that self-sufficiency in rice production would be achieved, but prospects began to look brighter early in 1980 with the initial rehabilitation of the irrigation network.

In 1980 there was ideal weather and little damage from insects. Rice production rose to 20.16 million tons, up 13 percent from the 17.87 million tons produced in 1979.

This success was repeated in 1981, when production rose 11 percent to 22.29 million tons. Production increased only 7 percent in 1982 because of the drought, but with production standing at 23.84 million tons Indonesia could be considered to have reached the point of self-sufficiency in rice production.

Ricefields

Data collected by AB show that the Department of Public Works has a total of 4,659,743 hectares of ricefields under its supervision. About 10 percent of these ricefields, or 464,446 hectares, are undeveloped, that is, they are still under construction.

The developed area comprises 4,195,297 hectares and consists of 3,598,448 hectares (86 percent) of functional ricefields that are receiving irrigation water and 596,849 hectares (14 percent) of ricefields that are not yet functional. Scientific irrigation systems are used to supply water to 2,095,850 hectares in the developed area, semiscientific systems are used for 1,123,088 hectares, and simple systems are used for 976,359 hectares.

AB's source said that there are a total of 5,780 irrigation areas in Indonesia, and that the average size of an irrigation area is 806 hectares. Of the 4,195,297 hectares in the developed area, 2,680,495 hectares (64 percent) are on Java, 8,44,853 hectares (20 percent) are on Sumatra, 332,717 hectares (8 percent) are on Sulawesi, and the remainder (8 percent) are on the other islands.

Java also has 1,728,962 hectares of ricefields that are irrigated with scientific irrigation systems, or 82 percent of the total area irrigated in this way.

As regards the area of ricefields that are not yet functional, when the Department of Agriculture launched its ricefield construction program in Pelita III it established a target of 350,000 hectares. Data supplied by the department show that as of the end of March 1983 only 101,386 hectares of ricefields had been constructed, or about 29 percent of the targeted figure. The Department of Agriculture and the Directorate General of Water Resources of the Department of Public Works have agreed that the construction of tertiary irrigation works should precede the construction of ricefields at locations where the ricefields are to be built with manual labor.

AB's source said that he is concerned that the tertiary irrigation systems will deteriorate and the work will be wasted unless the construction of the systems is immediately followed by the construction of ricefields.

Tertiary Irrigation Target Exceeded

AB's source confirmed that the construction of tertiary irrigation works is being expedited so that irrigation projects that have been wholly or partially completed can be used to better advantage in controlling and distributing water, and thereby support the effort to increase food production.

Ricefields can be irrigated on a regular basis by expediting the construction of tertiary systems. The great advantage in the construction of the tertiary systems is that it permits irrigation water to be diverted to ricefields that are not located near primary or secondary systems. This will definitely support increased rice production and the principle of equitability, since the irrigation water will reach landowners whose fields are distant from the main irrigation systems.

A target of 600,000 hectares was established for the construction of tertiary irrigation works during Pelita III, and this target has been exceeded. As of March 1983 tertiary irrigation works had been constructed over an area of 1,616,444 hectares, which is 269 percent of the Pelita III target. If the construction of tertiary irrigation works in swampland development projects is included, the figure would rise to an estimated 1,940,513 hectares.

Increase in Rice Production

According to the data on rice production, there was a continuous increase in average per hectare production from the beginning of Pelita I to the end of Pelita III. During Pelita I rice production rose from 1.45 tons per hectare to 1.74 tons per hectare, which is an annual average increase of 4 percent.

In Pelita II production rose from 1.74 tons per hectare to 1.96 tons per hectare, or an average of 2.5 percent a year. The average annual increase in Pelita III was 8 percent, with production rising from 1.96 tons per hectare to 2.6 tons per hectare (average production in 1982).

Data on the total production of rice during the first three 5-year plans show that in Pelita I production rose from 11.67 million tons in 1968 (the year preceding the start of Pelita I) to 14.61 million tons in the last year of the plan. This was an increase of 2.94 million tons (25 percent) over the 5-year period or 580,000 tons (5 percent) a year.

During Pelita II production rose from 14.61 million tons to 17.52 million tons, or 2.91 million tons (20 percent) for the 5-year period and 582,000 tons (42 percent) a year. During Pelita III production will increase from 17.52 million tons to 25 million tons (the projection for 1983 contained in Directive of the Minister of Agriculture No 012/SK/Mentan/Bimas/XII/82, dated 27 December 1982), which is an increase of 7.48 million tons (42.7 percent) over the 5-year period or 1.5 million tons (8.5 percent) a year.

AB's source said that when an irrigation project is not functioning, the cause must be determined. It may be that the irrigation network has not been finished, or there may be no irrigation water, or the tertiary system or ricefields may not yet be completed.

He also said that there are a number of reasons that farmers do not use irrigation. For example, the status of the land may be in question, or the farmers may never have farmed irrigated fields and need instruction, or they may not have the ability to build ricefields.

He noted that farmers in Riau had expressed a desire to grow rice on irrigated fields, but when the price of rubber unexpectedly went up they lost interest and continued tapping rubber. Farmers in North Sumatra expressed a similar desire, but when the price of coffee went up some of them opted to grow coffee instead.

He said that farmers should not have to wait for credit to build ricefields because cropland on mountain slopes can be converted into ricefields without

having to install an irrigation system, while terraced areas already have scientific irrigation systems and a water supply.

He also said that the work on irrigation projects cannot be completed quickly but must be carried out in stages. It takes at least 1 year to partially complete an irrigation project, and even small and simple projects take 2 or 3 years to fully complete.

Employment

The agricultural sector provides the largest number of jobs, and more than 60 percent of the labor force is employed in this sector, he said. The increase in the size of the area under irrigation and in the number of other agricultural facilities can expand the area under cultivation and, particularly in Java, can increase the number of job opportunities. This will be very helpful in reducing the number of unemployed, which now stands at 20 million. And this increase in employment will occur at a time when the population growth rate is at a high level. Also, in the construction of irrigation projects outside Java, consideration must be given not only to the requirements of the transmigration program but also to areas that have a high population density.

He also said that in order to support the transmigration program, agricultural systems and the selection of sites for irrigation works must be taken into consideration in planning the location of transmigration projects.

He said the future implementation of the transmigration program will be expedited if the government is successful in quickly improving the social and economic conditions of the transmigrants in their new homes.

5458

CSO: 4213/113

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DISCUSS RACIAL ASSIMILATION

Three Keys

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 6 Dec 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] According to Prof Dr Emil Salim, the minister of state for population and environment, there are three keys to the assimilation of the native and nonnative populations, namely, settling the problem of equity in the economic sector, eliminating the gap between the strong and weak economic groups, and improving the quality of the population through education. The minister made these comments in a speech given on Monday [5 December] at the Workshop for the Reinforcement of National Unity and Solidarity. The workshop is being jointly presented by the periodical SARINAH and the Board for the Promotion of National Unity at the Hotel Horison.

Soepardjo Roestam, the minister of internal affairs, told workshop participants that the decision to use the K-1 form (the form used in the Jakarta area to report citizenship) was made in order to achieve a harmonious relationship between security interests and the interests of national unity and solidarity.

While Minister of Information Harmoko, who opened the workshop yesterday morning, said that although much progress is being made in racial assimilation, there are still a great many obstacles that have to be overcome. He said that some of these obstacles have their source in the perceived image of the Chinese community as an exclusive group that is wealthier than and looks down on other social groups.

Colonial Policy

Emil Salim said that the distinction between the strong economic group, or the group that is identified with the nonnative community, and the weak economic group, or the group that is identified with the native community, has its origins in Dutch colonial policy. During the colonial period the Chinese were given certain rights, such as the right to collect taxes, and they used the system to improve their own economic status, he said.

The minister said that the Chinese possess capital and skills because they were given these rights and monopolies. The Chinese also have the cultural trait of being oriented upward, of always trying to get close to those in

power. And since they did gain access to the colonial authorities, they were automatically brought into confrontation with the native population.

He said that colonial policy created the perception among the native population that the nonnative population was made up of economic creatures who gave first priority to and whose interpersonal relationships were governed by economic considerations. The natives felt that the nonnatives always oriented themselves toward the people who held power, were opportunistic, and were developing an exclusive society.

Government Assistance

Emil Salim said that national development also must be taken into consideration in the matter of racial assimilation as the development process always creates new social groups, groups that range from the farm community to the industrial sector. In this new society the people who are able to advance are the ones who have capital and skills, and from the time of the Dutch colonial period until now the people who have had capital and skills have been members of the nonnative community.

This is why the Indonesian government is providing assistance to members of the weak economic group. If it did not do so, or if it permitted a market economic system to operate, the people with capital would grow stronger and the weak would become weaker. The provision of government assistance is not intended to discriminate against any one group, but rather to reduce the difference between the strong and weak economic groups, he said.

Population Growth

Emil Salim also said that the increase in the population will create competition for jobs and for other facilities that are part of life. In short, the increase in the population will result in diversification and competition and there will also be increased competition between natives and nonnatives, he said.

Education has an important function in facing the problems created by the growth of the population. Education, and religion, can nullify the system of values that tends to compartmentalize the weak and the strong, he said.

He added that cooperatives can also bridge the gap between the weak and the strong. Here the contribution made by the individual members is the important thing, and not who owns the most shares.

Emil Salim said that if the problem of racial assimilation is not settled it will lead to social crises and violence in the time to come, and that recognition of the need for a settlement must come not just from the government but also from both natives and nonnatives.

K-1 Form

Soepardjo Roestam told the participants in the workshop that, "I know that the K-1 form, or the form used in the Jakarta area to report Indonesian citizenship, is causing concern. The nonnative community feels that they are being

compartmentalized again, that this is an act of discrimination because it again distinguishes between them and the native majority."

Declaring that this was not the government's intention, he asked the participants in the workshop to provide input on procedures that could be followed to ensure that the form was used only to achieve its intended objective. He said that the objective in using the form was "to identify Indonesian citizens and to distinguish between them and foreign nationals, since Jakarta is a warehouse and transit point for foreign nationals."

He said that instructions for the use of the form could be of a general nature, but should also allow for the possibility of exceptions. "An example would be the children of a Chinese who has changed his name to Sindunata or Rudy Hartono. They carry a native name from birth and do not use the three-element Chinese name. How should their case be handled so that they do not have to use the K-1 form?" he asked.

You also have to remember that some of our brothers who are Indonesian citizens probably are continuing to use the three-element Chinese names for their children, he said. "And in addition, there are probably a lot of people who have adopted Indonesian names that reflect a Chinese influence," he added. He also said that the motive in developing the K-1 form was to distinguish between Indonesian citizens and foreign nationals from Malaysia, Hongkong, Singapore and Taiwan who have Chinese names.

When Minister of Information Harmoko addressed the workshop he appealed for help in overcoming the obstacles that are still being encountered in the drive for assimilation, and he said that the press should not aggravate tensions if such symptoms appear. "As a maximum effort, the capabilities of the mass media and particularly the press should be used to develop favorable public opinion and actively promote the achievement of an ideal form of racial assimilation," he said.

Findings of Workshop Commissions

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 7 Dec 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] Problems in the religious sector that impede racial assimilation can be overcome and solved by emphasizing tolerance in religious teachings, by showing understanding and respect for other religions, and by not commenting on any religion without first taking into account the perceptions of the followers of the religion. And in the achievement of national unity and solidarity it is necessary to practice religious teachings that emphasize harmony, and to consciously avoid exaggerating matters that deal with religious conversion.

These are some of the findings reached by the religious commission of the Workshop for the Reinforcement of National Unity and Solidarity. The commission was chaired by Abdurachman Wahid, and the workshop was held in Jakarta on 5 and 6 December.

The religious commission also expressed the hope that religious institutions would increase their level of participation in national activities, such as the observance of national holidays, while noting that this participation should be voluntary.

With regard to religious guidance and instruction, the commission said that the government must give individual attention to situations of a special nature, such as the coexistence of members of society from different racial backgrounds, particularly when there are religious factors involved, in order to avoid occurrences that could create an ethnic gap.

When H. Munawir Syadzali, the minister of religious affairs, addressed the workshop he said that since Indonesia is a nation of diverse cultures and religions, harmony among the religious community provides an important infrastructure for the creation of the strong national unity and solidarity that is always our common interest. The creation of unity and solidarity throughout the nation is a dynamic process that is carried out in conjunction with the growth of society itself, he said.

The minister also said that in our efforts to strengthen religious harmony we should avoid any attitude that hints of exclusivism, and that we should avoid religious classifications that follow ethnic or racial lines in the establishment of religious organizations or places of worship, in the presentation of sermons, etcetera.

Meaning of Assimilation

The cultural commission, which was headed by Dr Alfian, reached the conclusion that assimilation does not mean the dissolution of the minority culture in the majority culture, nor does it mean that the minority culture must be abandoned so that new elements can be introduced. The commission agreed that assimilation in the cultural sense is the continuing process of syncretizing cultural elements to achieve social harmony.

The commission also found that the cultural approach to assimilation requires the development and cultivation of a system of values that will be desired by all and that will develop and cultivate our feelings of Indonesianism, and that the application and strengthening of this system of values will require a supportive social mechanism. Attention also will have to be given to future conditions, since assimilation is a continuing process.

The economic commission, which was headed by Sindhunata, SH, considered both short-term and long-term targets. One of the long-term targets is to create a climate in the economic sector that will facilitate the assimilation of native and nonnative businessmen.

The commission said that in the assimilation process, big businessmen have a moral responsibility to help small businessmen, and especially native small businessmen, rise to a healthier economic level through healthy cooperation.

Other long-term targets are to eliminate the impression that the weak economic group is the native group and the strong economic group is the non-native group, and to develop a "godfather" system wherein promising, capable and skilled young people would be trained to become capable businessmen.

Join the Military

At the same time the members of the nonnative community should have the opportunity to pursue careers as government employees, to join the military, to become schoolteachers, and to enter other occupations.

With regard to short-term targets, the commission recommended that the government's policies, regulations and activities in the field of economic assimilation be reviewed. Also, an effort should be made to improve communication by holding fact-finding meetings between government officials and members of the native and nonnative communities. The intent here would be to increase the knowledge and modify the attitude and behavior of the participants.

The social commission, which was chaired by Nasrudin Hars, recommended that information on assimilation be widely disseminated to the public through the mass media so as to create conditions that will be conducive to assimilation, and that the younger generation should be the priority target. It also recommended that the process of socialization be institutionalized as a systematic new culture to encourage exclusive social organizations organized along ethnic or racial lines to redirect their functions to conform with the aims of assimilation.

Sunardi D.M., the director of the workshop, said that the findings of the four commissions will be summarized and distributed to the participants in the workshop and will also be used as input by the government and the Board for the Promotion of National Unity.

5458

CSO: 4213/113

GENERAL COMMENTS ON DISTURBANCES AT COURT TRIAL

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 6 Dec 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Maj Gen Try Sutrisno, the commander of Military Region Command V, has asked the public not to be disturbed by a flyer that is being circulated or by other issues which could create unrest or disturb public security and order. He made the statement in connection with an effort that is being made to distribute photocopies of a letter to him from Sjafruddin Prawiranegara, SH, the general chairman of the Indonesian Corps of Muslim Religious Teachers (KMI).

Sjafruddin's letter was dated 26 November and was also signed by Drs M.S. Suhary, the secretary general of the KMI. The major general said that he considers the incident to be a very unfortunate matter.

He told newsmen at his headquarters yesterday that he regrets that the letter was written. He said that Sjafruddin, as a religious teacher, an intellectual, a struggler and a parent, should be able to become a leader but instead was going in the opposite direction. His actions are misdirected and can create public unrest, he said. He added that the letter, which deals with the court case of Tony Ardie, is not based on facts.

In his letter Sjafruddin said that it was deplorable that people were killed by shots fired by the authorities, and that 3 people were injured and 23 detained on 23 November when they tried to attend the trial of Tony Ardie.

Maj Gen Try Sutrisno said that this account was not true and that not a single student had been killed. "We have a letter from the principal of the school," he said. Three persons were injured, he said, but they were sent home as soon as their injuries were treated.

Encounter Not Sought

"In my capacity as a security officer it is my responsibility to maintain security and order," he said. He also noted that Tony Ardie was being tried as an Indonesian citizen who had committed a crime and not as a young religious teacher. "If I committed a crime then I too would be brought to court, so it's not just Tony Ardie," he said.

He emphasized that the security forces had not sought the encounter and that they had been taunted and pelted with stones. Noting that the trial was open to the public, he said that the spectators had abused this privilege and disrupted the session with their shouts and misbehavior.

The general said that subsequent sessions of the trial will remain open to the public but that spectators will be asked to show their identification cards.

"If the commotions continue it will be to the detriment of Tony Ardie, for the trial will never be over," he said. The general, who repeatedly stated, "I too am a Muslim," also said that he acted only in the interest of the common good and for no other purpose. "We all know that in an atmosphere like this there can be a side that would like to disrupt the situation, and it is not impossible that PKI members had a hand in this," he said.

5458

CSO: 4213/113

DANREM COMMANDER DESCRIBES MILITARY-MUSLIM INCIDENT IN YOGYA

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 24 Dec 83 p 30

/Text/ A fresh wind from Yogyakarta is blowing from the mass media. An incident that destroyed hopes for "uniting ABRI /Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia/ with the people"--a fight between the men of Battalion 403 and the residents of Kauman--was related to the press by the commander of Korem /military area command/ 072 Pamungkas, Col Ronni Sikap Sinuraya, himself, last Monday. "My men were wrong and I will take strong measures," said the commander angrily.

But, interestingly, until that day, no one from the media, local or central, had dared carry the news that happened 3 days before because, in truth there was a call from the Department of Information not to report it.

Ronni, himself, when it happened, asked local reporters to wait for an official explanation before reporting the unpleasant news. For this reason, there was an air of caution among the 25 reporters invited to come to the Nyonya Suharti restaurant by the Danrem. They were worried Ronni would strengthen the call not to report the incident.

But when Ronni, who was accompanied by the Dandim /Military District Commander/ of Yogya, Lt Col Moch. Hasbi, and the Danresta /Area Commander/, Lt Col Syukri Malik, seriously described all aspects of the case, the reporters were relieved. "This was certainly a surprise and made us feel good," commented the executive editor of BERITA NASIONAL.

Ronni's explanation was complete--he covered up no facts and asked that none be covered up. "News that is covered up will become a contradictory issue for the people. That would be dangerous and could reappear some time. For this reason, write what happened. Only, don't make the situation worse," Ronni asked.

This incident, according to Ronni, was caused by a minor problem. "It's just that because those involved were young that it got hot quickly," he said. A member of Battalion 403, Private Satu Yulianto, on the night of 8 December, was going to prayer with his girlfriend to the Masjid Besar Alun-alun Utara /Great Mosque in the North Plaza/, Yogya. For no clear reason, someone, who has recently been named as Bagus, called to him. It became an argument.

Yulianto then left to call his friends. In the end, a fight ensued and was stopped by security officers from the Pasar Malam Sekaten /Sekaten (a Javanese holiday) Night Market/ which was going on in the yard of the mosque. Peacemaking also took place that night at the Dondomanan police station. "Yulianto requested that the incident not be reported to his superiors," Syukri Malik added to Ronni's explanation. The problem was considered closed.

But unexpectedly, the next night, about 40 members of Battalion 403 swarmed into the mosque yard. It happened that a meeting was going on between Kauman /mosque/ security officers and the police to arrange security measures for the height of the Sekaten festivities. Hearing the noise outside, the men rushed out of the meeting. It turned out that they became victims of the attack. Chaos resulted. Thanks to warning shots from the police, among them Sargeant Bajio, the fight subsided. But seven men, including Bajio, were injured. They were treated at PKU /expansion unknown/ Muhammadiyah hospital. Suharto, for example, had his stomach torn open, and Bajio injured his ear.

"I am very sorry this thing happened. It must not happen a second time. We have promised to help pay for the victims' treatment," Ronni said. Then, hesitantly, Ronni continued, "I haven't forgotten to ask the forgiveness of the people of Yogya--I am truly sorry."

The commander openly admitted that three big mistakes were made by his men. First, the privates left their barracks in civilian clothes. Second, they fought. "For whatever reason, the fighting was wrong." Third, they did not report the event to their commander when it first happened. "The matter stands, they were wrong," said the dark-skinned, robust-bodied Ronni firmly.

The head of Kauman security, Suyono, speaking to the public, applauded Ronni's honesty and thanked him. "The news has not been covered up, but there are inaccuracies," Suyono said. What happened, according to Suyono, was not a fight not torture. "It happened that the victims were some of our finest citizens," Suyono said sadly. The citizens of Kauman did not resist at all, he said.

But, the important thing is that this event, which was widely known among the people of Yogya, after a delay of a few days, was carried by the daily newspapers in the area. Ronni apparently did not know the DEPPEN /Department of Information/ had called for the news media not to report the incident. "I didn't know about the call. I had only one goal, that the people understand the actual problem. It should not be thought that I was covering up ABRI's mistakes. Is that clear?" Ronni said firmly. "So, again, I didn't mean to oppose the DEPPEN with my explanation," he added.

The director of the News Guidance Section of the DEPPEN, Drs Daniel S. Sahusilawane, agreed that the DEPPEN at first asked that the incident not be reported. "That was exclusively the DEPPEN's consideration. "The request not to report the incident was made because there was not yet clearance from the institutions involved," Daniel said. "If the news had been carried, it might have caused anxiety among the people," he added.

But the DEPPEN's request, according to Daniel, was not irrevocable. "Once there was an explanation from the institutions involved, it was alright to go ahead," he said. Only, Daniel reminded, even if the problem is clear, there actually is still one consideration: "Is the news appropriate for the situation...if not, why carry news that encourages pessimism?"

The head of PUSPENHANKAM /Department of Defense and Security Information Center/, First Admiral Emir Mangaweang, said that the problem is not that simple. "We must see first which institution made the call. For example, in a case of subversion, the call would come from the KOPKAMTIB /Command for the Restoration of Security and Order/. So, if there was an explanation from a lower institution, it would be invalid," he said. Now, between the DEPPEN and Korem?

12405

CSO: 4213/130

HMI ON KAHMI'S REQUEST TO NU ULAMA CONFERENCE

Opposed to HMI's View

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 27 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] The letter which the Surabaya branch of KAHMI (Greater Community of HMI [Muslim Students Association] Alumni) sent to the Situbondo MUNAS [National Conference] of the NU [Muslim Scholars Party] and which asked the MUNAS not to accept PANCASILA [Five Principles of the Nation] as its sole principle is not in line with and in fact is opposed to the official position of HMI's East Java Coordinating Board (BADKO). This statement was signed yesterday by Affandi S. Paramita, Drs, chairman of East Java's HMI BADKO.

The letter from the Surabaya KAHMI was sent to the NU MUNAS in Situbondo and copies were distributed to the press before the Sunday [19 December] opening of the conference at the Salafiah Syafiah Muslim School in Sukoredjo.

At the same time that this leaflet was distributed, there also appeared a letter of congratulations from the PB [Executive Board] of the HMI, signed by General Chairman Harry Azhar Aziz and Vice-Secretary General Moh. Idris Zaini. There was also a leaflet from something called "Representatives of the Madura Muslim Scholars" signed by 37 Muslim school directors in Madura. The tone of all three letters was almost the same, with the exception of the letter from the HMI PB which asked, in a weak way, for the NU MUNAS to reject PANCASILA as the sole principle.

Without Consultations

According to the leaders of HMI's East Java BADKO, they had received reports from the director of Surabaya's HMI about the letter from the Surabaya branch of KAHMI to the NU MUNAS. After being checked out, it turned out that the letter did not represent or reflect KAHMI's hopes and aspirations. "The letter is in fact from the Surabaya branch of KAHMI, but it was written without consulting with other directors or with KAHMI's membership," said a director of the East Java KAHMI.

Affandi said that the director of the Surabaya branch of KAHMI did not know any thing about it and could not have had anything to do with sending the letter. Therefore, East Java's HMI BADKO, the entire membership and the organizational apparatus were not responsible for that letter, especially since what it said was in disagreement with the official position of East Java's HMI.

KAHMI is an association for the larger community of HMI alumni so that legally and organizationally HMI has no direct connection with KAHMI, and KAHMI's policies have no connection with HMI.

Place for Hopes and Aspirations

The statement from East Java's HMI BADKO did not comment on the letter of congratulations from HMI's executive board to NU's MUNAS in Situbondo. The HMI PB hoped that, among other things, the NU would continue to receive and propagate Islamic hopes and aspirations, continue to have an Islamic presence in its organization and continue to be able to make Islam the basic principle of its organization in line with our conviction that Islam as the true religion cannot be replaced by any other doctrine.

The statement of the HMI PB began with, "We, HMI's executive board, who represent all members of HMI throughout this archipelago, feeling moved and joyful and thankful to God the Almighty, hereby express our congratulations to the NU MUNAS being held in East Java.

It went on to say, "HMI is aware that our elders, who belong to the larger community of the NU, have a big responsibility for our community's welfare, as proven by the efforts that the NU has made since it was founded."

The Islamic community, the statement of the HMI PB went on, is at the end of its strength. It is like a man knocked down by a wave who is looking for something to hang on to. The NU, by holding this MUNAS, is making a conscious and wise effort to calm the Islamic community down at this time. And so, all of the decisions of the NU MUNAS will have a big effect on the Islamic presence.

Convinced

The letter from the "Madura Ulama," dated 9 Rabiulawal 1404 A.H. or 14 December 1983, was written in Malay-Arabic script and said that they were convinced that the NU would not have any plans to change NU's laws and bylaws.

In spite of that, in the end the NU MUNAS made a recommendation to the NU Congress to change the basic laws of the association. "Certain people want the plans of the MUNAS to fail. It turns out that all the NU ulamas present at the MUNAS were willing to accept PANCASILA as the basis of the NU," said a member of the MUNAS executive committee.

HMI to Meet KAHMI

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 28 Dec 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] A meeting between the Surabaya branch of the HMI and the Surabaya KAHMI to clarify the problem raised by KAHMI's letter to the NU MUNAS in Situbondo will take place tomorrow evening [29 December]. This letter, which was strongly opposed by the East Java HMI BADKO, contained KAHMI's request that the NU reject the principles of PANCASILA as NU's basic principle.

"The position of HMI's Surabaya branch is the same as East Java's HMI BADKO," said Agus Mualim, chairman of HMI's Surabaya branch. They will face the directors of the Surabaya KAHMI, which consists of alumni of the HMI who come from Surabaya, with that position in mind.

Affandi S. Paramita, Drs, general chairman of the East Java HMI BADKO, said that he was not sure that that letter was intended to oppose PANCASILA as the basic principle, especially since Dr Sumargo, chairman of the Surabaya KAHMI, was one of the originators of the idea that the preface to the HMI bylaws made at the 1966 Congress in Jakarta should contain the formulation of PANCASILA which is in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution.

He guessed that perhaps the Surabaya KAHMI has an exaggerated fear of the concept of a basic principle.

He admitted that there is a difference in perception between the Central and the East Java HMI about PANCASILA. "In principle, I have no problem with HMI accepting PANCASILA as the basic principle of the organization," affirmed Affandi, who had just been confirmed as the general chairman of East Java's HMI BADKO.

Mistaken

Affandi believes that the letter from the HMI executive board was a wrong step to take. Given that it is a cadre organization, that should not have been the way to act, especially since the letter implicitly states that HMI has rejected PANCASILA. In fact, HMI has not yet taken up the question of the basic principle. The Congress held in Medan in the middle of last year also did not have PANCASILA on its agenda.

Affandi himself has prepared several arguments to be presented at HMI's plenary session to be held in Jakarta next month. "There are at least 40 or 50 verses of the Koran, not to speak of the sayings of the Prophet, which we can use as reasons to accept PANCASILA."

When asked whether HMI thinks it necessary to discuss the basic principle question in the near future, he answered that East Java's HMI BADKO will continue to make efforts in that direction. However, that will only be done in a congressional forum. Because of that, they hope to hold an extraordinary congress or a congress held before its normal time. The next HMI congress is scheduled for 1986.

"The East Java HMI is ready to be the host, as long as the congress intends to take up the question of PANCASILA as the basic principle," said Affandi.

Amazed

Harun Alsagof, SH [Master of Laws], an HMI alumnus, was surprised to hear the news that the Surabaya KAHMI had issued a political statement in the form of a letter to the NU MUNAS. "As far as I know, KAHMI is only a forum for the greater community

of HMI alumni formed by HMI in Pandaan in 1969. It is hard to believe that KAHMI is acting by itself, and even harder to believe that it is making all kinds of statements, since KAHMI's political hopes and aspirations should be expressed through HMI," said Harun.

This Airlangga University instructor went on to explain that the HMI alumni had not actually met face to face for a long time. The alumni did not feel that KAHMI was a very useful organization so that if the Surabaya KAHMI issued a statement in the name of HMI alumni, it clearly was a personal statement on the part of its directors.

Harun felt that it was necessary to clarify his position on this problem, pointing out that many HMI alumni felt the same way as he did and they might get blamed for someone else's mistakes. He agreed with East Java's HMI BADKO which is receptive to PANCASILA and is making efforts to straighten out HMI's views on that issue.

KAHMI Endorses HMI Position

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 30 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] To clear up the problem caused by the letter from the Surabaya branch of KAHMI to the NU MUNAS in Situbondo asking the NU to reject PANCASILA as the basis of the organization, the Surabaya branch of HMI held an official meeting with KAHMI on Thursday evening [29 December] at HMI's secretariat at 36 Sumatera Street, Surabaya.

The two-hour meeting was attended by about 13 HMI alumni, all of the Surabaya HMI duty officers and the general chairman of the East Java HMI BADKO. The following statement was issued:

The letter from the Surabaya KAHMI did not come out of a full meeting of KAHMI's directors, but was only written privately by a few directors. Therefore, the letter does not reflect our hopes and aspirations or the position of the Surabaya KAHMI as a whole or of the HMI alumni in Surabaya.

The political contents of the letter are not in line with KAHMI's mission, which is only to be a place for getting together. KAHMI and HMI met and unanimously agreed that the step taken by a small group of directors in the name of the Surabaya KAHMI violated the norms of the HMI alumni greater community.

The 13 alumni are in agreement with this and support the statement made by East Java's HMI BADKO about PANCASILA as the basis for the organization.

9846
CSO: 4213/131

WING OPERATION 001 HOLDS EXERCISE

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 28 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] Wing Operation 001 of the KOPATDARA [United Air Combat Command] at Halim P[erdanakusumah] LANUMA [Airbase] held POSKO I [First Command Post] exercises, named Bina Wira IIII, from 27 to 29 December 1983.

All officers and posts of Wing Operation 001, Squadrons 2, 17, 31, 32 and SKATEK [Technical Squadron] 021 took part in the exercise which included staff command exercises, free fall PERKEBUD [expansion unknown] of Battalion 461 PASGAT [Quick Reaction Forces], "air landed" and "heavy drop" in Gorda, Banten. Let Col Pnb [expansion unknown] Sugiarto directed the exercises.

In opening the exercises S. Masulili, TNI [Indonesian National Army] MARSMA [Air Marshal], commander of Wing Operation 001 acting as general director, said that he hoped that the exercises would be carried out in a serious way so that the desired results would be achieved.

The goals of the exercise are to train KOPATDARA personnel and all equivalent ranks to increase their control over operations, to control fully tactical and technical planning, management and implementation, and as one factor in operations training to create the ability to manage operations as well as to achieve high operational readiness in support of HANKAM [Department of Defence and Security]/TNI AU [Air Force] operations and of joint operations.

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CSO: 4213/131

GMNI YEAR-END MEMORANDUM

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 28 Dec 83 p 12

[Text] Politically, PANCASILA [Five Principles of the Nation] should be realized in our daily life so that the implementation of PANCASILA democracy is not merely a verbal slogan. This was among the positions taken by GMNI (Indonesian National Student Movement) in its "1983 Year-End Memorandum" issued in order to evaluate all the activities connected with the implementation of PELITA III [Third 5-Year Plan], particularly in facing the upcoming PELITA IV.

The 10-page memorandum covered political, legal and economic development, building up and developing the younger generation, and national defence.

In the political development section, it was stated that the involvement of all levels of society in implementing the political development of our people must actually concentrate on developing the masses. The political awareness of the masses as the holders of sovereignty requires planning for directed political participation. GMNI stressed this point in order to prevent a situation in which the masses only play a partial role in the political process. The masses, who for the most part live in the villages, must acquire political experience which conform to their participation in the development process.

The report went on to say that partial participation in the process of political development would only drive the masses into a world completely alienated from the realities of everyday politics. The conditions which cause this alienation will then turn the masses into an object in a struggle for political legitimacy so that it will deny them the chance to determine their own political rights. GMNI feels that this situation is a "political issue" which requires an explanation of how PANCASILA is realized in everyday life.

GMNI also thinks that a dynamic and authoritative government is a government which has the complete confidence of its people and is one that defends the people's interests and improves their welfare. Such a government can refrain from implementing all national practices which are only for an alliance of special-interest groups. The conditions which provide opportunities for that alliance will in turn be far from the goals of political socialization so that the masses and the government will be politically alienated from each other.

Therefore, GMNI believes that in order to avoid the creation of an alliance of special-interest groups efforts to consistently create an even greater constitutional life, merely by creating a democratic life, are urgently needed.

Furthermore, GMNI is aware that to create a more democratic atmosphere and more democratic conditions as vehicles for the education and political awareness of the masses the following must be realized: (a) The independence and autonomy of sociopolitical forces must first be reflected from within those sociopolitical forces themselves. (b) As members of ABRI [Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia] who obey the seven pledges, position ABRI, in turn, behind every group in society. (c) As members of KORPRI [Civil Servants Corps of the Republic of Indonesia], who obey PANCASILA and serve the country, put KORPRI, in turn, in a position to give priority to the interests of the masses. (d) Every political decision in the MPR [People's Consultative Assembly] and the DPR [Parliament] and every political policy of the government should at the same time reflect PANCASILA as our basic democratic principle.

Active Interference

As for legal development, GMNI believes that as the source of all national legal sources PANCASILA must inspire all legislative regulations and their implementation for settling disputes and legal questions. Therefore, a constitutional situation which in practice is biased toward a narrow group or class is actually at odds with the spirit of PANCASILA and the 1945 constitution. Such a constitutional situation can be seen as active interference with efforts to develop national law in Indonesia.

Touching on current economic developments, GMNI feels very strongly that it has not reached the goals of the masses as were set forth in article 33 of the 1945 constitution. The realization and implementation of cooperative life must be directed to the creation of progressive forces in the people's economic sector.

Developing and building up the younger generation is one of our people's goals. Therefore, GMNI believes that building up the younger generation does not merely involve directing their potential toward the narrow interests of one group or class or in particular in directing their efforts toward political legitimacy for a particular group or class.

Realizing the possibilities for trouble and misuse of the younger generation's potential, the presidium of the GMNI thinks it necessary to plan for building up our nation's youth without reducing the role and function of higher education in building national character.

In the context of a "PANCASILA order of battle," the GMNI presidium draws a positive connection with national defence in the ideological field. Therefore, GMNI is consistently prepared to counter all kinds of infiltration, intimidation and ideological undermining, both from special-interest groups and from attacks by foreign ideologies.

Furthermore, in order to defend and secure the "PANCASILA order of battle," in particular in the framework of the national defence of our ideology, GMNI asks all sociopolitical forces, social organizations, social and religious leaders, ABRI and the masses to always stand firmly shoulder to shoulder in facing any kind of threat toward or deviation from PANCASILA.

This memorandum was issued in Jakarta on Tuesday (27 December) and was signed by Suparlan, chairman of the presidium and Antonius Wantoro, secretary general of GMNI.

9846

CSO: 4213/131

EAST JAVA MUHAMMADIYAH SEES NO PROBLEM WITH PANCASILA

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 29 Dec 83 p 1

/Text/ /The East Java/ Muhammadiyah no longer has any problem with Pancasila as a sole principle. As there are no organizational rules that state the necessity of a sole principle, the Muhammadiyah is still considering it.

Considering does not mean blocking; its position tends to be one of waiting. The Muhammadiyah will take a position after UU /laws/ concerning nonpolitical organizations are passed, the chairman of the East Java Muhammadiyah DPW /Provincial Guidance Board/, H. Anwar Zain, told the SURABAYA POST Wednesday night.

According to him, the Muhammadiyah played a role in the formation of Pancasila, so Pancasila is actually no longer a problem. But changing organizational principles as stated in the AD/ART /statutes and bylaws/ cannot be done by one party, by the Muhammadiyah DPP /Central Executive Council/. Changes in organizational principles must be done by conference, he said.

Originally, the conference was to be held in Solo 7-12 January 1984, but has been postponed until the nonpolitical organization UU are passed. If the conference is held in January, it is feared there will need to be two conferences. That would mean the money used to hold the first conference will be wasted.

For this reason, the Muhammadiyah is going to wait and take a position until the nonpolitical organization laws are passed. H. Anwar Zain added: "I don't know the format of the UU for the nonpolitical organizations and what the regulations will be."

Denial

He denies that the postponement of the muhammadiyah conference is tied to problems with Pancasila as a sole principle. The postponement of the conference was considered thoroughly; that means the muhammadiyah will only hold its conference once the nonpolitical organization laws are passed.

He said, logos as well as dates for the conference are in circulation and on display at the DPW office of the East Java Muhammadiyah on Kaspasan Street.

At this time, the Muhammadiyah activities are proceeding well, especially educational activities. In Surabaya, there is a university, an institute, and several SD's /elementary schools/, SMTP's /junior high schools/, and SMTA's /senior high schools/ as examples for religious and moral teaching. For higher education, we are registered with KOPERTIS /Private University Coordinator/, said Anwar Zain.

12405

CSO: 4213/130

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

MUHAMMADIYAH CONSIDERS PANCASILA--The Muhammadiyah is considering applying Pancasila as its sole principle, said minister of religion, Munawir Syadzali, in reponse to reporters' questions at the Bina Graha /Executive Building/ Monday morning concerning Muhammadiyah's position after NU's /Muslim Scholars Party/ declaration of acceptance. According to the minister of religion, the government is now engaged in dialogue with nonpolitical organizations, including Islamic ones, concerning Pancasila as a sole principle. He said, the Inter-regligious Discussion Group has already taken a position. This group is made up of the MUI /Council of Indonesian Ulema/, Muslim; the DGI /Board of Indonesian Churches/, Protestant; and MAWI /High Council of Indonesian Clergymen/, Christian-Catholic; Parisada Hindu Dharma; and Walubi, Buddhist. President Suharto, in his State-of-the-Union speech 16 August 1983, stated that all sociopolitical organizations and social forces have to accept Pancasila as one of their principles. This has been stated before in MPR /People's Consultative Congress/ decision number II/1983 concerning GBHN /Broad Guidelines for State Policy/. /Text/ /Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 26 Dec 83 p 6/ 12405

CSO: 4213/130

FILIPINO MUSLIM REFUGEES FARE WELL IN SABAH

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 24 Feb 84 p 5

[Article by A. Indrani]

[Text]

KOTA KINABALU — Sabah has embarked on a three-pronged approach to assimilate the estimated 100,000 Filipino Muslim refugees who form one-tenth of the East Malaysian state's population.

It is providing the refugees with decent shelter, employment opportunities and education for their children.

The exodus of Muslim refugees to Sabah began in the early 1970s following the escalation of fighting in Southern Philippines between government forces and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

It takes only four hours by boat to reach the closest Sabah town down south from Mindanao.

Most of the refugees now squat on government and private property and live in untidy makeshift huts — often an eye-sore to tourists.

Sabah Chief Minister Datuk Harris Salleh said current efforts are being made to provide the Filipino refugees with "normal" living conditions. This way, they would not feel "any undue sense of loss or deprivation" because of their dislocation.

Datuk Harris explained: "The refugees do not like to live in squatter settlements; neither are they in Sabah out of preference but for refuge as well as to find employment to support their families.

Datuk Harris recently inaugurated a low-cost housing settlement for 2,500 refugees in Sabah's east coast town of Sandakan. Costing nearly US\$1 million, the settlement, consisting of 488 housing units, was built with the assistance of the United

Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Refugee settlement schemes have also been set up in Tawau, Sabah's "Cocoa Bowl," Semporna, a fishing town, Labuan, a free port; and Kota Kinabalu, the state capital.

Another major settlement scheme for the refugees is expected to rise in Sandakan. It is intended for those now squatting on prime land urgently needed for development.

One of the first refugee settlements was built in Kinarut, south of Kota Kinabalu. It consists of 360 units of low cost houses occupied by 2,000 Filipino Muslims.

Gaya Island, off Kota Kinabalu, is also being offered as a site for refugees whose makeshift huts in the heart of the state capital were destroyed by strong winds recently.

Bugged by a chronic labour shortage, Sabah sees the refugees as a good "stand-in" for the growing construction industry. They are also useful in timber-felling operations and in the agriculture sector.

Datuk Harris said the many job opportunities available for the refugees in the state will enable them to support themselves and not become an undue economic and social burden on society.

Most of the refugees are law-abiding and earn an honest living by doing jobs that the local people are unwilling or unable to do, according to Datuk Harris.

For instance, he pointed out that in the construction and timber industries they have become "virtually indispensable." And the local business community appears to have overcome initial resentment and distrust by giving jobs to the refugees.

This is a sign that the local people have begun to accept the refugees as part of the local society, he stressed.

At the same time, the state government and the UNHCR will set up 12 trading stalls for the refugees in Kota Kinabalu soon where they could sell native handicrafts.

The Sabah government and the UNHCR signed an agreement recently for the expansion of six primary schools to provide places for the children of the refugees. About 6,000 children of refugees are attending the state's primary schools, craft and clothing.

Sabah is also ensuring that their children are not deprived of proper education. Thirty-nine classrooms are to be constructed this year in three districts for this purpose. Funded by the UNHCR, the classrooms will be run by the Malaysian Education Department, particularly in the provision of teachers and textbooks.

About 3,000 more children are expected to be enrolled for education once the additional classes are built.

In a bid to ascertain the strength and problems of the refugees, Sabah is carrying out a registration and documentation campaign throughout the state. The campaign is expected to be completed by the middle of this year.

The refugees have been urged to cooperate in the campaign "so that we are better able to assess your requirements."

To many Sabahans, the refugee problem has been in existence for more than a decade. But Datuk Harris said the Filipino link with Sabah goes back centuries ago.

He pointed out that the "suluk" descent on both sides of the Sabah-Philippines border are closely related because of inter-marriage.

Citing the British era in Malaysia, Datuk Harris said there were 30,000 Filipinos working in the timber industry in Sabah during that time. "In those days, the

Filipinos worked hard, saved their earnings and returned to their home islands," he said.

It was only after the flare-up of civil strife in Southern Philippines that neighbours, whom we once mainly knew as migrant labour, brought their wives and children to Sabah and became refugees and displaced persons," he added.

But this complicated the situation. Before, the men had quarters or labour lines in Sabah to live in. In the changed situation, they had to find shelter and food for their families.

And officials are optimistic that assimilation would not be much of a problem. Many of the refugees are from the same stock as the native Sabahans and share a common cultural, linguistic and religious background.

But Datuk Harris reminded the refugees that they should always uphold and obey Malaysian laws.

But Datuk Harris reminded the refugees that they should always uphold and obey Malaysian laws and should not engage in illegal and unlawful activities.

Earlier, the presence of many refugees had always been a cause of resentment in certain quarters of the population.

They blame the refugees for Sabah's high crime rate, the mushrooming of squatter settlements and slums, the spread of pollution and other problems.

However, police sources insist that Sabah's crime rate is no higher than that of any other Malaysian state.

More important, perhaps, the refugees were responsible for "only" 16 percent of the crimes committed. —Depthnews Asia

BRIEFS

REPUBLICAN PARTY CHALLENGES BUDGET--In New Caledonia, the Territorial Assembly has passed the revenue raising aspects of the 1984 Budget. Radio Australia's Noumea Correspondent, Helen Fraser, said the Independence Front and the Centre Party voted to accept the proposals with the Republican Party R.P.C.R. voting against them. Our Correspondent said the Budget receipts include an increase in direct taxation, with very high income earners facing taxes of up to 60-percent. She said the Republican Party has warned that the income tax issue will be re-considered if it regains power in the Assembly elections in July. [Text] [Honiara SOLOMON STAR in English 2 Mar 84 p 8]

CSO: 4200/594

GOVERNMENT CONTINUES TO FAVOR FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 29 Feb 84 p 13

[Text]

The Government will continue to vigorously attract foreign investment to PNG because Papua New Guineans lacked essential business skills, the Industrial Development Minister, Mr Stack, says.

"The Government will pursue a careful and pragmatic policy in this area and will ensure that overseas involvement in the economy subserves longer term national interests," Mr Stack said.

"At the present stage of the country's development it would be futile to insist on majority shareholding in industrial ventures by Papua New Guineans who would invariably function as passive shareholders because of lack of managerial and technical skills."

Mr Stack said this in Parliament when outlining a Government White Paper on industrial development on Monday.

He said the Government would continue to ensure that interests of Papua New Guineans were protected.

The Government believes there should be more emphasis on encouraging employment and training of PNG nationals in foreign-owned companies, he said.

"An extensive program of small and rural industry development has been envisaged and details will be worked out and implemented in

close co-operation with provincial governments."

The document also gives an outline of a package of investment incentives aimed at stimulating investment in the manufacturing sector.

These include tax concessions related to industrial employment, preferential treatment for locally-manufactured goods in public sector purchases, an industrial estate program in the urban areas, assistance in project preparation and evaluation, and selective protection to local industries on a short-term basis.

Mr Stack said appropriate legislative measures would be introduced to provide for these and an industries assistance board would be set up to advise the Government on protection and related matters.

"A Government committee has already finalised specific measures to change the government stores procurement system in order to help local manufacturers market their products.

"Action has been initiated to amend the tax

legislation in order to provide for investment incentives to entrepreneurs."

Figures in the white paper showed that manufacturing industry's share of GDP had steadily increased between 1970 and 1981 whereas that of agriculture had declined while mining recorded an uneven performance.

In 1981, manufacturing contributed more than 10 per cent to the GNP but the mining accounted for only eight per cent of the GDP.

GOVERNMENT TO INSURE LOW CPI INCREASE

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 27 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] The Government would continue to apply appropriate policies to ensure low inflation and adequate profits particularly from exports, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for National Planning and Development, Mr Wingti has said.

He was commenting on a recent statement made by People's Progress Party leader, Sir Julius Chan.

"Sir Julius should study the data and examine the reasons for the slight increase in the Consumer Price Index for this year before he blames the Government," Mr Wingti said.

"The Consumer Price Index is determined by market forces over which the Government has very little control."

"The food group which has the highest influence (41 per cent) on CPI performed better last year than in 1982. Prices increased only by four per cent last year compared to six percent in 1982.

"The other two key groups--drink, tobacco and betel nut; and transport and communication, however, recorded higher price increases last year. Betel-nut prices alone increased by as much as 69 percent," he said.

Mr Wingti said Government did not increase the price of betel-nut in order to keep the CPI high as Sir Julius seemed to imply.

CSO: 4200/592

INDONESIAN EXPLANATION OF IRIAN SAYO SITUATION SATISFACTORY

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 27 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] The Government says it is satisfied with an explanation of the Irian Jaya situation which was given to Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Namaliu, by the Indonesian Government on Saturday.

The Government said it was informed by Indonesia about the Irian Jaya situation which recently forced about 200 people to flee into PNG.

Although Mr Namaliu, would not disclose any details yesterday, he said the information was "sufficient enough."

Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, sent a cable on Saturday in response to Mr Namaliu's request last week for an explanation of the situation.

Dr Mochtar's response was sent through the Indonesian embassy in Port Moresby and was hand-delivered to the Foreign Affairs Secretary, Mr Paulias Matane.

When asked if he was satisfied with Dr Mochtar's explanation, Mr Namaliu said: "I think so."

"I think it's (the explanation) sufficient enough," he said.

Mr Namaliu declined to comment further but he said he would make a detailed statement on the matter this afternoon in Parliament which begins a three-week session at 2pm.

The sudden increase in the number of border crossings in the past two weeks prompted the PNG Defense Force and police to step up border patrols.

Reports have come from the refugees that there had been fighting between OPM (independence movement) guerrillas and Indonesian soldiers in the capital, Jayapura.

Meanwhile, a group of former Irian Jayans now residing in PNG distributed a 15-page "urgent appeal" to foreign embassies in Port Moresby and PNG authorities last week.

The document--signed by five people--appealed to the represented Governments to raise the West Papua (Irian Jaya) issue "immediately and without delays to the United Nations Decolonisation Committee of 24."

Five other measures proposed included a "round table conference between the Indonesian Government and the OPM Government within 12 months" in order to grant independence to the West Papuans.

CSO: 4200/592

GOVERNMENT WILLING TO MEDIATE BETWEEN IRIAN JAYA REBELS AND INDONESIA

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 2 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] The Government was prepared to mediate in the conflict between Irian Jaya rebels and the Indonesian Government, the Prime Minister, Mr Somare, said yesterday.

"We are prepared to act as honest brokers and we're going to play the role of honest brokers but we can only do this because of our good relationship," Mr Somare said.

He was speaking at a press conference "to clarify my position and the Government's position" after making an earlier statement during Question Time in Parliament.

The Member for Kiriwina-Goodenough, Mr Beona Motawiya, had asked a series of questions on Government policy with reference to the current border situation.

Mr Motawiya also asked Mr Somare if the Government intended to support the Irian Jayans in the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly.

In response Mr Somare said: "If there is a need for support in the United Nations General Assembly, people have to mobilise themselves."

He said the Government would support them but not to a situation where it would jeopardise PNG's own position.

PNG would assist the Irian Jayans if they organised themselves, he said.

Later at the conference, Mr Somare said there was no proper dialogue between the Indonesian authorities and the Irian Jayan rebels who "used the advantage" to operate illegally.

PNG could only act as honest brokers "but we cannot determine for Indonesia or we cannot speak for Indonesia and we cannot speak for OPM."

He said PNG could open up dialogue and it would be up to the Indonesian authorities and the Irian Jaya rebels to get together for talks.

LEGAL STATUS OF IRIAN JAYA REFUGEES IN QUESTION

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 29 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] The future of Irian Jayan border crossers is still uncertain, according to the Justice Minister, Mr Bais.

Mr Bais made the border issue statement in Parliament yesterday on behalf of Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister, Mr Namaliu.

Mr Namaliu was sick yesterday and is understood to have been resting.

Mr Bais said 80 men had been charged with illegal entry into PNG.

They appeared before the Vanimo District Court on Monday where they pleaded guilty.

The magistrate was supposed to have handed down his decision yesterday but further adjourned to 9am today to wait for advice from Port Moresby.

Mr Bais said the Government would make a decision on the future of border crossers after further consultation with Indonesia.

He said Mr Namaliu received an official reply from the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, on Saturday morning in response to his urgent telex message requesting information on reported clashes in Jayapura.

The reply confirmed details of the incident on February 13 at the provincial Parliament building when OPM-Free Papua Movement supporters raised a "West Papua" flag.

Mr Bais said the first crossing occurred on February 9 and the number had since risen to 246.

"I must emphasise the Government has acted promptly but cautiously," he said.

"We have tried to get accurate and detailed information about the situation in Irian Jaya without trying to interfere in the internal affairs of Indonesia."

Meanwhile, it was reported that six more boats fully laden with refugees arrived in Vanimo yesterday--but Foreign Affairs officials have refused to release details.

All the refugees have been resettled at Black Water Creek, 10km east of Vanimo.

Government officials are still interviewing the border crossers.

The United Nations High Commission for refugees in Port Moresby has given K2500 for tents, sleeping gear, food and other items and will give another K5000.

CSO: 4200/592

BRIEFS

FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTS CRITICIZED--It was "arrogant and insensitive" of France to say Pacific nations were not worried by continuing French nuclear testing in the region, the Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Namaliu, has said. The French Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Claude Cheysson, was earlier reported to have said in an interview in Paris that Pacific countries were not serious in their objection to nuclear tests. "PNG had learnt of Mr Cheysson's remarks with shock and disappointment," Mr Namaliu said. He said Mr Cheysson's view demonstrated France's "complete disregard" of the concern of the countries in the region over the issue. Mr Namaliu said protests by Pacific countries, including Australia and New Zealand, at international conferences "had fallen on deaf ears." [Text] [Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 2 Mar 84 p 13]

CSO: 4200/592

PHILIPPINES

FOREIGN LOANS BILL NOT ACTED UPON

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Feb 84 p 4

[Commentary by Jesus Bigornia: "Foreign Loans Bill Still Unacted Upon"]

[Excerpt] Its tenure fast ebbing away, the Interim Batasang Pambansa has yet to act positively on a bill that would give its successors the right to scrutinize, if not to reject, all future Philippine foreign loans. The proposal, Parliamentary Bill No. 5970, authored by Assemblyman Fernando Veloso, of Region VIII, would require the Monetary Board of the Central Bank to inform the Batasan in writing "on any matter that will increase the foreign indebtedness of the Philippines." The Veloso bill specifically requires a report on decisions increasing the foreign debt, together with justification, the manner of repayment, sources of funds for amortization, and other details.

While the bill gives the Batasan no power to approve or disapprove any prospective loans, it is held that a public discussion of any contemplated borrowing would apply the brakes on such moves and, possibly, avert a repeat of the current financial difficulties of the country. A questioning lawmaking body would, as in the past, hold in check the proclivity of government planners to turn to foreign banks for financing of public projects. It stands to reason that every project requiring outside assistance would have to be adequately justified before government goes out borrowing. In this manner, only those that can stand public scrutiny may be funded with outside borrowing.

CSO: 4200/562

GOVERNMENT CUTS INFRASTRUCTURE OUTLAYS BY 6.8 PERCENT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Feb 84 p 20

[Article by Rene Alviar]

[Text] The national government, in an austere move to reduce its budgetary deficit, is expected to cut its expenditures for large infrastructure projects and other capital outlays by 6.8 per cent this year, from ₱9.4 billion in 1983 to ₱8.8 billion in 1984.

Economic Planning Minister Vicente B. Valdepeñas, Jr. said that the budgetary cut is among the short-term measures designed to restore the balance of payment position of the country to a manageable level, reduce the budgetary deficit and contain inflation.

Valdepeñas said that in line with the austerity spending and revenue generating program of the government, five of the 11 major industrial projects have been temporarily deferred.

These are the alcogas, pulp and paper, aluminum smelter, petrochemical complex and the high-powered diesel engine projects.

The budgetary reduction on major infrastructural projects could be done by reducing the equity contributions of the national government to government-owned or controlled corporations.

Valdepeñas said equity contributions to government corporations will be reduced from ₱5.4 billion in 1983 to ₱3.9 billion in 1984 not only to cut the budget deficit but also to encourage corporations to generate their own resources.

Included in the short-term stabilization measures are the new revenue-generating measures such as the imposition of an additional import duty, inventor gains tax on oil products, higher duty on certain export products, and increased specific taxes on distilled spirits and on cigars and cigarettes.

Alongside the short-term measures, the medium-term structural adjustment program which the government initiated three years ago will continue to be implemented and expanded.

Valdepeñas said the program, now on its second phase, addresses the economy's fundamental difficulties in resource mobilization and utilization through structural reforms in the fields of trade, finance, industry and energy.

He said that the country's preoccupation with rapid industrialization has prompted the government to adopt policies and measures which markedly favored industry.

"Our tariff and investment incentive policies were excessively tilted in favor of industry," he added.

He was of the view that this approach had created an imbalance, leaving the potentials of the agricultural sectors largely untapped.

CSO: 4200/562

PRC ASSUMES FULL COST OF JOINT HOTEL VENTURE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 22 Feb 84 pp 1, 8

[Article by Brenda P. Tuazon]

[Text] The Chinese government announced yesterday it will assume the entire cost of constructing the US\$50 million five-star Philippine-China Friendship Hotel in Guangzhou in a joint venture with the Philippine government.

In an agreement signed by Chinese Ambassador Mo Yan Zhong and Roman Cruz Jr., chairman of the hotel, the Chinese government committed to give the Philippines 50 per cent of the profits of the venture not only for next 10 years as earlier agreed but for the next 20 years.

The previous agreement was for the two governments to share the cost equally and share the profits for the next 10 years.

The Philippines will supply the furnitures and fixtures, as well as the construction materials.

It will provide the architectural design of the hotel which is now being done by noted Filipino architect Manuel Manozza.

In yesterday's signing ceremonies at the Manila Hotel, Chairman Cruz, who is also chairman of Philippine Airlines and president of the Manila Hotel, cited the new agreement as a symbol of China's sincerity in its friendship towards the Philippines, especially at this time of economic difficulties.

Cruz said that China's assuming of the financial burden of the hotel construction "certainly mirrors China's greatness as a friend."

"I am looking forward with great excitement on this endeavor which is soon becoming a reality," Cruz said in a toast to the government of China.

Banker Hermilando I. Mandanas, presidential investment adviser who negotiated for the entire package, said that the Chinese government was more than willing to assume the entire cost of the hotel construction to save the Philippines from expending foreign exchange.

CSO: 4200/562

BUSINESS SURVEY CONTRADICTS OFFICIAL GROWTH FIGURES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 22 Feb 84 p 10

[Text] Businessmen surveyed by the Makati Business Club at the latter part of last year foresee zero growth in the real gross domestic product this year.

This contrasts sharply with the 2.5 per cent real GDP growth forecast by the National Economic and Development authority for 1984.

In the survey, the businessmen also cited the resolution of the succession issue and the Aquino case, the elimination of graft and corruption, and less government intervention in business as "necessary steps" for the restoration of business and public confidence in the country.

The survey was conducted to assess businessmen's perceptions of the economic and political climate in preparation for its plenary meeting scheduled on Feb. 28.

The median forecast among the survey respondents indicated zero growth in 1984, with individual forecasts ranging from 10 per cent decline to a 4.0 per cent growth.

On the inflation rate, the respondents were a little bit more optimistic when the median forecast was put at 20 per cent--in contrasts to recent government estimates of 23 per cent and private estimates of over 30 per cent.

The members foresee that 35 per cent of the labor force would be left without any regular source of income. Interest rates for short-term commercial bank loans were predicted to remain high at 27 per cent.

The peso-dollar rate is forecast to fall further. By December this year, it is seen by the survey respondents to be trading at ₱20 to \$1 from the present rate of ₱14 to \$1. The pessimistic ones see it at ₱23-₱25 to \$1.

A bright element shown in the survey is the export sector which is forecast to grow by 12 per cent, less than the Central Bank's projections of 15 per cent.

CSO: 4200/562

PHILIPPINES

OVERSEAS TAX COLLECTION UP, MORE BIR POSTS EYED IN MIDDLE EAST

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Feb 84 p 4

[Text] The Bureau of Internal Revenue collected ₱53,796,249.78 in taxes from Filipino citizens residing in foreign countries in the year 1983, 63 per cent more than the amount collected in 1982.

In a report to BIR Commissioner Ruben B. Ancheta, Jose B. Llaneza, chief of the BIR revenue attaches' unit, said that the number of Filipino tax filers rose by 50 per cent.

The highest collection was registered by the BIR revenue attache office in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, manned by Abdulgafar T. Pungutan. The Jeddah office collected ₱17,762,354.43, an increase of ₱7.8 million or 79 per cent over 1982.

In his report, Llaneza recommended the opening of new posts in the Middle East to service thousands of Filipino contract workers who could not be reached by the two revenue attaches in Rawda, Kuwait, and in Jeddah. He also recommended the closing down of revenue posts that have minimal collections.

Llaneza also expressed praise for the "full cooperation and active participation" of the Philippine ambassadors and consuls general in the BIR's tax collection efforts abroad.

CSO: 4200/562

PHILIPPINES

BANKERS QUESTION STATUS OF CB GOVERNOR'S INVESTMENTS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 24 Feb 84 p 8

[Text] Bankers yesterday said they do not find any justifiable reason for the refusal of Central Bank Gov. Jose B. Fernandez Jr. to disclose whether or not he has disposed of his holdings in the Far East Bank & Trust Co. and related interests.

"Fernandez's refusal to disclose the status of his holdings could work against the interest of the CB and the country at large because he could always be suspect in so far as his relations with the commercial bank and related interests are concerned," they said.

In accepting the CB post, Fernandez is required to dispose of his holdings in Far East so this would not conflict with his supervisory and administrative functions over the financial system, including commercial banks.

Moreover, the disposal of the assets must be made public in order to place the new governor above suspicion.

The bankers said disclosure by Fernandez on what he did with his "business interests" was necessary because of the ongoing CB move to "clean" the banking community of misfits.

They also expressed apprehension that the CB's requirement for banks to surrender their dollar receipts under a foreign exchange pool and allocation scheme could fail once the banks suspect that one or two institutions are receiving "soft" treatment from the CB.

CSO: 4200/563

SUGAR MILLS BAILOUT AGREED UPON

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Feb 84 p 12

[Article by Loreto Cabanes]

[Text] A scheme to bail out 15 sugar mills from their burdensome financial obligations with the Philippine National Bank, which is also seen as a bailout for the PNB insofar as its sugar accounts are concerned, has reportedly been worked out by the newly-organized Philippine Sugar Corporation.

The scheme involves the issuance by the corporation, which is 65 per cent owned by the Philippine Sugar Commission (Philsucom) and 35 per cent by the PNB, of long-term bonds to PNB in exchange for the obligations of the 15 sugar mills with the bank.

An initial ₱3 billion of these bonds is now being readied to be issued after the sugar corporation obtained the approval of the monetary board recently to issue the same. The bonds carry an interest rate of 4.0 per cent per annum.

The Philippine Sugar Corp. is authorized under its charter (P.D. No. 1890 dated Nov. 14, 1983) to issue up to ₱6 billion of bonds.

By converting the exposures of the PNB in the sugar mills into bonds, the loan portfolio of the bank would be so "cleaned" since book entries would be changed to investment in bonds and equity in Philsucor and reclassified into earning assets.

Industry sources said that other receivables of PNB from the sugar mills concerned would be purchased by Philsucor at discount.

The 15 sugar mills, after the exercise, would now be indebted to Philsucor whose charter mandates is to acquire, rehabilitate and expand sugar mills and refineries. [as published]

Most of the obligations of the mills from the PNB were dollar loans and guarantees incurred in the acquisition and construction of the milling facilities. Most of the mills, experiencing a series of devaluations over

the years in the face of a roller-coaster behavior in the price of sugar, found themselves mired deeply in their accounts with the PNB.

The sugar mills which were financed by the PNB are the following:

--Agro-Industrial Development Co. of Silay-Saravia (AIDSISA) in Silay City, Negros Occidental; Batangas Sugar Central, Inc. of Balayan, Batangas; Bicolandia Sugar and Development Corp. of Pili, Camarines Sur; Calinog-Lambunao Sugar Mill, Inc., of Calinog, Iloilo; Dacongogon Sugar and Rice Milling Co. of Kabankalan, Negros Occidental;

Davao Sugar Central of Hagonoy, Davao del Sur; Passi (Iloilo) Sugar Central of San Enrique, Iloilo; Sugar Central, Inc. of Sagay, Negros Occidental; Southern Negros Development Co., Kabankalan, Negros Occidental; Tolong Sugar Milling Co., Inc. of Sta. Catalina, Negros Oriental;

Bukidnon Sugar Milling Co., of Quezon, Bukidnon; Cagayan Sugar Company of Piat, Cagayan; Northern Cotabato Sugar Industries, of Matalam, North Cotabato; and United Planters Sugar Milling of Manjuyod, Negros Oriental.

Philsucor has an authorized capital of ₱5 billion, of which ₱125 million is paid up. Its board of directors is composed of 11, seven of whom are to be nominated by the Philsucom, including the chairman of the board who is also the Philsucom chairman.

CSO: 4200/562

PHILIPPINES

MARCOS RESTRICTS COPPER EXPORTS, BENGUET RESISTS ORDER

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Feb 84 p 12

[Article by Samuel Senoren: "Benguet Refuses To Sell Copper Output to PASAR"]

[Text] The government is exerting subtle pressure on local mining companies to force them to sell part of their production of copper concentrates to a government-controlled copper smelting and refining plant in Isabel, Leyte.

On Tuesday, President Marcos issued Letter of Instructions 1388 authorizing the ministry of trade and industry to allow mining companies to export copper "only when the proposed export shipments do not adversely affect the supply and delivery of copper concentrates to PASAR".

PASAR is the Philippine Associated Smelting and Refining Corp. which owns the \$340 million facility in Leyte.

It is owned 42 per cent by the government-owned National Development Co.

Issuance of LOI 1388 came less than a week after Benguet Corp., one of the country's largest mining firms, refused to sell part of its copper production to PASAR.

On Feb. 15, Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin, concurrent chairman of the Board of Investments, wrote Benguet Corp. president Jaime Ongpin that PASAR officials would meet with the latter "to finalize the terms and conditions so that Benguet can provide PASAR with concentrates at the soonest time possible".

Benguet had been exempted from participating in the PASAR project on the basis that the PASAR plant could not handle the mercury present in Benguet's concentrates.

According to the BOI chairman, however, PASAR's technical staff, including Mitsui consultants, had studied the situation and "are of the opinion that the plan can in fact process up to 40,000 MTPY (metric tons per year) of Benguet-Dizon concentrates." [as published]

On Feb. 16, Benguet president Jaime Ongpin wrote back the BOI chairman saying that "we are not in a position to comply with your instructions because all of our concentrate production from the Dizon mine has been pre-sold under long-term contracts through 1991."

The Benguet executive also said he wanted to confirm that PASAR could really process Dizon concentrates. He added: "The problem is that if PASAR does so without installing a mercury scrubber, the 40 to 60 ppm (parts per million) mercury content of Dizon's concentrates will contaminate the sulfuric acid produced by PASAR."

CSO: 4200/562

PHILIPPINES

REMITTANCE PLAN URGED FOR OIL FIRMS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 22 Feb 84 p 8

[Article by Ray Magallanes]

[Text] Energy Minister Geronimo Z. Velasco has urged monetary officials to work out a dollar remittance scheme for foreign companies engaged in the country's oil and other energy exploration and production projects.

Velasco sought the assistance of the Central Bank (CB) because of a reported move of at least four fuel exploration firms to stop operations if their dollar remittances are further delayed.

The service contractors are Amoco, Cities Service and Husky Oil of Canada, which are involved in oil exploration; and Philippine Geothermal, Inc. (PGI), a subsidiary of Union Oil of California.

Velasco said over the weekend that he is scheduled to sit down with CB Gov. Jose Fernandez to map out plans to remit profits of these foreign companies abroad.

It was not immediately known the amount of "frozen" profits of the oil exploration firms. Dollar remittances were suspended in October when the CB imposed restrictions on dollar outflows.

Industry sources said a freeze in energy exploration work will adversely affect the country's oil production efforts. They said the three oilfields the oil exploration companies are working on are already producing combined daily output of 20,000 barrels a day.

These are the Nido, Cadlao and Matinloc oilfields, all located off Palawan.

The fourth--Galoc--is expected to produce an average of some 10,000 barrels of oil a day when it starts producing in commercial quantity.

Also located off Palawan, Galoc has a sandstone reservoir similar to those of oil producing countries in the Middle East, according to the Bureau of Energy Development (BED).

CSO: 4200/563

PHILIPPINES

CDCP REHABILITATION SNAGGED BY LOAN CONVERSION

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 23 Feb 84 p 8

[Article by George T. Nervez]

[Text] The proposed rehabilitation of the Construction and Development Corp. of the Phils. (CDCP)--renamed Philippine National Construction Co. (PNCC)--has been snagged anew because of the legal kinks in converting about P3.9 billion in government loans into equity in the company.

Government sources said yesterday that the Philippine Export and Foreign Loan Guarantee Corp. (Philguarantee) and the Development Bank of the Phils. (DBP) that have substantial exposure in the CDCP have refused to convert their loans into equity in the company.

Officials of the two agencies said they would go after certain assets of Rodolfo Cuenca, CDCP's former principal stockholder, citing the joint and several signatures (JSS) he signed to back up the borrowings.

The other major creditors of CDCP are the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), Land Bank, National Development Co. (NDC) and the Philippine National Bank (PNB), which has the biggest exposure amounting to about P1.7 billion.

The sources said the PNB was converting P278 million of its exposure into CDCP equity. The balance of P520 million was paid from proceeds of assets ceded to the bank, while another P917 million will be restructured.

In the case of Philguarantee, the sources said the proposal was to convert P50 million out of its P248.6-million exposure into CDCP equity. The balance will be converted into subordinated promissory notes and preferred shares.

They pointed out that it was not possible to convert Philguarantee's entire exposure into CDCP equity because it would wipe out totally the government's P250-million capital contribution in the guarantee company.

The sources said that the Philguarantee board decided against the equity conversion because doing so would completely erase Cuenca's obligations.

They added that the DBP, likewise, refused the equity conversion claiming that it merely acted as a conduit for the exposure of the NDC.

Under LOI No. 1295, the six agencies were directed to convert as of Dec. 31, 1982 all the direct obligations of CDCP and those of its wholly-owned subsidiaries into common shares of CDCP at par value.

CDCP's wholly-owned subsidiaries are the CDCP Farms Corp., Dasmariñas Estates Development Corp., Dasmariñas Industrial Steel Corp., Manila Land Corp., Marina Properties Corp. and Tierra Factors Corp.

"Obviously, the schemes envisioned in the LOI have not been well studied, and which we could not carry out properly," one government official said.

CSO: 4200/563

PHILIPPINES

RETURNED EXILE ON AQUINO PROBE, POLITICAL SITUATION

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 14 Feb 84 pp 1, 4

[Text] Manila (AFP)--A former executive secretary of President Ferdinand Marcos who defected to the opposition said today that Mr. Marcos, his wife Imelda and other "big ones" should testify on the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

Former Senator Ernesto Maceda, Mr. Aquino's political aide and fellow exile in the United States who returned here yesterday, said he fully agreed with the Aquino family's stand that the government was responsible for the murder.

Mr. Maceda, 48, was presidential executive secretary from 1969-70. He broke with Mr. Marcos before Martial Law was imposed in 1972, ran in an opposition ticket with Mr. Aquino in the 1978 parliamentary election, and left the country in August that year.

"They should stop dilly-dallying with minor witnesses and call the principal characters involved," Mr. Maceda said, referring to the five-man panel formed in October by Mr. Marcos to probe the August 21 assassination of Mr. Aquino.

Mr. Maceda today said that besides the Marcoses, the inquiry should also summon General Fabian Ver, the armed forces chief of staff and Ambassador to Washington Benjamin Romauldez, Mrs. Marcos' younger brother.

Mr. Maceda said he had come home "for good" to help the opposition leaders in whatever role they wanted him to play.

He scorned some opposition groups' plan to boycott May's National Assembly election, saying that Mr. Aquino himself was for participation in the exercise, but he ruled out his own candidacy.

Mr. Maceda said the President had "officially" warned Mr. Aquino not to return due to reports of assassination plots, while Mrs. Marcos warned against his possible murder to "elements" of the ruling party that "they could not control."

He said Mr. Aquino had confided to him Mrs. Marcos, in a meeting with Mr. Aquino at the Philippine Consulate in New York last May, had offered "any amount of financial assistance" if the politician decided not to return.

He said Mr. Aquino was "aware of the possibility or probability that he would be assassinated" but accepted it as a hazard of politics and had "decided (to come home) in spite of this probability."

Mr. Maceda urged a general amnesty for all opposition figures in exile, some of whom are accused here of political offenses, adding that a number of them were also planning to return to the Philippines.

CSO: 4200/564

PHILIPPINES

CEBU EDITORIAL REJECTS FIRST LADY'S CANDIDACY 'GIMMICK'

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 15 Feb 84 p 3

[Editorial: "The First Lady's Time Is Up"]

[Text] The First Lady has immediately corrected the impression resulting from published reports that she may yet be running for a Batasan seat should the people want her to run.

To say that one can not refuse the people is old political hogwash. How many politicians and how many times has she adverted to this gimmick as if the people really want or need her. The truth is the Filipino people today are already tired of the Marcoses in power. Not only tired, but the people hate for what the Marcoses have been responsible for in sending this country to the dogs.

It's better that FL and the Marcoses give up power in this country. Their continued rule is the cause of the national anguish. No amount of gimmickry can lull the nation into having the ruling dictators in perpetuity. Their time is up.

CSO: 4200/564

CEBU COLUMNIST ON IMELDA'S CANDIDACY, CUENCO BRIBE

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 15 Feb 84 pp 3, 4

[Commentary by Attorney David G. Ompoc in the "Of Mice and Men" column:
"Blood Is Thicker than Water"]

[Text] After Sen. Aquino was assassinated, the First Lady who was tagged as one of the prime suspects, issued public statements that she is not interested to run for an elective post. As proof of her sincerity she immediately resigned from the Execom. The great majority of our people who are fed up with the antics of Madam Imelda were jubilant over the development and many were hoping that the First Lady would resign from all government positions she is presently holding. But this did not happen as the First Lady continued to exercise her powers as Governor of Metro Manila and Minister of Human Settlements. The other day she issued a statement in connection with the possibility of her running for the Batasan that, "She can deny the party but not the people." Obviously, the First Lady is still laboring under the impression that the people is dying to draft her. [as published] It is now very clear that she is oozing with great ambitions deep inside her, contrary to her pronouncements.

The defense of Mrs. Milagros V. Cuenco of her son Ex-Congressman Antonio Cuenco regarding the ₱3 million Romualdez dole-out is not worthy of credence. First, because the defense came a bit too late. After Migs made the startling revelation and Dona Milagrang was cited as witness, it was incumbent upon her to make an immediate denial if the charge was really false. The fact that it took her several days to make the necessary answer, the conclusion is that same was arrived at as an afterthought intended to cover-up the shameful political sell-out. Second, the weight of a testimony coming from a witness who is related by consanguinity to a party in any controversy is similar to that of cotton which should be subjected to meticulous scrutiny. Human nature is such that relationship by blood usually compels a witness to testify for his relative favorably. The old adage that "blood is thicker than water" is one point that cannot be overlooked in so far as Mrs. Cuenco's belated defense is concerned.

Politics is a stark reality. It's a dirty game so that only those willing to swallow it have a chance to survive. Idealist and dreamers have no place in it. Migs is an innocent dreamer who is not amenable to any form

of compromise with his opponents on fundamental issues such as funding the opposition's campaign with KBL funds. On the other hand, Messrs. Cuenco and Osmeña belong to a different frame of mind. In order to win, these gentlemen would just be too willing to eat "shit". And certainly, the \$3 million doleout is very much better than "shit" for them to swallow. This is the quality of our so-called genuine opposition...unprincipled and opportunistic. These are the kind of individuals asking for public support to depose Pres. Marcos. And we are being persuaded to believe that they can run this government with integrity and honesty than the present occupants. Are we that naive to lend credence to what they are claiming? Let the people be the judge come May 14th.

CSO: 4200/564

COLUMNIST ON BOYCOTT EBB, COMELEC VACANCIES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 22 Feb 84 p 4

[Commentary by Jesus Bigornia: "Boycott Move Crumbling Like Walls of Jericho"]

[Text] Bastions of boycott, like the walls of Jericho, have crumbled. Not from the battering rams of specious logic, but from sounds of horns blaring the personal attractions of individual candidates of the Batasang Pambans from either side of the political fence. First to show cracks on its wall of solidarity is the University of the Philippines (UP) academic community. Even the radical colleagues of former UP president Salvador P. Lopez have manifested a common decision to support him with their votes should he run for any of the four Quezon City seats in the Batasang Pambansa. Where academe goes, could studentry be far behind?

Three phenomena that have surfaced but lately are working for opposition participation in, not boycott of, the May 14 elections. [as published] Boycott advocates' chief argument alleging that the opposition would be cheated at the polls anyway has lost convincing power with the emergence of these three factors expected to make cheating much more difficult this time. These developments are as follows:

First, barangay captains and council members have been elected to present positions, presumably on their own merits, now feel they have been released from the constraints of gratitude to the appointing power and, therefore, are free to vote for personal preferences. Second, a newly-found militancy is certain to make public school teachers as poll officers harder to intimidate or bribe. Moreover, two inspectors, one from the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) and the other from the opposition can make cheating risky business. Third, the Roman Catholic Church is split on this issue, with Jaime Cardinal Sin having gone all out in favor of participation.

As the parliamentary elections draw closer, it is becoming evident that the strength of the boycott movement is inversely proportional to the popularity and acceptability of opposition candidates. That is, where the candidates of the opposition have an even chance of winning, the boycott movement loses what little attraction it enjoys. So, in urban centers where opposition to the present administration is reported strongest, the

rank and file of opposition groups are sure to ignore the admonitions of defeatist leaders and vote for candidates of their choice.

Opposition clamor for a more independent Commission on Elections (Comelec) is due for partial fulfillment shortly. Two vacancies in the Comelec may soon be filled by the President. Among the frontrunners for appointment are two legal luminaries widely known for academic excellence and personal integrity--Froilan Bacungan, former law dean of the University of the Philippines (UP), and Jose Feria, law dean of the University of Santo Tomas (UST). Both possess impressive credentials. Feria, who graduated summa cum laude from the UST law college, is a respected law practitioner and teacher, author and Catholic lay leader. Bacungan served as director of the UP Law Center. He retired recently as dean of the UP college of law. An expert in labor laws, Bacungan represented the Philippines in many labor conferences abroad.

Because of their expertise in the law and their unblemished reputations, both Feria and Bacungan should be widely accepted by the people. If Bacungan was briefly identified with the former chairman of Comelec, Political Affairs Minister Leonardo B. Perez, their political ties had long been severed since Bacungan joined the faculty of the State University. Moreover, his nomination by former Sen. Salvador Laurel, head of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) underscores the opposition's confidence not only in his personal integrity but also in his independence of mind. Their appointment to the Comelec should go a long way toward restoration of the public's trust in that constitutional body.

CSO: 4200/562

PAPER CLAIMS 'SENIOR OFFICIAL' BROKE PACT WITH SOLARZ ON AQUINO

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 15 Feb 84 pp 2, 8

[Article by Mar G. de Vera]

[Text] Manila. A U.S. political officer has indicated that a senior government official did not comply with an apparent tacit agreement that Sen Benigno S. Aquino, Jr. must be kept alive.

The political officer who refused to be identified has confirmed the circulating words around that Rep. Stephen Solarz (Democrat), of the U.S. Congress, came over to the country "to plead that Aquino's life be spared."

The political officer did not name who the senior government official is. But political analysts, however, indicated that Aquino then was so sure his life would be spared but that "they wouldn't want another lackey to the U.S. government."

Solarz visit to the Philippines two weeks before Aquino's return was interpreted by many that it was meant to call the agreement between the authorities to protect the life and limb of the late Sen. Aquino.

He was so sure, added the officer, that he left the country with confidence that when he heard that Sen. Aquino has assassinated, "he (Solarz) was 'conscience stricken' that he has to come back at once to pay homage to his friend."

With this analysis, political observers believed, that it was such idea that has prompted Ninoy to be sure his own life would not be sacrificed. In fact, added the observers, assassination was listed by Ninoy as the No. 6 alternative to him. He listed five other alternatives in his talk with Dr. Alunan Glang, a Muslim scholar, during the latter's visit to Ninoy at Boston. These are:

1. That Ninoy would be flown back to the same airplane as Gen. Ver pronounced on the day Ninoy was to arrived. [as published]
2. That he would be sent immediately to jail in Fort Bonifacio.

3. That he would be freed but under house arrest.
4. That he be granted a general political amnesty.
5. That he would be jailed and be exacted with another death sentence.
6. That he would be assassinated right at the airport.

After Ninoy has given interviews left and right one month before his return, he finally saw to it that the concern for his fellowmen was paramount to even death right at the airport. "He was really ready to die for his countrymen," added the political observers.

"That's why," continued the analysts, "even (President) Reagan shed tears for Ninoy upon learning of the latter's assassination:" that he cared much for his country.

Sen. Aquino has said before his departure from Boston that "only death could prevent him from coming home." Aquino said: "After three years in exile, I have noted that there was no improvement on the quality of lives of my people, and the best thing to do now is to be there with them during this time of crisis."

CSO: 4200/564

PHILIPPINES

LOCAL PDP-LABAN SCANDAL PROMPTS RESIGNATIONS

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 18 Feb 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] The PDP Laban opposition group is being abandoned by supporters and members in what observers term as "a result of weak leadership and lack of foresight" on the part of the local top hierarchy under former Cong. Tony Cuenco.

Reported to have resigned from the opposition group is Danny Gonzales, PDP Laban acting secretary general. Reason for his severance of any connection from the group stems from the lack of a clear pursuit of the ideals of the party or group goals.

Gonzales is remembered as a loyal party member who has given to sacrifice for the objective of toppling the corrupt and in [word illegible] administration of Mr. Marcos. However, late developments involving the local PDP-Laban leadership has blasted Gonzales' hope, reports say. [as published]

Gonzales, however, could not be contacted to confirm or deny these reports.

The opposition leader has been a known anti Marcos critic, as one time columnist of VISAYAN HERALD and as a community worker.

Meanwhile, it was further reported that the Ermita Panag dait group may also bolt from the local opposition, although still some more leaders led by Juling Ouano of Mandaue City has hatched plans of joining the Federal Party of Assemblyman Bartolome Cabangbang. [as published]

The PDP Laban appears to be confused. This was learned from an opposition stalwart in the person of Lawyer Migs Enriquez who was first to desert the group of Tony Cuenco when he discovered that it is accepting funds from "enemy sources." A P3 million offer from an Osmena man was confirmed to have been offered to the campaign coffers of the PDP Laban but this was denied by the Cuencos.

Enriquez has exposed the P3 million offer and this triggered off the unmasking of the lack of ideas of the PDP Laban leadership leading to the inclusion of Marcelo Fernan whose political leanings to Mr. Marcos has been well known. [as published]

NAMFREL SUCCESSES, GOALS DISCUSSED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Feb 84 p 6

[Article by Apolonio Batalla: "NAMFREL's Moves"]

[Text] The accomplishments of NAMFREL during this political season have been considerable. According to a recent circular issued by National Chairman Jose Concepcion, Jr., the first set of proposals submitted formally by NAMFREL to the lawmakers at the public hearing last Oct. 14 has been substantially fulfilled.

The proposals adopted include:

1. The amendment of the Constitution so that members of the Batasang Pambansa are elected by province instead of by region.
2. The presentation of both the ruling party and the opposition in the Citizens Election Committees and Boards of Canvassers.
3. The discontinuance of the system of block voting for the purposes of the May, 1984 elections.
4. The preparation of a new voters list.

These proposals resulted in a cooperative effort with the President, the legislature, and the various political parties.

Now, NAMFREL has turned its attention to helping the enactment of the bill that would, among other things, safeguard the votes in May.

Among the major proposals NAMFREL is working on are the following:

1. Sectoral representatives shall be elected by the sectors, instead of selected by the President.
2. No candidate or person supporting or campaigning for or against a candidate, political party, cause or issue shall be questioned, arrested or detained during and after the campaign period for alleged violations of laws and decrees pertaining to the security of the state.

3. Official ballots shall be printed only in the Government Printing Office, and on paper with watermarks or other marks that will serve to distinguish it from others.
4. Both parties shall have representatives in the supervision of the printing, storage, shipment and distribution of official ballots, and shall be entitled to post guards in the premises where these take place at the expense of the Comelec.
5. Lifting of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Regions 9 and 12 during the period of election.
6. Representatives of the political parties and other groups shall have the right to take photographs of the proceedings in the voting center on election day.
7. The hand of the voter shall be marked with indelible ink to indicate that he has already voted and prevent multiple voting.
8. All candidates shall enjoy the same franking privilege enjoyed by Batasan members in disseminating their bio-data and platform.
9. Election returns shall not only be signed by, but also be imprinted with the thumbmarks of, the members of the Citizens Election Committee, inspectors, and the NAMFREL poll watcher.
10. No barangay tanod or member of the Citizen Home Defense Force shall be allowed inside the voting center.

The more formidable remaining task is the mobilization of at least 10 million Filipinos to be present within the public school premises from the start of the voting up to the counting of the last votes and who shall join in escorting the delivery of the ballot boxes and election returns to the city or municipal hall in order to provide moral support and encouragement to NAMFREL volunteers, public school teachers, and party inspectors.

The NAMFREL circular says, "What we envision is a public manifestation on election day by Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Catholic Women's League, Knights of Columbus, priests, nuns, Rotarians, Lions, Jaycees and other groups in their respective uniforms, together with the rest of the citizenry, each one wearing on his chest the NAMFREL badge that declares 'Ako ay Bantay ng Bayan.'"

CSO: 4200/562

NAMFREL LOBBIES AT BATASAN; TATAD MAY JOIN UNIDO

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Feb 84 pp 6, 10

[Article by Orlando I. Aquino: "Demands Sufficiently Met"]

[Text] The Batasang Pambansa has approved on second reading the proposed election law that will govern the May 14 polls for the members of the regular Batasang Pambansa. By next week, the measure will go through the formality of being passed on third and final reading in its printed form and then sent to Malacañang for signing into law by President Marcos.

It would be safe to say without fear of contradiction--except by the boycott fanatics--that the poll measure has the sufficient safeguards to ensure the holding of clean, honest and orderly elections. From the time it was presented on the Batasan floor for deliberation, the bill was scrutinized not only word for word but down to every comma by both the majority and minority members of the lawmaking body.

For the first time, representatives of the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) were present to watch the Batasan proceedings like the proverbial hawk. According to our information, they campaigned from the gallery for the amendments they wanted incorporated into the legislative measure to make sure that every safeguard against fraud is made part of the proposed law and every loophole is plugged.

Although his proposal for the suspension of the effectivity of five controversial presidential decrees was rejected, Assemblyman Arturo Tolentino managed to incorporate into the approved measure strong guarantees against the political harassment of critics and opposition candidates for their writings and utterances during the election campaign. Thus, he was able to achieve substantially the objectives of his "rejected" legislative proposal just the same.

With the inclusion of that compromise provision, Tolentino told members of the Batasan Press Breakfast Club the other day that criticisms against the national leadership and the government will be allowed without fear of prosecution for subversion, inciting to sedition or rebellion and other offenses allegedly violative of national security.

Tolentino went on to say that he believed that the conditions set by opposition forces for participation have been substantially met insofar as the coming May 14 elections are concerned. In effect, he was saying that the other demands have little bearing on the coming political exercise and can be taken up in the future by the incoming regular Batasang Pambansa and/or other forms of political action.

As for the much-criticized Amendment No. 6, Tolentino reiterated his belief that the powers given the President under it are co-terminus with the bowing out of the present interim Batasan in favor of the regular Batasan. He said though that three courses of action are suggested: 1) That the President relinquishes these powers voluntarily; 2) that the issue be brought before the Supreme Court; and 3) that the regular Batasang Pambansa take action for its repeal by the usual constitutional process.

Whether former Sen. Jose Roy and other leaders of the Nacionalista Party (NP) admit it or not, the resignation of Assemblyman Francisco "Kit" Tatad was a mortal, if not fatal, blow to the party's claim for accreditation as the dominant opposition party. And this is aggravated by the fact that just a month ago, when the NP held its national convention, Tatad was officially named as the party's secretary general, a pivotal position that many consider is second only to Roy.

The development gives credence to our information that Tatad would soon be joining the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) and even be one of its candidates for Quezon City in the forthcoming Batasan elections. Coming as it does during the current race for party accreditation before the Commission on Elections (Comelec), the NP's loss would certainly be Unido's gain in more ways than one.

CSO: 4200/562

PHILIPPINES

BRUNEI MEDIATION IN SABAH ISSUE POSSIBLE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 24 Feb 84 p 4

[Commentary by Miguel Genovea in the "As We See It" column: "Sabah Question in Brunei"]

[Excerpt] Bendar Seri Begawan--The seemingly moribund question of Sabah is now being resurrected in the more placid setting of Brunei. President Marcos has started sounding out fellow ASEAN leaders on the ticklish issue that involves relations between the Philippines and Malaysia.

The other day, the President met Yang Di Pertuan Agong, the Malaysian King, in a person-to-person approach on the matter. Later, he conferred with Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Mahathir. In between meetings with the two Malaysian dignitaries, the President saw Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda and later Indonesian President Suharto and Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

In all these meetings, there was hardly any sign of rancor or recrimination. The words were, in fact, pleasant and friendly. Possibly, the warm and conducive atmosphere of Brunei helped a lot.

Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah, leader of the smallest member-country of the ASEAN, apparently also wants to contribute his bit in promoting peace and harmony among its members. The possibility that he might assume the role of a mediator is not entirely discounted.

When this tiny but rich nation joined the ASEAN last January, the Sultan said that his country is determined to carry out its obligations. "We are therefore looking forward to working closely with our neighbors in ASEAN towards insuring peace, progress and prosperity of the region," he said.

Brunei is the logical mediator to the Sabah controversy considering that the Philippines and Malaysia are immediate neighbors. Another ASEAN summit should resolve this problem once and for all.

CSO: 4200/563

TERMINATIONS OF OVERSEAS WORKERS PROMPT CONCERN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 22 Feb 84 pp 1, 8

[Article by Chito Parazo]

[Text] A number of Arab countries, particularly those known as the Gulf states, have started to terminate the services of Filipino workers in a bid to cut down their huge developmental expenditures.

This was disclosed yesterday by leaders in the manpower export industry who expressed concern over the reported move of these countries to abrogate the contracts of Filipino workers.

Industry sources told the BULLETIN yesterday that if the phasing out of Filipino workers continue unabated, it would create a chain reaction harmful to the country, ranging from a reduction in the dollar remittances from these sources to the aggravation of the unemployment problem.

Latest statistics of the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOLE) showed that there are about 300,000 Filipino workers in the Middle East. These workers remitted a total of \$1 billion last year.

The gradual phasing out of Filipino workers in the Middle East actually started late last year. First to be hit was Aramco which was forced to reduce the number of its Filipino workers by several hundreds.

The latest retrenchment will affect about 1,000 Filipino hospital workers in Tabuk, Jeddah, and Khanis, all in Saudi Arabia.

Sources at the Overseas Placement Association of the Philippines (OPAP) said that the Filipino hospital personnel, employed by the Ministry of Defense and Aviation of Saudi Arabia, were given only up to Feb. 29.

However, the Whittaker International Service Co., an American firm, expressed hope that Saudi officials will give the workers a reprieve of one month to enable them to look for other jobs.

In view of the continuing slump in the overseas manpower industry, the OPAP, through its president, Emilio C. Bonoan, proposed that the ministry

concentrate on the promotion of manpower export not only in the Middle East but also in other nations, such as in Africa and South America.

With completion growing on all fronts, Bonoan said, the Philippine Overseas Employment Authority (POEA) streamline its screening procedures for all departing Filipino workers. [as published]

CSO: 4200/562

PHILIPPINES

FORMER NUN RELINQUISHES NPA PAST

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Feb 84 p 5

[Article by Roy C. Sinfuego]

[Text] Cotabato City--A former nun who joined the dissident movement and became a top ranking officer of the New People's Army (NPA) in North Cotabato has pledged to live a new life.

Merlyn Bargament, 37, expressed her thanks to the AFP chief of staff, Gen. Fabian C. Ver, for the assistance extended to her after she was captured by government troopers.

Bargament, alias "Emy," in a letter dated Feb. 16, 1984 said: "Dear Gen. Ver: Greetings from your once-upon-a-time lost daughter, but thanks to our Lord Jesus Christ who completely rehabilitated me both spiritually and physically."

Emy, a former nun of the Congregation of the Oblates of Notre Dame, here graduated with a degree of bachelor of science in elementary education in 1967 at the University of Visayas. She finished her bachelor of science in education, major in religious instruction, in the same school. In 1981, she requested for "dispensation" from the community of the Oblates of Notre Dame for reason that she cannot live a life adhering to the three religious vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience for life. When her request was granted, she went home to her native hometown in Kanlaon City, Negros Oriental, where she taught. She later moved to Cebu City where she met a group of active communist elements.

The group, composed of radical members of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CCP), decided to send her to a special mission.

"I was easily attracted to them because I was convinced that our mission was to alleviate the sufferings of our poor peasants in the countryside," she said.

Armed with a sketch and a few pieces of personal belongings, she followed the instruction of the group to proceed to Kidapawan in North Cotabato. She travelled by land from Cebu City via Butuan, Davao City and then North

Cotabato. She met her contact in Kidapawan who appointed her as chairman of the education committee.

On Feb. 10 last year while her group was conducting teach-ins in barangay Sibawan, North Cotabato, Constabulary troopers raided their hideout. The PC officer asked them to surrender peacefully but her two armed NPA companions, known only to her as Allan and Nono, decided to fight it out. One of them lobbed a handgrenade at the troopers, prompting the soldiers to fire back.

Bargament was hit four times in various parts of the body. One bullet shattered the bone of her right leg. Brig. Gen. Valerio C. Perez, PC/INP Regional Command-12 commander, ordered her immediate confinement at the Kidapawan provincial hospital where she was first operated on. Further surgical attention was later needed to save her leg from amputation.

AFP chief of staff Gen. Fabian C. Ver, ordered her immediate air evacuation to Manila. She had been confined at the AFP Medical Center since March 4, 1983. She was released last Feb. 16.

CSO: 4200/562

PHILIPPINES

MEDIAMEN SHOT AT FOR REPORTING ON GORE TRIAL

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 14 Feb 84 pp 1, 4

[Article by Edgar Cadagat]

[Text] Bacolod City--Two studio technicians of Bacolod City's TV station were shot at, Thursday, February 10, while working inside the station's studio which is located at the third floor of the main building of the University of Negros Occidental--Recoletos (UNO-R).

The two, Edwin Pareja and Aaron Villagrancia immediately duck for cover upon hearing the shot which investigators later said came from the rooftop of Channel 10's studio on the school's main building. [as published]

A slug was found on top of a table where film reels were placed.

According to a statement released by Channel 10's news director Sammy Juen, the shooting followed threats received by one of their newscasters, Pete Los Bañes, twice one in his residence and another in his office at the University's Department of Students' Affairs. [as published]

A male caller according to Juen, warned Los Bañes to desist from airing news about the three accused priests Frs. Brian Gore, O'Brien and Dangan and their six co-accused lay leaders. The "Negros Nine," as they are called were charged in court with the alleged ambush-slaying of Kabankalan Mayor Pablo Sola.

Juen said he was also included in the caller's threat being also a newscaster of Channel 10.

Both he and Los Bañes ignored the threat and continued to air stories about the priests and the six lay leaders subsequently top lining a story about a certain Helmie Pavillar who claimed in a press conference with the presence of foreign and local mediamen that he was picked up by members of the 7th Infantry Brigade based on the Southern Negros area, and was forced to sign an affidavit implicating Fr. Brian Gore in Sola's ambush.

Channel 10, previous to the Pavillar story, also interviewed a local reporter, Satch Conta, who was the subject of an attempted mauling by a

sugar planter, Alfonso Zayco, just outside the Provincial Jail where the three priests and the six lay leaders were then preparing to go to Kabankalan for their trial.

Zayco, whom sources say was openly antagonistic against Fr. Gore because of imagined wrongs the priest had allegedly done, resented Conta's giving the thumbs up sign to Fr. Gore.

Juen, in his statement said that the shooting incident which is obviously a harassment has not shaken their belief in the "dissemination of truth in the exercise of their noble profession."

He said that Newsline will continue to present news stories in the most accurate and fair presentation in the interest of the people.

CSO: 4200/564

PHILIPPINES

CENTRAL BANK LAYS MISSING GOLD RESERVES TO 'MISPLACED COMMA'

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 11 Feb 84 pp 1, 4

[Text] Manila (AFP)--the Philippine Central Bank today denied reports of missing gold reserves, saying a misplaced comma may have led critics to believe the end-1980 reserves totalled 1.9 billion ounces instead of the correct 1.9 million ounces.

A Central Bank statement said gold reserves amounted to 1,919,211.593 ounces as of December 31, 1980.

The statement was issued to counter reports in the pro-opposition newspaper MALAYA and the newsmagazine WHO said that the Central Bank could not account for the missing portion of 1.9 billion ounces, worth 729 billion dollars at the current price of 380 dollars an ounce.

The bank described the reports as "misleading," adding that "apparently some sectors misread for a comma what was actually a decimal point before the last three digits on the country's gold reserve holdings as of 1980."

The bank admitted that as of December 31, 1983 total gold holdings declined to 291,806.520 ounces, but explained that the decrease was due to transactions involving outright sales and gold financial swaps used to "fund the country's liquidity requirements".

Leading consumerist Julie Amargo had said in the reports which were denied by the Central Bank that she had confidential sources who said huge amounts of missing gold reserves had been deposited in the federal reserve bank of New York.

CSO: 4200/564

ARTICLE CRITICIZES OWNERSHIP OF MEDIA, TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 15 Feb 84 p 3

[Commentary by Reynaldo L. Bagatsing in the "Metro Manila Connection":
"Free the Press"]

[Excerpt] If freedom of speech and of the press is to become meaningful, it is imperative that the cronies and relatives of the president divest themselves of ownership of the print, broadcast and other forms of media. The government must bear in mind that a controlled press is condemned to cherish the chains that bind it. While a licentious press is bad, a controlled press is worst. In the same vein, an excess of press freedom is preferable than absence of it. The Benedicto-Romualdez and Tuvera triumvirate that control the print media via ownership should now be dismantled.

A glaring example of controlling press via ownership took place in 1967 when RPN purchased KBS T.V. By 1978, RPN had 13 T.V. stations and at least 31 radio stations and 11 domsat satellite earth stations.

Even our telecom enterprises are controlled by persons close to the president. PLDT, GTE Phils, and Domsat are controlled by the Cojuangco Group of Companies. On the other hand, Eastern Telecom Phil. Inc., Oceanic Wireless Corp., Nivico Corp., Philcomsat and RPN are controlled by the Benedicto Group of Companies. Philippine communication is controlled by Juan Ponce Enrile.

How can Juan de la Cruz expect an un-biased presentation of news and issues from media corporations that are owned and controlled by persons close to President Marcos?

CSO: 4200/564

PHILIPPINES

NO SOLUTION SEEN TO NUCLEAR WASTE STORAGE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 22 Feb 84 pp 1, 8

[Article by Ray S. Eñano]

[Text] Energy Minister Geronimo Z. Velasco said yesterday that storing nuclear waste from the \$2.1-billion nuclear power plant remains a problem since no permanent dumping site has been designated.

With the country's only nuclear plant nearing completion in Morong, authorities face a blank wall in locating a repository that will temporarily store nuclear wastes.

An inter-agency committee headed by the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) has not decided where the radioactive wastes would be dumped.

The committee, officials of the National Power Corp. (NPC) said, has been looking all over the Philippines for a five-hectare site for the waste disposal. Officials said the committee has considered either Bataan, Mindoro, or Palawan but no decision has been made.

Velasco said there would have to be an international convention concerning the matter of a permanent dumping site. He said the problem lies on who will administer the site since the deadly wastes could be recycled into nuclear weapons.

Initially, an interim "radwaste" building is being constructed near the Bataan nuclear plant.

CSO: 4200/562

PHILIPPINES

NEW FIRM TO OPERATE BATAAN NUCLEAR PLANT

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 21 Feb 84 p 8

[Article by Ray Magallanes]

[Text] The National Power Corp.-initiated \$2.1-billion nuclear power plant in Morong, Bataan, will be absorbed by another corporation before its scheduled commercial operation in January, Energy Minister Geronimo Z. Velasco said the other day.

Spinning off the controversial nuclear plant will enable consumers to buy electricity at prevailing rates of the Luzon grid, which supplies the whole power needs of the metropolitan area, he said.

The power rates of the Luzon grid average 83 centavos per kilowatt hour.

Velasco said a new but independent corporation under the Ministry of Energy will take over full control and management of the nuclear power plant, considered the country's most expensive power-development project.

Already 80-percent complete physically, the power plant is expected to generate about 620 megawatts of electricity. Combined with the existing 2,000 megawatt load of the Luzon grid, operation of the nuclear plant would mean more than enough power for both the household and industrial users of Metro Manila, according to the NPC.

Velasco said the nuclear power plant still needs about \$20 million to complete, but financing is no problem because funding for the final phase of the project has been assured by the US Export-Import Bank (Eximbank).

Built by the Westinghouse Corp. of the US, total costs of the nuclear plant will be paid by the Philippine government on a rescheduled payment basis, which Velasco would discuss with the project's financiers in New York next week.

Interest payments on the nuclear plant project, at seven percent a year, would amount to about \$800 million, Velasco said, payable from eight to 10 years.

Velasco ruled out another nuclear plant project in the country's proposed energy-development program.

He said the government could install a geothermal project at only \$1,000 per unit.

CSO: 4200/563

PHILIPPINES

RETIRED AIR FORCE CHIEF CRUSADES AGAINST MILITARY ABUSES

Writes Cardinal Sin

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 14 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] Manila--Former Commanding General of the Air Force Maj. Gen. Jose L. Rancudo has written Jaime Cardinal Sin on the military abuses asking the latter to join him in his crusade for human rights.

Rancudo who is now being harassed by military said that he will not relent in his fight against military brutalities which he has had documented since he retired from the service.

Gen. Rancudo told Cardinal Sin: "when a bishop's residence was raided in the north by PC men when priests were arrested and detained because they have the courage to expose certain military and police brutalities, when well-meaning human rights crusaders began to fear for their lives, I could no longer stand such viciousness and cruelty of the military."

"Before the Infant Jesus I took a vow," Gen. Rancudo said, "that if I need be and even if alone I will fight this evil of military, police and government brutality upon defenseless and poor people."

Gen. Rancudo said that he took the courage to expose police and military brutalities lately in Pampanga wherein he incurred the wrath of some local officials and it is the very reason why he is being harassed.

He has, Rancudo wrote Sin, documented "examples of police and military brutalities, like that of a certain Roman Gatus (broken clavicle and a bullet in the head), Poe Tañedo (thrown in jail without charges, also with broken bone), Africa Ibara de Jesus (poisoned and the culprits are still at large because of political interference), four waitresses of Guagua who filed lasciviousness case against Mayor Israel Eusof.

Eusof, the incumbent mayor of Guagua even charged the four women for immoral plays. The mayor has been charged by four women for abuse but the case did not prosper, according to Gen. Rancudo, because "he is a man of Gov. Estelito Mendoza."

I am peacefully retired and I love peace Rancudo wrote Sin, but now the urge to help those who are victimized by military has "thrust him into the open, "and I know now that I will never be able to look the other way and stay alone above the conflict around me." [as published]

But in so doing, he continued, he is now a target of lawless uniformed criminals. Rancudo said he is not advocating violence.

"Neither," he said, "Am I crusading against the present establishment and the military hierarchy, but against the military abuses," because like Cardinal Sin, he too, would never condone any violation of human right.

Military Case Against General Dropped

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 16 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] Guagua, Pampanga--The military has backed out against its case with Gen. Jose L. Rancudo, former Commanding General of the Philippine Air Force.

The case which was dismissed by Judge Gloria Mamangon stemmed from the military's filing of illegal possession of firearms supposedly got by the military during a raid in his house.

The firearms, however, were not listed in the judicial warrant issued for the purpose but the military has ransacked his house on the belief that a gambling den was being maintained by Gen. Rancudo.

It turned out that the gambling was a mere playing of game cards by the lessors of Gen. Rancudo who were occupying some units at the back of his house. During that raid, around 50 officers and men, some of them wearing fatigue suits and leaves, surrounded the house of Maj. Gen. Rancudo and even pointed an armalites to him. [as published]

Rancudo said: "I am not even a gambler." This stemmed, the General said, in an exclusive interview with HERALD because of his series of exposes about the military brutalities in the area.

After his retirement from service in 1976, Rancudo vowed to continue his crusade for human rights which he started during his incumbency.

"I am not against President Marcos nor the military. I want to correct the abuses heaped on the civilians. This (my crusade) in fact, will help the President weed out the abusive officers and men," he told HERALD.

According to Rancudo, he has sent even his letter to President Marcos about the military abuses in Pampanga where he stayed after his retirement. "It was all documented," he continued.

People come to me for my help, added the General and "so I help them to the utmost spending even my small income, just so the human rights violations would not be committed."

During the hearing, his lawyer, Juan T. David argued that the things to be seized in one's premises must be specified otherwise, it will be inadmissible in court. The law is clear, David lectured, that there must be particularity of things to be seized that must be put in a judicial warrant and not ransack his house.

Constitutionalist David said that the statute is clear that there will be no violations of the sanctity of the house, be it king's or servant's. David moved for the dismissal of the case and bring back all seized articles from the house of Gen. Rancudo. [as published]

After David's lecture, then came a resolution from the military that they are asking filed against Rancudo.

CSO: 4200/564

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

GARMENT FIRM'S \$1 MILLION CREDIT--Norgate Apparel Mfg. Inc. (NAMI) of the Yulo group of companies has obtained a \$1-million loan from the Private Development Corp. of the Philippines (PDCP) to finance its importation of materials. The loan would be sourced from PDCP's credit line with the CB-Apex program. NAMI expects to generate about \$3.6 million foreign currency earnings annually (1984-1988) and pay taxes and license fees to the government an average P5,537 million a year. The firm's 1,033 workers are projected to earn an average of P24.7 million annually or P123.5 million from 1984 to 1988 (projected period). [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 20 Feb 84 p 8]

TWO NPA WOMEN SLAIN--Davao City, Feb. 20--Two rebel amazons, both assigned to the funds collection campaign of the New People's Army, were killed while three others, including another woman, were wounded when military troopers raided an NPA safehouse in General Santos City shortly before dawn Saturday. The slain amazons were identified as Rebecca Dalugdog, alias Commander "Nellie" and Antonieta Librea, a third year college dropout. Injured were Celsa Librea, a cousin of Antonieta, and two unidentified male companions who are now in military custody. The victims were killed when the NPA rebel group who were holed up in the house owned by Celsa elected to shoot it out with the lawmen. Commander Nellie is listed as a ranking female rebel long wanted for a series of attacks on well-off countryside farmers who refused to support financially and materially the rebel movement. [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 21 Feb 84 p 3]

CSO: 4200/563

EDITORIAL SUPPORTS UNION OPPOSITION TO U.S. NUCLEAR WARSHIP

Honiara SOLOMON STAR in English 17 Feb 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Visit of USS Bronstein"]

[Text]

The Secretary General of the Solomon Islands General Worker's Union, Mr Joses Tuhanuku was right to tell his Point Cruz Wharf men to boycott any dealings for an American warship, USS Bronstein.

Although Mr Tunhanuku was not sure whether the ship was carrying nuclear powered weapons or not, similarly Foreign Affairs Minister Lulei could not be guaranteed that he was certain the ship was not carrying nuclear weapons.

The arrival of USS Bronstein was only made known a day before it came, although Mr Lulei was told of it by USA Ambassador in Moresby, Virginia Schafer, weeks earlier.

Mr Lulei must have smelt a rat that such boycott would happen.

To allow an American warship into the country, has given an impression that Solomon Islands had no grudges against the USA.

But recently the Government had expressed his concern over America's threat to withdraw from UNESCO by Dec 31 1984.

If the Government is very concerned over this issue, like any third world countries, which benefit from UNESCO, Prime Minister Mamaloni and Mr Lulei, were expected to ban USS Bronstein's visit, as one way to show the Government's complaint.

It comes down again to one conclusion: the government's foreign policy is like meat without bones.

CSO: 4200/571

AUSTRALIA HANDS OVER PATROL BOAT TO GOVERNMENT

Honiara SOLOMON STAR in English 2 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Commodore R. H. Percy has handed over the patrol boat, M. V. Pioneer, to the Solomon Islands Government during an official ceremony yesterday morning.

The \$2 million patrol boat was leased to the Solomon Islands Government free of charge for a period of three months.

The arrangement was made by Prime Minister Mamaloni during his trip to Australia for medical treatment, with a Western Australian consortium.

Cdr Percy told Solomon Star that the main aim of the patrol boat was for surveillance purposes, policing the sea, medical evacuation and it could be used by VIPs.

The Prime Minister, Solomon Mamaloni said the main aims of getting the boat was to train people who would be operating future patrol boats to gain experience. It would also give the Government statistics, costs and valuable information of handling and maintaining such boats in the future.

Cdr Percy said two of the ship's staff would stay on to train Solomon Islanders who would be working on the boat.

Within the three month period, maintenance, food, fuel and wages for the crew would be met by the Government.

Cdr Percy did not say how much it would cost to maintain the patrol boat, but mentioned that the faster it runs, the more fuel it consumes.

The most economical cruising speed of the M.V. Pioneer is 13 knots. Its top speed is 26 knots. The ship is self contained.

It has deep freezers, washing machines and a desalination plant which can convert sea water into fresh water 100 gallons of water a day.

CSO: 4200/595

VANUATU

BRIEFS

VANUATU PARLIAMENT BUILDING--It now seems likely that China will pay the costs of constructing Vanuatu's New Parliament House. Vanuatu's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Nikenike Vurobaravu is quoted in the country's official government newspaper as saying the Chinese Government had agreed to fund the New Parliament Building. Radio Australia's South Pacific correspondent, Sean Dorney, said a site near Independence Park in Port Vila has been selected for the new Parliament. Our correspondent said a seven man Chinese study team has been visiting Port Vila doing a feasibility study. Last year, China built a stadium in Apia that enabled Western Samoa to host the South Pacific Games. [Text] [Honiara SOLOMON STAR in English 17 Feb 84 p 8]

CSO: 4200/572

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

LAGS IN THAI BINH PROVINCE INDUSTRIAL-TRADE TAXING DESCRIBED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 83 p 2

[Article by Ha Ngoc Chau: "Thai Binh Still Falls Short in Industrial and Commercial Taxes"]

[Text] In recent years, the conditions of production and that of industrial-commercial enterprise in the collective as well as in the private sectors of Thai Binh Province have developed rather quickly. In production, the small industry and handicraft sectors represent more than 60 percent of the industrial gross output. In transportation, just the collective sector represents already more than 40 percent of the commodities in circulation within the province. In business enterprises, in food catering and the services sectors, though the marketing cooperative has developed the demand for consumer goods and services is largely controlled by the free market: the number of families engaged in trade has increased excessively. From 1976 up to now, the number of households registered for trade increased from 3,822 to 9,394; if one includes those who have not yet registered, the figure exceeds 10,000. Due to lax management and to the lack of inventory and control, cases of speculation, smuggling, counterfeit, illegal business are on the increase and becoming openly active, causing more negative attitudes, confusion in the market, in prices, affecting the lives of cadres and the people. Though the province has achieved its plan in collecting taxes for many years, there have been also quite serious shortfalls. From 1976 to 1982, the ratio of liquidity relative to new business income represented only from 4 to 6 percent of the collective sector and 3 to 6 percent of the private sector.

After promulgation of the ordinance revising some clauses relative to the industrial and commercial taxes, Thai Binh has launched a widespread propaganda campaign by means of mass media, culture, literature and art and has organized at the same time classroom-study for everybody. All concerned sectors have coordinated tightly in carrying out various shapes of trade inspection, in order to determine the business income and the amount of tax of each household. However this is a very tense struggle in between two paths which reveals most clearly by the actions many of industrial and commercial households. They reacted violently by closing their shops or lagging in their tax payments, or finding excuses to receive a tax reduction, etc. More seriously, they took the

initiative and raised prices or reduced the quality of their products. At the client's inquiries, they rudely answered: "taxes are high. If we don't raise prices, how can we make a living?" At the beginning, due to the rightist inclination of some administrative cadres and local tax collectors during the second quarter, particularly in April, the state suffered a rather serious shortfall. A preliminary summary of the first semester shows that three of the eight districts and towns reached low levels of the collection plan such as: Kien Xuong 34.1 percent, Hung Ha 36.1 percent, Vu Thu 38.2 percent of the whole year-index. Market prices are not stable either and rise daily, making the public perplexed and worried.

Gaining experience from the first semester, the Provincial Guidance Committee proposed specific coordinating measures to insure that the new ordinance is strictly carried out. The province set up many permanent teams composed of 20 to 60 cadres. At Thai Thuy, Kien Xuong, Hung Ha, Dong Hung districts these control teams uncovered and prosecuted hundreds of cases of tax violations, collecting millions of piasters from households evading tax payment. In Thai Binh township, during two tax control phases, almost 1.5 million piasters were collected.

The public security, justice, commodity prices, market management, propaganda and training, culture and information sectors, the Thai Binh radio broadcasting station and newspaper have coordinated closely with the main concerned agency that is the industrial and commercial tax branch in successfully organizing the propaganda motivating the contribution of industrial and commercial households, in appropriately readjusting the income of big business households according to the spirit of the regulation, at the same time in fighting fiercely against dishonest merchants, speculators, smugglers, falsificators, illegal businessmen, and tax evaders. Thanks to these coordinated measures, in a preliminary summary of the first 9 months, 65.1 million piasters were collected, equivalent to 76.8 percent of the yearly plan and double the collection of the same period last year. Parallel with the tax collection, Thai Binh prosecuted 3,286 cases of violations against the marketing management regulations, which involved goods valued at 3.5 million piasters and among these 828 cases were confiscated which amounted to more than 1 million piasters. Some 2,240 cases were penalized for an amount of more than 900,000 piasters. The province has also relocated the shops which invaded the sidewalks, the streets and the market place in order to insure traffic safety and to better the means of inspection and control.

However, this is only the beginning of improvement. The whole province still fell short from 20 to 25 percent in business tax and revenues due to uncollected taxes and inaccurate assessments of business income. Licensing taxes also fell short from 15 to 20 percent. New commercial taxes reached only 55 percent of the annual plan, the lowest compared with other taxes; this is a very complicated domain which has been subject to control and check only on the circulation front but not yet at its source. A number of authorities at the base are still rightist and have not yet come up with appropriate measures in line with the spirit of the regulation to deal with the situation. The forces

are still controlled inadequately, when one area is under control, then another sets off. In particular the guidance task which consists of price posting and selling according to posted prices is still undone. That is why prices rise everyday, affecting the lives of the people, primarily salaried people. Though the raising of the prices has as the main cause a wide discrepancy between supply and demand, however if control and check are consistently and well carried out and if laggards or tax evaders are prosecuted in due time and appropriately then the excessive raising of prices could be restricted. On the other hand, while stepping up price posting and selling according to posted prices, some organs and units in charge of production and trade continued to raise commodity prices, therefore creating unstable market prices.

The core of the fighting forces on the market place is the socialist trade including the state-operated trade and the marketing cooperatives, however these forces are not yet well organized in the control and distribution of commodities. Some commodities just on the market are bought out quickly by peddlers. Even those commodities rationed out in limited quantities are also exploited by them. Everyday scores of peddlars sit in front of industrial product retail shops, farm product or foodstuff retail shops waiting to buy coupons. Rare commodities reserved for bilateral exchange with farmers are also exploited by them. Even those commodities controlled by the state which are not found either in state-operated shops or in marketing cooperatives, are on sale in great quantities on the free market. This is a problem of concern for many years to many people but it is still unsolved. For example: while the people are not yet able to buy cotton material on the ration basis, but Bong Tien retail shop of Vu Thu district has embezzled 1,500 meters of cotton material to sneak out to two peddlars. The trade cooperatives are developing very slowly. Presently, on the average each village has two retail shops, but supply is still inefficient. Typical cases such as Tay Giang marketing cooperative which has been in operation for several years but is still unable to expand its activities. Overall, the majority of people's needs in goods' supply and services are still met by the free market. The reestablishment of peace and order in the market is still weak; presently only 64.04 percent of production and, industrial and commercial households are registered for business.

Through practical application of the regulation revising some clauses relative to industrial and commercial taxes in Thai Binh, we think it necessary to become more aware by increasing the propaganda, the education and at the same time by having appropriate measures to deal appropriately with those speculators, smugglers, counterfeiters, illegal businessmen violating tax regulations and hindering market management. The socialist trade forces which include state-operated cooperatives as well as market cooperatives should be consolidated and enlarged. One more important point is that it should be carried on concurrently, constantly, from start to finish, and not beginning with "a tiger's head and ending with a mouse's tail"; only in so doing can the new ordinance be strictly enforced.

9460

CSO: 4209/81

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

DRAY LINH FARM RECEIVES NOMADIC FARMERS AND TRIBESMEN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Dray Linh Farm in Dac Lac has settled more than 300 families of nomadic farmers of the Ede tribe within its domain. The farm provided them with material supplies, raw materials, allotted to each family 500 square meters of land for housing and gardening and 300 to 500 square meters of paddy field. Besides this, at each production season, newly plowed lands are made available to plant sugar cane as well as grain crops.

In the past, the tribesmen had only one rice crop season using the burning off and sowing method. Therefore they usually ran short of food during 5 to 6 months a year. Settling in the farm, the tribesmen have grubbed the field and planted 500 hectares of sugar cane, have participated in the water conservancy project to build up ricefields and have raised the paddy yield up to 5 tons per hectare per crop, which is the double and sometime even triple the past seasons. The farm is also planning pastures for cattle raising. On the average, each family can raise an ox, a pig and scores of chickens and ducks.

So far Dray Linh farm has more than 500 Ede laborers. Ede people make up half of the farm cadres. Ede children go to school, to the day-care center and no longer have to tag along with their parents in their "slash and burn" cultivation. All production units have their own entertainment groups or their own volley-ball or soccer teams.... Sick people are cared for at medical stations. The tribesmen are gradually giving up their backward customs such as the worship of and sacrifices for spirits and ghosts.

9460

CSO: 4209/81

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HO CHI MINH CITY ABOLISHES OUTDOOR MEDICINES MARKET

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Nov 83 pp 3-4

[Article by Vu Hai and Nguyen Trung: "Outdoor Medicines Market Abolished"]

[Text] To solve the need for diagnosis, treatment, drugs and medicines for Ho Chi Minh citizens is a complete struggle process between two paths. At times, it flared up into a very hot and urgent problem.

Turning It Loose Does Not Work

Whoever passes by Nguyen Hue Street just once may never forget the vast Western medicines outdoor market there. The merchandises are spilled out onto the road. Thousands of people gather for selling and buying in complete "freedom." "Freedom" to sell counterfeit medicines, and "freedom" to buy by mistake counterfeit medicines. Such a scene does not happen solely on Nguyen Hue Street.

Though the city as well as the precinct authorities have exerted a lot of effort to wipe out the outdoor market, with regard to Western medicines--and special [word indistinct] of merchandise--they are not able to handle it. Though no one had obtained a business license, they still sat haughtily at the outdoor market's stalls with actual posted listings. A Western medicine shopowner in Tan Dinh market bluntly answered a client coming from the southwestern part of the country to buy wholesale drugs that if he wanted to change the prices he had to specify whether he wanted genuine or counterfeit medicines so that the seller could give him the appropriate answer.

Counterfeit medicine is a real disaster. A lot of people have died because of counterfeit drugs though the doctor's prescription was correct. At the end of last September, the authorities of precinct 10 have arrested Ta Thanh K. and Doan Thi L. for selling 50 kilos of counterfeit medicines. In early October, during a search of Nghiem Van Ba's house of the Third Precinct, hundreds of thousands of tablets, bottles, tubes and almost 150 kilos of colored powder to make counterfeit drugs were found. Used antibiotic bottles as well as boxes bearing foreign medicine trade marks are bought and sold for that purpose. Besides counterfeit medicines, there are also outdated or poor quality medicines. Genuine and counterfeit medicines are displayed together in such a way that everyone is afraid of buying counterfeit drugs by mistake. Aspirin

tablets with raised letters printed on their packages are very much in demand on the market at any prices because it is supposed that raised letters are difficult to duplicate. Meanwhile the Western medicines' outdoor market was afloat with some 2,000 stalls and tens of thousands of supply and selling points. At the outdoor market there were also grade A and grade B poisons, medicines distributed to military men 15 years ago, raw chemical ingredients and drugs sneaked out of state warehouses.

Eradication Could Not Be Done

Evidently it was not possible to let the Western medicines outdoor market continue that way. The municipal people's committee decided to wipe it out immediately. Medical, public security, commercial, financial, market management sectors as well as youth and women's organizations...concurrently mobilized their forces to carry out this decision. Within the first 3 months all the Western medicine stalls were almost completely deserted, there were just a few cases of stealthy transactions. But by the fourth month, they reappeared again as the peddlars used to say: "Scattered duckweed gather again (!)."

Turning it loose was not possible, wiping out the market was not possible either. So is it a deadlock? First of all it is necessary to find out: why is it that way?

In actual fact, those comrade-leaders of the municipality and of the medical sector have made an assessment of the situation before long and found the deep cause in the great difference between supply and demand.

Because besides 3.5 million local citizens, there are almost 1 million people moving back and forth every month. Thirty percent of those who have received medical care and medicines at various hospitals are those going back and forth. In the meantime, the city has but 19 hospitals with 10,000 beds and 174 state pharmacies.

Under the old regime, most of the medical and pharmaceutical installations were concentrated in the inner city, there was not any in the suburban areas. We have not had enough time to wipe out all the social diseases and epidemic pockets left over by the old regime after 30 years of war. At the same time, most of the medical and pharmaceutical organizations, including the oriental ones are small organizations owned by some thousands private citizens. They are in possession of a lot of medicines which are sent to them by relatives abroad. That is the reason why it is difficult to wipe out the outdoor market.

Right at that time, the city received the state's and people's combined action guidelines like showers coming in the midst of drought.

The State and People's Combined Action

After ripe reflections, the Municipal People's Committee promulgated a new decision: to continue to wipe out the Western medicines outdoor market, at the same time authorizing the medical sector to issue licenses to doctors and

pharmacists who are qualified to practice. The temporary regulations clarify that all collective organizations and individuals who want to practice must have a license according to the registration procedures for industrial and commercial enterprises. Only those pharmacists who practiced their professions prior to 1975 and who do not work for the government at the present time, are eligible for a license. They should have an established shop, professional means of business, appropriate hygienic conditions, practice in line with the stipulated designation and standards, be responsible for the quality of their drugs, they are absolutely forbidden to trade forbidden drugs, they should post prices and sell according to posted prices, comply with the control and supervision of medical, tax and market management agencies. For physicians and dentists who practiced prior to 1975, they work or do not work for the government at the present time, whether they meet the criteria, they are authorized to practice at either their own houses, at the subward or precinct medical centers or in a hospital.

The new decision was welcomed by the people as well as by the cadres. Authorized drug stores successively opened. Some precincts have up to 17 or 20 drug stores authorized for business. People working came for private consultation. Having investigated some drug stores and private medical practices, we have made these findings: a drug store may gross from 18,000 to 22,000 piasters a day; a private practice may receive from 25 to 30 patients a day; practices that are open after hours from (4:30 to 8:30 p.m.) may receive from 18 to 20 patients a day.

During the first 10 months of this year, these private practices have taken care of 1.15 million persons, sharing part of the burden of various hospitals. Though they are private businesses, they are quite different from the private outdoor market businesses. At least they are well regulated drug stores, subject to state control and supervision, the drug sellers have professional knowledge and are quite different from those outdoor market drug vendors among whom there are a lot of unscrupulous fellows with their baskets full of drugs.

Comrade Chau Quoc Tuan, head of the Municipal Science and Education Committee recognizes that: "Sooner or later the state has to take over the guidance role--if not the right of monopolizing--this domain. But applying the alternative cited earlier is just to overcome immediate difficulties."

After more than 1 year of this practical experience, the city has no more open outdoor market drug stalls (evidently there are still some drug vendors with their drug baskets, but the people have less and less confidence in this kind of drug selling). There are almost no cases of victims of counterfeit drugs or of drugs of inferior quality sent to emergency rooms of hospitals. Long waiting lines in front of state-operated drug stores have become less common. Partly due to the new policy the city was able to put out three early epidemic cases.

The Western drug market in Ho Chi Minh City is undergoing changes and recently has greatly changed and organized itself by completely eliminating the Western drug outdoor market insuring safety to consumers and fighting against speculation to raise prices. The task of reform and construction of this special commodity sector is still new, and involves solving many new problems, but the trend is definite: in the end it is necessary to wipe out the private Western drug business and replace it by a network of state-operated drug stores to serve the people.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PHU KHANH PROVINCE REPORTS PROGRESS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jan 84 pp 3, 4

[Article by Nguyen Xuan Huu, secretary of the Phu Khanh Provincial Party Committee: "Phu Khanh Moves Forward To Develop the Strengths and Economic Potentials of the Locality"]

[Text] Since 1981, changes and new victories have been recorded in all areas of work in Phu Khanh Province.

On the production front, efforts have been focused on accelerating agricultural production, the center of which is grain and food production. Total grain output increased 85 percent in 1983 compared to 1976.

In 1983, despite the worst drought in history, dozens of cooperatives recorded rice yields in excess of 10 tons per hectare for two seasons. The Phu Lam Cooperative in Tuy Hoa District averaged nearly 17 tons per hectare for the three seasons. The remaining problem is to raise the uniformity of yields on all fields.

In conjunction with practicing intensive cultivation and multicropping, we are continuing to send people to build new economic zones. Deserving of attention is the fact that cooperatives have balanced their labor, arable land and capital and opened new land to cultivation even within their own districts. In the western portion of the province, "second installations" have been established. The "second installations" now have 13,000 hectares of farmland. These installations constitute a good method of operating, one which Phu Khanh is preparing to summarize so that it can disseminate the experiences it has gained regarding them.

The victory of agricultural production has stimulated the strengthening of cooperatives, encouraged the redistribution of labor, the development of the trade sector and the organizing of a processing industry at installations, raised product output, increased the accumulation of capital, increased the purchase of equipment and begun to establish economic-technical clusters at a number of places, such as Dien An in Dien Khanh District and Hoa Binh in Tuy Hoa District. It has also resulted in economic ties among cooperatives within the same district and between them and cooperatives in other districts, raised

the level of management and advanced the cooperativization movement to a new level of development.

The garden economy and the hillside economy in Phu Khanh provide considerable income to the people. The household economy, especially the production of commercial chickens, is encouraged and has now become a well led movement, even within Nha Trang City.

Since 1980, when we temporarily produced a full supply of grain, we have seen the directions that we can take and the conditions that we can use to strongly develop industrial crop and livestock production, which have shed light on many new problems arising within agriculture and revealed to us the direction our thinking should take in order to resolve the many socio-economic problems that will soon be faced.

Today, following several years of working while gaining experience, we are assigning land and forests to villages and cooperatives and gradually developing the forestry industry, with importance attached to planting trees to cover barren hills and sand dunes and coordinating agriculture and forestry within each village and cooperative. In the mountains, a road network has emerged (automobiles can reach virtually all villages), industrial crops have been planted, small-scale water conservancy projects have been constructed, terraced fields have been enlarged, livestock production has developed and a few places have small milling machines, small-scale hydroelectric power plants and so forth, all of which are new factors that point toward socialism in the mountain ethnic areas.

In the development of the offshore waters, which are one of the strengths of Phu Khanh Province, more than a few difficulties have been overcome in order to maintain fishing capacity, meet food needs, provide a supply of marine products and coordinate the economy with the national defense system.

Among the achievements in agricultural production and the transformation of agriculture within the provinces of central Vietnam and the former southern region cited in the resolution of the 4th Party Plenum were significant advances made by Phu Khanh. However, these advances are not commensurate with the capabilities and potentials that lie in Phu Khanh's agriculture, forestry and fishing. The state farms have yet to make strong progress and agricultural cooperatives and production collectives are still deficient in management, in the introduction of technological advances in intensive cultivation and multicropping and in the effort to raise the uniformity of yields on a broad scale. The recent results of agricultural production would have been much larger had we performed better water conservancy work (had we completed the Da Ban reservoir and small-scale water conservancy projects early). The potential for developing livestock production and expanding the cultivation of industrial crops is still large; however, specific plans have not been adopted for strongly increasing the size of livestock herds, especially the cattle herd, planting tens of million of coconut trees, tens of thousands of hectares of tobacco, sugarcane and so forth. The garden economy and the hillside economy are quite large but have not been brought within the scope of planning or plans.

In conjunction with focusing our efforts on the front of foremost importance, agriculture, we have transformed, built, organized and partially rearranged industrial, small industry and handicraft production and produced an increasingly large output of consumer and export goods.

An industrial system is gradually taking shape from the provincial to the district and basic levels. In addition to the machine enterprise of the province, the district machine cooperatives capable of performing medium-scale repair work (Dien Khanh and Ninh Hoa) have produced many farm implements, rudimentary tools and some improved tools while performing a certain amount of repair and maintenance work on vehicles and machines. All villages have minor repair facilities and forges. While making efficient use of power sources, we are building small and very small hydroelectric power projects under the guideline of the people doing most of the work and the state providing support (the 200 kilowatt Hao Son hydroelectric power station and the 10 kilowatt Hoa Thang station). Many installations producing building materials, repairing and building boats and ships, harvesting and processing agricultural, forestry and marine products and so forth are developing. The new step forward by industrial production in Phu Khanh is the first step in closely linking agriculture to the processing industry at installations and within the scope of districts, a step in the direction of developing the potentials and strengths of the province and making fuller use of existing production capacity while creating additional, new capacity, thereby establishing an efficient agro-industrial district structure and an efficient industrial-agricultural provincial structure.

However, Phu Khanh's weaknesses are slow planning and the slowness with which industrial installations have been reorganized. The development of the situation demands that we quickly improve our qualifications in the areas of guidance and management, train cadres, build material-technical bases, attach more importance to implementing economic-technical norms and quotas, raise labor productivity, make increased use of equipment capacity, improve product quality and reduce production costs.

In distribution and circulation, changes have begun to occur since 1980 and we have coordinated planning with the use of market relations. We have organized the Dam Tron Market Department Store in Nha Trang, established economic ties with various places, created many additional products, acquired additional forces in order to control the market, maintained relatively stable prices for many years in a row, collected much cash and increased budget revenues. We have promptly gained experience from this method of doing business and spread this experience to the various districts in conjunction with strengthening and expanding the socialist commerce network. Today, three districts, Tuy Hoa, Tuy An and Dong Xuan, are the masters of the market in the principal products under state management. Socialist commerce is gradually making inroads and controlling more and more goods. It not only provides a full supply of ration goods (Phu Khanh has been trying for many years to provide a full supply of the nine rationed goods), but also sells essential goods outside ration standards to cadres, manual workers, civil servants and the armed forces, thereby meeting the consumer needs of the people better with each passing day. A large volume of commodities and supplies has been allocated for the implementation of two-way contracts with cooperatives, farmers and fishermen

in order to procure grain, food products and forestry products and strengthen the direct ties between the state and producers; as a result, we have exceeded grain mobilization plan quotas, control many more agricultural products, food products and industrial goods than previously and have achieved some success in correcting the practice of buying goods at high prices and reselling them at higher prices and the practice of operating in the free market.

Although the economy is still unbalanced in many respects, we have taken positive steps to develop sources of revenue and practiced economy in production, consumption and budget expenditures. Through the credit and cash management function of the bank, the province has continued, in recent years, to maintain a balance between revenues and expenditures, provided the required percentage of revenues to the central level and, at the same time, come to realize the large possibilities that exist for raising budget revenues.

Progress has been made during the past 2 years in export-import activities but this progress has been slow compared to overall requirements. Many localities and units have begun to realize the importance of exports and imports, develop the consciousness of meeting their own needs and adopt plans for making more concerted investments in those areas that produce exported agricultural products (tobacco, sesame, sugarcane, beans, castor oil beans, cashews, livestock and so forth).

Because agriculture and industry have developed and distribution-circulation has been well organized, the standard of living of the people, especially in the countryside, has gradually improved. More new homes with tile roofs are appearing with each passing day (today, nearly 80 percent of homes are sheet metal homes with tile roofs). Cultural activities, education, public health care and social work have developed. Political security and social order and safety have continued to be firmly maintained.

The achievements and progress described above have been closely associated with the building of the party. The party organization always has confidence in and fully complies with the lines and policies of the party and does its best to overcome difficulties and move forward on its own. Many party chapters and party organizations have made new strides forward in their leadership and management of the economy, culture and society and their organizing of the lives of the people.

During the past 3 years, Phu Khanh has made a number of significant advances, especially in 1983. The economy and society have developed relatively well, thereby increasing our ability to meet and exceed many norms of the third 5-year plan and laying the premise for new stages of development.

However, Phu Khanh is still weak and deficient in many areas. In particular, it has not focused appropriate efforts on agriculture, not moved agriculture one step closer to large-scale socialist production and not raised the three revolutions in the countryside to a new level of development. It has been slow to complete its planning and establish large-scale, specialized farming areas and slow to strengthen the state farms. It has been slow to rearrange and reorganize industrial, small industry and handicraft production, especially the processing industry and consumer goods production at

installations and within the scope of districts. It has been slow to invest in the creation of sources of export goods and the development of tourism and services. On the cultural and ideological front, we have not appropriately concerned ourselves with transformation and construction and have been somewhat lax in this regard. We have not given attention to educational work or to enhancing revolutionary tradition, building the new lifestyle and establishing the new culture. We have yet to give all the people a clear understanding of the malicious schemes and methods of the enemy. At some times and places, the people have been vague about the enemy and displayed a serious lack of vigilance.

In order to continue to advance the movement, we must focus our efforts on completing the third 5-year plan (1981-1985), make very good preparations for the fourth 5-year plan (1986-1990) and endeavor within the space of a few 5-year plans to open 70,000 additional hectares of agricultural land, thereby bringing the total amount of agricultural land to 180,000 hectares, and establish an additional 200,000 hectares of afforested land in order to fully meet the need for grain and food products, create large sources of raw materials for the processing industry, produce many export goods, develop tourism and the services and so forth in order to earn more foreign currency.

In the 2 years 1984-1985, we will concentrate our efforts on developing agriculture in every respect, advance agriculture one step closer to large-scale socialist production, relocate 30,000 laborers, open 30,000 more hectares of farmland and grassland, redistribute the population and establish new villages along the coast, on the islands and in the mountains. We will intensify the movement to build water conservancy projects, complete the Da Ban reservoir, apply technological advances in intensive cultivation, raise the uniformity of yields over a broad area and establish many cooperatives that record average rice yields of 10 to 15 tons per hectare per year. We will establish large-scale, specialized farming areas for perennial and annual industrial and export crops, focusing efforts on building the Vinh River economic zone and strongly develop the cattle herd. Along with intensifying the development of agriculture in accordance with our planning and plans, we will establish economic-technical clusters, reorganize the processing network and closely coordinate agriculture with industry right at installations. We will urgently complete the transformation of commerce and insure that the state controls the vast majority of products and goods and is the master of the market, thereby meeting the essential needs of the people. We will care for the material and cultural lives of the people better, especially the people in the mountains, along the seacoast and on the islands, the armed forces, cadres, manual workers and civil servants.

To accomplish the above, we must launch a widespread and strong revolutionary movement among the masses, tap the combined strength of everyone exercising collective ownership and display the spirit of moving forward on our own and taking the initiative in developing local sources of capital within our labor, arable land and trade sector while coordinating the efforts of the state, collective and people and establishing economic ties with other places.

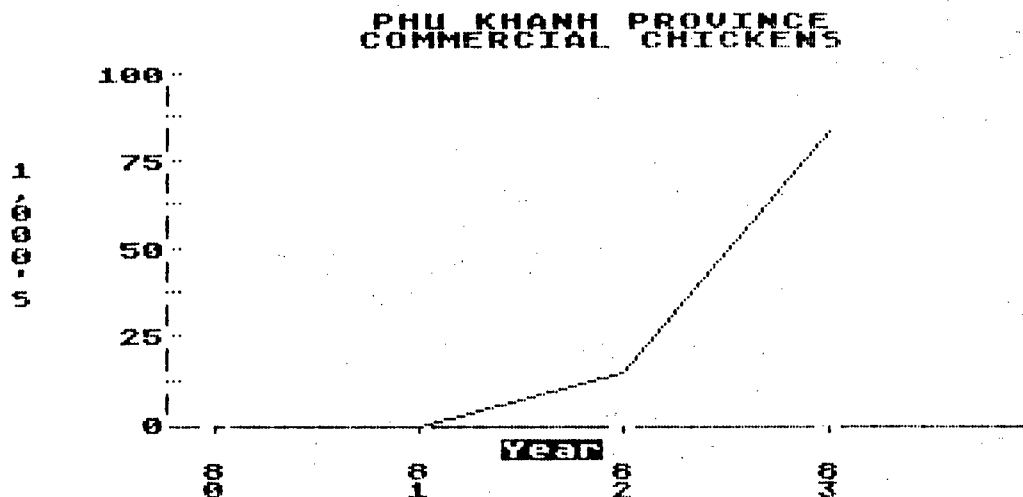
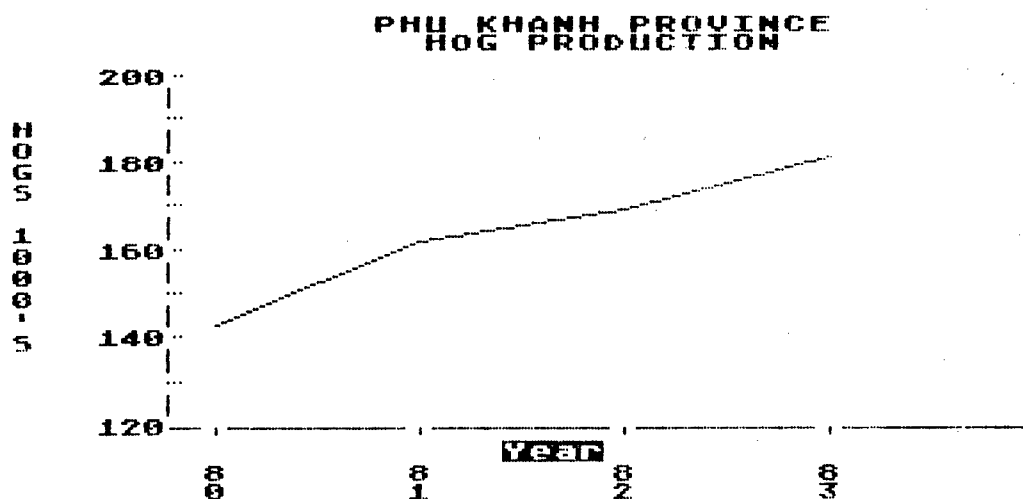
Although we still face numerous difficulties, we are confident that with the new changes that have occurred in keeping with the spirit of the resolution of

the 4th Party Plenum, with the high degree of unity and consensus within the party organization, from the provincial party committee to the basic organizations, with the resolution of the 4th Party Plenum illuminating many new problems regarding the situation, tasks and measures and with the strong inspiration provided by the new victories, new factors and new experiences of the entire country and our locality, Phu Khanh will surely bring about larger changes in the years ahead.

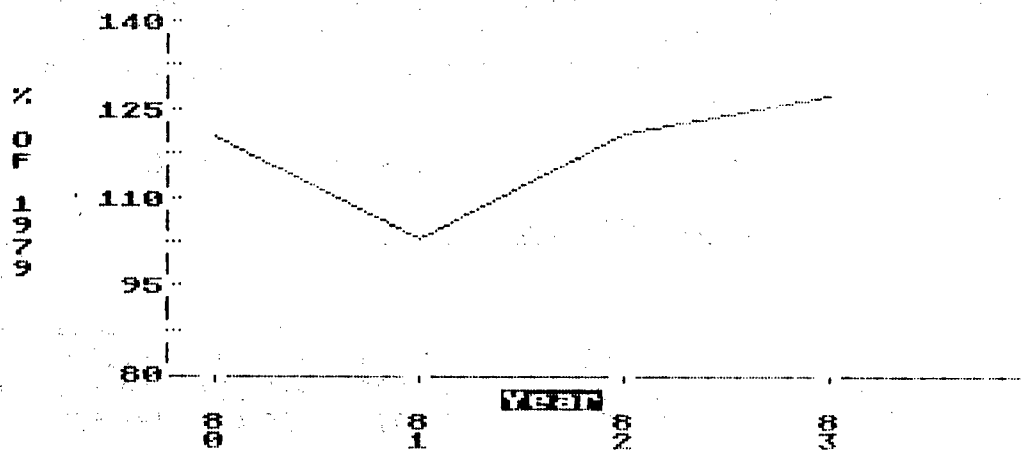
The Development of Crop and Livestock Production

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Grain Output (1)</u>	<u>Grain Mobilized (tons)</u>	<u>Buffalo</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Hogs</u>	<u>Commercial Chickens</u>
1980	120.4%	43,750	11,584	106,876	143,425	unavailable
1981	103.2%	58,664	12,104	109,092	162,610	"
1982	120.9%	61,808	13,804	121,518	169,639	15,033
1983	127.5%	76,500	14,774	135,450	181,621	83,534

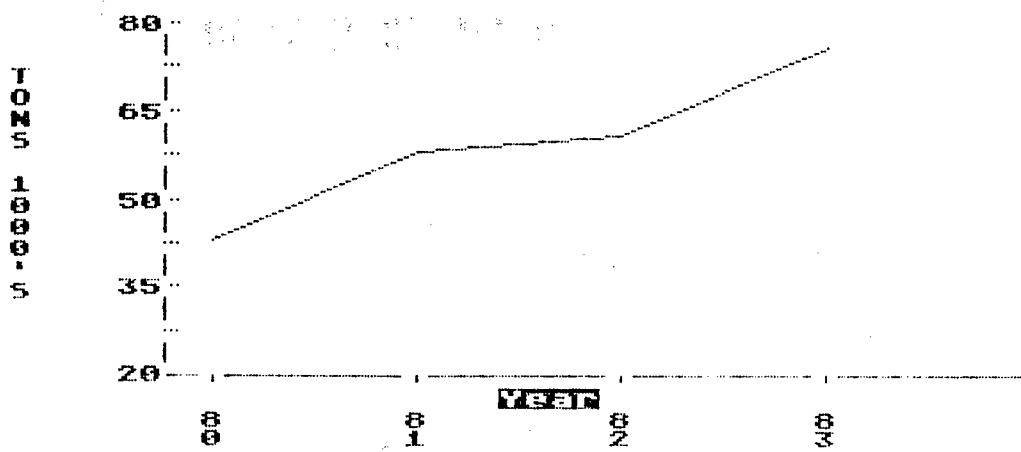
(1) Total grain output compared to 1979 (before the cooperativization movement).



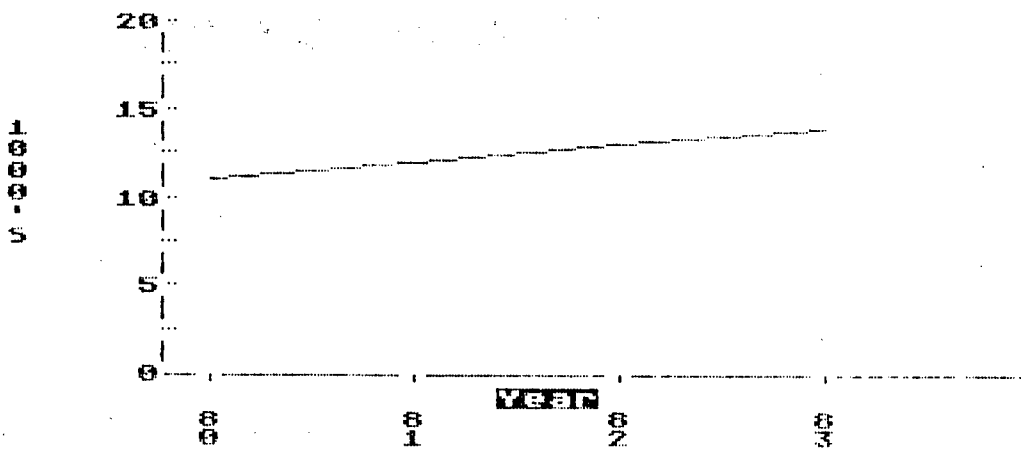
PHU KHANH PROVINCE TOTAL GRAIN OUTPUT



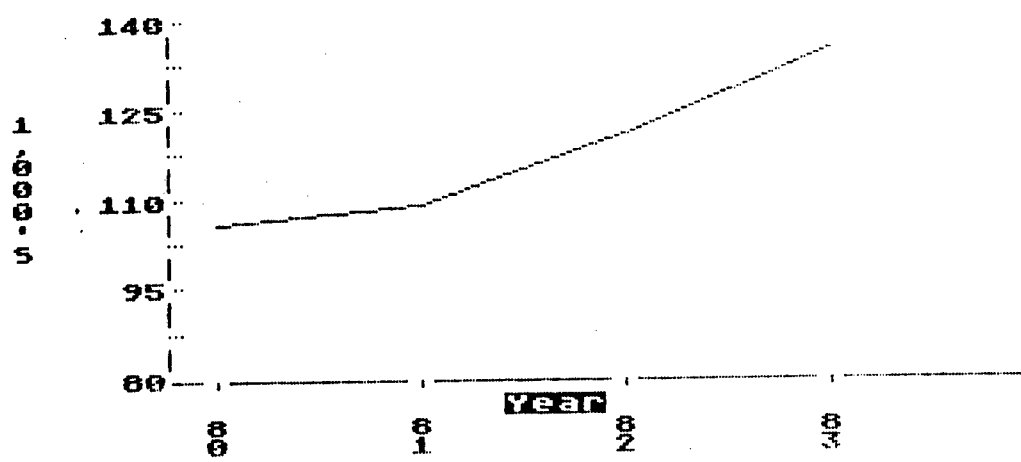
PHU KHANH PROVINCE GRAIN MOBILIZED



PHU KHANH PROVINCE BUFFALO



PHU KHANH PROVINCE CATTLE



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CSO: 4209/180

AGRICULTURE

RUBBER, COFFEE CULTIVATION INCREASED IN 1983

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by Hai Trieu: "Agriculture in 1983: More Than 18,800 Hectares of Rubber and 21,700 Hectares of Coffee Planted, More Than in 1982"]

[Text] In 1983, despite limited capital, supplies and equipment and unfavorable weather, the provinces and municipalities of the country planted much more rubber and coffee than they did in previous years.

According to the Rubber General Department, between the start of 1983 and 30 August 1983 (the end of the planting season), the rubber sector planted more than 18,800 hectares of rubber (which does not include the rubber planted by cooperatives and production collectives), 25.3 percent more than the plan quota and 29 percent more than in 1982, thus bringing the amount of area under the cultivation of new rubber to 54,660 hectares and the total amount of area under the cultivation of rubber throughout the country to 111,700 hectares. In 1983, the rubber corporations, through a cooperative program with the Soviet Union, planted 11,155 hectares, 11.5 percent more than planned. The Dau Tieng Rubber Corporation, displaying a spirit of creativity by planting rubber wherever it cleared land, planted 5,077 hectares, 1.5 percent more than planned and an 18-fold increase compared to 1981. It was the unit that planted the most rubber in 1983.

Under the guideline "insuring the survival of each tree planted," many units of the rubber sector implemented technical standards well and initiated intensive cultivation at the very outset. As a result, 90 to 95 percent of the rubber trees planted survived. Deserving of attention is that the state rubber farms planted 8,305 hectares of rubber trees by the advanced method, 44.1 percent of the land planted (only 27 percent of land was planted by this method in 1982), which represents a major effort in view of the fact that rubber workers are still encountering difficulties in their daily lives and there is a shortage of both labor and scions. The harvesting and processing of latex also went rather well. By mid-November, 1983, according to incomplete data, the rubber sector had harvested 28,438 tons of latex and processed 29,523 tons of rubber (some latex was carried over from 1982), 20,767 tons of which were exported. The units that exceeded their rubber harvesting plan quotas were: Dau Tieng by 6.1 percent, Tay Ninh by 4.1 percent

and Lai Khe by 2.3 percent. The Tay Ninh, Phuoc Hoa and Dau Tien Corporations exceeded their processing quotas by 8.1 to 15 percent.

At the end of 1983, the rubber sector began sending labor to the Central Highlands to establish seedling nurseries and clear land for the planting of new rubber trees in this region in 1984 in order to gradually raise the total amount of area under the cultivation of rubber within our country from 800,000 to 1 million hectares in the years ahead.

In 1983, the country planted 21,700 hectares of coffee. The southern provinces planted more than 16,000 hectares and the North nearly 5,000 hectares. In the red basalt soil region of Dac Lac Province, which is the center of the country's coffee production, special importance was attached to expanding the amount of area under cultivation and practicing the intensive cultivation of coffee; coffee production was developed in all three sectors, the state-operated, the collective and household sectors. The province has loaned each family anywhere from 500 to 1,000 square meters of land on which to plant coffee. Today, Dac Lac has 11,000 hectares of coffee (both old and new plantings), 6,700 hectares of which are managed by state farms. In 1983, cooperatives, production collectives and households sold 1,057 tons of coffee beans to the state.

Although it has only been in existence for a little more than 1 year and despite limited material-technical bases and a shortage of labor, the Coffee Corporation (the Ministry of Agriculture) manages 5,290 hectares, 2,056 of which were planted in 1983. The 3,000 hectares that are now in commercial production have produced an average yield of 5 to 6 quintals of coffee beans per hectare; 400 tons have been delivered to the state for domestic consumption and exportation.

In the years ahead, the coffee sector will gradually build material bases, receive additional labor, clear land and plant much more coffee in order to continuously expand the amount of area under coffee cultivation.

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CSO: 4209/180

AGRICULTURE

NGHE TINH PROVINCE COMPENSATES FOR 10TH MONTH RICE SHORTFALL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by Thanh Phong: "The Winter-Spring Season in Nghe Tinh Province"]

[Text] The winter-spring season is a rather stable production season for Nghe Tinh. It is also a season during which much land is under the cultivation of rice, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops and the yields of these crops are high. This year, Nghe Tinh has encountered unfavorable weather in its winter-spring crop production: at the start of the season, the weather was cold and dry. In the spirit of "using the winter-spring season to compensate for the 10th month season," Nghe Tinh began its winter-spring crop production early so it could take the initiative in all kinds of weather, insure that all land is put under cultivation and insure compliance with technical regulations while closely linking the winter-spring season to improving the quality of product contract.

Training Installations in Technical Regulations

Nghe Tinh recorded a bumper harvest during last year's winter-spring season. Two of the many factors that led to this bumper harvest were the allocation of varieties and the technical regulations governing intensive cultivation. At the start of the 1983-1984 winter-spring season, the Agriculture Service drew up a code of technical regulations and immediately provided training in these regulations to installations. The 220 heads of the cooperatives within the key rice growing area where intensive cultivation is practiced in Nghe Tinh during this winter-spring season studied and exchanged experiences concerning technical regulations and how to apply them at each cooperative, which included such matters as the allocation of varieties and the planting density for rice, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops; pest control; the fertilizer and fertilizing schedule for each variety of rice, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops. Nghe Tinh also held a symposium on the plan for expanding the winter-spring season in the province's three areas: the foothills, the lowlands and the sandy coastal area. The Agriculture Service held a meeting of the heads of cooperatives that recorded average yields ranging from 5 to 11 tons last year in order to exchange experiences and present the suggestions by cooperatives to the province concerning guiding the investment of materials and technology in 1983-1984 winter-spring production.

Nearly 30 cooperatives experienced in the intensive cultivation of rice presented their plans for expanding winter-spring crop production and the requirements that must be met in order to achieve the highest possible yields. The cooperatives also exchanged experiences with regard to improving the product contract with groups of laborers and individual laborers.

As a result of making good preparations early, guiding the formulation of plans from installations upward and closely linking installations to the district and province, the pace of winter-spring production in Nghe Tinh has been quite rapid despite cold weather and drought at the start of the season. As of the start of December, 1983, Nghe Tinh had plowed 45,000 hectares and sown nearly 6,000 tons of seedlings, an increase of nearly 80 percent compared to the same time last year, with 17 to 82 percent more nitrogen and phosphate fertilizer being shipped to installations than by the same time last year. Subsidiary food crops have also been planted at a rapid rate. As of the end of November, 1983, Nghe Tinh had planted 11,000 hectares of winter potatoes, 2,700 hectares of corn and 2,100 hectares of vegetables. All of the province's districts are focusing their efforts on building water conservancy projects to support winter-spring production, with the immediate objectives being protecting seedlings against the drought and providing enough water to propagate and sow main crop duckweed. In the areas that have constructed water conservancy projects and made good preparation for the winter-spring season, such as Con Loc, Cam Xuyen and Ky Anh, practically all of the dikes, dams, canals and ditches damaged by typhoon number 10 have been repaired. Ky Anh and Cam Xuyen, two districts that suffered heavy damage in the typhoon, mobilized enough forces to complete their repair work before the start of the winter-spring season.

Centralizing Supply Sources

The experience of this winter-spring season shows that significant returns have been achieved wherever supplies, especially seed and fertilizer, are provided at the right time and place. To accomplish this, supplies must be centralized. Last year, although supplies were very inadequate, they were still decentralized among many different sectors. As a result, supplies were either not provided at the right time or places that required few supplies received many and vice versa; there were even cases of places receiving the wrong type of fertilizer and fertilizer being used that did not meet the requirements of each type soil and crop.

At the start of this year's winter-spring season, the Agriculture Service centralized supplies and took the initiative in providing them on the basis of operating schedules and key growing areas. The service provided all the seed, fertilizer, duckweed and technical cadres needed for the 29 cooperatives being guided by it. These are pilot projects in the intensive cultivation of subsidiary food crops, the experiences of which will be disseminated throughout the province in coming seasons. In addition to controlling the sources of inorganic fertilizer, the Agriculture Service has taken the initiative with regard to seed. The service has guided 14 sites in the centralized production of seed and has provided direct investments to insure both the quality and quantity of seed, supplying it first to the key rice growing installations of the province. The supply sector, the planning

committee and the Communications Service, together with the Agriculture Service, have concerned themselves with providing supplies, means of transportation, storehouse space and capital so that supplies can be purchased early, especially fertilizer for winter-spring rice and subsidiary food crops. As a result, Nghe Tinh Province has been able to ship supplies to cooperatives early.

The province is endeavoring to achieve a high winter-spring yield in order to compensate for the shortfall during the 10th month season and lay the ground work for producing 800,000 tons of grain in 1984 as set forth in the resolution of the 11th Congress of the Nghe Tinh provincial party organization.

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CSO: 4209/180

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR GREATER EFFICIENCY AT STATE FARMS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jan 84 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Bringing About New Changes Within the State Farms"]

[Text] State farms, which are part of the state economy, occupy an important position within socialist agriculture and produce a large quantity of perennial industrial crops and export goods. In the common victory won by agriculture during the past 3 years, initial changes have occurred in the production and management of state farms.

In 1983, despite encountering many difficulties with the weather and climate, the output of a number of important crops, such as rubber, tea, black pepper, oranges and so forth, met plan quotas. Buffalo, cattle and hog herds increased in size compared to 1982. Many state farms met and exceeded their plan quotas and are the leaders in agricultural production within their locality, such as the Dong Trieu State Farm in Quang Ninh Province, the Thanh To State Farm in Haiphong, the Tam Dao State Farm in Vinh Phu Province, the To Hieu and Moc Chau State Farms in Son La Province, the Bai Phu State Farm in Nghe Tinh Province, the Binh Minh State Farm in Ha Nam Ninh Province, the Pham Van Hai State Farm in Ho Chi Minh City, the Phuoc An State Farm in Dac Lac Province, the Song Hau State Farm in Hau Giang Province, etc. Some 85 percent of the state farms in the North are operating at a profit. The state farms in the South, such as the rubber, coffee, tea and fruit state farms, although only recently established, are operating effectively.

This victory has its origins in the correct general line and economic line of the party and in the application of economic management policies and regulations to the state farms, thereby gradually eliminating administrative management characterized by subsidization and gradually shifting to socialist business management and cost accounting. The successful implementation of final product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers for perennial crops, annual crops and livestock production created the conditions for raising labor productivity and product output. Some units, such as the Dong Trieu, Thach Ngoc, Huu Lung, Song Boi, Song Hau and other state farms, have established joint businesses and production ties with their localities and are serving as the scientific-technical center of their districts.

Despite the several achievements mentioned above, the state farms have not, generally speaking, undergone strong, uniform or basic change. Of importance is the fact that their economic efficiency in production and business is not high. A considerable amount of arable land that has been planned for use still lies fallow and crop yields, livestock yields and labor productivity are still low. More than a few state farms are not fulfilling their role as a national economic installation guiding collective and household production.

The state farms must be firmly strengthened and developed with a view toward accelerating the full-scale development of agriculture, considering it to be the front of foremost importance; developing the potentials that lie in labor and arable land as much as possible in order to fully resolve the grain and food problems, accelerate livestock production, develop industrial crop production very strongly and rapidly increase the sources of export goods; properly care for fruit orchards and livestock herds in order to achieve high yields and produce high quality products; clearing land, restoring fields to production, making full use of arable land and planting new perennial crops to replace those that are no longer commercially productive; and quickly completing the standardizing of state farm production and business practices. Each state farm must re-examine its production guidelines and task, adopt an efficient production structure that yields the highest possible economic returns, initiate intensive cultivation and specialized farming in coordination with a general business and develop both crop and livestock production while protecting the forests, practicing afforestation and developing the trade sector in order to produce as many products and achieve the highest economic value possible per hectare of agricultural land. The state farms must operate at a profit and become increasingly profitable.

Properly utilizing and establishing joint business and production ties with the locality, with production installations in and outside the sector and between central state farms and local state farms on the basis of the principles of voluntary association and mutual benefit will stimulate the development of state farm production and have the effect of insuring that the state farms fulfill their role as the economic-technical center within the locality, especially within the district.

The state both permits and encourages the development of the household economy of the cadres and workers at state farms; however, this economy must be closely led and the work of the state farm itself cannot be neglected for the sake of developing the household economy.

We must continue to improve the economic management system to provide incentive to laborers and installations in production, make them responsible for the final product and closely link their interests to the final product. We must improve the product contracts with laborers and groups of laborers in all areas of production, from annual to perennial crops and in the raising of hogs, buffalo and cattle. We must provide incentive for everyone to work with enthusiasm, correctly implement the principle of distribution in accordance with labor and properly apply the system of awards and penalties in productive labor and for the implementation of production plans and plans on the delivery of products to the state. We must provide for greater independence in production and business and independence regarding finances, supplies and

labor so that state farms and laborers can display initiative and creativity, practice self-reliance and display greater responsibility in production and construction.

The 1984-1985 two year plan occupies an extremely important position. The state farms must focus their efforts on accelerating production and capital construction in order to bring about a strong change, thereby making their own worthy contribution to the national economy.

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CS0: 4209/180

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

NEW TOWN CREATED--The Council of Ministers has decided to establish the town of Na Duong in Loc Binh District, Lang Son Province in the following manner: by taking 600 hectares of land from Loi Bac Village, 200 hectares from Dong Quan Village and 150 hectares from San Vien Village. The town of Na Duong is bordered on the east by San Vien Village, on the west by Dong Quan Village, on the south by Loi Bac Village and on the north by Khuat Gia Village. [Text]
[Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jan 84 p 4] 7809

CSO: 4209/180

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.]

Phùng Đình Âm [PHUNGF DINHF AAMS], *Colonel

Headed a delegation that participated in celebration of People's Republic of Kampuchea National Day on 7 January 1984 in Phnom Penh. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Jan 84 p 1)

Lương Ngọc Bích [LUWOWNG NGOCJ BICHS]

Director of the Grains Service, Thanh Hoa Province; his article on progress in his province's grain production appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Jan 84 p 2)

Nguyễn Đình Chân [NGUYEENX DINHF CHAAN], Colonel

*Military Attache of the SRV in Laos; on 19 January 1984 he attended the arrival in Vientiane of a VPA delegation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Jan 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Duy Cường [NGUYEENX ZUY CUWOWNG]

Vice Minister of Public Health; his article on the health sector in Kampuchea appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Jan 84 p 3)

Hoàng Quốc Dũng [HOANGF QUOOCs ZUNGX]

Deputy Director of the Office of the Council of Ministers; on 16 January 1984 he attended a meeting between SRV officials and a government delegation from Bulgaria. (NHAN DAN 17 Jan 84 p 1)

Lữ Giang [LUWX GIANG], Major General

Commander, Capital Military Region; on 19 January 1984 he attended a reception honoring the 35th Anniversary of the Lao People's Army. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Jan 84 p 1)

Võ Đông Giang [VOX DOONG GIANG]

*Minister at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 16 January 1984 he was present at a meeting between SRV officials and a government delegation from Bulgaria. (NHAN DAN 17 Jan 84 p 1)

Đặng Vũ Hiệp [DAWNGJ VUX HIEEPJ], *Lieutenant General

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; Vice Minister of National Defense; on 19 January 1984 he attended a reception honoring the 35th Anniversary of the Lao People's Army. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Jan 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Xuân Hữu [NGUYEENX XUAAN HUWUX]

Secretary of the CPV Committee, Phu Khanh Province; his article on his province's economy appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 17 Jan 84 p 3)

Tô Hữu [TOOS HUWUX]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; on 16 January 1984 he was at the airport in Hanoi to greet a government delegation from Bulgaria. (NHAN DAN 17 Jan 84 p 1)

Bùi Thanh Khiết [BUIF THANH KHIEETS] Deceased

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Director of the Science and Education Department of the CPV Central Committee; Deputy of the 7th National Assembly; Chairman of the 7th National Assembly's Science and Technology Committee; born in 1924 to a peasant family in Tan An Village, Cao Lanh District, Dong Thap Province, he participated in the resistance since 1945, and became a member of the CPV in 1947. In 1955 he was a political officer in a division of the VPA; in 1964 he went south to fight the Americans. After the liberation, he became a Standing Member of the Military Management Committee of Saigon-Gia Dinh, Member of the People's Committee and Director of the Education Service, Ho Chi Minh City. In 1976 he was named Vice Minister of Education; at the 4th Congress of delegates of the CPV, he was elected as an alternate Member of the CPV Central Committee, and at the 5th Congress of the Party, he became a full member of the CPV Central Committee. From August 1979 until before his death, he headed the Science and Education Department of the CPV Central Committee; after a period of illness, he died on 7 January 1984 at age 60. (NHAN DAN 8 Jan 84 pp 1, 4)

Trần Thế Lộc [TRAANF THEES LOOCJ]

*Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, An Giang Province; *Chairman of the People's Committee, An Giang Province; recently he spoke at a conference in his province on local military forces. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Jan 84 p 3)

Chu Huy M[^]an [CHU HUY MAAN], Senior General

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV; Head of the Political General Department, VPA; on 19 January 1984 he attended the departure of a VPA delegation for Vientiane. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Jan 84 p 1)

B[~]ui Minh [BUIF MINH], *Lieutenant Colonel

Division Artillery Officer, B.38 Division; he was mentioned in an article about an artillery regiment of his organization. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Jan 84 p 2)

V[~]u Nha [VUX NHA], Colonel

SRV Military Attache to the People's Republic of Kampuchea; on 7 January 1984 he attended ceremonies marking the anniversary of the PRK. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Jan 84 p 1)

Nguy[~]en V[~]an Nh[~]an [NGUYEENX VAWN NHANF], Ambassador

SRV Representative at the UNESCO; on 4 February 1984 in Paris, he attended a Tet celebration organized by the Association of Vietnamese in France. (DOAN KET No 356 Feb 84 p 2)

Ho[~]ang Tr[~]ong Nhu [HOANGF TRONGJ NHU]

Ambassador to Bulgaria; on 16 January 1984 he was at the airport in Hanoi to welcome a government delegation from Bulgaria. (NHAN DAN 17 Jan 84 p 1)

Tr[~]an Quy[~]et [TRAANF QUYEETS]

Member of the Central Committee, CPV; Vice Minister of Interior; on 21 January 1984 he attended an awards ceremony for Hanoi public security personnel. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Jan 84 p 1)

Ph[~]ung Th[~]e Tai [PHUNGF THEES TAI], Lieutenant General

Deputy Chief of Staff, VPA; on 19 January 1984 he attended the departure of a VPA delegation for Vientiane. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Jan 84 p 1)

Ho[~]ang Nh[~]at T[~]an [HOANGF NHAATJ TAAN]

*Vice Minister of Foreign Trade; on 11 January 1984 he attended a film showing at the Albanian Embassy. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Jan 84 p 4)

L[~]e Tr[~]ong T[~]an [LEE TRONGJ TAANS], Colonel General

Member of the Central Committee, CPV; Vice Minister of National Defense; Chief of Staff of the VPA; on 19 January 1984 he departed Hanoi for Vientiane to attend ceremonies marking the 35th Anniversary of the Lao People's Army. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Jan 84 p 1)

Đào Xuân Trà [DAO F XUAAN TRAF] Professor, MS Deceased

Member of the CPV; Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Director of the Eye Institute; Secretary General of the Vietnam General Association of Medicine; President of the Vietnam Ophthalmology Association; former Senior Colonel of the VPA; born on 2 February 1924 in Dai Hung Village, My Duc District, Ha Son Binh Province, he died on 6 January 1984 after a long illness. (NHAN DAN 7 Jan 84 p 4)

Thanh Tùng [THANH TUNGF], Colonel

Commander of the Military Administration School, Quyet Thang Corps; his article on instructional methods at his school appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Jan 84 p 2)

Trần Vĩ [TRAANF VIX] [also spelled [VYX]]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi Municipality; on 16 January 1984 he was at the airport in Hanoi to welcome a government delegation from Bulgaria. (NHAN DAN 17 Jan 84 p 1)

Phan Đình Vinh [PHAN DINHF VINH]

Deputy Director of the Foreign Relations Department of the CPV Central Committee; Vice President of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association; on 6 January 1984 he was present to see off a delegation to Kampuchea. (NHAN DAN 7 Jan 84 p 1)

Nghiêm Xuân Yêm [NGHIEEM XUAAN YEEM]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Democratic Party; on 4 January 1984 he attended a meeting organized by some friendship organizations to mark Kampuchea's 5th national day. (NHAN DAN 5 Jan 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Xuân [NGUYEENX XUAAN]

Ambassador of the SRV to Laos; on 19 January 1984 he attended the arrival in Vientiane of a VPA delegation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Jan 84 p 1)

Bùi Quý Xiêm [BUIF QUYS XIEEM]

Deputy Director of the Public Health Service, Hanoi; he was mentioned in an article on pre-induction physical examinations in his jurisdiction. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Jan 84 p 4)

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