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22 August 1985

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BURMA

TRC CONFLICTS WITH KMT, RELATIONSHIP WITH SUA

Bangkok CHAT ATHIPATAI in Thai 5-11, 12-19 Jul 85

[Article by Rung Fa: "Strategy Against Strategy, Khun Sa and Po Moh Heng Wage Struggle Against Each Other"]

[5-11 Jul 85 pp 8, 9]

[Text] The order by the TRC [Tai Revolutionary Council] to eradicate opium is causing problems among the minority groups that live along Thailand's northern border. This order has greatly shaken the opium and heroin markets. There were clashes at Mae A Muang Mai and Hua Ha An along the Thai-Burmese border opposite Mae Hong Son Province on 17 March 1985. The fighting continued through 15 June. The Shans finally succeeded in expelling the invaders from their territory.

In cooperation with the Burmese Communist Party, approximately 1,000 soldiers of the KMT, or 3rd and 5th Armies of the 93rd KMT Division attacked the Shan State, which is the state that the TRC intends to liberate for the Tai people.

This occurred while the TRC was in the process of establishing a legislative council, which was later changed to the Shan State United Patriotic Council. This council is composed of Prince Saeng, who is the president of the council, Prince Ko Fa, the council secretary and Prince Kon Choeng, Prince Bun Thawon, Prince No Fa, Prince Chu Lai and Prince Khwan Muang, members. Prince Kon Choeng serves as the prime minister of Tai-land.

In a previous issue of CHAT ATHIPATAI, I discussed the contents of the seven regulations that were enacted. Thus, I won't discuss them again but will proceed on like an impatient fighter.

Prince Kon Choeng sent Pai Muang to meet Khun Sa in order to discuss signing the Salween Treaty. Khun Sa asked Pai Muang how many Chinese were in and around Tai-land. Prince Kon Choeng's representative replied that there were white and red Chinese and Chinese in Tai-land.

"What! There are still Chinese there? Where are the Tok Hai Chinese?"

"What? Tok Hai Chinese?" asked Pai Muang confused. But then he understood.

"The KMT. These people have caused problems for the Tai people. Tell Prince Kon Choeng that something must be done about the Tok Hai Chinese."

When Pai Muang told Prince Kon Choeng what Khun Sa had said, he felt that Khun Sa was not playing according to the rules and so he kept quiet.

However, when the TRC held its National Day festival, Khun Sa sent a representative to participate in the ceremonies. And he asked the TRC about its policy. He asked Prince Kon Choeng to send someone to talk with him. Thus, Prince Kon Choeng asked Prince No Fa, his secretary, to handle the matter.

Khun Sa thought that the seven regulations, which are requirements for participating in the national liberation [struggle], were of a theoretical nature only. He did not think that the TRC would actually be able to implement the policy.

This immediately made me think of the behavior of the TRC. I once asked this national liberation group how it hoped to gain freedom when it had such conflicts.

"Just watch" was the serious response. And the same was true for Khun Sa. Prince Kon Choeng, an intelligent and clever man who is known as Po Moh Heng, immediately sent a reply to Khun Sa.

Whether or not the national liberation policy achieves results depends on the capabilities and unity of the Shans. The Shans must unite. Because of conflicts, the Shans are today divided into small groups. This is because the Shans lack solidarity. For the sake of Shan independence, the TRC must achieve real success in this. Otherwise, other people [the Burmans] will take this opportunity to exterminate them, claiming that they are suppressing narcotics. This is what will happen if Khun Sa, who is a Shan, and the Shans let the situation go on like this.

When Khun Sa heard this, he disappeared. And I cannot tell you any more about this.

There is nothing strange about the TRC. It has clearly stated that national liberation has priority over everything else. Thus, the TRC, through Kon Choeng, sent a copy of the agreement to Khun Sa for him to sign. But Khun Sa did not sign. Besides the fact that he was not interested in the Salween Treaty, Khun Sa gave the TRC an ultimatum, telling the TRC that it must accept his plan within 3 days. He said that he would conduct an operation, and he asked Kon Choeng to send forces to join with his forces at the stated location near Kon Choeng.

When the TRC learned of this, it held an urgent staff meeting in order to discuss Khun Sa's actions and issue a resolution on his actions.

Based on the situation in that period, the Thai army (the Thai army, not the Tai army).... I talked with the TRC and was startled by what they told me. The Shan forces were told "phien plao."

Each side watched the other. The Thai 3rd Army Area took action and ordered Gen Lee, the commander of the 93rd KMT Division, to have his men lay down their weapons. Gen Lee was no longer able to fight the Thai government forces. If he did not want to do that, he could withdraw into the Shan State.

The 93rd KMT Division and Khun Sa have never gotten along and each has always had its own objectives. The TRC knows this. Because these two minority groups do not get along with each other, each side has constantly tried to gain an advantage over the other and use the TRC to attack the other side.

By double-crossing the 93rd KMT Division, Khun Sa can hit two birds with one stone. This will turn the 93rd KMT Division into an enemy of the TRC just like the 93rd Division and Khun Sa. This will also enable Khun Sa to test the TRC to determine how serious it is about the national liberation policy.

Since both Khun Sa and Po Moh Heng know what is going on, at a conference, the TRC issued a resolution to stay out of the matter. Because if the TRC supports Khun Sa, the TRC will not be a national liberation group. It would become a united front of traffickers, which is not the goal of the TRC.

At the meeting, the resolution was passed unanimously. A five-point resolution was issued on this matter:

1. In the conflict between Khun Sa and the 93rd KMT Division, the TRC will not side with either group.
2. The TRC will try to get the two sides to settle their differences.
3. The TRC will try to get these two groups to participate in the national liberation movement with the TRC.
4. If one group joins, the TRC will try to get the other to join, too.
5. If a group refuses to join and does anything to ruin the TRC's national liberation policy, resolute action will be taken against that group.

After that, Khun Sa constantly tried to prove himself to the TRC. And Kon Choeng tried to show his good intentions. Finally, there was only one point remaining. Khun Sa still wondered why the TRC had to state in the policy that it was against narcotics.

Prince Kon Choeng explained:

1. [Narcotics] pose a danger to the national liberation movement. The world will have a negative view of the Shans.
2. If the people of the world have a bad impression, they will condemn the Shans who are trying to liberate their country.
3. Burma will receive funds to suppress narcotics. This will have a strong effect on the national liberation movement and on the Shans.
4. This will enable the communist party to survive.
5. The BCP is the one involved in this. But when the Burmese government launches a suppression operation, instead of attacking the BCP, it will attack the Shans.

For these reasons, if the Shans become involved with narcotics, the "Shans will lose their homeland." On 3 March 1985, Khun Sa sent a representative to sign the treaty and join the TRC.

[12-19 Jul 85 pp 10, 11]

[Text] On 3 March 1985, the TRC and Khun Sa agreed to join forces in order to defeat their enemies and pave the way for gaining national liberation.

On 17 March 1985, the armed forces of the 93rd KMT Division went to battle once again. The quiet was shattered with the word "war." There was fighting near Muang Mai opposite Mae Hong Son. The fierce fighting continued until 15 June. The TRC succeeded in expelling the 93rd KMT Division. After that, the area was again quiet. However, that is just temporary. This small war lasted 28 days.

On 24 March 1985, while the battle at Muang Mai was underway, the TRC held a meeting with representatives of the people. On 7 April 1985, the following resolution was issued:

1. A Shan legislative council is to be established. It will be composed of 95 members, including 45 representatives of the TRC and 50 representatives of the people.
2. The name of the legislative council will be changed to the Shan State United Patriotic Council, or SSUP.

3. A permanent standing committee will be formed. It will be composed of the following people:

3.1. Prince Saeng, council president.

3.2. Prince Ko Fa, council secretary.

3.3. Prince Kon Choeng, member.

3.4. Prince Bun Thawon, Prince No FA, Prince Chu Lai and Prince Khwan Muang, members.

4. At the conference, Prince Kon Choeng was elected prime minister of Tai-land.

5. Before the government is formed, the TRC will be responsible for administering things.

6. The permanent standing committee must draft a constitution as soon as possible.

7. After a constitution has been drafted, a meeting will be held in order to approve the draft and form a government.

In April 1985, in the name of the government, Prime Minister Kon Choeng issued a statement on the conflict with the 93rd KMT Division. The statement called on the KMT to discuss this problem seriously and pointed out that the two groups had had good relations from 1970 to 1984. The Shan United Revolutionary Army joined with the Shan States Army (SSA) to form the Tai Revolutionary Council in order to increase their strength. This displeased many KMT leaders. There were misunderstandings, and these grew into major conflicts. When the TRC reached an agreement with the Shan United Army (SUA) in order to increase its strength and fight for independence and established a government, the tension between the KMT and the new government became very great. And finally, the two sides engaged in fierce fighting.

Kon Choeng discussed the problem and the [TRC's] policy. He said that the government wants to point out that unity among the various tribal communities in the Shan State is an important factor for political development. Thus, if the various groups, regardless of whether it is the Haw Chinese or the Wa, continue to fight among themselves, political development will not achieve results.

As for what happened this time, the KMT sent approximately 1,000 soldiers, including Wa and BCP forces, to invade the Shan State, claiming that the Wa were a minority group in the Shan State.

The KMT is trying to foster a minority group problem, and this could lead to a loss of solidarity in the Shan State. Kon Choeng has stated that he is prepared to allow all factions to be allies of the Shans if they accept the policy of Tai-land, which is implementing a neutral and humanitarian policy based on his people's traditions. But even if some group does not agree, it should not use force to solve the problem. A peaceful solution must be found through negotiations.

As for the problem that has arisen between the TRC and the 93rd KMT Division, in his capacity as prime minister, Kon Choeng proposed that "solving this problem is my responsibility and the responsibility of the government, which is using a 'politics leads the military' policy. We must make the KMT and the Wa realize that if they want to come live in the Shan State, they can lay down their weapons and live here peacefully. They do not have to kill people. We have always proposed this. Some results have been achieved. But much more needs to be done since those who rely on the KMT are still very poor and cannot support themselves. Thus, they have to rely on the KMT. There are minority tribesmen in the Shan State. They have fallen victim to people who have bad intentions toward the Shan State. These people have induced them to kill fellow countrymen and destroy their property."

Kon Choneg also said that the "problem that arose this time was very serious. My side retaliated quickly. But we took only limited action since we did not want to violate the sovereignty of Thailand. We were very careful about that. I want the KMT to know that it will have to withdraw its forces quickly if it sends forces to invade the Shan State.

"As for the fight that took place, we suffered many casualties, but the KMT suffered even heavier losses. After we launched our operation, the KMT withdrew its forces and fled to various points in Thailand. From there, it sent forces to harass us. Finally, the KMT used heavy weapons to launch a strong attack on us. Our patience wore thin and at 0600 hours on 11 April 1985, our forces attacked the KMT. There has been fighting, and there will be more fighting in the future unless the problem is solved."

At the end of his statement, Kon Choeng said that "I am responsible for preventing this from affecting the Thai people. The Shan government is loyal to the [Thai] king and queen. It is my duty to help control the situation and preserve the peace along the border."

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INDONESIA

AGENDA, FOCUS OF COMING HMI CONGRESS DISCUSSED

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 25 Jun 85 pp 1, 8

[Article: "Sixteenth HMI Congress Expected To Be of High Caliber and To Be Conducted Without Intrigue"]

[Text] Jakarta (PELITA)--The 16th Congress of the Islamic Students Association (HMI), planned for September of this year, is expected to be of high caliber and conducted without any pressure for personal political interests or intrigue that could result in organizational disunity because HMI is an organization of cadres and fighters who value diverse opinions.

Eng Idris Zaini, chairman of the HMI PB [executive board], made this statement to PELITA on Monday afternoon [24 June] in his office at 62 Diponegoro Street in Central Jakarta. Many officials also came to the HMI PB to extend greetings for the Idul Fitri [post-Ramadan feast day] holiday.

According to this alumnus of the Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB), the coming HMI Congress will differ from earlier congresses because all mass organizations in Indonesia are now operating in the post-Mass Organization Law (UU ORMAS) period. "The UU ORMAS clearly will be an item on the agenda of the HMI Congress for the participants' consideration," he remarked.

Nevertheless, Idris Zaini continued, the congress agenda will not focus on the UU ORMAS. Many other items on the agenda must take precedence. There are at least four important items which must be discussed by the participants which fall outside the decisions taken at the HMI PB Workers Council Congress held from 2 to 6 April 1985.

The four agenda items include the concrete formulation of the orientation of HMI's activities in the post-UU ORMAS period, the types of national development activities in which HMI will participate, the efforts to be made to reconcile the various views of member groups, and the molding of civil institutions into functional forms.

Idris Zaini pointed out that the criterion for a high-caliber HMI congress is that it must be able to inculcate its participants with the values that shape the organization, that is, it must establish a democratic atmosphere, a sense of community and independence, and dialogue.

As the time for convening the congress draws near, Idris feels HMI branches and BADKO [coordinating agencies] should not be afraid that they will be unable to speak freely during the congress. "I am certain that the HMI PB will appreciate any criticism or divergent view expressed by the participants," he declared.

Nevertheless, he reminded his listeners that the HMI, like other mass organizations, is operating in the post-UU ORMAS period. At this time, political issues should not be given too much prominence, rather ORMAS will speak a great deal about participating in current development. Toward this end, HMI professionalism must be accentuated. "The government will not be looking at how the group is functioning but at whether individuals in the organization are acting professionally," he said briefly.

Working Together in the Same System

Idris Zaini explained that the HMI is now working in the same system with the government in its efforts to build the nation. Under debate now is the extent to which the government is able to understand the nature of the HMI struggle. The HMI is trying its best, through its ideas and activities, to encourage more people to participate in the nation's development.

"The HMI PB feels it must respond to the political system created by the government. So, the participants in the 16th Congress will use the UU ORMAS as a reference, and they will respond to the system in the light of the newly formulated guidelines," Eng Idris Zaini said.

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INDONESIA

ACTION TO BE TAKEN AGAINST TWO IDUL FITRI HOLIDAY PREACHERS

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 26 Jun 85 pp 1, 12

[Article: "PANGDAM JAYA Try Sutrisno Says Action Will Be Taken Against 'S' and 'AL,' Two Ied Prayer Service Preachers"]

[Text] Jakarta (PELITA --Maj Gen TNI [Indonesian National Army] Try Sutrisno, PANGDAM Jaya [Greater Jakarta Military District commander], explained that action will be taken against two preachers who were judged to have made radical statements when they preached at the Ied [outdoor mass prayer ceremony on the post-Ramadam Idul Fitri feast day] prayer service.

After installing Brig Gen TNI Adam Saleh, KASDAM Jaya [Greater Jakarta Military District chief of staff], who replaced Brig Gen TNI Sugeng Subroto at the MAKODAM Jaya [Greater Jakarta Military District Command Headquarters] auditorium on Tuesday [25 June], Try Sutrisno told newmen that both leaders, whose initials are "S" and "AL," had incited the assembled crowd at the Ied prayer services.

The sermon of "S," who he said took an a priori stance when he preached in the mosque of the deceased Amir Biki, dealt with the "Tanjung Priok Affair" while "AL" preached in a mosque in the South Jakarta area.

Responding to a question, Gen Try Sutrisno said "AL" came from Central Java and was given a summons but failed to appear.

"We must make them legally responsible for their actions," he said, adding that preachers are free to preach if they preach responsibly and are not selective about what they preach.

He judged both preachers had spoken of matters that did not pertain to the Idul Fitri holiday, and they had also defiled the holy forum.

"Think about this...if it came to the point where people died as in the Tanjung Priok Affair...would they not be held responsible?" he asked, adding that the Ied prayer service organizing committee of the mosque of the deceased Amir Biki in North Jakarta had been called in for questioning.

Order

The celebration of Lebaran [post-Ramadan feast day] held in the capital of Jakarta, according to Gen Sutrisno, went well because the Jakarta community followed the government's recommendations. The atmosphere in the city, therefore, was secure, calm and orderly.

He said the secure, calm and orderly atmosphere ensured that the Ied worship services in Jakarta could be held in mosques and in the open air last week.

"Could religious services have been held if the place was in confusion?" he asked newsmen to illustrate the importance of a peaceful atmosphere for worship services.

During Idul Fitri [the Lebaran holiday], preachers exhorted believers to be virtuous and invited them to do good works, for instance, to help others, to take part in social action, to build, to take care of orphans, to clean up the environment, and to avoid sin.

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INDONESIA

NATURAL GAS, AMMONIA PLANTS TO BE BUILT IN SOUTH SULAWESI

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 24 Jun 85 pp 1, 12

[Article: "400 Billion Cubic Foot Natural Gas Reserve Found in South Sulawesi"]

[Text] Jakarta, 24 June--President Soeharto instructed that a steering committee be formed immediately to establish and manage a natural gas plant with a reserve of 400 billion cubic feet in Sengkang, South Sulawesi. Natural gas from this plant can be used in ammonia and urea fertilizer plants.

Prof Subroto, minister of mining and energy, gave this information to newsmen after reporting to President Soeharto along with ENg Hartarto, minister of industry, at the Bina Graha [President's Office] on Monday morning [24 June].

The 400 billion cubic feet of natural gas was discovered in 1975 by the British Petroleum and Gulf Oil Companies.

The ammonia plant is planned to produce 1,500 tons of ammonia per day and will be using the reserve for a 20-year period. Construction of the natural gas and ammonia plants is planned to take 3 years, and both are expected to be on stream in 1989.

Cost of constructing the gas field plant is figured at \$112 million and that for the ammonia plant at \$264.6 million. Processing of ammonia, Subroto said, will be modeled after the manufacture of LNG [liquified natural gas] and will be financed by Pertamina [National Natural Gas and Oil Mining Company] while the gas field will be operated by British Petroleum and Gulf Oil through a production-sharing contract.

To speed up the development process, Subroto said, the chief of state will advise the steering committee, which consists of elements of the Industry, Finance, Mining and Energy Departments and the BPPT [Technical and Development Research Agency] as well as Pertamina. Technical aspects are to be coordinated by and will be handled under the guidance of the Department of Industry.

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INDONESIA

BENEFIT OF REHABILITATING SUGAR MILLS DOUBTED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 27 Jun 85 p 2

[Article: "Profit or Loss in Rehabilitating Sugar Mills Must Be Studied"]

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--A number of individuals working in the sugar industry doubt that any benefit can be gained by rehabilitating sugar mills (PG). Several officials in East and Central Java PB circles explained that they have been concerned that a number of PB obviously are losing money because of rehabilitation. "Wasn't it reported that four sugar cane PTP[state-owned Plantation Co., Ltd.] lost billions of rupiahs? And that most of those losses were due to rehabilitation activities?" said a chief officer of PTP XIV in Ceribon.

These observers were responding to comments made by Soedjai Kartasasmita, secretary of the Indonesian Sugar Council, that were carried in this newspaper on 12 June 1985. According to Soedjai, the rehabilitation of 46 sugar mills in Java incurred no losses. With funds amounting to 120 billion rupiahs, the average cost of rehabilitating each mill was 3 billion rupiahs. If new sugar mills had been built, more money would have been needed. Construction of new mills would have cost 30 billion rupiahs per mill. About 10 to 15 percent of this figure was needed for new equipment in rehabilitated mills.

Sources in the Department of Agriculture said the minister of agriculture had formed a mill rehabilitation evaluation team. "After making an objective study, the team reported that rehabilitation benefited the companies," he explained. This was also confirmed by R. Soemitro Hadimidjojo, the retired executive director of PNP [State Plantation Company] Gula.

Building New Mills Is More Profitable

Meanwhile, J. Vermeer, retired from his position at PTP Gula in East Java but still active in the sugar industry, also doubted that rehabilitation would be profitable. From a business standpoint, rehabilitation at a cost of 120 billion rupiahs is very expensive. On the other hand, there is no evidence that rehabilitated sugar mills have made higher profits, moreover, some have lost money. "Then, when will there be a return on investment?" he asked.

Vermeer feels that if it costs some 30 billion rupiahs to build a new mill and 120 billion rupiahs to rehabilitate all the mills, it actually is more benefi-

cial to build a new mill. If the planning for and the caliber of the new mill met all requirements, he was convinced that there could be a return on investment within 5 years. "In fact, problems often arise in rehabilitated PG," he remarked.

R. Soemitro as well as several PG managers confirmed that problems had arisen in rehabilitated mills. Among other things, they said a number of kettles in mills in the Madiun area had been heavily damaged and other kinds of damage had occurred in several Central Java PG.

Moreover, according to R. Soemitro, data collected by the Pasuruan BP3G (Sugar Estate Industrial Research Office) showed that by the end of 1983 milling period, more problems had arisen in rehabilitated sugar mills than had arisen in those mills prior to rehabilitation.

A group of sugar mill workers admitted that problems occurring during the milling period were very disruptive and resulted in no small losses. Some of the raw materials (sugar cane as well as palm juice) were spoiled and cutting and milling schedules were disrupted. When this occurred, the mills frequently had to send their cane to a nearby PB that was prepared to do the milling.

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CSO: 4213/280

INDONESIA

SHIPS JUDGED CAPABLE OF MAINTAINING NAVAL PRESENCE

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 24 Jun 85 p 1

[Article: "RI Fleet Capable of Maintaining a Naval Presence"]

[Text] Jakarta--Vice Admiral, TNI [Indonesian National Army], Gatot Suwardi, commander of the Eastern Region Fleet (PANGARMATIM) stated ships of various units (escorts) were now capable of maintaining a naval presence up to 30 percent of all ships.

Speaking to SINAR HARAPAN recently in Biak after he and the KASAL [Navy chief of staff] inspected Navy bases in the Eastern Indonesia region, the PANGARMATIM said this was a normal figure for naval presence based on current standards.

According to generally accepted norms for navies everywhere, 30 percent of a navy's ships must be at sea, 30 percent under repair, and the remaining 30 percent used for training.

In a wartime situation, naval presence can readily be raised to 60 percent.

As is known, another measure of naval presence is the percentage of ships that can be "put out to sea" and another is how long these ships can be maintained at sea. A good measure ranges between 2 and 3 months at sea without massive logistical support.

Vice Admiral Gatot Suwardi did not explain how long Indonesian ships were capable of maintaining a naval presence, but Vice Admiral R. Kasenda, former fleet commander, said almost 50 percent of the ships remained at sea for almost 2 months without encountering any logistical support problems.

Endurance Capability

According to LAK DA [vice admiral] Gatot Suwardi, for the eastern part of Indonesia, where the greatest sea power is located, the Navy needs high-speed patrol ships with a long endurance capability so that they are able to provide good protection for these waters. "To date, of course we have been trying to maintain a presence but have not yet been able to cover all eastern waters," he said.

The admiral explained that a number of Soviet-built ships being used by the Eastern Fleet (ARMATIM) have a short endurance capability. The same is true for the "attack" class patrol ships received as a grant from Australia. These have an endurance capability of only several days.

The newest patrol ships now being made by PT PAL [Navy Upgrading, Inc.] in Surabaya, the Fast Patrol Boat Class (FPB)-57's, according to the commander, meet the requirements for long-range patrol at high speed.

According to information received, six ships of this type are now being made in series for the Navy. When necessary, the 400-ton patrol boats can be equipped with the "Exocet" anti-ship guided missile (made in France) or the "Harpoon" guided missile (made in the United States).

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CSO: 4213/280

INDONESIA

SOLONS SPEAK OUT ON AIRPORT SECURITY, TERRORISM

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 27 Jun 85 p 1

[Article: "DPR Members Talk About Airport Security; Help Needed for Passengers"]

[Text] Jakarta--The DPR [parliament] is carefully reviewing government measures for tightening up the inspection of passengers and luggage carried aboard aircraft to guard against the occurrence of an unfortunate incident.

Amin Iskandar, member of the DPR Commission I (responsible for defense and foreign affairs matters) and the FPP [United Development Party faction], told newsmen at the DPR Building on Thursday evening [27 June] that this must be done to help everyone including the passengers.

It would be best if Indonesia and other nations joined together to fight international terrorism with all means available.

He observed that there was little fear of any international terrorist attacks occurring in Indonesia because such attacks to date have been aimed at those the terrorists feel are inimical to them.

It should be kept in mind, Amin said, that the fight against terrorism must be carried out impartially and not selectively, especially when it comes down to wiping out terrorism.

He regretted that from World War II up to the present time nations which became sources of terrorism engaged in inhumane activities, willing to sacrifice lives and patrimony. And strangely enough, the world now does not display any reaction whatsoever but only remains silent. This means that many still have a mistaken notion about and take the wrong steps against terrorism.

In truth, everyone must take the same steps against terrorism because it arises anywhere and takes any form, whether bombing, taking hostages, or shooting.

Moreover, if terrorism is committed in any country, let us not just tolerate it.

No Need To Be Hesitant

Meanwhile, Ipik Asmasoebrata, an FPDI [Indonesian Democratic Party faction] member, felt we should not be hesitant about opposing terrorism but firm and direct in our opposition. From the standpoint of security, the DPR Commission I is obligated always to oversee that Indonesian airports, especially Cengkareng Airport, are closely guarded.

Strategically, it is calculated that it would be difficult for a terrorist incident to occur at the Cengkareng Airport because of its location. Aside from its distance from the capital, which is not all that great, it covers a broader area, 5,000 hectares, than any airport overseas.

He admitted that we had the Woyla aircraft hijacking some time ago, but we should not let this happen again because we were so humiliated by it.

Also, there is still a potential threat to our security and order from extremist or fundamentalist groups in this country against whom we must be vigilant.

Even though these forces do not dare to openly oppose the lawful government, they have not stopped their activities. They will continue to actively oppose Pancasila [five basic principles of Indonesia]. This applies, in particular, to the latent threat from former G-30-S/PKI [5 September 65 abortive coup/Indonesian Communist Party] members.

The members of this chamber hope the government and the people will always be cautious about extremist and fundamentalist groups as well as former PKI members.

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CSO: 4213/280

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

SPECIAL ENVOY CALLS ON SUHARTO--President Suharto today received the Algerian presidential special envoy Mohammed Abdelghani, who conveyed the special message from Algerian president. The message is concerning of bilateral relations between Indonesia and Algeria, international issues, decolonization, south and north relations, and the current famine in African countries. Abdelghani's visit to Indonesia is the last leg of his tour of ASEAN countries. [Text] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Jul 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/1295

MALAYSIA

SABAH STABILITY THREATENED BY BOMBINGS, POLITICAL DISORDER

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 6 Jun 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Disorder Must Be Denounced"]

[Text] The bombing of Tanjung Aru in Sabah in which one person was killed and four were injured was an inhumane act that must be denounced. It sacrificed innocent people and created disorder in that state.

Since the state election on 20 and 21 April, the situation in Sabah has been unfortunate from a political as well as a public order point of view. It would have been good if the results of the election had shown that the Sabah Alliance Party (PBS) had clearly beaten the Berjaya [Sabah People's Union] Party, so that the "seizure of power" drama played by Datuk Harris Salleh and Tun Datu Mustapha all the way to Kuala Lumpur could have been explained as not having been supported by the election results.

The situation in Kota Kinabalu became tense because of this treachery. Sidewalk stalls were closed, students did not go to school, and offices remained closed. The state capital emptied because the public was afraid terrible things would happen.

However, the dispute continued for only 2 days, and then the situation became normal. However, the political situation remained turbulent. The USNO [United Sabah National Organization] made a case of Datuk Pairin Kitingan's installation as chief minister and took it to court to prove it was illegal.

Members of the USNO State Legislative Council also boycotted the Sabah State Assembly session because they did not accept Datuk Pairin as the lawful chief minister because in their eyes Tun Datu Mustapha was still the chief minister.

As a leader who suddenly came to power, Datuk Pairin evidently had to endure very close scrutiny early in his administration. This certainly was a very great trial for a government consisting of new leaders while the opposition was made up of veteran politicians.

Nevertheless, we hope Datuk Pairin, who is also responsible for the security of Sabah, will be able to restore order and not make the people of that state in particular and the Malaysian people in general lose confidence in his government's capabilities.

What happens in Sabah, of course, gets the attention of Kuala Lumpur. Political stability and public order in that state are an important determinant for the stability of the entire country. We do not want more innocent people to be sacrificed and security to be compromised.

Should this happen, it would destroy everything we have done up to now and will drive foreign investors away. If that happens, all efforts to attract investors to Sabah will have been made in vain.

We hope the police will be able to arrest those responsible for the three bombings. Heightened investigation and tighter security are needed.

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CSO: 4213/262

MALAYSIA

JAPAN URGED NOT TO IGNORE TRADE WITH ASEAN

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 6 Jun 85 p 10

[Editorial: "Japan Must Not Ignore ASEAN"]

[Text] The threat of a trade cold war between Japan and the United States mentioned by Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad in Hong Kong last Monday [3 June] is becoming more apparent. The dispute about the trade imbalance which now favors Japan is becoming more emotional. In both countries, which are thought to be the closest of friends in the economic field, the dispute has turned into a very hot political issue. Pressure groups in both countries are more actively fighting for their respective interests through political and legal channels.

In the United States, the target of these campaigns is to reduce imports of Japanese goods such as vehicles, motorcycles, televisions, computers and steel, that threaten domestic industries. In Japan, those who oppose this American measure say the American consumers will pay higher prices and obtain products of inferior quality if Japanese imports are cut. The anger and concern on the part of certain groups in the United States arises from the Japanese trade surplus of \$37 billion (about M\$92.5 billion) in its two-way trade with America.

Three major factors cause American-Japanese trade to favor Tokyo. First, the Japanese capability of producing high-quality products at low prices; second, the failure of American producers to compete with Japanese producers in their domestic market; and third, the firm protection of its domestic market by Japan.

It cannot be denied any longer that Japan has the most closed market of all advanced nations. The promise of and the measures taken by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to open up the Japanese market have had little impact. Many observers have little confidence in the campaign to purchase foreign products launched recently by Japan because it continues to implement harsh trade regulations. Meanwhile, Japanese consumers continue to favor their own products.

Because Japan and America are two of the biggest economic powers in the world, any development in their two-way trade affects the world, especially the Asian-Pacific region. We are beginning to see the effects of this. Japan now pays more attention to investment in the United States in its effort to head off a

cut in trade by that country. Many big Japanese companies have crossed the Pacific Ocean to build plants in the United States. Aside from building plants in America, Japan has also paid a great deal of attention to China. Last year its trade with China was valued at \$10 billion (M\$35 billion).

However, Japan, of course, is aware that there is no sense in ignoring Southeast Asia, especially ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] nations. ASEAN now is Japan's second biggest trade partner after the United States. Japan will continue to depend on ASEAN as a market for its industrial products and as a region in which it can purchase raw materials.

However, this trade pattern should not be viewed as the best pattern. Japan must become interested in purchasing semi-manufactured and manufactured goods from ASEAN nations. We still remember the promise made by Prime Minister Nakasone when he visited this region in 1983 to open up Japanese markets to ASEAN-made products.

Because Japan is ASEAN's leading trade partner, attention definitely must be given to each of the steps it takes. In its rush to satisfy the desires of America, Japan cannot ignore its other trade partners. As the foremost economic power in ASia, Japan can foster the interests of this region in the international meetings it attends.

However, what distresses us is Japan's tendency to think and act as if it were part of Europe or North America and not Asia. If Japan is not to be the spokesman for countries of this region, it must at least better comprehend what developing nations in Asia expect and desire. This, of course, should not be too difficult because it was not too long ago that Japan became an industrial nation.

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CSO: 4213/262

MALAYSIA

FREE TRADE, INDUSTRIAL ZONES PLANNED FOR PERAK

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 22 May 85 p 20

[Article: "Free Trade Zone May be Opened in Lumut To Encourage Overseas Investment"]

[Text] Ipoh, Tuesday [21 May]--There is a good possibility that the first free trade zone in Perak will be opened in Lumut in line with a plan to build a port there.

A state government spokesman today said the establishment of this zone is still in the study phase, but Lumut is being given priority for this venture.

The idea of establishing a free trade zone in the state arose several years ago in accordance with the state government's desire to diversify economic activities and to encourage the development of export-oriented industries, he added.

Concerning the construction of a port in Lumut, the spokesman said it depends on a study being undertaken by a team which will assess the need for ports in this country. The study is planned to be finished by the end of this year.

According to the spokesman, special attention is being given by the state leadership to the establishment of a free trade zone and port in this state to try to encourage investment here, including overseas investment.

Guidance

Investors showed no interest, the spokesman said, in the industrial zones proposed for Parit Buntar and Kuala Kangsar.

More support is now being given to industrial development in Lembah Kinta to meet increasing demand, he added.

Earlier the state government had set up a local agency to make it easier for prospective foreign and domestic investors to build industrial projects and in addition extended the forgiveness period for land tax from 30 to 60 years.

As of last July,, Perak had 12 industrial zones, 5 in the Larut Matang area, four in the Kinta area and one each in Kuala Kangsar, Parit Buntar and Manjong.

Of the total 766 hectares planned for industrial zones, 756 hectares are ready for development. Manjong, one of the zones, is not yet ready for development.

The spokesman said five more areas of Lembah Kinta will be developed for industrial purposes. They are located in Tambun (80.94 hectares), Gunung Rapat (31.08 hectares), Pangkalan I and II (278.03 hectares), Pangkalan Pegoh (384.46 hectares), and Kantan (126.2 hectares).

The state government also plans to create a small, 13-hectare, consolidated industrial zone for bumiputra [indigenous persons] on Tanjung Rambutan Street near here to make it easier for bumiputera businessmen to locate repairshops and small industries and obtain services and guidance from government agencies.

Concerning the opening of a new industrial zone outside Lembah Kinta, the spokesman said this zone includes the Acheh Village industrial estate in Lumut (586.8 hectares), and two additional areas of Kamunting in Taiping (89.84 hectares) and Seri Iskandar in Parit (80.94 hectares).--BERNAMA

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CSO: 4213/269

MALAYSIA

ADB LOAN GRANTED FOR FIVE AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS IN PERAK

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 25 May 85 p 1

[Article: "ADB Aid Granted for Five Fourth Malaysian Plan Agricultural Projects"]

[Text] Ipoh, Friday [24 May]--The Asian Development Bank (ADB) granted a loan of M\$23.7 million for the Fourth Malaysian Plan to finance five agricultural irrigation projects in this state involving a 41,321 hectare area.

The overall cost of these projects is M\$39.7 million, an agriculture office spokesman said today.

Of the five projects, only one, that on the Bangsi River, has been completed while the other projects are more than 67 percent completed.

They are the Suli River, Bagan Datuk, Jenderata River, and Bruas River projects.

Concerning the consolidated agricultural project in Seberang Perak in the Central Perak area, the spokesman said it is projected to be completed according to schedule in 1988.

The 20,100-hectare area, which was developed at a cost of M\$430 million, can support some 6,900 families when completed, he added.

Benefits

To date, 350 houses have been constructed and are inhabited.

In this region, 10,080 hectares are being developed for planting paddy, 8,400 hectares for oil palms, and 1,000 hectares for cacao trees while the remaining area will be used for social welfare purposes.

To date, 2,700 hectares of oil palms and cacao trees and 860 hectares of paddy have been planted, he added.

Concerning the Kerian-Manik River consolidated agricultural project, he said the project, begun in 1977, was planned to be completed according to schedule in 1987.

It will benefit some 20,000 families in the Kerian region and 3,600 in the Manik River area.

He said it is estimated that farmers will earn more than M\$320 a month when this project is completed compared with an average income of M\$140 a month earned prior to the development of this project.

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CSO: 4213/269

MALAYSIA

REASONS FOR FEWER STRIKES REVIEWED

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 1 Jun 85 p 10

[Editorial: "Public Service Employees No Longer Want To Strike"]

[Text] Should public service employees strike for higher wages, they will be part of a small group of workers in this country who still use strikes as a weapon to settle labor disputes. Fewer labor unions have been using radical measures, especially strikes, in the past few years to resolve their problems with management. Rapid developments in the legal and management spheres and the growing maturity of labor leaders have resulted in fewer of these measures being needed. An increasing number of labor union leaders have resorted to negotiation and arbitration to settle disputes.

The fading desire of labor union leaders to use strikes is noted in the 1983-84 Employment and Utilization of Manpower Report issued by the Ministry of Labor today. The report shows that although the number of industrial disputes has risen as more workers enter the labor force, the number of strikes generally drops when these workers join labor unions. Of the 549 labor disputes which occurred in 1980, 28 ended in strikes while in 1983, only 24 of the 826 disputes ended in strikes. The number of workers involved and the number of work days lost also dropped with the declining number of strikes.

In 1979, 28 strikes involving 5,629 workers resulted in the loss of 24,868 work days. However, in 1983 only 2,458 workers were involved in 24 strikes, resulting in a loss of 7,880 work days. In the first 6 months of last year, there were 13 strikes involving 3,290 workers resulting in a loss of 21,298 work days and the strike period was shorter. The longest strikes lasted for 1 to 3 days. In 1983, 15 strikes lasted for 1 to 3 days, and the longest, only one compared to three in 1979, lasted more than 15 days.

Because of active and effective arbitration, the strike periods became shorter. The Labor Ministry report also shows that most strikes occurred in the traditional sectors such as farming. We all know that during the colonial era, strikes often occurred in farming areas. They occurred because management customarily insulated the bosses from the workers. Nevertheless, the theory of land management changed with the transfer of ownership of primary crop fields in this country to domestic investors.

No less interesting are the reasons given in the report for the occurrence of strikes. Fewer strikes occur now over wage contracts. In 1983, for instance, only 45.8 percent of the strikes involved wage contracts. The remainder erupted over disputes about benefits. Although strikes have occurred, workers involved in them have been ready to compromise. Proof of this lies in the fact that not even one strike in 1983 ended because the strikers were forced to negotiate. All of the strikes ended when the contending parties presented their disputes to third parties for arbitration. The 1967 Company Relations Act made it obligatory for strikes to end when the disputes were presented for arbitration.

In view of this trend, union members and any group in the public service sector must think hard and in a mature way before striking. They must consider whether it is better to strike or wait until the government makes a decision on the wage demand after restudying the wage scales for all civil servants employed in the public service sector. Other than economic and financial considerations, the government may have better reasons for not adjusting wages as demanded by the employees. Even if labor unions representing the workers propose striking as a way of forcing the government to negotiate, they must think about the long-term relations with their employers. Labor union leaders must study the experiences of their colleagues in the service sector who participated in strikes earlier.

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CSO: 4213/262

MALAYSIA

RISE IN FUEL PRICES QUESTIONED

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 3 Jun 85 p 8

[Editorial: "More Creditable Reason Needed for Raising Fuel Prices"]

[Text] The public was not so surprised when the government raised fuel prices in the 1970's because OPEC had raised its crude oil prices and Malaysia at that time was not yet producing much oil.

However, when the Ministry of Trade and Industry last Friday [31 May] announced increases in the prices of gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene and petroleum gas, the public seriously questioned the need for such increases.

Why, when OPEC is fighting against a drop in oil prices and there is an overabundance of oil on the world market, are prices for petroleum products in our country suddenly rising? Are fuel prices today no longer influenced by demand and supply?

The reason for the price increases given by the government is that the government was forced to raise prices because the value of the American dollar is very strong now compared to the value of the ringgit. The petroleum products we use are purchased overseas. The rising cost of these products has caused traders to calculate it in terms of the American dollar.

The strength of the American dollar not only raises the cost of products we import but it also makes our exports more profitable. We do not use the oil we produce but sell it overseas. Therefore, the profit we gain from the sale of that oil is figured in dollars.

The government also is not prepared to cover losses from our oil imports with profits gained from our oil exports. It chooses to place the burden of oil import losses on the shoulders of consumers just when the public is busy making preparations to celebrate the post-Ramadan holiday.

As is customary, higher prices for petroleum products will stimulate a rise in the prices of other goods including daily necessities.

Although the government promises to reduce petroleum product prices when the value of the dollar drops, the public is afraid that traders will rapidly in-

crease the price of goods when the fuel prices rise but will drop them slowly when fuel prices drop.

The ministry's statement that our oil prices now are higher than those of Thailand, of course, has astonished the public. Why is oil cheaper there when Thailand has no oil?

The government must offer more creditable reasons for its decision to raise fuel prices, moreover, when this affects the people's daily lives.

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CSO: 4213/269

MALAYSIA

CONSOLIDATION OF AID TO BUMIPUTERA BUSINESSMEN RECOMMENDED

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 4 Jun 85 p 10

[Editorial "Prospects Bright for Small Bumiputera Businesses"]

[Text] Various plans have been launched to expand bumiputera [indigenous persons] participation in the business field. Half of these schemes are aimed specifically at bumiputera businessmen. Many agencies are also involved. Almost every ministry, department, and primary agency has special units for guiding bumiputera businessmen. The same is true for the private sector. Financial institutions, for instance, have instituted special policies for aiding bumiputera businessmen. Moreover, it is apparent that the problem lies now not with the lack of agencies prepared to aid bumiputera businessmen but with the excessive number of agencies that want to do so. Whether these agencies sincerely want to help them or not, special bumiputera units are created almost everywhere.

Many bumiputera businessmen have already benefited from the help they received from these special units or schemes. However, a great many bumiputera businessmen are still groping around in the dark because they do not know where they should go or whom they should ask for assistance. For most of them, of course, MARA [Council of Trust for the Indigenous People] is the springboard. So, it is not surprising that every day we hear news of MARA loans which have not been repaid. Why not? For most of the bumiputera businessmen who borrow from MARA it is the first time they have ever borrowed capital, and it is also the first time they have entered the commercial or business fields. These, of course, are the ones whose businesses fail, and they are unable to pay off their debts.

However, what is rarely mentioned is the number of bumiputera who prosper in the business field because of MARA aid. They are not only able to pay off their debts to MARA but are able to borrow from other institutions. Although not all aid and guidance schemes for bumiputera businessmen are fully used, the increase in the number of bumiputera businessmen proves that these forms of aid and guidance have not been total failures. Needed now is a consolidation of these efforts so that they can be used by more bumiputera businessmen, particularly those bumiputera businessmen new to the business and commercial fields.

In this connection, the plan to create a Small Bumiputera Industry Consolidated aid Scheme must be implemented in such a way that it really offers benefits to the targeted group. We are enthusiastic about this scheme because it will involve a number of government departments and agencies which to date individually offered various forms of aid to small bumiputera businessmen. The consolidation of their financial resources and expertise, we are convinced, will make it easier for small bumiputera businessmen to obtain the kinds of facilities that have been prepared.

Efforts to aid small bumiputera businesses is in accord with the government's policy to develop small businesses in this country. This policy has been included in the Fourth Malaysian Plan Feasibility Studies Chapter. The importance of small industries to the economy of this country cannot be sneered at again. In Japan, a country famous for its giant producers, more than 50 percent of its products are manufactured in small industries. Without those small industries, Japan could not possibly produce the goods demanded by the world in such large quantities and at reasonable prices.

Our attempt to develop heavy industry such as the national vehicle project, perhaps would be ineffectual if it were not supported by small, efficient, simple, competitive industries capable of producing high-quality items. Not all small bumiputera businessmen have been able to enter this field, but for the past few years their capabilities have been proved in a number of fields such as food, furniture and textile production. In addition to creating more small bumiputera industries, we must place our emphasis on upgrading small industries as far as technical production, packaging, marketing, and management are concerned. We find many small bumiputera industries are unable to penetrate markets outside the bumiputera community because of technical deficiencies such as unattractive packaging, lack of advertising items produced by them, and a weak marketing system.

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CSO: 4213/269

THAILAND

COLUMNIST ON U.S. CAMBODIA STANCE

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 12 Jul 85 p 2

[Around the World column by Trairat: "ASEAN's Fate"]

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state visited Thailand and then met with ASEAN [representatives] in Malaysia. There are many positive things to talk about. First, the United States is now showing a greater interest in the Cambodian problem and is no longer indifferent to the problem. It has announced that it will provide humanitarian aid. But as reporters know, the CIA is helping the Khmer coalition wage war. However, the United States still maintains that it has never had any contact with the Khmer Rouge, which various countries refuse to recognize.

Shultz's statements on the Cambodian matter contained both good and bad points. What it amounts to is that the United States will play a greater role in this. The good thing is that Vietnam will have to reconsider things and determine whether it is worth staying in Cambodia if the Khmer coalition has a major backer who will provide support. Also, Vietnam's economy is in shambles. Hoping for support from the Soviet Union is like hoping for rain in the summer. It might rain hard for a moment, but it will then stop.

Fighting the Cambodians is not easy. For Vietnam, it's the same as fighting ASEAN, the United States and many other countries that support the Khmer coalition, particularly China, which is the country that Vietnam fears the most. George Shultz said that Vietnam should find a way to withdraw its forces as quickly as possible. By remaining in Cambodia, it will destroy itself. Also, the new policy of Mikhail Gorbachev is aimed at seeking friends and reducing tension. Gorbachev could be an important force in inducing the Vietnamese to end the fighting.

As for Thailand, Shultz said that Thailand can help itself if threatened. [He said that] Thailand must quickly strengthen its forces and that the United States will help it.

Vietnam probably interpreted Shultz's remarks to mean that the United States is prepared to play a greater role here again following its withdrawal from the Vietnam War if Vietnam acts too boldly. This time, it will probably be Vietnam that suffers. If the United States gives the Cambodians just a little help, the fighting will grow much worse.

Conversely, Vietnam might spread propaganda saying that the United States will again gain influence in Indochina. The game being played will become "hotter" than before. Sihanouk has stated that the political game will not succeed in stopping the Cambodian War. It is the military game that will be decisive. And in a resigned manner, Sihanouk said that the Khmer coalition is weak and that it cannot unite. If Vietnam stays in Cambodia another 10-20 years, Vietnam will definitely swallow Cambodia. Cambodia will be just a province of Vietnam. Sihanouk also said that the Khmer Rouge is like a vampire and that all it wants is to regain power in Cambodia.

This weakness of the Cambodians stems from the coalition government. It lacks unity. The coalition partners all fight separately, and they do not trust each other. There is little chance of their being able to drive out the Vietnamese any time soon. Outside supporters are uncertain. They may grow tired since Sihanouk himself has threatened to resign several times.

ASEAN has tried to find a solution to the Cambodian War. But Vietnam has refused to agree. The problem is that Vietnam stubbornly refuses to withdraw. If the Khmer coalition was stronger, Vietnam might grow tired and withdraw. But because the Khmer coalition is so weak, Vietnam still feels that it has a chance to swallow Cambodia. ASEAN and its allies who support the Cambodians will not be able to rest any time soon.

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CSO: 4207/254

THAILAND

MPS, MINISTER SUPPORT LETTER TO U.S. HOUSE ON TRADE

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 12 Jul 85 pp 1, 12

[Article: "MPs From All Parties Mobilized to Oppose U.S. Policy Cutting Quota On Thai Textiles By 60 Percent; Letter Will Be Sent to Congress Asking It to Show Consideration For an Ally"]

[Text] MPs from all political parties are being asked to sign a letter to the U.S. Congress. The letter asks Congress not to promulgate a law limiting Thai textiles. The speaker of the House fully supports this and is ready to serve as coordinator. Ministers agree, too. But it is feared that the law will be passed since the government cannot control Congress. The Textile Association said that it is happy that MPs see the importance of this.

At parliament on 11 July, Mrs Yupha Udomsak, a Thai Nation Party MP from Phichit Province, told reporters that the U.S. House of Representatives is considering promulgating a law to limit the import of textiles. Thailand is one of the countries that would be affected. Our present export quota would be cut 60 percent. The Thai House of Representatives is beginning to play a role to help solve this problem.

Mrs Yupha said that earlier in the day, she had contacted MPs from other political parties. They all agreed to send a letter to the U.S. House of Representatives and ask it to reconsider promulgating this law, which would affect Thailand, which has always been a staunch ally of the United States. Besides this, they will ask it to consider the rice market situation. Because by reducing the textile quota and selling [more] rice [abroad], the United States is causing serious problems for Thailand. The United States is an industrial country that can earn revenues from other goods.

The Thai Nation Party MP from Phichit said that she had brought this matter to the attention of Mr Uthai Phimchaichon, the speaker of the House. He approved this and thanked her for taking action on this. He also said that he would coordinate things. Earlier today, the speaker of the House had the House Foreign Relations Division begin drafting this letter. It should be finished next week and can then be sent to the U.S. House of Representatives.

Mrs Yupha Udomsak said that we must do something to gain U.S. sympathy. Because besides being an ally, Thailand is a country with a troubled border. If we are to be able to defend ourself, the United States must let us strengthen our economic security and not provide military support only.

Mr Koson Krairuk, the minister of commerce, said that he approves of this action. Because at present, the U.S. government cannot control Congress. As a country that has relations with the United States, we should inform them about this matter. The speaker of the House will probably have our MPs sign the letter. He repeated that he approves of this fully since this will benefit the country.

Mr Phairot Chaiyaphon, the deputy minister of commerce, said that, personally, he agrees with this fully. We should do everything possible to lobby for this. We must contact their congressmen and factory owners and make them understand. We must do everything possible to help solve this problem. The various political parties will cooperate. We should put our MPs to good use in this matter.

As the chairman of the House Economic Subcommittee, Mr Darong Singtothong, a Social Action Party MP from Chonburi, said that this is the right thing to do. He said that he had discussed this problem with the Ministry of Commerce and the Clothing Industry Association. He is glad that Thai MPs are all cooperating in order to solve this problem.

Mr Iam Uawattanakun, the president of the Thai Clothing Industry Association, told reporters that he agrees with this since the United States has opposed us at every stage. This includes their labor unions and Congress. Thus, the Thai government should do everything it can to help. Otherwise, the [Thai] textile industry will be in trouble.

Mr Khachonsak Sisawat, a Democratic Nation Party MP from Roi Et Province, said that he is concerned that in sending this letter, we may not succeed in our effort to lobby the U.S. Congress since it is very concerned about what the people want. If this is what the people want, Congress will have to go along. However, the Thai House of Representatives should do its duty as well as it can.

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THAILAND

MALAYSIA RESTRICTS MEAT SHIPMENTS

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 15 Jul 85 pp 13, 20

[Article: "Malaysia Is Playing Dirty, Tears Up the Agreement On Shipping Goods Through the Country"]

[Text] Malaysia has torn up the agreement on transporting goods through the country and prohibited Thais from shipping frozen pork through Malaysia to Singapore. It has refused to say why it has taken this action. This is a "dirty" way of keeping Thai frozen pork from competing with Malaysian frozen pork in Singapore. The Department of Livestock Development is preparing a note to have the Ministry of Communications protest the violation of the agreement. This problem will also be discussed with Malaysian officials at the joint meeting to be held on 16 July.

A high-level news source in the Department of Livestock Development talked with NAEO NA about Malaysia prohibiting Thais from shipping frozen pork by truck across the country to Singapore. He said that Malaysia is doing this because Malaysian hog breeders sent a petition to the Malaysian Department of Livestock Development asking it to stop the shipment of Thai frozen pork to Singapore.

They took this action because Thai frozen pork has cornered the market in Singapore since it is cheaper than Malaysian pork. Thus, Malaysian hog breeders asked the [Malaysian] Department of Livestock Development to exert pressure so that Thais will have to ship their pork by boat, which would increase the transport time from 30 hours to 3 days. This would increase Thailand's export costs, which would then be equal to those of Malaysia.

"If prices in Singapore were the same, Thailand would be at a disadvantage since it would take Thailand 3 days to ship the pork there," said the news source.

The news source also said that Malaysia is helping its hog breeders in a despicable way. It prohibited Thais from passing through Malaysia without any warning. Because of this, the 100 frozen hogs being shipped

to Singapore last month by the Charoen Phokphan Company (PC) were detained at the border. Mr Thim Phansiri, the director-general of the Department of Livestock Development, had to go and talk with Malaysian officials and ask them to allow the goods of the CP Company to pass through.

Besides taking action without notifying Thailand in advance, Malaysia has torn up the Thai-Malaysian agreement on transporting goods through the country.

This agreement states that Thailand can use refrigeration trucks of the Refrigeration Industry Organization to transport a total of 30,000 tons of food products through Malaysia to Singapore. This includes 10,000 tons of fresh fruit, 6,000 tons of seafood, 5,000 tons of vegetables and 9,000 tons of meat.

"When Malaysia tore up this agreement, the department sent an official letter of inquiry. But Malaysia refused to give a reason for its action. The department investigated the matter itself and learned what the reason was," said the news source. "The department will send a letter to the Ministry of Communications and ask it to talk to Malaysia about the transport agreement. And on 16 July at the joint Thai-Malaysian meeting, the department will ask Malaysia to consider this matter."

Malaysian officials have asked Thai officials to meet with them on 16 July to discuss the spread of diseases by cattle and buffalo that have been smuggled into Malaysia from Thailand.

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COLUMNIST FEARS TRADE COMPETITION WITH PRC

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 14 Jun 85 p 2

[Around the World column by Trairat: "Ten Years of Thai-Chinese Friendship"]

[Text] In China, the people are happier, and development on almost all fronts is on target. Both domestic and foreign trade have skyrocketed. Industry and agriculture have made good progress. There are reports that Chinese who work for a salary, or officials in various sectors, including communist party officials, now engage in private business activities or engage in farming activities since their incomes are so large. Based on the 4-moderns policy of Deng Xiaoping, the government allows the people to own property and act like small capitalists. The more they produce, the more they can sell and the greater their share. Those Chinese who are diligent are working hard to produce more and earn a lot of money.

The Chinese are in high spirits. But in Thailand, the land of smiles, the people cannot smile today. All they can do is bare their teeth at each other since trade, agriculture and industry are all depressed. Those who manage to "keep their heads above water" are considered to be doing well, particularly the farmers.

Actually, the world market is not bad. The U.S. economy has improved. Japan's economy is very strong. Europe is at peace and so things are going well there. But in the world, there are many countries that are experiencing famine. This is true of countries in Africa and some countries in the Middle East. However, we cannot sell our produce, and prices are low. How skilled are we?

It should also be pointed out that at the agricultural markets, produce is shipped by hand. As for certain industrial goods, Thailand has to compete with giant countries, the most fearsome of which is China. To date, China has never competed for markets. Agricultural products have made great strides just recently. Industrial products have been shipped according to plans after supplying large quantities for domestic consumption. In the future, China's surplus products will begin appearing on world markets in great quantities. This is particularly true for agricultural products such as rice, corn, vegetables, fruit, canned

goods and other items produced by Thailand. China produces large quantities of almost all these things. China is producing fruit, such as durians, and can now export such items.

China is now capable of exporting pork, mushrooms, duck, chicken and other meats. Thai pork and chicken are already experiencing great difficulties. Farmers who raise hogs and chickens and who have hoped to make a profit on foreign markets ever since Prem first became prime minister have encountered nothing but problems.

What can Thailand do to convince China that it should not compete for the same markets as Thailand? If it does produce such goods, it should produce only enough to feed the 1 billion Chinese people. That should be enough. The same is true for various other goods, too. Very few of these goods produced by China have been exported to world markets. But Thai goods are already experiencing problems. We should ask China to produce only those types of goods that we cannot produce or to produce only small quantities of the other goods so that we don't have to compete against each other for markets.

It has been almost 10 years since friendly relations were established between Thailand and China on 1 July [1975]. High-level Thai representatives and M.R.W. Khukrit Pramot, who signed the agreement 10 years ago, have gone to visit China. They should discuss this matter with Chinese leaders. This would probably produce results.

I would like to ask the government how much thought has been given to finding a way to protect Thailand. I really don't want to ask since there is no answer, is there, Mr Prem?

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THAILAND

COLUMNIST ON PRC TIES, SAYS 'NO PERMANENT FOE'

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 27 Jun 85 p 2

[Around the World column by Trairat: "Before We Can Love Each Other"]

[Text] International political problems are delicate matters. If we know something about each side, we will be able to understand the problems better. Before Thailand and China established relations 10 years ago, we were like "cats and dogs," and there seemed no possibility of our ever getting along with each other.

It was the leaders of each country that caused the problem and that attacked each other using the mass media and other means. Actually, the peoples of the two countries would not have been enemies if they had not had to listen to their leaders criticize and blame the other side. When something displeased them, they often dug up something terrible about the other side and used this to condemn that country. They never said anything good about the other. Because of this, the peoples of the two countries became enemies of each other without knowing what was happening.

During the time of the administrations prior to 1975, particularly those of Field Marshal Phibunsongkhram, Sarit Thanarat and Thanom-Praphat and then during the time of the Shell government [Thanin Kraiwichien administration 1976-1977--FBIS], people who said anything favorable about China or who spoke too much about mainland China often found themselves in jail since the governments in those periods believed that China posed a threat to Thailand and that it was supporting the Thai communists. Thailand promulgated a law prohibiting Thais from having any dealings with China.

It was just recently that Thais realized that the United States intended to get involved in this region for the first time since its defeat in the Vietnam War. On 14 October 1973, Thai students and other people drove out the despots and demanded that Thailand stop following the butt of America. It was during that period that Thailand began to have contact with China and established diplomatic relations. And after the United States restored relations with mainland China, Thailand quickly took steps to improve relations with China.

But even so, before Thailand and China could have warm relations, there were many problems that had to be solved. After the Thai-Chinese friendship treaty was signed on 1 July 1975, the events in Laos and Cambodia, countries into which Vietnam had sent troops, drew Thailand closer to China. This has strengthened Thai-Chinese friendship and drawn us together more quickly than expected.

Some people say that it took us too long to become friends but that we are now too close to each other. Some say that we have become too infatuated with China and that we will be disappointed unless we are careful.

In international politics, it is not wise to get so involved with another country that you cannot get out of the relationship. History should have taught us that a small country such as Thailand must rely mainly on diplomacy in order to keep the country out of danger. If people think only about using force and fighting, the country will be destroyed. During the colonial period when France seized control of Indochina and England took control to the south of us, Thailand saved itself using diplomacy. And it was diplomacy that saved us from defeat in the Second World War.

We should continue playing the diplomatic game rather than trying to play some other game that is more frightening. The past 10 years of Thai-Chinese friendship should remind us that in politics, "there are no real friends and no permanent enemies."

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THAILAND

RTA CIVIL AFFAIRS CHIEF PROFILED

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 17 Jun 85 p 5

[Daily News Square column by Nanthana: "An Important Army Major General, the First Director of the RTA Civil Affairs Department"]

[Text] Maj Gen Wichit Bunyawat became the director of the Civil Affairs Department after serving as the secretary of the army. At present, he is serving as the deputy director of information for administrative affairs, Supreme Command Headquarters. He was born on 9 June 1931. He attended the Phra Pathom Withayalai School in Nakhon Pathom Province, where he completed Grade 10. In 1950, he entered the Army Preparatory School. In 1955, he graduated from the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy, artillery branch. He attended the Artillery School and completed the course for company commanders in 1957 as a member of Class 7 and the course for battalion commanders in 1962 as a member of Class 5. In 1963, he attended the Army Staff School as a member of Class 22.

He also attended the U.S. Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He took the reconnaissance and map curriculum and the armored vehicle curriculum. He attended the U.S. Staff college at Fort Leveanworth from 24 June 1968 to 6 June 1969. He took the psyops course (on an MAT scholarship) from 7 February 1973 to 1 May 1973.

As for important positions held, in 1955 he was assigned to the Artillery Center. In 1956, he served as an instructor in the weapons section, Education Division, Artillery School, Artillery Center. In 1960, he served as an instructor in the Education Division, Artillery School, Artillery Center. In 1960, he served as an instructor in the firing section, Education Division, Artillery School, Artillery Center. In 1964, he served as the J-3 officer with the 21st Artillery Battalion and the deputy commander of the 21st Artillery Battalion. In 1966, he served as the commander of the 21st Artillery Battalion. In 1968, he served as the chief of staff of the 2nd AAA [REGiment]. In 1969, he was assigned to the Army Field Forces Department. In 1970, he served as an instructor at the Army Staff School, teaching staff affairs and general knowledge courses, and at the Institute of Army Academies. In 1972, he was assigned to the Technical Division, Institute of Army Academies. In 1974, he served as the assistant secretary of the army. He

became secretary of the army in 1976. In 1981, he was assigned to the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense and helped carry out army tasks. That same year, he was appointed director of the Civil Affairs Department. He was the first director of that department.

Maj Gen Wichit carried out special assignments on several occasions. For example, in 1966 he served as the liaison officer attached to U.N. headquarters in Seoul. In 1976, he served as the head of the weapons section, Army Operations Center. In 1982, he served as the director of Civil Affairs, Army Operations Center. He was appointed aide-de-camp to the king and served as director of the center from 1 July 1971 to 15 May 1972. He has been awarded various decorations such as the Medal of Service (Korea), the Chaidan Tritaphon Changphuak Medal, the Medal of Service (Vietnam), the Thawitiyaphon Changphuak Medal, the Guardian of Freedom Medal, 2nd Class, and the Prathamaphon Mongkut Thai and Prathamaphon Changphuak medals.

As for his personal life, he is married to Yuwapha Bunyawat. They have two sons and one daughter, a lovely family. Maj Gen Wichit is an officer with good human relations. He has taught several classes of students. He is highly respected by his subordinates.

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THAILAND

ATHIT'S PREP SCHOOL CLASSMATES, REUNIONS NOTED

Bangkok NAO NA in Thai 14 Jul 85 p 6

[Article: "Army Preparatory School Class 5, Bamboo That Must Be 'Big, Tall and Straight'"]

[Text] Over 40 years ago, a group of young men who had graduated from secondary school came from various places in order to attend the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy on Rachadamnoen Road. After passing the entrance examination, 240 of these youths became cadets as members of Army Preparatory School [APS] Class 5.

At that time, the country was in the midst of the Second World War. The people were very poor and survived as best they could. Allied aircraft flew many sorties to bomb Japanese positions in Bangkok. The bombs damaged several important places, and many Thais were killed.

The government of Field Marshal Phibunsongkhram secretly decided to move the capital to Phetchabun Province. Thus, APS Class 5 cadets had to go study in Phetchabun Province. The school was built at Ban Pa Daeng. They had to wage a fierce struggle against nature. People contracted malaria, and the school was in a very remote area. Each morning, everyone had to go cut bamboo to build the buildings. Their superior officers constantly reminded them that the bamboo must be "big, tall and straight."

The exhaustion, shortages and difficulties provided them with shared experiences and gave them a sense of patience, unity and mutual sympathy.

The youths of that period are now all old men. Almost all those who joined government service have now attained high rank and gained great prominence and prestige. But in life, nothing is certain. Everything changes. Position and duties can be compared to a mask. We all play our role. But at a certain point, we can no longer play the role and so must take off the mask and give it to a younger person.

Older and Older

It can be said that this is the last year of government service for members of APS Class 5 since 54 members of this class will retire. This includes Gen Thienchai Sirisamphan, Gen Mana Rattanakoset, Gen Ongat Suphamat, Lt Gen Thiep Kromsuriyasak and Lt Gen Charu Chatikanon. Gen Athit Kamlangek was due to retire this year, too, but he was granted a 1-year extension and so will retire next year.

Thirty members of APS Class 5 retired in 1984. Another 40 will retire in 1986. These include Lt Gen Chuthai Saengthawip, Gen Banchop Bunnak and Police Lt Gen Banthoeng Kampanatsaenyakon. In 1987, 20 others will retire, including Air Chief Marshal Praphan Thupatemi, Air Vice Marshal Chamnan Phatyothin and Air Chief Marshal Thuanthong Yotawut. In 1988, Police Maj Gen Thep Dutsadi, Maj Gen Bamphen Burakhom, Rear Admiral Sitthiphon Sitthisiri and Air Chief Marshal Wira Thaiklai will retire. And in 1989, the last member of APS Class 5 still on active duty, that is, Police Col Sak Waithayakun, who works at the Police Department, will retire.

Besides this, some members of APS Class 5 resigned their commissions and went to work in other fields. Some were asked to serve for a period and then resigned. Such men included Col Athon Chonhenchop, the under secretary of state universities, Col Somchai Hiranyakit, the director-general of the Tourist Organization of Thailand, Maj Gen Sombat Khamatsathien, the former director of the Telephone Organization of Thailand and 79 others who have died.

"Our lives were no different from those of other people. We had fun together. Sometimes when bathing, the person who finished first would hide the clothes and water bowls of the others. But there was a war going on then and so there were shortages. Sometimes, there was little food, and 10 people had to share a single cigarette. But we enjoyed this. Of course, there were arguments and fights. But the fights were with outsiders. It may have been because our cadet uniforms were very attractive. When we went out on dates or went out with our girlfriends, hoodlums picked fights with us. Many members of APS Class 5 had to leave government service because of this. This was because school rules prohibited students from getting into fights with outsiders," said a member of APS Class 5 to NAEO NA.

He added that "actually, we never thought about gaining high rank or becoming RTA CINC or RTAF CINC. At that time, Field Marshal Phibunsongkhram was just a colonel. Later on, he became a field marshal and served as the minister of defense. We all wanted to improve the military and make it better than during the war. At that time, there were many problems. There was little food and so we ate only two meals a day, breakfast and dinner. We were paid very little. We were given two pairs of shoes and two suits of clothing each year. Because of these experiences, we wanted to do something to improve the military."

Two Reunions a Year

Each year, APS Class 5 holds two reunions, one on the first Saturday of April and the other sometime in October. On those days, all members of Class 5 put on their uniforms and lay wreaths at the statue of Rama V at the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy. After that, they give food to monks and listen to sermons. In the evening, they all put on dark brown clothes and meet somewhere. On those days, they do not use the words "superior" or "subordinate." They all remove their insignia of rank. They can talk to each other openly without fear of offending anyone. There is a saying "comrades forever; the class will never disband." "Even though members of our class will die, we want future classes to follow our tradition. We have set up a fund. The heirs of those who die are each given 10,000 baht. When a person's parents or wife dies, they are given 5,000 baht to help pay the funeral expenses," said a member of the class committee.

At the reunion party, everyone is treated as an equal. We come into the world emptyhanded and leave it emptyhanded. But while we are alive and are wearing the mask and playing our role, we can do things to benefit the country before taking off the mask and leaving the world in the same way that we entered it--emptyhanded.

APS Class 5 Committee Members for 1985

Chairman	Gen Athit Kamlangek
Vice Chairmen	1. Gen Thienchai Sirisamphan 2. Air Chief Marshal Praphan Thupademi 3. Police Lt Gen Suthat Sukhumwat 4. Col Somchai Hiranyakit
Army members	1. Gen Banchop Bunnak 2. Lt Gen Chalom Wisamon 3. Lt Gen Charu Chatikanon
Air force members	1. Air Vice Marshal Chanraya Sukhonthasap 2. Air Vice Marshal Chalo Suraphiphit 3. Air Marshal Udom Thanomkunbut
Police members	1. Police Lt Gen Banthoeng Kampanatsaenyakon 2. Police Maj Gen Chainarong Sawatdikon 3. Police Maj Gen Nat Minakanit
Civilian members	1. Police Maj Kamon Chanowanna 2. Mr Anan Wanitcha 3. Captain Praphot Charuchinda
Legal advisor	Police Cpt Thep Phakdisuphaphon
Steward	Maj Gen Bamphen Burakhom
Assistant Steward	Maj Wat Bunpalit
Treasurer	Gen Ongat Suphamat

Assistant Treasurers

1. Police Col Chalath Thongthari
2. Maj Gen Sanit Sisiri

Secretary

Maj Gen Laphon Siripalaka

Assistant secretary

Maj Gen Sombaat Khamatsathien

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THAILAND

ATHIT TO CHAIR QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY PREPARATIONS

Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 10 Jul 85 pp 1, 2, 10

[Article: "All Provinces to Hold Large Celebrations On the Queen's Birthday"]

[Excerpt] At 0900 hours on 9 July, Gen Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander, chaired a meeting at the auditorium of National Security Command Headquarters, Sanam Sua Pa, to make preparations for the queen's birthday on 12 August. Those attending the meeting included military and police officials, the governors of all provinces, the directors-general of the departments and state enterprise officials for private sector affairs. About 1,000 people attended the meeting. This year, the provinces will all hold celebrations on 11 August.

At the meeting, Gen Athit said that last year, the celebration to honor the queen went quite well and won praise both here and abroad. This celebration has deep meaning for the Thai people and will be held in future years. This year, we will express our loyalty in another way. As for obtaining funds, the queen has loaned pictures taken and developed by the king. These will be used to make posters, which will be sold to the people.

In his capacity as the festival secretary, Maj Gen Charuai Wongsayan, the assistant army chief of staff for civil affairs, said that this festival is being held in order to have everyone join together in expressing their loyalty to the monarchy. This will take place at Sanam Luang on Sunday, 11 August. At 0400 hours that day, all radio and television stations will broadcast programs to awaken people all over the country. At 0515 hours, loudspeakers attached to airplanes and helicopters will be used to ask the people to give food to 500 monks at Sanam Luang at 0600 hours. After that, there will be an exhibit to show the queen's daily activities. Various groups will then go to places to perform public service tasks.

Beginning at 1500 hours, there will be shows at all four corners of Sanam Luang. At 1600 hours, a procession of people carrying flowers will enter Sanam Luang in order to participate in the ceremony to honor the queen. This ceremony will begin at 1600 hours and will be broadcast live on radio and television nationwide.

As for obtaining funds, Maj Gen Charuai said that postcards will be printed and sold to the people, who can then send them as a blessing. Five million postcards will be sold for 2 baht apiece. The places where the postcards can be mailed will be announced later on.

Gen Athit said that this year, there will not be any walk-a-thon. But there will be a parade. Arrangements of flowers, candles and incense will be offered in blessing at Sanam Luang. No limit has been set on the amount of money. That depends on the people. The postcards are being sold at low cost so that the people with low incomes can participate in offering blessings.

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THAILAND

EDITORIAL BACKS PARLIAMENT RADIO

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 12 Jul 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Let Them Have Their Own Radio"]

[Text] After their disappointment at not being able to hear broadcasts of parliament's no-confidence debate on the four ministers, the people hoped that they would be able to listen to broadcasts of the debate on the fiscal 1986 budget. This had been approved by MPs who coordinate parliamentary affairs, and the matter had been submitted to the government. Initially, it was agreed that the proceedings would be broadcast.

But just 1 day before the meeting to discuss the Budget Act, the government spokesman announced that the government had agreed to halt the broadcast, citing a legal decision to the effect that such a broadcast is not an official recording of the proceedings. Therefore, those who broadcast the proceedings are responsible and could be prosecuted based on the constitution. But no mention was made of the next section of the decision, which stated that if the broadcast was made based on the order of the president of parliament and the cabinet, which is a legal order, the person broadcasting the proceedings could not be held responsible. This statement by the spokesman, which omitted part of the decision, was a trick used not just by the spokesman but by the government, too. This is something that should not have happened in our country's administrative circles.

We agree with and support the speaker of the House of Representatives, who feels that parliament should have its own radio station. Even though this will cost money, besides the fact that the people will be able to listen to the debates of their representatives, this radio station could broadcast programs to promote democratic administration. In particular, it could broadcast programs to explain the various laws that are promulgated so that the people understand them. Because at present, not only people in general but also lawyers and government officials know very little about the laws that are in effect. The people are unaware of the important points in the laws and of the things that they must do. Not even the politicians and ministers know everything about the laws that are in effect.

The Budget Act is now being debated. If money for establishing a parliament radio has not yet been appropriated, that should be done now. There is no use waiting for the government to broadcast such programs. It will probably find other excuses to block such broadcasts.

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THAILAND

BRIEFS

WEAPONS TRAFFIC ON PRK BORDER--A news report from Trat Province stated that at 1530 hours on 10 July, Police Cpt Thani Sinchaikit, the head of the Special Action Unit, Trat Provincial Police Precinct, received information that weapons were being stored at 26/5 Village 6, Wangkrachaek Subdistrict. He reported this to the police superintendent and took a force to search the house. The police found 4 AK rifles with folding stocks and 59 rounds of ammunition hidden in the rubber plantation 30 meters from the house. They arrested Mr Phonthep Sukhakun, age 15, and took him for questioning since his father, Mr Nom, fled before the police arrived. The report stated that Mr Phonthep denied the charges. The report also stated that just prior to this, police seized five AK rifles of the same type not too far from there. But they did not arrest any suspects. It is thought that Mr Nom has been smuggling weapons for a long time. It's just that he has never been caught red-handed. [Excerpt] [Bangkok NAO NA in Thai 11 Jul 85 p 12] 11943

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

KAMPUCHEA EDITORIAL ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

BK040826 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Aug 85

/KAMPUCHEA Editorial: "The Whole Country Must Vigorously Accelerate the Emulation Movement to Increase Agricultural Production and Resolutely Strive to Achieve Successes During the 1985-86 Rainy and Dry Seasons"/

/Text/ So far, the productive movement during this year's rainy season throughout the country has seen some 400,745 hectares of rice sown and transplanted. However, some sown and transplanted land in Kandal, Kompong Cham, Svay Rieng, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Battambang, Pursat, Kompong Chhnang, and Kompong Speu Provinces has been damaged by floods or drought. In the face of this situation, the local authorities at all levels, all solidarity groups for production, and the peasantry in general are required to develop their sense of mastery and creativity and to make the utmost efforts to overcome all difficulties to see to it that crop lands meet the targets of the state plan.

Although the planting period has stretched up to August-September, it does not mean that we must rely entirely on or coolly wait for mother nature to take her course. At the same time, all solidarity groups for production must heighten their sense of mastery by making themselves ready to enter the dry-season rice planting and ensure the completion of the picking and transplanting of rice seedlings on all intensive-cropping lands slotted for each locality. The authorities in all localities and at all levels must wisely distribute tasks and responsibilities and work to expand capabilities and possibilities in managing and distributing labor forces and productive means effectively and appropriately. Moreover, all party committees and people's revolutionary committees of provinces and municipalities as well as agricultural production bases must pay close attention to thoroughly implementing all measures and contents of circulars No 02 dated 4 February and No 03 dated 28 February 1985 of the Council of Ministers as well as the contents of circular No 237 dated 5 July 1985 of the party Central Committee Secretariat dealing with the vigorous acceleration of the agricultural production movement during the 1985 rainy season and directive No 03 dated 11 July 1985 of the Council of Ministers and the Central Emulation and Award Giving Council dealing with the emulation to increase production of the rainy- and dry-season rice throughout the country.

To fulfill, and even overfulfill, the implementation of the 1985-86 rainy- and dry-season rice production plan in accordance with these circulars and directives, the party committees of all provinces and municipalities must firmly grasp the following important points:

1. See to it that all agricultural production bases have at their disposal appropriate lands, seeds, fertilizer, and means of draft needed for the seasonal production plan. At the same time, pay attention to intensive cropping to increase yield and to double cropping on the same plot of land in geographically suitable areas.

2. See to it that work is kept mobile according to the prevailing conditions of each locality, and set up management and distribution of labor forces and productive means according to a specific plan and program so that production proceeds without a hitch.

3. For localities where the planting of floating rice and early rice at the beginning of the season is slow and spotty, efforts must be made vigorously to plant early rice for the second time at the end of the rainy season and to broaden the planting of ordinary and late rice to make up for the losses incurred in the floating and early rice planting early in the season to meet the targets of the state plan.

4. Mobilize forces to cope with the annual natural disasters in August and September by agitating the masses into building embankments and dikes, digging ditch networks, repairing irrigation works of all sizes, and making available water pumps, fuel oil, water wheels, scoops, buckets, pails, insecticide, and necessary tools for emergency assistance in case of an outbreak of rice disease or destruction by vermin. Pay close attention to controlling, inspecting, and monitoring the distribution and sale of chemical fertilizer, insecticide, and farm tools to ensure that they actually reach the hands of the peasants during the planting season.

5. Vigorously follow and actively launch the emulation movement in the field of agricultural production by linking it to other fields, such as trade, industry, communications, finance, banking, and other related sectors.

To appropriately respond to the great victories won by our army and people along the border during the past dry season, the Central Emulation and Award Giving Council has shipped up an emulation campaign to grow rice in the 1985-86 rainy and dry seasons and in the years to come throughout the country, a campaign involving all provinces and municipalities of the PRK, all districts, communes, wards, villages, solidarity groups, cadres, workers, employees, soldiers, policemen, and the people in general. Everybody must strive as hard as possible in the emulation to grow rice in the 1985-86 rainy and dry seasons to fulfill and overfulfill the plan put forward by the state.

In particular, the Agriculture Ministry must cooperate closely with all provinces and municipalities and related agencies in providing facilities for the agricultural sector. At the same time, specialized cadres must be dispatched to the localities to assess the production situation on the spot and provide counseling in terms of planting theories and techniques to heighten and expand the knowledge of production solidarity groups, thus contributing to actively combating and gradually shedding the time-honored habit of growing rice by relying on nature and other primitive growing methods so as to obtain high yield. More important still, clear and specific plans and measures must be

made so that the rainy-season rice planting tasks are carried out in close coordination with the preparations of conditions for the coming dry season.

The whole country is determined to accelerate vigorously the movement to grow the 1985-86 rainy- and dry-season rice to expand its achievements in anticipation of the forthcoming fifth party congress.

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22 August 1985

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

HUN SEN ATTENDS EDUCATION MINISTRY'S MEETING

BK010805 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Aug 85

/Text/ On the morning of 31 July, at the PRK-USSR friendship Institute for Higher Technology, the Education Ministry held a solemn ceremony to conclude the sixth national meeting on education with the participation of leading cadres from the party and state and from various central ministries and services and members of delegations from provinces and municipalities throughout the country. This closing ceremony was held under the chairmanship of Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers.

During the 5 days of the meeting, members of the audience paid attention to and listened to the report evaluating and summing up the results of the educational tasks and setting targets for 1985-86. They also took part in lively reports on and discussions of various issues. All the members of the audience brought key experiences and new initiatives to the meeting, aimed at advancing the educational tasks throughout the country.

The meeting generally agreed on the report evaluating and summing up the results of the 1984-85 educational tasks and unanimously agreed on the targets set for 1985-86. The audience agreed that concerning kindergartens, from 1985-86 onward, the experimental phase should be concluded and results should be summed up and evaluated to set up plans, provide directives, and implement teaching. Concerning the field of general knowledge, members of the audience will strive to promote the movement of good learning and good practice among students, seek out those with outstanding results, promote good students, and open new classes for some brilliant students who excel in Cambodian literature and mathematics.

In the field of adult education, 1986 will be the end of the second 3-year plan in the movement to fight illiteracy. All provinces and municipalities should strive to fulfill the plan. Furthermore, after people have been saved from the danger of illiteracy, secondary classes should be set up and the literacy movement should be vigorously and permanently promoted to avoid falling back into illiteracy.

In the coming years, the higher and specialized education should be able to set up a network able to answer the needs for training all levels and sections of cadres aimed at serving the country's development. As for the promotion of

complementary training programs, the meeting agreed that new training classes for short-term teachers for the first, second and third levels of education should be permanently halted. Instead, complementary political training programs and vocational programs for teachers should be appropriately implemented.

Through the performance of the past year and a half, the Council of Ministers definitively awarded the commemorative rotary banner to the education service of the capital city for achieving good results in education in 1983-85; 10 commendation letters and congratulatory certificates of the Council of Ministers were also awarded to 10 provincial education services for their outstanding performance in the education field in 1984-85. The Education Ministry also decided to award four banners for achievements in 1984-85 to the education services of Battambang, Svay Rieng, Takeo, and Kratie Provinces; and 378 commendation letters and congratulatory certificates were awarded to outstanding units and individuals for their achievements in carrying out educational tasks.

On behalf of the party and state, Comrade Hun Sen highly appreciated the results of the educational staff, who have done their best to brave all difficulties and achieve great results in education, which is the common revolutionary cause. The comrade also expressed profound thanks to the precious assistance of friendly socialist countries--in particular Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union--and various international organizations for their support in the field of education, which is the common revolutionary cause of the Cambodian people. The comrade called on members of the audience to strive to fulfill the targets set by the Education Ministry for 1985-86. The comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers also called on all levels of party and state institutions, mass organizations and entire people to provide assistance to further improve the quality of the educational tasks, particularly in implementing the spirit of the circular No 270 dated 21 August 1984 of the party Central Committee and the circular No 07 dated 19 April 1985 of the Council of Ministers.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

THANKS EXPRESSED FOR AID--The Standing Committee of the KUFNCD National Council sent a message of thank to the comrade chairman of the Soviet Committee of Solidarity with the Afro-Asian People following the visit to Cambodia by the Soviet committee, during which the latter donated 60 metric tons of relief goods to the Cambodian people affected by recent natural disasters. The message notes: On behalf of the front National Council, on behalf of the Cambodian people affected by natural disasters, and in my own name, I would like to express from the bottom of my heart my most sincere thanks, full of gratitude, and to extend best wishes to the Soviet Committee of Solidairty with the Afro-Asian People for its invaluable, noble and generous humanitarian aid. May the committee members enjoy the best of health and achieve more and greater successes and may the bonds of solidarity, friendship, and cooepration between the PRK and the Soviet Union further develop and last forever. /Text/ /Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 Aug 85/

SAY PHUTHANG ATTENDS PROVINCE MEETING--On 1 August at 0700 at the assembly hall of the Kandal Provincial Transport and Communications Office, the provincial party committee organized a solemn regional party meeting with the participation of representatives from party branches in various districts, local services, and many units around the province. Presiding over the meeting were, among others, Comrade Say Phuthan, member of the party Central Committee; and Comrade Lim Thi, secretary of the Kandal provincial party committee. In his opening address, Comrade Lim Thi said that through the implementation of resolutions of the party's fourth congress, our people have braved all difficulties and closely united to restore and build the land over the ashes of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. The comrade also stressed that, with the assistance of Vietnamese friends, our party members have pledged to build the party up further and ensure the fighting and leading character of the party. This has enabled the Cambodian revolution to win great successes in every field in implementing strategic tasks to defend the fatherland and built it toward socialism. /Text/ /Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Aug 85/

FORCES SCORE SUCCESSES--During July, the security forces of Kompong Speu Province, working in close cooperation and solidarity with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, launched ja campaign to sweep the Pol Pot bandits in Thpong District, killing 17 of them on the spot; wounding 15 others; and seizing 4 AK's, 1 B-40 and some war materiel. The revolutionary authorities and population of Thpong District also actively participated in proselytizing the misled persons into

returning to their families and the national society. In fact, during July two misled persons reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities of Amleang commune, bringing along with them 2 AK's, 60 rounds of AK ammunition and some war materiel. The two former misled persons were warmly welcomed by the authorities and inhabitants of Amleang commune. They were provided with facilities and lands to work with like other citizens. /Text/ /Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Aug 85/

CAUSALTY FIGURES REPORTED--In close cooperation with the local revolutionary authorities and people, the security and militia units in Kompong Chhnang Province have effectively ensured public order and local security. These united forces in close cooperation with the Vietnamese friends have successfully frustrated and smashed the psychological warfare, maneuvers, guerrilla warfare and sabotage activities of the enemies. In the first 6 months of 1985, they killed 54 enemies, wounded 24 others, and seized 24 weapons and a large quantity of war materiel. Their victories have been warmly welcomed by the people in the province. They have been more confident in the powerful strength of the KPRAF and the party-state leadership. In the same period, our authorities, mass organizations and people in the province persuaded 41 misled persons to return to the fold. These returnees brought 23 weapons for our authorities. The authorities in the province have correctly treated these returnees by creating favorable conditions for them to live and build a new life with their families as all other people. /Text/ /Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Jul 85/

CLOSING OF ADMINISTRATIVE COURSE--A ceremony was held on the afternoon of 27 July at the administrative and legislative cadre school to close the seventh training course for 166 trainees from various provinces, cities and central ministries and offices. After Comrade Uk Bunchhoeun, minister of justice, advised the trainees on various important issues, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, exhorted the trainees to correctly apply their knowledge to the concrete conditions in their respective localities. The comrade added: As legislators, you should set a good example in implementing laws and should attend the sessions held to disseminate the laws and discuss their implementation--sessions organized by their respective localities to increase the knowledge of the lower echelons and the people, thus creating favorable conditions for the implementation of the party's policies and state's laws. Moreover, you must pay attention to the livelihood of the people, respect their democratic rights, and create favorable conditions for them to exercise their rights to master their national destiny and their own future as defined in the constitution. The comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed: As legislative cadres, all of you should adhere to good revolutionary ethics and set a good example for the people. /Text/ /Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Jul 85/

SUCCESSSES OF LOCAL FORCES--During operations launched during the last dry season, security forces in Phnum Sruoch District, Kompong Speu Province, killed 17 bandits, took 4 prisoners, wounded 29 enemy soldiers, and seized 18 weapons. /Summary/ /Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Aug 85/

CSSR FLOOD AID--Phnom Penh, 3 Aug (SPK)--CSSR Acting Charge d'Affaires to the PRK Milos Hoffman handed over to Cambodian Red Cross Chairman Phlek Phirun in Phnom Penh yesterday a humanitarian aid given by the Czechoslovak Government, front, and Red Cross to the Cambodian population affected by the latest floods. The gift, the second of its kind, totaling 2 metric tons, consists of medicine and medical equipment. On this occasion, Phlek Phirun expressed her deep thanks to the Czechoslovak party, government, Red Cross, and people for their multi-form assistance to the Cambodian people. /Text/ /Phnom Penh SPK in French 0412 GMT 3 Aug 85/

TALKS MARK WAR INVALIDS DAY--Phnom Penh, 25 Jul (SPK)--The Cambodia-Vietnam Friendship Association organized talks in Phnom Penh on 23 July on the occasion of the war dead and invalids day of Vietnam (27 July) and of Cambodia (31 July). On that occasion, Chan Ven, chairman of the association, praised the heroism and noble spirit of proletarian internationalism of the Vietnamese Armed Forces and people toward the Cambodian people. He also talked about care taken by the Cambodian party and state toward war invalids and families of the dead for Cambodia fatherland. Nguyen Hoa, Vietnamese counselor with the rank of ambassador, praised the sacrifices of war invalids and the dead for the fatherland and expressed the determination of the Vietnamese Armed Forces and people to carry out their internationalist duty toward other fraternal nations and to maintain the relations of special friendship among the three countries-- Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. /Text/ /Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 25 Jul 85/

BOU THANG ATTENDS COURSE'S CONCLUSION--Phnom Penh, 1 Aug (SPK)--A training course for 80 student reporters was concluded yesterday afternoon in Phnom Penh. It was the first training course of its kind to be opened since 6 April 1985. It was conducted with the cooperation and assistance of NHAN DAN, central organ of the CPV. Attending the concluding ceremony of the course were Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister; Chheng Phon, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and minister of information and culture; Som Kimsour, deputy director of Cambodian radio and television; and Pen Panhha, deputy editor of the PAPER KAMPUCHEA. Ho Duong, deputy editor of NHAN DAN in charge of the training course, was also present. /Text/ /Phnom Penh SPK in French 0437 GMT 1 Aug 85/

VISIT TO INVALID FAMILIES--To mark Cambodian war invalids day on 31 July, a mixed delegation from various ministries led by bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, visited and distributed gifts to families of invalid and distributed gifts to families of invalid and disabled combatants in Baset District, Kompong Spe Province. /Excerpt/ /Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Aug 85/

MAM SABUN VISITS FAMILIES--To mark Cambodian war invalids day on 31 July, an interministerial delegation led by Mam Sabun, minister for war invalids and social action, visited and presented gifts to families of disabled and invalid combatants in Krang Leav commune, Rolea P'ier District, Kompong Chhang Province, on 30 July. /Excerpt/ /Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 31 Jul 85/

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

FOREIGN TRADE ASSISTS ECONOMIC STRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese May-Jun 85 pp 18-24

[Article by Tran Ngoc Hien: "Foreign Trade and Formation of Rational Economic Structure in Our Country"]

[Text] One of the most important characteristics of the socialist revolution in our country--a characteristic expressing the primary difficulties and the primary advantages--is that our nation is building socialism from a still backward economy during an era in which the socialist international community has matured, international labor distribution has developed to the economic association level, the scientific and technical revolution has raised material production to a new level of significant quality when compared with before, and consequently, economic reorganization on a new technical base and a new structure has been urgently set forth.

This characteristic has a decisive effect on the speed, scale and development level of our country's new economy. Firmly controlling and correctly resolving this characteristic in every economic activity is an expression of the creative economic management ability of our nation.

In all economic activities, the problem above is centrally expressed in the relationship between foreign trade and construction of an economic structure during the present period.

This is an issue of immediate theoretical and practical importance.

1. Construction of a rational economic structure--primary objective of foreign trade activities.

In the transition to socialism from an economy of still largely small-scale production and also undergoing a protracted war, our country is faced with harsh contradictions between production and consumption, and between consumption and accumulation. The backward state of the economy at the present time is expressed in the inability of present economic development levels to surpass essential product limitations and in the still fairly widespread and protracted self-sufficient nature of the economy after cooperativization with manual labor accounting for more than 80 percent.

After many years of economic transformation and construction, the problem of grain production is presently still a central mission, and the problem of

stabilizing and assuring the necessities of life is still the number one frontier and essential product limitations remain foremost. Therefore, solution of the problem in order to achieve internal accumulation and to develop exports still lacks a firm foundation.

It is evident that, with single-crop agriculture, small-scale production and small industry, even if we rapidly expand the scale, the grain and food problem in particular, the problem of essential products of society in general, and the export-import problem cannot be resolved. We can only resolve the consumption and accumulation problem and the export-import problem on the basis of an agriculture of totally developed large-scale production and a modern consumer goods industry coordinated with heavy industry in a rational structure.

Nevertheless, construction of a rational economic structure is not only a pure material and technical process. It is also a process of social reform and one of transforming and utilizing the individual and private capitalist economic elements and strengthening and developing the guiding role of the socialist economic element. Resolution of contradictions between the socialist economic element and the non-socialist elements is a basic theme of the struggle between the two paths of social development in our country. In the economic aspect, these contradictions can be gradually resolved during the process of forming the rational structure of socialist large-scale production.

Analysis of the lessons in economic achievements and advances made during the past few years as well as the weaknesses and shortcomings in economic management indicates that: the potential capability of the state-operated and joint state-private economic component, comparing 1982 with 1976, has increased, but its proportion in the gross social product has declined from 41.5 to 37.6 percent and in national income from 35 to 27 percent. A conclusion may be reached on the importance and urgency of the problem of building a rational economic structure and renewing the management mechanism in resolving the economic and social contradictions during the initial stretch of the transitional period.

The Sixth Plenum of the Party Central committee in July of 1981 asserted that, under the present economic and social conditions, thoroughly understanding and substantiating the proper line of the party by a rational economic structure and an appropriate management mechanism, we have the ability to create a strong change in economic and social life.

Formation of the modern and rational industrial-agricultural structure of socialist large-scale production is an essential trend of the labor and production socialization process under socialism. From this objective trend, V.I. Lenin pointed out, "The unique material base of socialism is possibly large machine industry with the ability to transform all agriculture."¹ To complete this construction undertaking, Lenin taught that, "The mission of socialism is to cause industry and agriculture to rely closely on each other and to unite with each other."²

In the transition to socialism by skipping the period of capitalist development as our country has done, construction of a rational economic structure has an extremely important significance in the production and economic as well as the political and social aspects.

--It allows the gradual rational distribution of social production forces, the exploitation of potential capabilities (in labor, land, production materials, trade and other resources) and from that, a rapid increase in the gross social product.

--It permits both transformation and effective use of non-socialist economic elements and assures the guiding role of the socialist economic element.

--It creates conditions for basic transformation of the social-class structure, gradually forming the social-class structure of socialism, and unceasingly developing the collective ownership rights of the workers, farmers and socialist intellectuals.

--It creates a reliable foundation for building and perfecting the economic and social management mechanism, strengthening and perfecting the superstructure, and unceasingly strengthening the leadership role of the party and state in the task of building socialism.

Thus, the process of forming and developing the economic structure of socialism occurs throughout the transitional period. It is the result of the socialist socialization process and relies on conditions within the country and the era.

During the entire process of forming and developing an economic structure, the initial stretch encounters the most difficulties. Therefore, it is necessary to both develop all capabilities within the country and to know how to exploit the capabilities brought by the new era.

During the immediate period, develop the objective conditions expressed in renewal of the management mechanism with the character of an element opening the way for formation of an economic structure, and exploit the objective capabilities expressed by the effectiveness of foreign trade work (consisting of a socialist international cooperation and import-export theme) to competently support construction of a rational economic structure.

In the final analysis, construction of a rational economic structure is a way of resolving the economic and social contradictions in the transitional period. Consequently, it becomes the primary objective of foreign trade activity.

2. Elevation of foreign trade effectiveness--one of the decisive factors in successfully constructing a rational economic structure.

The domestic relations period of the socialist revolution was considered by Lenin to have decisive significance on the transitional road to socialism while skipping the period of capitalist development. Two decisive conditions in the victory of the socialist revolution in our country have been presented as: first, establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the worker-farmer alliance; and second, the support and assistance of socialist countries. This argument of Lenin illuminated a course for resolving the problem of foreign trade in constructing a new economy.

After the country was reunited, our people were faced with a backward economy heavily dependent on the outside. The tasks of restoring and developing the

economy and conducting socialist transformation of the national economy have pointed out the large scale of foreign trade activity. The process of implementing the line of the party and coordinating industry with agriculture to build a rational industrial-agricultural structure has caused foreign trade to become a strategic problem.

Under the conditions of our country, the task of building a new economic structure and the effectiveness of foreign trade activity have a dialectical and close relationship and create conditions for each other both in the economic theme aspect and in forming the economic structure. On one hand, without the effective activity of foreign trade and without orienting that activity toward the requirement of forming a rational economic structure, it is impossible to achieve the projects and plans for building the new economic structure from the very first stretch of the road. On the other hand, without a grasp of the laws for forming the economic structure, foreign trade activity will lose direction and will not create a firm foundation for import-export activities and international cooperation. Resolution 19 of the Political Bureau on the economic relations of our country with foreign nations pointed out that foreign trade is an important part of the party's economic construction line.

Recent ineffectiveness in the fields of capital construction and foreign trade has indicated that the dialectical relationship between foreign trade activity and economic structure construction has not yet become a concern of managers. Consequently, capital construction development has not reduced the unbalanced situation of the economy or increased the source of export goods. On the other hand, because imports have not yet been closely connected with structure construction to increase the export goods source, export work has been able to rely only on a situation of dispersed and manual labor and a formula of gleaned requisition and purchase. Not even agricultural products such as garlic, soybeans and peanuts have been able to achieve the necessary volume to meet in a stable manner the contracts signed with customers. To our country, the grasp of regulations for forming the industrial-agricultural structure has become a demand of supervising foreign trade activities. At the same time, good foreign trade work must be considered as one of the important tools for building a new economic structure. The special importance of foreign trade activity is also in properly answering the requirement of regulations for forming the economic structure in order to assist in achieving the simultaneously progressive and bounding development of our nation's economy.

In order to correctly resolve the relationship between economic structure construction and foreign trade work, concern must be given these requirements:

--Foreign trade work must maintain close contact with the objective of building the industrial-agricultural structure pointed out by the Fifth Party Congress.

--In the projects and plans for building the economic structure, priority must be given construction of the export structure component and the structure formed by economic cooperation with fraternal countries.

The Fifth Party Congress stated that the economic structure construction theme was to "Concentrate efforts on strongly developing agriculture, consider agriculture the foremost front, advance agriculture a step forward toward socialist

large-scale production, strive in promoting consumer goods production and continue to build a number of important heavy industrial sectors; and coordinate agriculture, industry, consumer goods and heavy industry in one rational industrial-agricultural structure."³

This is a course for building a model of a rational state-operated economic structure consisting of all production, circulation and superstructures and all cooperation, international distribution and import-export themes.

The mission of foreign trade work in rational economic structure construction requirements is:

First, to support the requirement of advancing agriculture a step toward socialist large-scale production. This means that foreign trade work must maintain close contact with the labor distribution requirements in agriculture, forestry and fishing. The theme of this process is distribution between grain and raw materials production, and between farming and stock raising. On that basis, distribution between agriculture and industry is expanded to form the first component of a large-scale production structure, the agricultural-industrial processing structure. In this structure is a production structure component reserved for exports. In this manner, imports and exports become one component closely connected with the capabilities and requirements of the agricultural-industrial processing structure. Consequently, exports and imports are achieved on a new basis.

With this structure, the economy shifts gradually to an expanded reproduction orbit. This on one hand allows us to resolve requirements for the essential products of society both in volume and in product structure--an immediate and extremely important economic and political problem. On the other hand, the industrial-agricultural structure creates a firm foundation for the problem of accumulation from within the economy, liquidating debts, and borrowing.

Second, to support the requirement for building a number of heavy industrial sectors to support agriculture and the consumer goods industry.

An important problem in this mission is to firmly grasp the relationship between agriculture and heavy industry.

Proper resolution of this relationship is of special importance to our country in both the immediate and the long-term aspects. This is a foundation for setting a proper investment course, both to assist in resolving the serious and immediate imbalances and to gradually form the new economic structure. This will permit the effective use of investment capital and create an increasingly greater source of capital.

A firm grasp of this relationship is to emphasize the characteristics of our country's rise directly from small-scale production to a socialist large-scale production totally consistent with the economic association features of the era.

Perception of this relationship permits establishment of a stable and long-term socialist international labor distribution and cooperation program, and creates

broad possibilities for promptly advancing our agriculture a step toward large-scale production, building a number of heavy industrial sectors and leading sectors engaged in export production, closely connecting the strengths of a tropical economy with the large-scale industry of fraternal countries, first of all the Soviet Union, and achieving planned development of economic association and cooperation with Laos and Cambodia. Finally, it creates firm foundations for resolving economic relations with national defense.

The analysis above indicates the importance and mission of foreign trade work. However, we cannot stop at a general perception but must express that perception by forming economic relations and economic organization in every applicable management mechanism.

During the next few years, different forms of association between agriculture and industry will appear in regions, zones and localities with different levels of agricultural and industrial development. Consequently, the influence of foreign trade on these locations will also have different themes and scales:

1. In the locations with extremely low levels of agricultural and industrial development that have just shifted from individual production to manual work project levels, the association of agriculture with industry must support the requirement of total agricultural development: farming, stock raising and various trades. The state must control and use product consumption and production condition supply to stimulate labor distribution, develop the commodity nature of agriculture, and replace relations with the farmers of private commerce with those of the state.

In these locations, a new structure must be formed in the cooperatives and production collectives:

The agriculture-small industry and handicraft-marketing cooperative.

This structure decides the economic theme of the district level in these locations as:

--Building local industry and the state-operated commerce network in order to form a "large rear area" for development of the new structure in the primary level production units and at the district level.

--Properly organizing commodity exchange inside and outside the district.

The two aspects above must actively stimulate production from the basic level and incline toward formation of an economic structure at the district and territorial zone level.

The province and central sectors must, in accordance with these requirements of the district, use their efforts in support, especially concerning the superstructure, economic policy, stimulation of production accumulation, and setting a concentrated course for development of the district's economy.

The district itself must use the state-operated commerce system, marketing cooperatives and other circulation organizations to purchase increasingly greater

amounts of agricultural and processed industrial products and a portion of the raw materials, and form commodity funds for barter exchange with the farmers.

In accordance with this requirement, foreign trade agencies purchase export goods and supplement the commodity funds for barter exchange with the farmers and craftsmen but import goods must be an inseparable part of the local or territorial zone economic plan. The agricultural-foreign trade structure becomes a part of the local economic structure.

Such foreign trade activities will have conditions for strong development because they are closely connected with the process of forming the new economic structure. Only realistic motivation, with domestic economic development as the objective and foreign trade to produce the conditions, can give us consistent economic organization forms, not those "created" from the brains of the managers.

2. In locations that have or will have areas specializing in grain or industrial crop cultivation, and in locations that have processing enterprises but not a raw material base, an agricultural-industrial structure or an industrial-agricultural alliance will be formed, depending on many factors such as the size of the raw material area, the size of the processing industry, whether the location is far from or close to large industrial centers, etc.

The initial condition for the new economic structure appearing here is the commodity grain fund. Labor division between the grain producer and the raw material producer demands an essential amount of material funds for daily life, first of all grain, for the grain producer. This has a regulatory nature in the rise to large-scale production.

However, under present conditions, while the material funds for daily life are still scarce (with a per capita average during 1983 and 1984 of roughly 300 kilograms of grain and not quite 3 meters of cloth), is it necessary to wait until resolution of the grain problem is completed before beginning to build the economic structure?

Reality indicates that we need not wait. We have the ability to solve both the grain and the raw material problems by economic structure renewal itself. The reason that the slogan of "using industrial crops to nurture industrial crops" can be achieved is reliance on the raw material agriculture-foreign trade structure. Because foreign trade exports industrial crop products and at first returns grain, consumer goods and production materials to the industrial crop grower, it is possible to expand the scale of agricultural raw materials. Nghe Tinh Province, able to raise 30,000 to 40,000 hectares of peanuts, previously relied on domestic grain and only grew 10,000 hectares, but when relying on foreign trade, developed the crop to nearly 20,000 hectares. In this case, the foreign trade both affected agriculture by supplying consumer goods and production materials, and served as a basis for industry to develop by stimulating the formation of raw material facilities for industry.

In this structure, agriculture is developed in a process of two aspects: on one hand, developing grain production to expand the production of raw materials,

and using a short-term rice variety structure to expand the area of short-term industrial crops on the rice land; and on the other hand, developing raw materials production and then returning to assist in resolving the grain problem until our country is able to achieve the necessary grain volume. This two-aspect process must be closely connected with foreign trade.

Observing the angle of a large-scale production structure, grain production is extremely important but is only an initial "threshold." The process of rising to large-scale production truly begins with development of a large-scale raw material agriculture thanks to a processing industry with the conditions for strong development, creating a source of accumulation and renewing the economic structure. In our country, industrial crop development and a processing industry system are both of a regulatory nature in rising to large-scale production and are a strength produced by favorable natural conditions.

In the state plan for 1985 and the years to follow, industrial crop development is considered a strategic and large-scale issue.

In large-scale industrial crop development, the agricultural-foreign trade structure forms a raw material agriculture-foreign trade structure and increasingly develops an active effect. It may even be said that if exports and imports do not properly rely on that structure, development of such an industrial crop scale is impossible.

However, the development of long-term industrial crops has its own individual difficulties. It takes 3 to 7 years of raising tea, coffee, rubber, etc. before realizing a profit. A capital investment of 5 to 7 years is needed for these crops, in the nature of the investment made for heavy industry. We are faced with a choice: either develop long-term industrial crops on a small scale consistent with the scarce investment capital, or seek out a new formula for promptly creating a large scale of long-term industrial crops even though investment capital is limited.

Here, reality has also aided us in finding a way to resolve the contradiction between the requirement for large-scale development of industrial crops and the limited investment capital. These are the formulas of "using the short-term to nurture the long-term" and "the state and the people, the central government and the local areas working together." For example, during the period from the first to the fourth year before the rubber trees develop full canopies, there is planned interplanting of annual crops in the rubber cultivation area. This reduces the non-profit period of the rubber crop from 7 to 2 or 3 years. Many other long-term crops have the same possibilities.

With a new formula of raising long-term industrial crops, the effect of the raw material agriculture-foreign trade structure is expanded. This is a basis for us to rise toward large-scale cultivation of rubber, coffee, etc.

The laws of forming an economic structure demand that we introduce processing industry, consisting of large-scale industry and small industry and handicrafts, to the raw material area, build a superstructure consistent with the production structure, take industry to support agriculture, and properly use scientific and technical research stations to support the production and processing line.

In this development step, a new economic structure is more fully expanded: agriculture-processing industry-agricultural support industry (consisting of scientific and technical research institutes, stations and farms)-foreign trade and other circulation sectors.

In short, throughout the complex campaign of our country's economy at this time, the relationship between foreign trade and construction of a rational economic structure stands out as one of the fundamental and pressing problems. Recognizing and resolving this relationship will open expectations for strong economic and social development.

FOOTNOTES

1. V. I. Lenin, "Complete Works," Vol 41, Tien Bo Publishers, 1978, p 11.
2. Ibid., Vol 42, p 18.
3. Records of Fifth Party Congress, Vol 1, Su That Publishers, 1982, pp 62-63.

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CSO: 4209/560

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

CULTURAL DELEGATION IN GDR--Hanoi, VNA, July 30--A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee's Commission for Culture and Arts led by Ha Xuan Truong, alternate member of the party Central Committee and head of the commission, paid a visit to the GDR from July 18-28. The delegation had working sessions with the leading officials of the Commission for Culture and Arts of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the GDR Ministry of Culture. The two sides exchanged their experience on building and developing culture and arts in the process of socialist construction. The Vietnamese guest called at various cultural establishments in Berlin and other localities. They left Berlin yesterday. [Text] [OW301904 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 30 Jul 85 OW]

SWISS CHARGE'S RECEPTION--Hanoi, VNA, July 30--Verner Maurer, charge d'affaires A.I. of the Swiss Confederation to Vietnam, gave a reception here today in honor of Swiss National Day (August 1). Among his guests were Phan Hien, minister of justice, and Le Mai, assistant to the foreign minister. Members of the diplomatic corps here were also present at the reception. [Text] [OW301904 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 30 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4200/1288

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TRUONG CHINH SIGNS ORDER ON HONORIFIC TITLES

BK301512 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jun 85 p 1

[Order stipulating state honorific titles for artists, teachers and physicians]

[Text] By virtue of Article 100 of the SRV Constitution:

To acknowledge the meritorious service and dignify the social position of those engaged in the cultural, artistic, educational, and medical fields, and to motivate and encourage them;

At the request of the Council of Ministers;

This order stipulates the state honorific titles to be awarded to artists, teachers and physicians.

Article 1

State honorific titles: "People's Artist," "Outstanding Artist," "People's Teacher," "Outstanding Teacher," "People's Physician," and "Outstanding Physician."

Article 2

The titles "People's Artist" and "Outstanding Artist" are to be awarded to those engaged in art performances (including movie directors and cinematographers) who attain the following criteria:

a) The title "People's Artist" is to be awarded to those artists who are loyal to their fatherland and socialism, possess distinguished ability, and have contributed voluminously to the cause of the Vietnamese revolution.

b) The title "Outstanding Artist" is to be awarded to those artists who are loyal to their fatherland and socialism, possess artistic ability, and show devotion to public service.

Article 3

The titles "People's Teachers" and "Outstanding Teacher" are to be awarded to general school teachers and babysitters who attain the following criteria:

a) The title "People's Teacher" is to be awarded to those general school teachers and babysitters who are loyal to their fatherland and socialism, ardently love their professions and students, possess exemplary ethics and distinguished pedagogical ability, have rendered great services to the cause of education, can wield extensive influence in their sector and society, and have earned the respect of their students and colleagues and the people.

b) The title "Outstanding Teacher" is to be awarded to those general school teachers and babysitters who are loyal to their fatherland and socialism, love their professions and students, possess exemplary ethics and pedagogical ability, have rendered great services to the cause of education and have won the confidence of their students and colleagues and the people.

Article 4

The titles "People's Physician" and "Outstanding Physician" are to be awarded to those doctors, physicians, and folk medical physicians who attain the following criteria:

a) The title "People's Physician" is to be awarded to those physicians who are loyal to their fatherland and socialism and endowed with good ethical quality, devotedly love their patients, possess ability and distinguished records in the prevention and treatment of diseases and development of medical science and technology, have contributed voluminously to the protection and improvement of the people's health, can wield extensive influence among the people, and have earned the confidence and respect of their patients and colleagues.

b) The title "Outstanding Physician" is to be awarded to those physicians who are loyal to their fatherland and socialism and endowed with good ethical quality, devotedly love their patients, possess ability and distinguished professional records, and have earned the confidence of their patients and colleagues.

Article 5

The granting of the "People's Artist" and "Outstanding Artist" titles will be considered and announced once every two years on the occasion of National Day, 2 September.

The granting of the "People's Teacher" and "Outstanding Teacher" titles will be considered and announced once every two years on Vietnamese Teachers' Day, 20 November.

The granting of the "People's Physician" and "Outstanding Physician" titles will be considered and announced once every two years on Vietnamese Physicians' Day, 27 February.

Recipients of the state honorific titles will be given a certificate, an insignia, and a gift in cash or in kind.

Article 6

The granting of these state honorific titles will be decided by the Council of State at the request of the Council of Ministers.

Article 7

The Council of Ministers will consider and request the chairman of the Council of State to decide on the abolishment of a certain state honorific title if its recipient shows that he is no longer worthy of that title.

Article 8

The Council of Ministers will stipulate the details for the execution of this order.

[Dated] Hanoi, 30 May 1985

[Signed] Truong Chinh, Chairman of the SRV Council of State

CSO-4209/557

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

COUNCIL OF STATE REGULATION ON NEW AWARDS

BK311216 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jun 85 p 1

[SRV Council of State Regulation on Ho Chi Minh and state awards]

[Text] By virtue of article 100 of the SRV constitution;

To motivate and encourage researchers who conduct scientific and technological research projects and those who produce literary and artistic works which have contributed to the cause of building socialism and defending the fatherland.

By recommendation of the Council of Ministers;

This regulation defines the Ho Chi Minh and state awards.

Article 1.

The Ho Chi Minh and state awards will be defined and granted to various scientific and technological research projects and literary and artistic works which have been publicized or used since the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam:

A. Scientific and technological research projects include basic, applied, and deployed scientific topics as well as textbooks for schools;

B. literary and artistic works and theoretical criticism which have been composed, published, exhibited, used on stage or screen, used by radio and television stations, or used for teaching in the form of gramophone records or other forms.

Awards can be granted to each work or all works of an individual artist or collective artists.

Awards will be granted to the works or research conducted by Vietnamese, including Vietnamese living abroad. Awards can also be granted to foreigners who conduct research or produce artistic works on Vietnam.

Article 2.

Criteria for award:

A. The Ho Chi Minh award will be granted to researchers who conduct research on scientific, technological, educational, literary, and artistic topics with outstanding nature and very high scientific, literary, and artistic values; with an ideological concept greatly serving the revolutionary cause; and with comprehensive and long-lasting effects on the people's daily life, thereby contributing significantly to the cause of developing the national economy, science, technology, literature, and art.

B. State awards will be granted to scientific and technological research projects and literary and artistic works with high scientific, literary, and technological values and with an ideological concept greatly effecting and influencing society, especially;

--scientific, applied advanced scientific, and outstanding technological topics which help increase labor productivity and the efficiency of equipment and materials, thereby bringing about high economic results and remarkably contributing to developing the national economy, science, technology, and society.

--Textbooks with outstanding value which have been comprehensively used at universities, vocational and vocational middle schools, and general schools.

--Literary and artistic works with ideological and high artistic value for educational purpose and for building a new man and enhancing the people's aesthetic background, thereby contributing to developing Vietnamese literature and art.

Article 3.

The granting of the Ho Chi Minh award will be considered and announced once every 5 years on the occasion of the national day, 2 September.

The granting of state awards will be considered and announced once every 2 years on the occasion of the national day, 2 September.

Recipients of the Ho Chi Minh award or state awards will be given a certificate, an insignia, and a gift in cash or in kind.

Article 4.

The granting of the Ho Chi Minh and state awards will be decided by the Council of State at the recommendation of the Council of Ministers.

Article 5.

The Council of Ministers will stipulate details for the execution of this regulation.

[Dated] Hanoi, 30 May 1985

[Signed] Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State

CSO: 4209/563

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VO NGUYEN GIAP DIRECTS CONFERENCE ON SEAS

BK281432 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jun 85 p 1

[VNA report]

[Text] A scientific conference on the seas was held in Hanoi 6-8 June by the State Science and Technology Commission and the Ministry of Maritime Products in coordination with some organs and sectors at the central level. This was the first conference ever held with the participation of many scientists and managerial cadres from many sectors and localities throughout the country.

Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap personally directed the conference.

Attending the conference were leading cadres of the party and state, the Office of the Council of Ministers, the State Science and Technology Commission, the Ministry of Maritime Products, the Navy Command, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of the Interior, the Social Science Commission, the Central Committee for Zoning Economic Areas, the Tourism General Department, the Geology General Department, the Meteorology and Hydrology General Department, and the Vietnam Institutes of Science.

Some 40 reports and statements presented at the conference have disclosed relatively fully the activities of various sectors concerning the seas such as the survey and study of marine life, minerals, marine products, and marine hydrology in Vietnam; the study of the economic potential of our territorial waters and the issue of maritime communications and transportation; the development and exploitation of chemical products from the seas and the development, distribution, and use of labor and population in the coastal areas; scientific work in support of the exploration, exploitation, and processing of oil and natural gas on our continental shelf; the rational exploitation of marine resources; and national sovereignty and international cooperation at sea.

Recently, despite numerous difficulties and limits, various sectors, localities and research agencies have begun to attain positive results in work related to the survey, study, and exploitation of a number of marine resources, thereby contributing to the building and development of the national economy.

The conference reached an identity of views on the guidelines and targets for the days ahead, which involve the need to concentrate on advancing the marine economy to a worthy position in the struggle for economic development and the consolidation of national defense. In the immediate future, it is necessary to concentrate on investing judiciously in those sectors that can effect high economic efficiency most quickly to suit the initial stages of the period of transition to socialism in our country.

We must concentrate on formulating a general plan for the conducting of a comprehensive ocean survey with emphasis on matters concerning the coastline. It is also necessary to step up the study of marine geology and the survey and exploitation of oil, natural gas, and other resources from marine life; develop the communications and transportation system and meteorological and hydrological network in support of activities at sea; and expand international cooperation in the study and exploitation of our marine resources.

CSO: 4209/557

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TO HUU ATTENDS SEMINAR ON 1984-85 SCHOOL YEAR

BK291447 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Jul
85

[Text] The Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education held a seminar on the 1984-85 school year. The participants exchanged views on the tasks for the next school year and contributed opinions to the strategic development of universities from now to the year 2000.

Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers To Huu attended the seminar. He appointed to the task of the Ministry which is to train scientists who will contribute to turning out many products and materials for the society.

CSO:4200/1288

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PROVINCES REPORTS ON DISTRICT BUILDING

BK011510 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] The party and government committee for district building recently reported that since early this year almost all provinces throughout the country have carried out concrete work and created conditions for districts to surge forward to exploit their potentials and vigorously bring about high economic results. With the exception of a number of mountain provinces, almost all provinces and cities have transferred the management power to districts.

With the division of management responsibility and review of the general plan for comprehensively strengthening the district socioeconomic tasks, many districts have reorganized their production plan, renovated their management system, and established their own funds and accounts. Cao Bang, Cuu Long, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung PROVINCES, and Hanoi Municipality have encouraged districts and grassroots units to accelerate the production of export goods in order to establish their initial funds, balance their initial funds, balance their budgets, and fulfill their economic plans.

Thanh Hoa Province has recently decided that districts which fulfill state plan norms will be allowed to use from 5 to 8 percent of their products; those which exceed state plan norms will be allowed to use 80 percent of their production above plan.

For localities that must purchase materials for planting export crops, the right to use foreign currency will be divided according to the following ration: 6 for the province, 2 for district, and 2 for grassroot unit. For districts and grassroot units that purchase materials with their own funds, the following ratio will be applied: 4 for province, 4 for district, and 2 for grassroot unit.

Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Tien Giang, Nghia Binh, Dac Lac Provinces, and Haiphong Municipality have supervised various districts' production reorganization between their production corporations and grassroot production units, and have defined concrete regulations and created favorable conditions for districts to participate in economic joint ventures and integrate with districts in other provinces.

Border provinces of Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuyen, Cao Bang, Lang Son, and Quang Ninh have created favorable conditions for districts to improve communications work, promote economic development program, consolidate water conservancy and hydroelectric projects, supply staple goods to local people, accelerate production, and strengthen national defense.

CSO: 4209/563

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS, YOUTH JOURNAL

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese May 85 p 32

[Text]

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CSO: 4209/545

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PRICES-WAGES-MONEY RELATIONSHIPS RESOLVED IN HAIPHONG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 May 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Doan Duy Thanh, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Haiphong Municipal Party Committee: "Haiphong and the Prices-Wages-Money Problem"]

[Text] [Editorial note] Prices, wages and money are a pressing problem in which party organizations and people in all localities are highly concerned. We have the honor and privilege to present the views of Doan Duy Thanh, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Haiphong Municipal Party Committee, on this matter. (Subheads are provided by NHAN DAN.) [End of editorial note]

Five Conditions To Solve a Difficult Problem

During the transition from an economy based on things in kind to one based on merchandise, the intrinsic role of money as a common value denominator in merchandise circulation has been confirmed ever more positively. The prices of all kinds of merchandise are represented by money. The laborer's work performance is also expressed by money (wages) through the prices of materials which enable him to continue his physical and intellectual activities.

In the capitalist mercantile economy, prices fluctuate around the value axis. The amplitude of prices depends on the spontaneous movement of the laws of supply and demand and competition.

In a planned mercantile economy, because of the abolition of the law on competition, prices come closer to the value axis and will remain stable if, from the point of view of merchandise-use value, the balance between supply and demand is maintained and if the amount of currency put into circulation is proportional to the value of the quantity of goods being circulated.

Generally speaking and despite some difference in scale and rate between various sectors and territorial zones, our country's economy is in a transitional stage from self-sufficiency to merchandise production and from an excessively bureaucratic management system to one combining economic accounting with socialist business within a planned orbit.

Life in this new situation is confronting us with an urgent problem which, if solved correctly, will accelerate the tempo of merchandise-production

development with increasing effectiveness and, on this basis, will realize the socialist basic economic law. This problem deals with prices, wages and money.

Since this problem arises from life, the conditions necessary for its solution will also originate from the realities of life. Actual facts in Haiphong in the early 1980's have helped us determine some conditions necessary in the search for a solution to the prices-wages-money problem in the new situation.

First condition: The production of goods--especially agricultural and industrial goods--must be developed in order to obtain a volume whose use value is proportional to the consumption needs of society, including consumption for production purposes and direct consumption.

Second condition: Because "value and the law of value still exist objectively in the socialist society," prices must generally be calculated close to the price axis in order "to encourage work, to boost labor productivity and to reduce the waste of labor, materials and machines used for each product unit." Of course, we have not yet eliminated certain circumstances in which it is necessary to apply the law of value flexibly and to exercise this flexibility through the medium of prices in order to positively regulate supply-demand relationships in accordance with actual changes in the currency-merchandise relationships in our own country and with those in various zones of the world market.

Third condition: After getting to know the quantities and prices of goods, it is necessary to ensure proportional relationships between merchandise and currency in the circulation domain. Operational agencies dealing in goods and currency within the state and collective sectors must try to manage most merchandise and currency and eventually to keep a reserve of goods.

Fourth condition: Strict thrift must be exercised in consumption including consumption for production purposes and direct consumption. By economical use, we mean the need to limit irrational consumption. The more irrational consumption is limited, the easier it will be to expand the possibilities of rational consumption.

Wages are monetary value which the laborer receives to spend for the need to expand the reproduction of labor (including the labor to be performed by the next generation); these expenses cover food, housing, travel, education, medical treatment, entertainment, and so on.

Under the present socioeconomic conditions of our country and because of the need for economical consumption, wages are indispensable to enable each laborer to support another person up to the following standards:

--adequate and nutritionally balanced food;

--sufficient and clean clothing;

--tiled-roof house with an average per capita dwelling area of about 5.2 M²;

--public transportation means;

--education according to the requirements of society and to one's own abilities;
and

--services rendered by public institutions including medical treatment, entertainment and knowledge improvement (through hospitals, clubs, cultural houses, libraries, movie houses, and so on).

Fifth condition: Agencies responsible for directing planning, budgeting, and currency and merchandise circulation and business, and for regulating prices must carry out activities dynamically and shrewdly in accordance with the actual situation and must closely coordinate their actions to control the merchandise and money markets; they must also foresee possible changes in the situation.

The Need for a New Prices-Wages-Money System

In the past, we had to apply a multiprice system. The prices of diverse goods supplied in fixed quantities showed that salaries were a manifestation of the complicated method of distributing things in kind. This prices-wages-money system was a byproduct of the wartime supply policy.

In wartime when there was a serious economic imbalance between supply and demand, that system enabled us to stabilize production and life to some degree. On the other hand, as a byproduct of the supply policy, that system failed to reflect true production cost, blurred currency-merchandise relationships and concealed the real imbalance between supply and demand within the economy. Consequently, it restrained the laborer's skill, neither encouraged him to cling to his fields or factory nor compelled the manager to display dynamism and creativity to achieve high output and quality in production and business activities. For lack of veracity, prices created gaps which enabled tens of thousands of people to speculate, to carry out underhand dealings, to siphon off state-owned merchandise and to do dishonest trade and smuggling. These people pocketed (the redistributed portion of) our national income, lived in luxury and disrupted the economic, orderly and civilized activities of our society.

Since the sources of supply have been drained off, the old prices-wages-money system has lost its material support and the life of salaried people has become miserable. The time has come when the realities of life compel us to create the above-mentioned five conditions urgently, actively and gradually and also to simultaneously devise and implement a prices-wages-money system suitable to the new situation because this new system will in turn promote the emergence of these five conditions.

In the chapter dealing with the "Tasks Required by the 1985 Plan," the resolution of the party Central Committee is Seventh Plenum (Fifth Session) stresses the need to "resolve at all costs" and "uniformly and firmly the urgent problems relating to prices, wages, finance and currency." A realistic basis for these tasks is the emergence of new factors of the socioeconomic level in many vast territorial zones of our country from 1981 to 1984.

In spite of "many difficulties and imbalances" on this level, important changes are taking place in the fields of agricultural and industrial production, import and export, capital construction, transportation and communications, and distribution and circulation; these changes are enabling the conditions necessary for the solution of "urgent problems of prices, wages, finance and currency" to take shape though not yet completely. Naturally, we can steadily solve the prices-wages-money problem only after obtaining these five conditions; nevertheless, we must not passively wait for their completion. Instead, we must boldly devise and implement a new prices-wages-money system to make it possible to accelerate this completion.

On a national scale, the economic level differs with each region because of the uneven appearance and unequal degree of perfection of these conditions among vast territorial areas. Of course, both the central and local echelons will jointly do their best to gradually reduce these differences in order to be able, in the near future, to apply a common prices-wages-money system--especially one for wages--throughout the country.

A New Economic Level for Haiphong

After 4 years (1981-1984) of "concerted uprising" in concept and action under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, the party organization and people of Haiphong have created for the city a new socioeconomic level from which many new factors have sprung into existence to establish economic balance relationships.

Beginning with agriculture, the above effort was immediately coordinated with the uniform exploitation of four potentials in order to renovate the agricultural production structure in particular and the whole economic structure of which the fundamental component was the industrial-agricultural-commercial (including both domestic and foreign trade)-tourist-service structure. This coordination was effected in good time and step by step, thus accelerating merchandise and currency circulation which in turn further promoted production development and further increased the capacities of four sources of equilibrium. The movement of these coordinated relationships is taking the socioeconomic situation of Haiphong closer to a supply-demand balance in terms of merchandise and currency.

In the agricultural field, the average yearly figures for the 1975-1980 period were a 0.3 percent increase in paddy output, a 1.55 percent decrease in the total number of hogs and their per head weight of 45 kg on leaving the pens. During the 1981-1985 period, the yearly paddy output increased by 7.6 percent on the average, the hog herd increased from 223,000 in 1980 to 300,000 in 1984 and to 320,000 in 1985 and their per head weight on leaving the pens rose from 45 to 61 kg. Vegetable production in 1984 exceeded that in 1980 by about 1,300 tons. For some principal products, per capita averages have been calculated for citizens living in the agricultural sector alone (in order to show a possible surplus of agricultural products): From 1976 to 1980, the yearly per capita figures were 301 kg of grain and 13 kg of live-weight pork but were only 253 kg and 10.6 kg, respectively, in 1977 alone.

From 1980 to 1984, the per capita figures were 391.2 kg of grain and 20.6 kg of live-weight pork. According to the 1985 plan, the per capita achievements will be 460 kg of grain, 26.7 kg of live-weight pork and 146 kg of vegetables of various kinds.

In the industrial domain, output value in 1984 exceeded by 9 percent that in 1978--which was the year with a record output value--and included the output value of goods of Group B which represented a ratio of 65 percent while the output value of goods of Group A showed a relative decrease but on the average achieved an absolute increase of 4.8 percent per annum from 1980 to 1984.

In the area of foreign trade, from 1981 to 1984, the yearly export value achieved by the locality [Haiphong] increased by 40 percent on the average and the balance of foreign trade stemming from export and import activities and deposited in the budget increased by 70 percent on the average each year. In 1984, 10 wards and districts of the city obtained an export value increase of 35 percent over 1983; as planned, a further increase of 20 percent will be achieved in 1985 in comparison with 1984.

Owing to the dynamism and uniform coordination of domestic and foreign trade agencies, of the federation of marketing cooperatives and of departments in charge of tourism, tourist service, finance, banking, credit and market reform and management, in 1984, the state sector in the city succeeded in managing 65 percent of the total volume of merchandise circulated in the market and will raise this ratio to between 80 and 90 percent in 1985. These categories of goods have a decisive effect on production and the necessities of life.

From 1981 to 1984, the yearly budget income increased by 69 percent on the average; in 1984 in particular, it was six times greater than that in 1981. Therefore, though in 1984 the city invested in capital construction a fairly large amount of capital (651.5 million dong from the self-supplied capital of the municipal budget and about 800 million dong from various sectors, wards, districts, subwards, villages and the people), there was a cash revenue excess of 26 million dong in the fourth quarter of 1984 and 2 million dong in February 1985. Though still small and appearing only in some periods of time, this revenue excess is an indication that the ever-increasing expenditure excess happening in each of the previous years is being checked and that it is now possible to achieve a balance between cash revenue and expenditure in the Haiphong market.

Possibility for Haiphong To Implement the New System This Year

After surveying the socioeconomic level of Haiphong in 1984 and early 1985, we find that there are enough conditions to boldly and immediately implement the new prices-wages-money system in 1985 according to the following principles and objectives:

1. Apart from some categories of goods whose prices are fixed by the State Price Commission at the central level, the prices of all remaining goods will be fixed by the city.

2. The city will fix prices to meet three requirements:

--All rational expenses will be included in the production cost; a portion of these expenses which is used to compensate for live labor performance (wages) will be calculated to meet the need for labor reproduction as stated in the foregoing section.

--A rational net income ratio (m) will be fixed for each production sector and each form of enterprise, taking into account the need to encourage intensive investment and harmonious relationships between various sectors and enterprises.

--Allowances must be made for price differentials designed to regulate supply and demand, to reflect exactly the actual relationships between domestic and international currency and to help redistribute national income.

"Arbitrarily fixed prices" and their irrationality will be abrogated because the above-mentioned three requirements already contain the worker-peasant relationships as coowners of production and business.

Once prices have reflected the relationships between workers and peasants in their capacity as coowners from the economic point of view, the stock of merchandise to be sold at stable retail prices through two-way contracts will no longer be needed.

The relationships with the organized market will be free ones--that is, free sale and free purchase according to law. Anarchic exchange--a form of exchange considered as "enemy" by Lenin--will be abolished.

Once prices have been fixed rationally, once merchandise and money have been placed in the orbit of proportional relationships among prices, supply and demand, and once production has been developed and the market tightly managed--the fund used to cover the prices of nine categories of goods supplied in fixed quantities [to salaried people] will be transferred to the wage fund and consequently the stock of supply merchandise will be canceled. Then in the distribution and circulation domain, there will remain only a stock of goods governed by only one type of commercial prices.

In the beginning, perhaps in the next few years, when there still remain about 20 percent of merchandise and 1.5 billion dong circulating in the "unorganized market," and when a real balance does not yet exist between supply and demand, the prices of some categories of goods will continue to fluctuate so that a given part of salaries will have to be adjusted quarterly and even monthly.

However, along with the production-development momentum, thanks to the increasing dynamism and creativity of agencies in charge of merchandise and currency, and owing to the existence of an appropriate mechanism designed to attract money and goods from outside the market, it is certain that the monoprice system will quickly gain a stable position and exercise a positive effect in the new situation.

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CSO: 4209/478

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ABOLITION OF RATION SYSTEM, WAGE ADJUSTMENT WELCOMED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 May 85 p 2

[Article by Pham Duc Thanh, MA, of the Economic Planning College, in "Reader's Forum": "The Bureaucratic Supply System Must Be Abolished Soon"]

[Text] Ration stamps and coupons have long been issued in our country. Together with the wage and reward system, ration stamps and coupons have contributed to ensuring the material life of salaried people and their dependents. However, the system of ration stamps and coupons has so far showed certain shortcomings as revealed in the readers' letters published in the 13 May issue of NHAN DAN. On presentation of stamps and coupons, manual and office workers have bought goods at supply prices; it can be said that this merchandise has been given them "gratis" and thus does not correspond to the volume and quality of the work they have done for society. This is why some manual and office workers have "whiled away their time" at enterprises and public offices just to receive ration stamps and coupons because these constitute their principal income, especially in view of the current price rates. They have not made any effort at work to earn a salary increase, even when the policy of paying wages according to output is implemented. Because they make up only a negligible portion of these people's income, salaries no longer act as a strong stimulus to induce them to increase labor productivity and to develop production. The calculation of manufacturing cost has been inaccurate because salaries represent only a negligible percentage and also because only the supply prices of rations have been taken into account.

From the social point of view, the system of ration stamps and coupons has given rise to worrisome practices, such as underhand dealing and theft of stamps and coupons. The quality of service rendered to buyers at counters which sell goods on presentation of stamps and coupons has lowered. We have not yet spoken of a decrease in social labor productivity which has been caused by an increase in the number of employees at enterprises and agencies in charge of managing stamps and coupons and purchasing and distributing goods and also by the fact that cadres and manual and office workers have had to spend much time looking for shops and waiting for their turn to buy goods, especially when the stamp and coupon validity is near expiry. Nevertheless, many people--especially those living far from shops or residing in the midlands and mountain regions--have been unable to buy goods, thus renouncing their right to receive ration supplies.

It is precisely for these reasons that we deem it necessary quickly to add commodity prices to salaries and gradually to eliminate one by one the categories of goods supplied through ration stamps and coupons; these tasks must be carried out on a large scale whenever and wherever possible. We agree with Quang Nam-Da Nang's policy of supplementing salaries by adding the prices of commodities supplied at fixed and nonfixed quantities. But if this policy is not applied by other localities, goods from these localities will be rushed to Quang Nam-Da Nang and this will cause difficulties to the neighboring provinces and require other strict managerial measures. In our opinion, that is precisely why other localities also need to gradually implement the policy of adding commodity prices to salaries. Within the bounds of possibility in each locality (in terms of money and goods), one may gradually add one by one the prices of commodities to salaries and eventually come to the point where the prices of all commodities supplied in fixed quantities are added to salaries. It is first necessary to add to salaries the prices of commodities which are not really urgently needed, which are distributed according to an almost averaging criterion and which are not very valuable and can be replaced by others that are sold freely and locally, (such as cloth, soap, soya cakes, monosodium glutamate, sauces, fish and sugar). Manual and office workers will then use the money represented by the addition of commodity prices to salaries to buy goods suitable to their family situation. They may need either monosodium glutamate or other condiments or gravies, either fish sauce or other kinds of sauce, either fresh or dried fish, either shrimp or small prawns, either oysters or snails, either expensive or cheap fabric, either crystal sugar or lollipops and molasses. Sometimes they may not need any of these commodities. Shops in Hanoi have rebought ration stamps and coupons at low prices and have thus collected a considerable quantity of stamps and coupons for many kinds of supplied goods. This proves that consumption needs are not at all "uniform." The total amount of goods to be sold will certainly differ from that of goods formerly sold according to the monthly supply system.

Because the addition of commodity prices to salaries is a highly complex and difficult task, it must be done while drawing experiences.

The question which bothers everyone is what prices should be added to salaries. Some people contend that it is even advisable to supplement salaries with the lowest prices because this way is still better than not using one's ration coupons and not receiving any benefit. In our opinion, to maintain normal subsistence and prevent it from being disrupted by the addition of commodity prices to salaries, these prices should be the average ones at which goods are freely sold in the market by the state during a given period of time and at which people can afford to buy goods.

Following the addition of commodity prices to salaries, the wage system will be reorganized and the product unit price will rise because it will be readjusted for wage payment. This will encourage everyone to ~~try to work~~ satisfactorily to produce a large volume of goods in order to earn a high income. As a result, conditions will be created for production development.

After adding commodity prices to the salaries of cadres and manual and office workers, it is necessary to recalculate the production cost. But its

readjustment also needs careful consideration. Special attention must be paid to areas where many mothers have many dependent children; otherwise, the production cost there will become higher than in other localities. It is, therefore, necessary soon to revise regulations on allowances for children dependent on their mothers. It is perhaps necessary to quickly study a policy by which cadres and manual and office workers without distinction of sex will receive family allowances together with reasonable salaries.

To facilitate the addition of commodity prices to salaries, it is possible to temporarily apply the fixed criteria and quantitative norms currently in force. However, a new problem will crop up once all commodity prices have been added to salaries: Many cadres with scientific and technical knowledge and many leading cadres who are assigned low criteria for food rations will receive salaries and supplemental commodity prices not higher than those paid to ordinary workers who are assigned high criteria for food rations.

Therefore, within the entire scope of the national economy, improving the wage system, readjusting the wage scale, table and rate and revising other allowance systems are urgently needed if adequate remunerations are to be paid to ensure labor productivity, to support the families of manual and office workers and to associate wage payment with the volume and quality of work done for society.

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CSO: 4209/478

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HANOI OUTLINES NEW THREE-MONTH PLAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 May 85 p 1

[Article: "Standing Committees of Hanoi VCP and People's Committees Outline Activities for Next 3 Months: Eliminate Bureaucratic System of Flat Allocations Regardless of Productivity; Resolutely Switch to Socialist Business Accounting; Create Conditions for Pegging Wages to Price Increases"]

[Text] Making achievements to salute the 40th anniversary of the August Revolution and Independence Day of 2 September, the standing committees of the Hanoi VCP and people's committees recently met to review municipal work during the first 4 months of the year and adopt a program of action for the next 3 months.

Carrying out the resolutions of VCP Central Committee and municipal committee plenums amid unremitting and fierce difficulties, various sectors, echelons, and especially production and business installations, made a major effort in the first 4 months of the year to be more dynamic and more enterprising. Ministries and central sectors actively helped the city, leading to fine accomplishments--acquiring additional supplies, raw materials and goods to cater to production and the people's livelihood; accelerating association with other sectors and provinces; achieving moderately good results in reviewing and refining plans; turning out new commodities; and expanding product contracting in industry and capital construction and in commercial and service activities. With the central echelon guiding and organizing construction projects, the city has built the Thang Long Bridge, and will soon complete work on the Chuong Duong Bridge, the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Labor and Cultural Palace, the expanded Route 1, and the Thang Long Hotel. The city properly conducted the election to the people's council, session IX, while wards and districts held successful party congresses at various basic installations. Cultural, scientific, technical, educational, public health, physical education, sports, security and national defense work continued to come off well.

A movement of creative labor in various fields, highlighted by collective models and front-rank individuals, has appeared in many localities and basic installations. At the meeting, weaknesses were identified--low rhythm, productivity, quality and efficiency in industrial, small industrial, handicraft and agricultural production; slow progress in market transformation and socialist business; continually soaring prices; unremitting

difficulties in the livelihood of cadres, workers, civil servants and the armed forces--as typified by the grain shortage in March--serious shortcomings in the effort to improve the look of the city, to maintain hygiene, public order and traffic and to introduce a new cultural lifestyle; and lingering widespread backwardness among youths. An objective cause of the above situation is the weakness of material and technical bases and general imbalance of the economy originating in the war and in a continuous need to fight the enemy's multiform war of sabotage. Another cause lies in the bureaucratic practice of flat allocations of supplies regardless of productivity in economic and financial work, particularly in the price and wage structure. Subjectively, the most striking flaw is that guidance and coordination still are diffuse, lacking comprehensiveness and failing to hold on to key tasks outlined by the VCP municipal committee--caring for the people's livelihood, especially solving the grain problem, producing consumer goods, strengthening market management, controlling goods and money, and so on. The practice of flat allocations in economic management and daily life still is rather widespread, mostly in the battlefield of distribution and circulation where unrealities continue to prevail. As a result, there has been no unanimity between the VCP municipal committee, the municipal people's committee and various sectors and echelons on the policy of eliminating the system of flat allocations and switching resolutely to socialist business accounting.

Although party building and cadre training have gained ground, progress is still slow.

In the next 3 months, an important task for Hanoi City is to promptly remove obstacles caused by the bureaucratic system of flat allocations, resolutely switch to socialist business accounting, replace the practice of paying wages in kind with that of cash payment, improve price management, overcome the phenomena of financial deficit and cash overdraft, and accelerate consumer good production. The city is expected to prepare conditions for improving the people's living standards, setting up a grain and food reserve, stimulating central and local industry and small industry and handicraft to turn out more consumer goods, strengthening market management, controlling merchandise and money, and overcoming the bureaucratic practice of flat allocations in order to move rapidly toward stabilizing economic and social life.

The standing committees of the Hanoi VCP and people's council committees have initiated practical tasks and measures to speed up production, strengthen exports and imports, improve distribution and circulation, stabilize the people's livelihood, accelerate cultural, scientific, technical, educational, physical education, sports, national defense and security activities, with special focus on building a hygienic, civilized and orderly lifestyle, and reestablishing social discipline. To bring these tasks to fruition, Hanoi should raise to high levels the spirit of creative dynamism, resolutely eliminating the bureaucratic system of flat allocations, and switching to socialist business accounting.

The immediate tasks for Hanoi are to set up a grain reserve; actively promote association with other sectors and localities to purchase raw materials and supplies for production; acquire foreign currency for importing supplies and goods; urgently prepare conditions for pegging wages to price increases; complete a number of key building projects; accelerate business and service activities; strive to open a typical commercial cluster on Trang Tien St; maintain order and hygiene properly; and organize cultural events to enthusiastically salute Independence Day of 2 September. To attain the above goals, the city should strengthen party, administration and mass organization building. As soon as possible, the Hanoi VCP committee should guide echelons and sectors to hold in-depth discussions to achieve unanimity of views and overcome the bureaucratic practice of flat allocations, especially in the price-wage-money field, as well as manifestations of foot-dragging, sluggish and dull conservatism, with a view to bringing vigorous changes in all respects in the nation's capital.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

TAY NINH 10 YEARS AFTER LIBERATION

Party Secretary's Analysis

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 May 85 pp 2, 4

[Article by Dang Van Thuong, Tay Ninh VCP Secretary: "Ten Years of Moving Forward and Creating"]

[Text] Tay Ninh Province, which shares a 240-km common border with fraternal Kampuchea, and controls access to Ho Chi Minh City, holds a very important strategic position. With a tradition of resolute revolutionary struggle twice hardened by the wars of resistance against French colonialists and American imperialist aggressors, Tay Ninh has always been a firm base for the revolution. Only a few months after the liberation did gunshots ring out once again along the southwestern border, fired by the Pol Pot reactionary clique, henchmen of the Chinese chauvinistic expansionists. At times, they concentrated up to 18 divisions on the provincial border, causing many crimes against our compatriots. Once again, the people of Tay Ninh, along with people nationwide, were at war, unflinchingly determined to defend the frontier of the fatherland.

During more than 30 years of war, Tay Ninh had been heavily damaged. Hundreds of thousands of hectares of fields and gardens lay idle. In the first post-liberation years, Tay Ninh could not make both ends meet, causing the state to send in tens of thousands of tons of relief grain per year. These difficulties inevitably led to skepticism, or a tendency to depend upon state assistance; worse still, some people then believed that state relief was a normal thing and would not cease for a long time, since Tay Ninh, as a revolutionary base, was battered by sacrifices and war damages.

Implementing the resolutions of the fourth and fifth party congresses, the provincial party organization and people embarked on the urgent task of accelerating agricultural production in all respects, attaching the utmost importance to and pledging to achieve self-sufficiency in grain, and to be able to deliver it to the state within the shortest time possible. Land was aplenty, but there were less than 100,000 hectares of rice. While caring for opening virgin land and expanding farming areas, we focused on intensive cultivation and multicropping of rice. We applied new technological advances to production, such as using new high-yield seeds, introducing rational crop patterns, and creating an enthusiastic mass movement in favor of intensive farming. This resulted, in just a couple of years, in raising

two-crop rice areas from several thousand hectares to nearly 30,000 hectares. Winter-spring rice yielded 3.45 tons per hectare; in many places, the figure was from 5 tons to 7 tons per hectare and per crop. Besides rice, we paid extra attention to subsidiary food crops, especially manioc. In 1984, 12,775 hectares of manioc produced 105,690 tons of corn and 10,000 tons of refined flour through processing. The province is the largest manioc flour producer in Nam Bo and a main supplier of manioc flour to the Thien Huong glutamate factory and to Ho Chi Minh City. The once undernourished province now boasts a per capita intake of 300 kg of grain; in 1984, it delivered more than 70,000 tons of grain to the state, exceeding norms by 16 percent.

To acquire products for export and raw materials for industry, we speeded up short-term industrial crops, according to the motto of "using short-term crops to support long-term crops, and achieving more efficiency with less investment." As a result, within a few years, the sugarcane areas increased twofold, compared with the post-liberation period. In 1984, the province produced 434,743 tons of sugarcane and 36,000 tons of sugar and delivered 60,000 tons of sugarcane to the central government. Peanut areas were up from 5,948 hectares in 1977 to 11,364 hectares in 1984, yielding 14,140 tons of nuts, mostly for export. Furthermore, the province planted nearly 1,000 new hectares of rubber while exploiting 6,000 hectares in existence. Animal husbandry has been accelerated; the hog population has increased twofold over the post-liberation period; the herd of buffaloes and cattle has expanded annually from 4 to 6 percent on the average. At present, the province has 103,122 buffaloes and cattle.

After many years of destructive war, not much of the province's forestry resources was left. Consequently, forest protection and afforestation have received due attention. Since 1980, the province has planted 1,500 hectares of forests of various kinds throughout its territory and has transferred 25,000 hectares of forests and forest land to district management.

Tay Ninh Province has always associated building with transformation, striving to develop production while establishing and unceasingly improving new socialist production relationships in the rural areas. So far, it has built 1,507 collectives, 20 agricultural production cooperatives and 15 agricultural machinery collectives, drawing 77 percent of households and 70 percent of the cultivated acreage to collective production. Of eight districts and municipalities, six have basically completed agricultural cooperativization. Through actively applying product contracting and technical advances to production, many agricultural collectives and cooperatives have increased rice output and economic value. Science and technology have become important factors in stimulating intensive farming and production growth, rapidly changing the face of the countryside. By June of this year, Tay Ninh will basically complete agricultural cooperativization. The Dau Tieng water conservancy project just finished, 1 year ahead of schedule, its main work which, with a capacity of 1.5 billion M³ of water, will irrigate 170,000 hectares of land in the province. As a contribution to that project, in 1984

the provincial people donated 3.6 million labor days, during which they dug and moved 2.8 million M³ of earth and built more than 300 KM of ditch. The worksite, named "Communist Youth Project," is a center where youths are taught the new spirit of labor.

Tay Ninh has paid attention to developing industry, processing agricultural products, creating favorable conditions for agricultural growth, establishing intensive farming zones and turning out great quantities of goods. Manioc peanuts and sugarcane enterprises were helped to remodel and develop. That processing industry has enabled the province to maintain and expand the size of manioc, peanut and sugarcane planting areas. At the liberation, industry was almost nonexistent; now the provincial mechanical sector can produce many types of machinery for manioc and peanut processing enterprises and all kinds of equipment for sugar factories with a daily processing capacity from 50 to 100 tons of sugarcane. Hundreds of tons of iron and steel originating from bomb and artillery shells and war equipment left behind by the pirates are being used as raw materials for industry. Several Tay Ninh products have received the gold medal at the national exhibition of economic and technological achievements.

From 1982 to 1984 the central echelon gave Tay Ninh 500 million dong in subsidy, to which the province had added more than 1 billion dong, drawn from its own budget and the people's capital, to build projects in support of production, livelihood, culture and public welfare from villages to the province.

To improve circulation and distribution, Tay Ninh has transformed private commerce simultaneously with actively developing a socialist trade network. At present, there are 169 state-run trade installations and marketing cooperatives throughout the province. Hao Duoc marketing cooperative has been recognized as the flag bearer of national commerce. Hoa Thanh district, a commercial center for the province, has injected imaginative and efficient innovations into private trade transformation. The total retail value of state commerce, a mere 19 million dong in 1976, rose to 3 billion dong in 1984.

Progress in the people's cultural and spiritual life has kept pace with the production growth. More than 40,000 students are attending school compared with the post-liberation period. The people have contributed tens of millions of dong and hundreds of thousands of labor days per year to building schools and classrooms. The public health sector has conducted properly the "5 Resolves" campaign designed to care for the people's health. At present, nearly all villages have a health station. In the past 10 years, the province has built more than 450 public welfare projects, big and small. In 1984, 4.46 million people viewed movie showings and artistic performances--an almost tenfold increase over the post-liberation period.

By raising vigilance and mobilizing the masses to bare the crimes of reactionaries bearing the mask of religion to work for the enemy (such as Ho Tan Khoa et al.), the provincial security forces have promptly smashed their "post-war" scheme. The people's movement to protect the fatherland's

security and build national defense has been expanded while border security has been maintained. The province has attached foremost attention to building and strengthening party organizations. The number of party organizations recognized as clean, stable and strong and of fully qualified party members has been on the rise. In 1984, the party admitted 780 new members-- a twofold increase over 1983--and punished and expelled decadent and degenerate members while providing advanced training on communist ideals to 1,873 first-rate Youth Union members.

Under the VCP Central Committee's wise leadership, Tay Ninh has attained a number of encouraging accomplishments in 10 years of economic and social building and development. We have thoroughly understood that a province like Tay Ninh must move upward from a basis of comprehensive agricultural production, focusing first of all on grain production. Given limited local strength and capital, the province must achieve a big gross output in grain within a short time and must, apart from concentrating investments on intensive rice cultivation, pay attention to developing subsidiary food crops. The latter account for more than 30 percent of the province's grain output. However, grain production alone could neither make Tay Ninh a rich province, nor rapidly expand reproduction. Hence, availing ourselves of existing land and labor potentialities, we have strived to develop industrial crops, especially shortterm ones, to acquire raw materials for supply to industry and for export. To acquire large and steady quantities of goods, we have attentively and properly addressed a number of problems dealing with ways to set prices for, purchase, process and distribute products made by peasants. This is a prerequisite for establishing big commodity producing zones.

A 10-year period--from the liberation to the present--is not a long way for those going from small-scale production to socialism. Although we have achieved success, we still face many shortcomings, especially the failure to exploit all bountiful land and labor potentialities in creating more products for society. Guidance over management and production still lacks strictness and uniformity. Putting their deep trust in party and state leadership, the Tay Ninh VCP organization and people are fostering the tradition of revolutionary "loyalty, valor, tenacity and vigor," to high levels, striving to make bigger and bigger achievements in building and defending the socialist fatherland.

Economic Achievements

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 May 85 p 2

[Article: "Tay Ninh Today: Achievements in Economic Building"]

[Text] In agriculture:

--Two crop rice areas increased from several thousand hectares to nearly 30,000 hectares.

--Sugarcane and peanut planting areas expanded more than twofold.

--Per capita grain intake reached 300 KG on the average.

--The province which formerly received state assistance, from 20,000 to 30,000 tons of grain per year, delivered in 1984 more than 70,000 tons of grain to the state.

--In 1984, manioc flour output attained 10,000 tons.

--The hog population increased from 26,156 head in 1977 to 66,929 in 1984.

--The herd of buffaloes and cattle increased from 4 to 6 percent per year.

In industry:

--Local industry value increased from 94 million dong in 1977 to 702 million dong in 1984.

--Capital invested in capital construction increased from 13 million dong in 1976 to 309 million dong in 1984.

In trade:

--The state-run commercial network increased from 30 installations in 1976 to 169 installations in 1984.

--Total retail value of state-run stores increased from 19 million dong in 1976 to 3 billion dong in 1984.

In transformation of production relationships:

--Built 1,507 production collectives, 20 cooperatives, and 15 agricultural machinery collectives, drawing 77 percent of households and 70 percent of the cultivated acreage to collective production.

9213

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

VNA COMMENTS ON DUYEN HAI DISTRICT'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OW301042 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 30--Lying at the eastern gate of Ho Chi Minh City, Duyen Hai District has favorable conditions for economic development as well as national defense.

In the past, Saigon puppet troops used toxic chemicals to destroy all the swampy alkaline forests there.

To fully exploit the potentialities of the district with 62,000 hectares of natural land, the city has marked off 35,000 hectares for afforestation and the rest for agricultural production and aquaculture. It also gave land to inner precincts and outlying districts which have enough money, workforce and material, but not enough land, to develop forestry, fishery and agricultural production with a view to strengthening three areas and Duyen Hai District itself.

Sixteen agricultural farms and a forestry site have been set up. These units have all developed the production of agriculture, forestry and fishery and even handicrafts. Most of the farms have engaged in afforestation. From 1978 to 1984, they grew some 23,000 hectares of forests, mostly mangroves and eucalyptus with a density of 10,000 trees per hectare. Four thousand hectares are planted by agricultural farms, 8,000 hectares by the forestry site and the rest by the local population.

Thanks to the afforestation work, over the past six years, all the swampy forests have been replaced by new green forests, which have created small creatures for food for shrimp and fish. The raising of sea animals and fishery are carried out in all afforestation areas.

The agricultural farms of the 6th Precinct have raised shrimp in a 44-ha pond according new techniques and in 16 others in the traditional way.

Last year, it exported more than four tons of shrimp. At present thousands of hectares of forests have been used to raise shrimp in the new ways and tens of thousands of hectares in the traditional way.

Sea products and wood processing as well as handicraft production have developed with locally available materials. This year Duyen Hai District plans to produce dozens of tons of shrimp, including a dozen tons for export. It has thinned out 3,000 hectares of forests to get firewood for the city. Agricultural and industrial crop production has also gradually developed.

Duyen Hai, an aluminous [as received] area ravaged by the war, now has become one of the most thriving districts in the country.

CSO: 4200/1288

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

HANOI NEW MARKETING OUTLETS--VNA--The municipal grain sector has opened more than 30 marketing outlets to buy and sell grain at free market price. Previously, some people who were allowed to buy rice at official price used to sell their extra rice to private businessmen. So did certain individuals from the suburbs or neighboring provinces who needed to sell their rice in the city. Private businessmen bought this rice and sold it again to the consumer at a cutthroat price or supplied it to distillers of contraband alcohol and makers of noodles and cakes to make a profit. Their practice troubled the grain market. Recently, the city has instructed the Hoan Kiem District Grain Corporation to tightly control the grain market and to make an experiment to buy grain at prices relatively similar to market prices from people who needed to sell it, and resell it to people who needed to buy it at lower prices than in the free market. In April alone, Hoan Kiem District grain stores bought 67 tons of rice. The store resold the rice to customers at prices about 5 to 10 percent lower than in the free market. Thanks to these transactions, customers were no longer exploited by private businessmen through their practices of buying cheap, selling high, and skimping on rice. The number of person-to-person rice traders decreased from 60 to 80 percent and the difference between buying and selling prices in the free market was negligible. Since early May, 1985, the Hanoi grain sector has expanded the repurchasing of grain to all districts and precincts of the city. Hai Ba Trung and Ba Dinh Districts could buy on the average, from 2 to 2.5 tons a week each. In Dong Da District in particular, on their very grand opening day, district stores bought 1 ton of rice. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 May 85 pp 1, 4] 9458

CSO: 4209/532

AGRICULTURE

WATER CONSERVANCY ACHIEVEMENTS, TECHNICAL ADVANCES DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese May 85 pp 29-31

/Article by Nguyen Thanh Tao: "Science and Technology Serving the Water Conservancy Sector in the South During the Past 10 Years"/

/Text/ The south has many favorable conditions for expanding agriculture. But there are also many obstacles to expanding agriculture. Along with the problems that must be solved, water conservancy must be the leading measure. During the 10 years since liberation, the water conservancy sector has studied and applied many technical advances--from doing research and implementing projects to building water conservancy projects to support irrigation, drainage and land reform--and contributed greatly to increasing the 1985 winter-spring and summer-autumn season area under irrigation to almost 3.5 times that of 1976. However, there are many problems that require close coordination between agriculture and water conservancy in order to achieve maximum benefit.

The south has more agricultural land than the north, and in general, it is more fertile than the land in the north. The natural conditions here are very favorable for carrying on intensive cultivation and expanding agriculture in all aspects. The weather is warm yearround, there is much sun and, except for the coastal area from Phu Khanh and Nghia Binh on south, the arable land is not affected by storms. Even though part of the Mekong Delta floods every year, this is something that can be controlled.

Even with these favorable natural conditions, since liberation, agricultural production has expanded slowly. Except for a number of small coffee, rubber, vegetable and fruit areas, agriculture is still monocultural, mainly rice. Rice yields are usually low, except in a number of areas along the Tien and Hau rivers and in the Dong Cam and Nha Trinh irrigation systems. Most of the rice fields, especially in the Mekong Delta, rely on nature. There are few water conservancy projects, and there are no area or plot embankments. Almost nine-tenths of the land planted in rice produces only one crop a year during the rainy season. And in a number of regions, things are unstable because of storms (in former Zone 5) and flooding. The use of new varieties of rice is very limited because of the lack of water conservancy projects. Only 380,000 hectares out of a total of 3.1 million hectares produce 2 crops.

In short, the potential for expanding agriculture in the south is very great, but to exploit this potential, the first thing is to solve the water conservancy problem. Here, the water conservancy sector must solve a rather large number of problems:

--Provide irrigation water to produce a second crop during the dry season (winter-spring or summer-autumn crop) using high-yielding varieties of rice.

--Solve the problem of waterlogging during the rainy season in a number of lowland areas in order to plant a high-producing 10th-month crop.

--Prevent salt water from getting into the fresh water in order to improve the saline soil and expand the two-crop area in the large coastal regions, particularly in the Mekong Delta.

--Bring in fresh water to dilute and wash away the alkali on almost 2 million hectares in Nam Bo.

--Limit the flooded area and eliminate flooding for more than 1 million hectares in the Mekong Delta and in the coastal lowland areas in the central region.

Water is quite abundant in the south, but it is not distributed evenly in space or time and this has made it difficult to solve the water conservancy problems. For example, in Thuan Hai, on-the-spot surface water is very scarce. During the dry season, the current volume of the Mekong River is rather small and is not adequate to irrigate this delta.

The topographical and geological problems here are very complex. For example, in the central coastal region, the terrain is very disjunct. In the Central Highlands, the terrain is undulating. This makes it difficult to bring in water by aqueduct. In the Mekong Delta, the geological conditions are very bad and so the mud is quite thick. Building materials have to be brought in from far away. The environment is very salty and alkaline and this tends to corrode concrete and iron structures. The salty and alkaline area in the south is quite large. Improving the soil, particularly the alkaline soil, is very complex problem. Other places in the world have not provided any guidelines for solving this problem.

The above is a summary of a number of the difficulties facing the sector's scientific and technical cadres. Besides these, a major problem is that there is a shortage of basic survey data, particularly topographical and hydrologic data, and reliable measures cannot be based on the data available. These data were needed for building water conservancy projects in the period following liberation, and they are needed during the immediate stage and for building long-term water conservancy projects. Building projects is very important for every national economic sector. But it is especially important for the water conservancy sector. Because after a water conservancy project has been built, it will last for centuries. If things are not considered carefully, projects built first may conflict with projects built later on the same river and in the same river basin. Both large-zone and small-zone projects must be built. To date, provincial and district projects have been built. These projects must be re-examined constantly in order to make improvements.

To support making basic inspections and formulating projects, recently, these tasks were virtually completed in a short period of time by applying many technical advances.

In the topographical sphere, because of applying technical advances such as using satellite pictures in conjunction with making on-the-spot investigations, the areas that flood annually, the acidic and alkaline condition of the water in the canals and the farming area in each rice season in the Mekong Delta were determined. Means of taking pictures from aircraft were used in conjunction with closely transplanting control points. Using solid photographic equipment and modern means of making distant measurements, maps with a scale of 1/25,000 were made in just 3 years for 34,000 and 54,000 square km areas in the Mekong Delta. Maps with a scale of 1/10,000 were made for the lake areas and irrigation zones of many projects that have been built and that are under construction. Examples are the map of the 3,000 square km Dau Tieng project and the map of the 1,200 square km Iazun project.

As for hydrologic surveys, preliminary evaluations have been made of the surface water in the principal rivers.

A mathematical model of dry-season hydrodynamics for the rivers and canals on the Ca Mau Peninsula and Long Xuyen quadrangle has been made and such a model is being made for the Dong Thap Muoi region. Mathematical models of dry-season and rainy-season hydrodynamics will be made for the entire network of rivers and canals throughout the Mekong Delta. Studies have been and are being made to form models to demarcate saline and freshwater areas in the river mouth areas of former Nam Bo. Because of having these models, project and planning cadres no longer have to make the huge number of calculations that they once did in examining, comparing the selecting project plans and in guiding flood prevention.

Along with formulating projects, in order to contribute quickly to expanding agriculture, together with the people and authorities in the localities, the water conservancy sector has built a series of large and medium-sized water conservancy projects, which includes the Dau Tieng project, which provides irrigation water for 170,000 hectares of rice and sugar cane (this year, irrigation water is being provided for 20,000 hectares of rice), and the Phu Ninh Lake project, which provides water for 23,000 hectares of rice. Along with building large and medium-sized projects, together with the authorities in the localities, the water conservancy sector has launched a widespread movement to have the people contribute labor and property to building small water conservancy projects. The result is that 10 years after liberation, the south has increased the dry-season rice area (the winter-spring and summer-autumn crops) under irrigation from 380,000 hectares in 1976 to 1.4 million hectares in 1985. These two crops have become main crops with high and stable yields. The high-producing 10th-month rice areas are being expanded.

As for the technical advances that have been used in building water conservancy projects, the following examples can be mentioned:

Studies were done on creating a water repellent membrane in the highly absorbent gravel foundation beneath the dams. At the Vuc Tron project in

Binh Tri Thien, this method helped save almost 700,000 dong over estimated expenditures and helped put the project into use 1 year earlier as compared with projects built using the traditional method of digging a water-repellent base beneath the dam.

Studies were done on using basalt soil in the Central Highlands to build dams 20 meters high (already constructed). It may be possible to build dams 40-50 meters high even though this soil has a rather low dry-weight capacity and breaks up in water.

Studies were done on selecting stable tops for dams using local materials that will not become waterlogged depending on the type of earth used and on the height of the dam (this type of dam is used widespreadly in the Mekong delta).

Studies were done on a number of types of automatic hydraulic gate valves for the sluice gates in the tidal areas, especially the areas in the Nam Bo Delta affected by the eastern tides, which is an area that has a semidiurnal tidal system.

At the Binh Tri Thien Water Conservancy Service, a temporary dam was built to keep out the saltwater. This had a post structure with poppet valve gates. The dam was built quickly, it manifested an effect quickly and initial construction costs were low.

A low-head water pump was designed to conform to the water conservancy conditions in the lowlands. This pump is more energy efficient as compared with the 1,000 and 4,000 cubic meter per hour pumps in widespread use today.

Studies were done on using various types of dredgers whose bottom sections had broken and could not be repaired in order to build grabs to support dredging and cleaning out the canals and ditches in the Mekong Delta.

Plastic additives were used to mix concrete and economize on cement. The Dau Tieng work site saved almost 2,000 tons of cement in 1984.

Of the technical advances that have been used in the south, mention must be made of the technical advances that, although simple, have had a great effect, particularly in the Mekong Delta. Basic water conservancy projects, that is, field and plot embankments, have been built in order to keep the fresh water in the fields and implement intensive cultivation measures. Area embankments have been built in order to control flooding and ensure that the water in the summer-autumn crop areas does not become too deep. The tides have been used to bring in irrigation water and drain the acidic and salty water, and alkalie drainage sluices have been built. Such measures are common for the north, but in the south they are quite new. The people have built such projects themselves, and the state has not had to invest money. But they have contributed greatly to expanding the irrigated area, carrying on intensive cultivation and increasing crop yields.

A land improvement problem that has proven to be a very complex problem is the problem of improving the alkaline and alkaline-saline soil. These types of soil account for a rather large percentage of the land in the Mekong Delta, and much of this land is still uncultivated. During the period from liberation to the end of 1980-1981, many scientific and technical cadres in the south felt that canals and ditches should not be dug in the alkaline soil areas--which meant that they did not think that water conservancy projects should be built there--because the alkali would get in and spread, damage the soil and disrupt the environment. From making practical studies and reviewing the experiences of a number of regions in carrying on production in alkaline areas, the water conservancy sector felt that water conservancy projects could be built in alkaline areas and decided to launch an attack on the Dong Thap Muoi area, an area that many people felt would be very difficult to exploit, particularly in the next few decades. The Ministry of Water Conservancy had the Hong Ngu canal dug to bring fresh water from the Tien river. This will be connected to the Vam Co Tay River. Farmers have come to live and work along the canal, and they have produced a number of crops, with yields reaching 5-7 tons per hectare per crop. The fresh water used to irrigate the rice has also helped dilute the alkali. When the water is drained, the alkaline salt is washed away, too. Naturally, between the two rice seasons, the ground has to be plowed, capillary lines have to be built and a dry-season crop (such as soybeans) has to be planted using irrigation water in order to keep the ground wet and not allow the alkali to come to the surface.

In areas near the coast, brackish water is used to wash away the alkali. People then wait for the rainy season in order to have the rain water wash the ground. They then plant the high-producing 10th-month crop. This method has been used effectively by farmers in many places.

Studies are being done on washing away the alkali more thoroughly by building separate irrigation and drainage systems. Besides draining the alkaline water in the fields, this will clean out the deep drainage canals. If we can successfully exploit 1 million hectares of alkaline land, that will be a significant contribution by science to improving soil throughout the world. Because many scientists still maintain that alkaline soil can be improved only by using lime. But this makes it expensive to improve the soil and carry on production in these areas, and crop yields are low, with the result that it is not worth the investment.

Almost all the provinces have experimented with using scientific rice irrigation methods such as regular shallow irrigation and exposed-field irrigation^{/?}, and these methods have brought notable supplementary yields.

The potential for expanding agriculture in the south is very great. But there are still many complex problems that require close cooperation between the water conservancy sector and the other sectors, particularly the agricultural and marine products sector.

11943
CSO: 4209/520

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN MEKONG DELTA

OW291045 Hanoi VNA in English 0802 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] [No dateline received] Spreading from Long An Province adjoining Ho Chi Minh City to the north to Cape Ca Mau in the southernmost part of the country, the Mekong Delta embraces nine provinces with a total cultivated land of 4 million hectares, of which 2.31 million hectares are devoted to rice growing (or 48 percent of the country's rice hectarage).

With a mild climate, plenty of sunshine, a fertile soil and especially a big manpower with a long tradition in rice cultivation, the Mekong Delta has since the complete liberation of South Vietnam in 1975 been considered the most important rice producing area of the country.

In 1976, rice production in the area was 4.6 million tons; in 1984 this figure rose to 6.9 million tons, up by 2.3 million tons over 1981. This compares to total food output of 7.05 million tons produced by this region.

Intensive Farming, Multicropping and the Building of High-yield Rice Fields

Favored of nature as it is, the Mekong Delta is by no means free from problems in its agricultural production. The silt washed up by the Mekong River enriches only the area between and along the Tien and Hau Rivers whereas the rest of the delta covering more than one million hectares is heavily affected by acidity with many notorious "alum beds" such as the plain of reeds, the Long Xuyen quadrangle and the U Minh jungle...to say nothing of hundreds of thousands of hectares of saline soil on the seacoast. During the more than 30 years of war, the bombings and chemical sprays by U.S. aggressors did serious and still incalculable havoc to the soil and ecology of the region. To cap it all, the old system of private land ownership did not allow the building of any significant irrigation project which is so vital for the transformation of the soil.

The question now is how to overcome those difficulties to boost food production, first of all, rice, in this important rice-producing area. Years of continuous study and practice of good production have provided the answer: to effect intensive farming and multicropping in combination with the building of high-yield rice fields.

In 1976, the total hectareage under rice cultivation in the Mekong Delta was 2.05 million hectares of which autumn rice accounted for 1.42 million hectares with productivity ranging from 1.7 to 2.2 tons per hectare. Of the remaining more than half million hectares, winter-spring rice was grown on about 195,000 hectares yielding less than 3 tons per ha while the yield of summer-autumn rice was even less, averaging only 2.5 tons per ha.

In 1984, the hectareage under winter-spring and summer-autumn rice in the region rose to nearly one million hectares of which winter-spring rice accounted for over 395,000 hectares. Marked increases were also recorded in the output of these two crops: 4.467 tons per ha for winter-spring rice and 3.581 tons per ha for summer-autumn rice.

The expansion of the winter-spring and summer-autumn rice hectareage has been undertaken along with multicropping and the building of high-yield rice fields. This orientation has been adopted by almost every province in the region and appropriate measures have been taken for its expeditious implementation. Of the nearly 500,000 hectares under double cropping, 200,000 hectares have been marked off for high-yield rice farming, mostly in An Giang, Tien Giang, Hau Giang and Dong Thap Provinces. Substantial investment and application of technical advances have helped boost the rice yield of these fields to 7-10 tons per hectare in a year.

Also worthy of note is that in the last four years, besides actively building fields for high-yield double-crop rice cultivation, many localities in the region have marked off areas for specifically high-yield autumn rice. This practice is in accordance with the present conditions when, as a result of still limited inputs and the heavy dependence on weather, autumn rice remains in the principal crop of the year accounting for 70 percent of the total rice area in the region and still regarded by the farmers in many provinces as the "risk-free crop". Over the past four years, the hectareage under high-yield autumn rice has expanded rapidly, first in saline areas along the coast. There are now nearly 400,000 hectares under high-yield autumn rice, mostly in Minh Hai, Hau Giang, Kien Giang, An Giang, Cuu Long and Long An Provinces. Whereas the average yield of the autumn rice crop in the whole region in 1984 was 2.461 tons per

hectare, that on the high-yield fields ranged from 4 to 5.5 tons per hectare. In some places, the figure was as high as 6.5 tons per hectare. All told, the output of the high-yield rice fields in 1984 reached 3.6 million tons, or 52 percent of the region's total rice output.

Besides rice cropping, the plantation of subsidiary and industrial crops is also given appropriate attention. Reality has shown that rice should be grown only where the soil has been already transformed and grown with subsidiary or industrial crops. The formula "rice-cajuput-fish" or "rice-bean-shrimp" has been applied at many state-farms in Long An, Dong Nai, Kien Giang and Minh Hai Provinces and is being applied in many other areas in the Mekong Delta, yielding encouraging economic results.

Scientific and Technical Revolution: The Main Lever

The application of new technical advances has been an important factor in the continual growth of rice yield and output in the Mekong Delta.

Of first importance is the replacement of old rice strains by [words indistinct] tolerant to pest, acidity and salinity. The Can Tho University and the Mekong Delta Rice Institute, in collaboration with agronomists in the provinces, have conducted research on and selected for large-scale cultivation several imported short-term high-yield rice strains such as MN-6a, MN-7a, MN-3a, or autumn rice strains tolerant to moderately submerged areas such as NN-4b, or for deeply submerged fields such as NN-5b. Local strains which give high yields such as Ba Thiet, Hoa Binh and Nang Thom are preserved and renovated.

Alongside the renovation of the rice-strains, irrigation is considered a measure of paramount importance. The movement to build irrigation works at the grassroots with government technical and financial assistance has quickly become a mass movement. Of the half million hectares of irrigated land, 60 percent are serviced by irrigation projects built by the local population such as the 100,000 ha high-yield ricefield in Long An Province. The high output of the 250,000 hectares of salt-affected rice-fields along the coast is accounted for by the digging of small canals to retain rain water for washing salinity.

Pest prevention is also an important scientific and technical measure. The Mekong Delta Rice Institute is now capable of forecasting brown-hopper epizooty 10 days in advance and has helped stamp out many breeding grounds of this disease. Other institutes are also actively studying measures to combat rice

diseases, especially pyricularia oryzae car, commonly known as "burnt leaf" disease.

New Production Relations: A Great Motive Force

The allocation of land to the rural proletariat or poor peasants, the abolition of the exploitation by rich peasants and the building of socialist production relations in the countryside is the decisive factor for the development of agricultural production in the Mekong Delta.

So far, 350,000 hectares of rice field have been allocated to peasants. Millions of peasants left unemployed by the former capitalist ownership of land have got their own plots to till. At the same time, an end has been put to the practice of extensive farming in areas where manpower is still lacking for agricultural production. Meanwhile, the movement of collectivization has made steady steps forward. By the end of 1984, more than 50 percent of peasant families had joined production collectives or cooperatives. The rate has reached 70 percent in areas of double cropping. This is a very favorable precondition for the practice of intensive farming, expanding irrigation and application of new farming methods. The practice of end-product contract quotas assigned to each production team and individual labourer has been widely effected in production collectives and cooperatives.

The development of production has led to the improvement of the peasants' living conditions and changed the face of the countryside.

The potentials for agricultural production in general and for food production in particular of the Mekong Delta remain abundant. To quickly translate those potentials into reality is an urgent demand of life and socialist construction in Vietnam.

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AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE, AQUACULTURE IN HUA GIANG PROVINCE

OW291049 Hanoi VNA in English 0827 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] [No dateline as received] Lying in the heart of the Mekong River Delta, Hua Giang Province has 460,000 ha of agricultural land, the largest in the country, of which 400,000 ha are rice fields.

Aquaculture is the second economic thrust of Hua Giang after agriculture thanks to 72 km of coastline, a dense system of rivers and canals and tens of thousands of hectares of fresh, brackish and sea water.

Before liberation, the local farmers grew only one rice crop a year with yields ranging from 1.8 to 2 tons per hectare. Since 1976, with state assistance and the expansion of cooperation with other provinces and cities, Hua Giang has put its potentials in agriculture and aquaculture into more and more effective use.

Thanks to the application of scientific and technical measures, the expansion of irrigation and the use of new, high-yield rice strains, the province's total rice output increased from 800,000 tons in 1976 to 1,520,000 tons in 1984. The growth rate in the period 1980-84 was ten percent. Food production per head of population rose from 438 to 616 kilograms in the same period.

Besides rice, Hua Giang Province is developing subsidiary crops, industrial plants of both short and long cycles and fruit trees. The orchards covering more than 50,000 ha are a big source of supply of materials for the local industries and export.

Hua Giang is marking off areas for industrial trees and stockbreeding, including fields for high-quality rice in the Ke Sach, Long Phyl, My Tu and My Xuyen Districts with a target of 40,000-50,000 tons of special rice for export.

Hua Giang plans to expand the area under jute to 5,000 ha by the end of this year with a view to yielding 10,000 tons of raw jute. It also plans to plant 11,000 ha of coconut trees with a target

yield of 38 million fruits. More than 8,000 ha in Thot Not, O Mon, Chau Thanh, Phung Hiep and Ke Sach Districts will be put under beans and sesame. The areas under pineapple, banana, cashew, onion, and garlic will also be expanded.

Pig, duck and goose raising has been developed in all the three sectors (state, collective and family) to have frozen pork, ducks and geese for export.

Aquaculture is being built into a main thrust of Hau Giang's economy. Catching, rearing, marketing and processing aquatic products have developed vigorously. The area given to fish and prawn rearing increased from 5,600 ha in 1982 to 12,470 in 1984. Prawn rearing alone accounts for 8,369 ha, three times as large as in 1982. Production of fisheries and aquaculture rose to 30,000 tons in 1984 from 20,000 tons in 1979.

This year, the province has built 11 more fishing boats and reconditioned 18,000 ha of water surface for prawn and freshwater fish rearing. It plans to net this year 32,000 tons of aquatic products.

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AGRICULTURE

AFFORESTATION UNDERWAY IN DEFOLIATED AREAS

OW301908 Hanoi VNA in English 1444 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 30--Hundreds of millions of saplings have been planted in southern Vietnam provinces where American "defoliants" have cut a wide swath of destruction.

To carry out intensive afforestation, those provinces, whose forests abound in rare timber trees of high economic value, have conducted many surveys and experiments to define an afforestation structure suited to each locality.

Besides the tree-planting movement and entrusting forest lands to the local population, efforts have been made to trial-plant a dozen kinds of trees on different areas to define suitable groups of trees of high economic value.

Experiments have been made on various kinds of land such as midlands, plains submerged by saline and or aluminous water, and mountain areas. A tree planting program has been conducted on a small strip of land and then applied to the whole area.

On the basis of surveys on local soil conditions, the results of experiments, and the characteristics of each kind of tree, southern provinces have determined many groups of trees which can be planted on different areas: the stable sandy soil, infertile soil on rock, dark brown alluvium, red and yellow basaltic soil in the eastern areas of southern Vietnam are suitable for planting muong den (cassia siameal.), can xe (sylvia dolabriformis), keo la tram (acacia auriculiformis), etc.

The water-craving area of Thuan Hai Province can accommodate fir trees, cam xe (sylvia dolabriformis), cashew, and drought-resistant fruit trees.

The saline alluvial soil, aluminous soil and the silt-covered western areas of southern Vietnam are propitious for concentrated and scattered planting of mangroves, dua nuoc (nipa fruticens

l.), white eucalyptuses, fir trees, keo la tram (acacia auriculiformis l.), cashew, bamboo, morose, etc.

In service of this tree planting structure, hundreds of millions of saplings have been nursed. Besides scattered establishments, concentrated nurseries in Ho Chi Minh City have nursed tens of millions of saplings with a large number of white eucalyptus and keo la tram (acacia auriculiformis l.) in service of tree planting bases along the roads, canals and around private gardens in this rainy season.

The forestry camp in the resistance zone D in Song Bo Province, northwest of Ho Chi Minh City, has nursed nearly four million saplings of different kinds to be planted on 1,000 hectares of forests in this rainy season.

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AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

HAIPHONG RICE ACREAGE--Hanoi VNA, 29 Jul--The port city of Haiphong plans to put 3,000 hectares of newly-reclaimed coastal land under autumn rice this year among a total of 10,000 hectares it has reclaimed for cultivation and aquaculture through transformation of saline soil along the coast. Technical workers have been sent to the newly-opened areas to help in the selection of suitable rice strains and fertilizers and the digging of irrigation canals. The area planted to new rice strains this year is expected to increase by 10-15 percent over last year. [Text] [OW291731 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 29 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4200-1288

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

SAFE, EFFECTIVE OPERATION OF DA LAT NUCLEAR REACTOR REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 May 85 p 3

[Article by Pham Duy Hien, director of state program on use of atomic energy and director of Da Lat Nuclear Research Institute: "A Year of Safe Operation of the Da Lat Nuclear Reactor"]

[Text] With the wholehearted aid of the USSR State Commission for the Use of Nuclear Energy, we have restored and expanded the Da Lat nuclear reactor whose output has doubled compared with the past. The reactor is not 1 year old and has operated safely for more than 1,500 hours.

Da Lat attracts visitors not only because of its beautiful landscape, cool weather and perennial special fruit production but also because it is an ideal site for scientific work. Its temperature fluctuates very little around a stable 20° C. There are less than 3 mcgs of dusty gas in each cubic meter of its very pure atmosphere--a ratio more than 20 times lower than that in a fairly clean atmosphere in a Leningrad region chosen as a seat of investigations into world pollution by radioactive elements. The water supplied by the Vang Spring to the city is very good, not only from the hygienic point of view but also judging by some special industrial standards.

However, the operation of a nuclear reactor always produces radioactive residuals. Have the over 40-meter high ventilation chimney and many crescent-shaped buildings surrounding the nuclear reactor caused any anxiety to people standing on hillcrests surrounding Xuan Huong Lake to admire the highly romantic scenery of Da Lat? If we set aside the probably controversial esthetic aspect and focus only on the problem of protecting the live environment, we must say that the ventilation chimney and air filtering networks of the reactor have diluted to the minimum the density of radioactive gases that leak into the environment. In the past, the solution of this problem at the Triga [Vietnamese phonetics] reactor in the United States was extremely simple so that radioactive gases merely passed through a ventilator located at the reactor roof. At present, [at the Da Lat reactor,] beside materials discarded under a gaseous form, liquid and solid radioactive residuals are also treated and buried through adequate industrial systems. Control of the degree of safety from radioactivity in the area around the reactor has been performed regularly on water, air, earth and vegetation. The result of measuring effected over the

past year by means of highly sensitive equipment has not revealed any environmental/pollution by residuals from the reactor. This thoroughly confirms the correctness of the intentions made when planning and also the adequacy of technical networks; on the other hand, it reflects the young Vietnamese cadres' ability to master technique. These cadres were trained and instructed to observe the strict regulations in force at the reactor site.

Nuclear reactors utilize large scientific equipment with multifarious and useful applications. Their principal products are radioactive materials used in many economic sectors, especially in medicine to diagnose and treat diseases. Today, in addition to other economic standards such as electricity, iron, steel and so on, the amount of radioactive materials used also indicates the development level of a nation. In this respect, our country's standard is still very low so that the Da Lat reactor must strenuously become an important factor encouraging all economic sectors to start using radioactive materials more widely. With the means and equipment built and installed by itself, during the first year, the Da Lat reactor has produced a noteworthy amount of phosphorus 32 and technetium 99m and has regularly supplied them to two hospitals in Ho Chi Minh City. Phosphorous-32 isotopes have been used at a cancer hospital to treat subcutaneous congestion, skin cancer, leukemia, and so on. Some scientific institutes have also begun to use phosphorous 32 to study the role of phosphorous in the soil-fertilizer-crop relationships. Technetium 99m is a radioactive element which is the most widely used (over 90 percent) of all radioactive materials currently employed in clinical diagnoses throughout the world. The Cho Ray Hospital has used technitium 99m of the Da Lat reactor to tentatively determine heart, kidney, brain and so forth function. For the first time in our country, doctors have used gamma cameras to watch and take photographs of these organs when they are functioning. Beside radioactive materials, the Da Lat Nuclear Institute has started producing and supplying to various installations some types of widely used equipment such as radiation meters, single-channel analyzers, binary kidney monitors, and so on.

The Da Lat reactor ranks among those used for research purposes; but it is hardly possible to argue for any research trend on such a large piece of equipment as a nuclear reactor without pointing to its practical use on a large scale. This has been demonstrated by another equally important activity which has been conducted at the Da Lat nuclear reactor: quantitative analysis through the neutron bombardment method. Ever since the reactor began operating, many groups of physicists have performed series of tests to determine the neutron spectrum and flux density, investigated accurate and optimum standards to assay gold, silver, uranic rare earth, and so forth among geologic ore specimens, and manufactured and installed equipment designed to perform quick analyses by means of a pressurized-gas automatic sample moving system, and so on. At present, a visitor to the reactor can, in a space of 5 to 10 minutes, watch the whole automatic analyzing process from the moment a sample is put into the pressurized-gas automatic moving system, to the appearance of the radioactive element spectrum on a yellow-lit screen and finally to the result treatment by a microcomputer. In the first year, geologic and pedologic materials picked up from nearly 1,000 mau of soil, livestock feed, and so on, were analyzed on a merely investigative and exploratory scale. However, automatic equipment networks will be gradually installed and classical analyzing techniques

and activation analysis will also be broadly performed--all this with the objective of achieving a homogeneous analysis center located beside the nuclear reactor and capable of processing hundreds of thousands of elemental norms a year.

Modern science has taken advantage of the many profitable effects of radioactive rays on biologic objects and materials. Recently in Da Lat, the sterilization of medical instruments, the preservation of certain agricultural and food products and the stimulated growth of corn seeds and others have been successfully studied on the cobalt-60 radioactive source and the group of scientific and technical cadres in Da Lat are trying to develop these achievements gradually on a larger scale. Nearly half a million plastic medical devices such as intrauterine loops and solution-injection tubes produced in Ho Chi Minh City have been sterilized in Da Lat before being put into use.

Three years of construction and operation of the Da Lat nuclear reactor have been 3 years of recruiting and training a contingent of cadres. The party and state have assigned to the Nuclear Research Institute the primarily important task of forming cadres to meet the present scope of developing and applying the nuclear technique and also to serve the more complex future need to build and operate an atomic power plant. Actual facts in many countries in the world, especially the developing ones, have demonstrated that nuclear reactors are also training centers for cadres of the atomic energy sector. The work done in the past few years in Da Lat has also confirmed the maturity of the group of cadres who directly built and installed the reactor, who created new equipment networks and who dealt with the new scientific and technical problems raised by a nuclear reactor whose output, though not yet high, is unique in the sense that it is the result of the merger of two different schools of nuclear reactor industry. However, it is necessary to mention the difficulties encountered in forming a homogeneous group of cadres for the Da Lat reactor. For any genuine scientist or college student making his debut in life would think it over and be somewhat worried when having to leave the stable way of living in Hanoi or Ho Chi Minh City to join his colleagues at the nuclear reactor in the highland city of Da Lat. It is, therefore, necessary to overcome psychological obstacles and also to rapidly remove very practical difficulties in order to ensure the material life of cadres. Other difficulties arising from long-distance communications and from a shortage and slowness of scientific and technical information, and so on, must also be eliminated.

The party leadership and the administration at the central level and in Lam Dong Province have taken measures to positively support the policy toward cadres at the Da Lat reactor. The attraction exercised by this highland city on the future prospects of some nuclear science sectors must be continuously demonstrated by the result of the work done by those who are operating and exploiting the Da Lat reactor.

9332
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LIGHT INDUSTRY

SHORTAGE OF CONSUMER GOODS IN HANOI DISCUSSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 Jun 85 pp 3-4

[Article by Tho Cao: "Forthright and Heated Discussion at Second Meeting of Club of Executives Around Hot Issue: 'Why Is There a Shortage of Consumer Goods in Hanoi?'"]

[Text] The Club of Executives has just held its second meeting. This time, besides representatives from the central and municipal levels, attendance at the meeting was extended. Among 56 leading cadres of production units, there were, in addition, directors of central enterprises and directors of small industry and handicraft cooperatives. Presiding over the meeting, Comrade Le Quang Trinh, acting head of the Industrial Section of the CPV municipal committee, stated:

"At our first meeting, we shared our views on the main topic of formulation of the 1985 plan in conformance with resolutions of the CPV Central Committee. The main topic of this meeting is why the production of consumer goods in Hanoi cannot be increased. This is a pressing problem that the CPV municipal committee and the municipal people's committee have been concerned with for quite a long time and that many measures have been taken to undo. The most recent measure was the resolution defining our tasks for the next 3 months, stressing the production of many consumer goods, and the rapid augmentation of product allocation for municipal commodity reserves. I hope you will, irrespective of what you have accomplished, speak directly to the problem, and honestly tell us what we must do to boost consumer goods production. The municipal leadership is expecting your ideas to formulate a price subsidy plan to be incorporated into the regular wage system."

Although the discussion lasted only half a day, it was pretty rich in substance and enthusiastic participation was visible. At times, the debate was so animated that it attracted a continuous flow of ideas.

Question: "Why?"

The director of Dien Thong Enterprise related: "I just returned from a trip in the South. I gave a lot of thought about my visit because Hanoi lacks goods while in Ho Chi Minh City, certain city streets have as many as three state stores selling everything from sundries and food to oriental herbs and Western

medicine. Whoever wants to buy anything may do so, and there is not a big difference between prices in those stores and in the outside markets." The director of the 19 May Textile Factory went on: "It is widely conceded that the South largely surpasses the North in terms of consumer goods. The textile sector in Hanoi is crippled and insufficiently supplied. Why should we go to the South to pick up fiber while the Hanoi Spinning Mill produces 'pe-co' fiber?"

The director of the Hong Thai Machinery Cooperative wore a gloomy face: "The small industries forces are large and their potential is great, accounting for 57 percent of consumer goods production. But work is done under the contract system and as a result, living conditions are unstable, and certain cooperative members have quit to go to Ho Chi Minh City or to Ha Nam Ninh Province to work as advisors and were treated well. Hanoi cooperatives are closer to central and local enterprises and yet, they cannot develop." Then, a series of questions were raised: "Why should Hanoi buy consumer goods from the South?"; "Why should Hanoi import goods from neighboring provinces?"; "Why do state stores display as much as 50 to 60 percent goods from the South?" The director of the Hanoi Plastics Enterprise affirmed: "Actually, it is not true that Hanoi does not have the know-how, Hanoi is not inferior to Ho Chi Minh City. Its only weakness is technology." At the end, there was a consensus about the overwhelming cause of the problem. That was the lack of improvement in the management structure which was characterized by a lack of flexibility, bureaucratism, and failure to properly come into gear with production and business methods designed on socialist accounting patterns. Obstructions and hindrances in many aspects of industrial production resulted from a loose application of structural and procedural practices. In many instances, although decisions were made at the higher levels, subordinate units (synthesized organizations) failed to carry them out or did half-baked jobs.

From Material Supplies, Prices, to Discards, Rejects

Raw materials, fuel, material supplies are essential elements of production. How did units "wrestle" with them? Said the director of the 19 May Textile Factory: "Hanoi does not have fibers. The quantity of fibers allocated by the central government was used up as soon as it was allocated, and there was no possibility of buying more from the outside. The Hanoi Planning Commission was discharging only a purely administrative role. We were successful in making oxford and gabardine fabrics, but that was only an experimental job. The test-manufactured products were set aside and no followup mission was given. Taking out goods for exchange required patient checks back and forth, and many impediments were encountered on the way." The director of the Hanoi Plastics Enterprise lamented: "Since the beginning of the year, we haven't been allocated even a kilogram of plastics. We had to borrow. We had to request loans in foreign currency to import material supplies. We will enter into a partnership agreement or do work on contract with Unimex but we have to make precise proposals based on set norms, and on the condition that if the enterprise can save any material, it can have it. As in any partnership, each party must be honest, straightforward, and mindful of mutual interests, in order to achieve a durable association." The director of the Hanoi Wood Enterprise indicated that his unit had 120 workers skilled enough to build

sophisticated goods but was only allocated enough wood to make student tables and benches, and if he strayed to buy wood from outside, he would be arrested. The enterprise tried to negotiate purchases with a certain lumberyard which required 30 percent remittance in cash but the bank declined payment. In one instance, the enterprise was fined 4,000 dong for paying cash but even with that penalty, it found out that it could still make some money. However, the bank threatened to cut off funds if that practice continued. Recently, after painfully going through six agencies, the enterprise was allocated a small quantity of wood which had to be picked up in Nghe Tinh Province. But the trucks could not haul round logs, only boards. The enterprise, then, had to transport cranes there to lift logs and saw wood through labor exchange, but yet ran into another problem: it did not have enough gas and oil. The director of Hanoi Food Plan commented on the purchasing of agricultural products: "At present, we are still unable to get hold of supply sources, and agricultural product purchasing policies still do not address the farmers' needs, nor pay appropriate attention to the interests of producers of raw materials. In order to manage each region, localities and units must properly organize purchasing, and need active input from related sectors in order to create supply sources, steadily support industrial production, and overcome situations in which regions possessing raw materials lack processing units, and vice versa. Competition in purchasing and selling which is lured by short-term benefits does not derive from our actual missions, and is not based on the correct way of establishing partnerships or associations aiming at strengthening structural relationships between raw material production with manufacturing, and between industry and agriculture. At present, almost all central and local level enterprises cannot buy agricultural products."

All directors of enterprises and small industry and handicraft cooperatives spoke about prices, a searing issue. Prices fluctuated with time, and in the same context, prices of raw materials increased accordingly, but contract prices with cooperatives remained stationary or, even worse, backward. Skyrocketing price hikes triggered the practice of withholding goods to wait for higher prices, and created a false food shortage. Because price-approval proceedings usually lagged behind, certain businesses took the liberty of raising prices first and getting approval later. To facilitate price-approval procedures, the director of the food plant recommended that the municipality determine a set of general rules and leave some leverage for production units.

Speaking about the scarcity of material supplies and raw materials, many directors raised a related shortcoming: the municipality lacks an adequate policy to encourage the purchasing of discards and rejects, such as bottles and jars, plastics and rubber objects, etc., for recycling. Purchasing and exchange need to be organized in a convenient and efficient manner for the consumer. Even in terms of equipment and material supplies for production, organizational methods, exchange and transfer procedures must be improved and made more convenient.

Capital, Material and Technical Installations

Capital is another essential production issue. Enterprise and cooperative directors complained that while prices were skyrocketing, mobile targeted

capital was stationary. The director of Dien Thong Enterprise vehemently protested the fact that his enterprise was not allocated enough business capital while it increased its activities and went to the South to promote several varieties of goods that needed to be manufactured. The director of the Hanoi Food Plant said emphatically: "In the production of consumer goods, primarily those food items using as raw material soy beans, which are only seasonally harvested, reserve supplies are a matter of survival. In that context, a shortage in capital will create difficulties, and requesting a capital loan is not that simple. Naturally, the bank will check carefully before the loan is granted to make sure that the investment is profitable. Enterprise and cooperative directors are not encouraged because they are still not financially independent.

"In the present situation, cash is also a problem. All types of expenditures and buying in the free market partly require cash. Cumbersome cash procedures slow down cash cycles and create many difficulties for production."

In addition to capital, the directors of Thanh Duc Crystal, Hanoi Knitting, 19 May Textiles Enterprises, and the directors of Thanh Binh, Hong Thai and Ket Thanh cooperatives all voiced their concern about the long outdated material and technical installations, the old, insufficient and heterogenous equipment and the lack of accessories. As a result, equipment capacity was low, labor output was unsatisfactory, and product quality reached just below 60 percent of A type. The Thanh Duc Crystal Enterprise talked about its very survival: "Thanh Duc crystal products have been long renowned. If it needs to be retained, appropriate investment must be made, and if the municipality feels it is no longer needed, then it should be closed to avoid waste. Because with its present material and technical installation, the enterprise expects to break even and dares not think about making a profit."

Unequal Contract System, Family Handicraft Not Developing

In addition to general issues, directors of small industry and handicraft cooperatives also brought up particular problems of their sectors which were considered direct causes that slowed down the pace of consumer goods production. Most noteworthy were inequality in the contract system and low contract prices, while Hai Phong, Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh strongly promoted small industry planning and equipped their cooperatives with machinery and produced superior goods, such as enamel-coated iron products. When shifting to the system of buying raw materials and selling finished products, cooperatives ran into difficulties about capital and it was not easy to obtain loans from the banks. Moreover, they had to pay accrued tax, and tax on manufactured goods which took from 15 to 20 percent of their business income, and all these expenses made the cost of products much higher. Cooperative members did not receive wage subsidies as state workers did and it made it harder for them to make a living. Moreover, there was not enough work and as a consequence, many skilled handicraftsmen quit to go to the provinces to look for better jobs. Meanwhile, raw materials were not optimally used, and were wasted. Ket Thanh Cooperative had 40 tons of discards that may have been used to manufacture bicycle accessories but no permission was granted by the managing agency and the materials lay rusting. No wonder that there was a goods shortage with this

way of doing business. If one takes time to go to markets, bus stations, railroad terminals and certain busy city streets, one will see lots of goods displayed, but those are shoddy, smuggled, or low-quality goods and plenty of bicycle accessories. Worst, shoddy goods made their way into state stores and nobody knows how. Haven't the consumers voiced their concerns about these negative aspects of production and distribution on the press?

In conjunction with the problems of the small industry sector, some directors also brought up the fact that family handicraft was not developed. Scores of worker and employee families wanted extra evening or weekend jobs to augment their income but did not know where to find them. And there were situations in which certain families emerged with pretty good businesses but were not encouraged or worst, their businesses were strangled to death. The Hanoi Knitting Enterprise wanted to develop handicraft among its worker and employee families but when it wanted to order looms, no machinery enterprises accepted the order although Hanoi machinery enterprises were more than able to build looms. If we could solve those problems, we would be able to raise enterprise outputs, increase goods for the municipality, and improve workers' and employees' living conditions.

The Executive's Psychology

The director of the Sewing Machine Enterprise mentioned the human factor, in other words, the role of the executive in consumer goods production. We contended that if one looked straight into the facts, one could see that all activities were governed by cumbersome laws and regulations. Doing anything at present would run into obstacles and difficulties. The executive is the very person who decides to do more but he is impeded by the psychology, "do only what needs to be done, and you will not run into trouble." The higher level pushes: "Go ahead and do it, don't be afraid." But the old structure is still there, while the new one is not yet open, and the executive is still cautious and dares not go too fast. In reality, the enterprise director does not carry out favorably Decision No 595 of the municipal people's committee; fresh from the educational seminar, he is enthusiastic, but as soon as he starts doing the job, he is hampered and unhappy! If he is psychologically well prepared, if the organizational structure changes for the better and systems and policies are clearly defined, the executive will do his best to overcome difficulties, and make the utmost efforts in studying and gaining markets, good variety, consumer needs and taste, the art of wrapping and advertising, and the technique of offering services and recruiting agents. Then, consumer goods production in Hanoi will develop and will be second to none. The director of Nam Thang Tile Enterprise agreed with the idea and affirmed that the executive is actually the person who has the capability to make a business a success or a failure. He is formally trained and has experience but when he goes into practice, he will face countless impediments that cause him to become perplexed and on the defensive. The Nam Thang director also strongly protested against a certain opinion that contends that executives abhor inspections and controls, saying that the executive has nothing to fear if he does things right, and that inspections and controls are good tools for the good of enterprises. But he suggested more discussion concerning "when" and "how" the police and the organ of control should conduct inspections and controls.

Motions

After analyzing the causes of the slow development of consumer goods production in Hanoi, illustrated with concrete experience from units, the directors of enterprises made several motions:

--The most striking weaknesses lie in leadership and in piecemeal operation, lack of totalness, and failure to stick to central tasks defined by the CPV municipal committee, including consumer goods production. As a remedy the CPV municipal committee and people's committee most resolutely provide centralized and unified leadership from upper to lower levels and in all components. When a policy line has been defined, it must be strictly carried out by synthesized organizations, creating successful implementation conditions for enterprises, reducing paperwork and the need for repeated explanations. We must resolutely eliminate bureaucratism and overbearing attitudes, and shift to socialist accounting and business.

--Appropriate attention must be given to the allocation of capital for enterprises in their long-range investments, in importing equipment for consumer goods manufacturing and spare parts, with priority to enterprises whose material and technical installations are outdated.

--A policy must be made to encourage the production of consumer goods, to include production units and workers making new products.

--Family handicraft must be extensively developed. As the needs arise, invest for and organize the purchasing of discards and rejects in periods of material supply scarcity.

Directors of small industry and handicraft cooperatives also moved:

--To improve the system of doing work on contract; to provide conditions to cooperatives allowing them to revert to planned production with an annual balanced allocation of material supplies by the state and with a direct distribution of goods fund by the municipality; to get hold of supply sources; to create capital sources; to lower commodity taxes; and to instate a price subsidy system to be incorporated into the wage system.

--To reorganize the bicycle sector which is now very complex and disorderly.

In his closing remarks, the comrade acting head of the industrial section of the CPV municipal committee thanked enterprise and cooperative directors for their attendance and for their honest discussion and comments, and pledged to report to the CPV municipal committee and people's committee their motions. He exhorted state and collective production units to carry out the resolution pertaining to objectives to be attained in the next 3 months by the standing committee of the CPV municipal committee and the standing committee of the municipal people's committee. This implementation will create favorable changes in the domain of consumer goods production commensurate with unit potentialities, and address the demands of the people and cadres, and expectations of higher levels. It will also be an effective contribution to the commemoration of 40 years of nation building.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

REORGANIZATION OF SMALL INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFT PRODUCTION URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Jun 85 pp 1,4

/Editorial: "Exploiting Huge Capabilities of Small Industry and Handicraft Production"

/Text/ There are more than 5,000 small industry and handicraft cooperatives nationwide and more than 8,000 cooperative production units with more than 1.6 million laborers. This economic sector creates for the nation a commodity output value equal to 43 percent of industrial value nationwide, accounting for more than 68 percent of consumer goods production by local industry and for more than 20 percent of total export value. Small industry and handicraft value is over 100 million dong in more than 100 districts and precincts, between 100 million dong and over 1 billion dong in 19 provinces and cities, and over 1 million dong (on the basis of 1970 prices) in 30 cooperatives.

In difficult times for state-run industry, small industry and handicraft production continued to grow at an average annual rate of 13 percent. Small industry and handicrafts is present in nearly all sectors of the national economy. Its products are rich, multiform, and apt to meet the ever-increasing consumption and export needs. The strength of small industry and handicrafts lies in its ability to exploit and fully utilize various sources of raw materials, fuel, and discarded materials and products everywhere, to mobilize capital from many sources, fully utilize many kinds of labor and organize production with flexibility. Many cooperatives have skilled workers; some have made products of higher quality and at lower cost than those produced by state-run industry.

The accomplishments of small industry and handicrafts are great, reflecting a commitment to self-support and self-development and to advancing enthusiastically toward socialism. However, there are too many still unexploited capabilities and many inaccurate perceptions about this sector's crucial role. The position of a handicraft worker, laboring to produce a great quantity of wealth for society, has not yet received adequate attention in production, business and social life. In the eyes of many people and sectors, the diamond-shaped stamp of a cooperative--despite its burden of difficulties and worries--is not as valuable as the round stamp of a state

enterprise. Some cooperatives have emphasized the positive aspects of small industry and handicrafts, leading to extensive--but misdirected and unmanaged--production. By contrast, others have focused on negative aspects, thereby curbing their own activities. A widespread flaw is that we have not yet understood all characteristics of small industry and handicraft production, thereby to devise ways for durable, stable, strong and uniform development. In terms of production organization, small industry and handicrafts installations operate very differently, are subordinate to too many sectors but are not placed under the sole direction of any sector or echelon. There are many "well wishers" but also some abettors--a situation leading to lax and irresponsible management and causing collective laborers feel that they have not yet been truly able to foster collective mastery. Planning for the sector is still a mess. Numerous installations were set up spontaneously, or with a view to virtually following market whims. Attempts to reinforce and modify outdated small industry and handicrafts policies still are laced with the "bureaucratic spirit of flat allocations regardless of productivity," and with a tendency to belittle the laborers' right to collective ownership in making plans for production, business, and supply of provisions and raw materials. Consequently, many negative phenomena have appeared, slowing up production. Thousands of disguised collective handicrafts installations are in operation, interested less in production than in illicit dealings; some installations make bad and counterfeit goods, or collude with state cadres to do illegal business. Quite a few installations have resorted to fraudulent bookkeeping, withholding goods for sale in the free market, adding more troubles to commodity production and circulation, etc.

Our party and state have always had high regard for the important role of small industry and handicrafts in our economy and have devised many policies to assist and encourage it.

To accelerate the development of small industry and handicrafts production, we should have a correct managerial structure and appropriate policies. In the first place, we should solve three pressing problems. First, we must study to modify and reinforce the managerial structure with a view to eliminating the bureaucratic system of flat allocations, resolutely switching to profit-and-loss accounting and socialist business, and overcoming the inequality between state run industry and small industry and handicrafts. We should review existing regulations and make an effort to strictly carry out those still fitting in with small industry and handicrafts management, and promptly and harmoniously reinforce and conscientiously implement those still judged as incomplete or inadequate.

Second, we should urgently rearrange and classify production installations, linking the economic and technical sector with territorial zones and localities to create a unified and rational industrial structure, to enable state run industry to play a leading role while fostering collective economic capabilities to a high level, and to put an end to overlapping and competition. Along with production rearrangement, we should properly conduct socialist transformation and improve the new production relationships

aimed at bringing small industry and handicrafts production into the socialist economic orbit, gradually modernizing small industry and refining handicraft expertise.

Third, we should clearly determine the responsibilities toward the production sector of each echelon and sector, especially ministries in charge of industry management, and the federation of small industry and handicrafts cooperatives. It is necessary to assert that, apart from the role played by government ministries in administrative and economic management of small industry and handicrafts, the federation should, under party leadership, clearly define its responsibilities and authority in mobilizing handicraft workers to fully understand their responsibilities and obligations toward the national economy. It should directly supervise the control and guidance of production and business installations, and effectively overcome instances of overlapping and fierce competition in management and production. By revamping management and production and by exploiting all existing capabilities and potentialities, the small industry and handicrafts sector will grow into a mighty force capable of contributing a great deal of wealth for society.

9213

CSO: 4209/540

LIGHT INDUSTRY

SMALL INDUSTRIES, HANDICRAFTS CONFERENCE IN HANOI REPORTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 13 Jun 85 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Small Industries, Handicrafts Conference; Implementation of New Management Structure, Correct Guidance Provided Production, Business Units; Comrade Do Muoi Visited and Addressed the Conference"]

[Text] Recently, the small industries and handicrafts sector of Vietnam held a conference to discuss measures to implement the new management structure, and to thoroughly resolve its problems in order to lead its production and business units to the right direction.

Comrade Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited and addressed the conference.

In the past year, the small industries and handicrafts sector, developing its self-reliance and self-strengthening spirit and overcoming difficulties in material supplies, raw materials and electricity, has achieved an output of 110.6 percent of the plan, an increase of 16.3 percent compared with 1983. The value of its exported goods reached 124.8 percent of the plan, an increase of 20.4 percent. The sector's efforts contributed to satisfying the needs in production, living conditions and exports, and the quality of its products was improved. In terms of exported goods, the number of rejects that had to be remanufactured has decreased compared with previous years. At national and international fairs, a number of products gained credibility.

In his address to the conference, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Do Muoi, lauded the achievements of the entire small industries and handicrafts sector in 1984 and also pointed out its weaknesses and problems that needed to be resolved, primarily in the area of production development which was still slow and uneven in various regions and localities. In mountainous and midlands provinces, chiefly those bordering our northern frontier, not enough attention was given to the development of small industries and handicrafts in order to better the people's living conditions and support production and combat. This task must be regarded as of strategic importance for the whole sector. In addition, the technical and scientific revolution in the entire small industries and handicrafts sector has not been given enough importance. Other weaknesses included slowness in improving production tools

and in applying technical progress, continued low labor productivity in the whole sector, continued high cost of products, poor product quality, and failure to carry out the motto, "Small Industries Products Must Be Modern, Handicrafts Products Must Be Fine." Although there was some progress in terms of socialist reform in the entire small industries and handicrafts sector, generally speaking, certain problems still lingered: the collectivization ratio was very uneven between localities, and the reform process was not truly linked with the needs in production development and as a result, in certain places, at certain times, things were done seemingly by coercion instead of by enthusiasm. The quality of collectivized units were still poor, and many production material units were still privately owned and their income shared out to private individuals. The strengthening and improvement of production relationships in small industries and handicrafts in the entire country have not brought about visible results. International cooperation has been so far limited to the assistance in training management and technical cadres between some CMEA Bloc countries with our country's small industries and handicrafts. To overcome the above-mentioned persistent problems and weaknesses, and to boost small industries and handicrafts development in 1985 and following years, Comrade Do Muoi stressed the following points that need to be done:

We must delineate small industries and handicrafts production according to economic and technical sectors and to each territorial region, through an integration and rearrangement of production and reform in each variety of goods.

We must uniformly and totally achieve the three revolutions, primarily the scientific and technical revolutions, aiming at accelerating small industries and handicraft development and giving rise to a change in production quality, in order to meet the need, "Small Industries Products Must Be Modern, Handicrafts Products Must Be Fine," and enhance production productivity, quality and effectiveness.

We must improve the management structure in small industries and handicrafts production, rapidly and vigorously move from a bureaucratic, overbearing structure to a business accounting structure, promote the inherent industriousness of small industries and handicrafts, and initiate appropriate policies to encourage production development.

We must strengthen the party and government leadership in small industries and handicrafts production through the implementation of the three revolutions, and through measures to oversee the execution of policies, regimes and laws and regulations. We must delineate the functions and missions of sectors, levels and federations of cooperatives in matters of guidance and production management.

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CSO: 4209/532

LIGHT INDUSTRY

BOOST IN CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION IN HANOI URGED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 18 Jun 85 p 3

[Article: "Actively Contribute to the Eradication of Bureaucratism and Overbearing Attitudes, Turn to Socialist Accounting and Business To Step Up Consumer Goods Production"]

[Text] One of the most urgent and essential objectives of Hanoi is to step up consumer goods production and to rapidly create a substantial reserve of goods for the city in order to get rid of bureaucratism and overbearing attitudes and completely shift to socialist accounting and business. Speaking of Hanoi's consumer goods, one cannot fail to mention the small industries and handicrafts sector in the city, one of the most important economic areas possessing a great potential. Realizing their role and the place of their sector as regards the economy of Hanoi in general and the latter's active involvement in the eradication of bureaucratism and overbearing attitudes in management to completely shift to socialist accounting and business in particular, this year, in spite of numerous difficulties in material supplies, raw materials, electricity, etc., Hanoi workers volunteered to manufacture a volume of products valued at 2.3 billion dong. This total output will exceed by 200 million dong the annual state target and increase over 452 million dong compared with 1984 production levels. Production of consumer goods will account for 1,822,000,000 dong, an increase of 319 million dong compared with 1984.

With the present pace of production, it is estimated that by the end of the first 6 months of the year, the whole sector will manufacture a volume of products valued at 960,597,000 dong. This total output will equal 46 percent of the annual plan and increase 18.5 percent compared with the same period last year, including 796,740,000 dong worth of consumer goods, an increase of 24.5 percent compared with the first 6 months of 1984. To achieve these results while the government allocation in material supplies and raw materials (including those earmarked for planned production and for contracts) will allow the manufacture of a volume of products valued just over 686 million dong, the whole sector heightened its spirit of self-reliance and self-strengthening, redoubled its dynamism and initiative, and unceasingly expanded the forms of partnership and economic and technical linkages with whomever was able in order to achieve an optimum use of slowmoving material supplies and of raw materials and fuel in production. With thousands of tons of self-procured material

supplies, the whole sector, in a timely manner, compensated for shortages in government allocations, maintained and developed production, and manufactured a volume of products worth 274 million dong in total output.

To contribute in addressing the people's needs, which has been a strategic economic and social objective of Hanoi, the small industries and handicrafts sector recently promoted a strong development of consumer goods production in all three economic areas of the sector: cooperatives, labor cooperation teams, and individual handicrafts households and family handicrafts. The objectives of this promotion were: in addition to good implementation of the state production plan in the forms of planned tasks or contracts, each district, precinct, city, branch of goods, and unit, with their utmost efforts, will exploit all labor, technology, equipment, and capital potential to produce off-plan many consumer goods with good quality and rich variety in order to contribute with districts, precincts and the city to build up local commodity reserves.

Comrade Nguyen Quy Hoi, secretary of the party group and director of the Municipal Federation of Small Industries and Handicrafts Enterprises, has responded to an interview conducted by this paper about the mission of stepping up consumer goods production for which the sector has launched and is launching a promotion. According to him, in the present context, the above mission is even more important and urgent because, in conjunction with the whole country, Hanoi's economy is going through an active transformation aiming at the eradication of bureaucratism and overbearing attitudes in management, and at shifting to socialist accounting and business. To allow the city to get a stronger hold of supply and money sources, the immediate requirement is a boost in consumer goods production. He believed that, with their natural strength inherent to their dynamic production structures, their ability to use to the optimum all sources of raw materials, supplies and discards, and their expertise in mobilizing capital from all sources, Hanoi handicrafts workers will be a significant economic component and will contribute to causing the Hanoi market to rapidly have many consumer goods with good quality and with rich and diversified variety.

In order to boost small industries and handicrafts production in general and consumer goods in particular, it is in our thinking that we need an adequate management structure and appropriate policies. First of all, sectors and levels must bear in mind the need to resolve impediments and problems pertaining to finances, prices, banking, etc., and to reform and improve their management structure geared at eradicating bureaucratism and overbearing attitudes and completely shifting to socialist accounting and business.

In order that the promotion for a boost in consumer goods production may soon become a new revolutionary movement among the city small industries and handicrafts, we will continue to report on the initial progress of this very meaningful upturn.

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

EQUALITY BETWEEN STATE ENTERPRISES, COOPERATIVES SOUGHT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jun 85 p 3

/Article by Pham Thu: "A Correct Attitude Toward Handicraft Workers"

/Text/ Small industry and handicrafts is a component of the socialist economy. A small industry and handicrafts cooperative member is a collective industry worker. So far, due to misperceptions, there has been discriminatory classification within economic organizations and activities, leading to inequality between centrally-managed production installations and local installations, and between the state-run sector and the collective sector. Many policies and procedures were conceived with no attention to bringing efficiency to the national economy. Although the small industry and handicrafts production sector is least affected by the "bureaucratic system of flat allocations," it is most slighted. Nearly all regulations on compensating makers of wealth for society for their effort have favored those in "state rolls," at the great expense of cooperative members. Youths do not want to work in cooperatives, but strive mightily to enter state-run enterprises. While more than 300 engineers were concentrated on a factory in Hanoi, none was sent to cooperatives. In university enrollment procedures, cooperative members are not placed on equal footing with other workers and civil servants.

How could such a major economic and social force---encompassing more than 5,000 cooperatives, 10,000 cooperative production units, and 1.6 million cooperative members, producing an annual output value equal to 43 percent of total industrial value and to 68 percent of local industrial value, and contributing 20 percent of the nation's export value---be so slighted? Why are traditional sectors, professions and products given prominence while small industry and handicrafts, a newcomer, is not encouraged with appropriate material and spiritual compensation? The bureaucratic system of flat allocations in production and business, and the contempt for handicraft laborers, have impeded production growth and violated the broad laboring masses' rights to socialist collective mastery.

We had opportunities to meet and talk with handicraft workers. After saying fine words about our regime and welcoming party and state policies and lines toward their economic production sector, they would lodge complaints about the impact of these policies on production and livelihood, and also about their sadness, and their complex that a handicraft worker is an "adopted child," a "stepchild."

Cooperative directors, from the grassroots to provincial and municipal levels, all say that plans are imposed on them. Each year the state charges the sector with achieving, under provincial guidance, only norms relating to gross output value of several products. Plan fulfillment, however, depends entirely upon a cooperative's ability to secure contracts with customers. To do so, one must knock at many doors and experience many annoying and "costly" procedures. As a rule, the first 3 months--even the entire first 6 months in some places--must be spent on obtaining a product contract. In the case of being idled by supply, raw material or energy shortages, state-run enterprise workers continue to receive wages, including wages in kind, while cooperative members are denied both income and subsidies. Once a contract has been signed, new difficulties arise, including arbitrary grading and pricing of goods, arbitrary selection of patterns and specifications, and even demands for restitution of discarded materials and raw material scraps. Production installations barely receive sufficient quantities of supplies and raw materials in line with contract terms. No organ is fully in charge of supply; wherever they go, cooperative officials are compelled to beg for favors and face authoritarian attitudes. In the end they have to grease the palms of certain people to get something for their members to work with. Products made from raw materials purchased on the free market are subject to arbitrary pricing while consumption plans are forced upon the cooperatives. To survive, they must resort to intrigues, pilfering raw materials, making products of dubious quality, and then finding ways to satisfy those in charge of receiving goods.

As far as the policy of production development and expansion is concerned, no organs are willing to invest heavily in or supply equipment and vehicle and machinery spare parts to the cooperatives. Buying a second-hand machine from a state-run industrial installation is also extremely difficult, requiring completion of many procedures. And no government agencies are eager to help a cooperative to import machinery and supplies, even with its own foreign currency. Documents bearing a diamond-shaped stamp of a cooperative often are relegated to the bottom. To acquire supplies, many installations must borrow a round stamp /of the state/ from their superior echelons.

The gia-cong policy--by which an organ supplies provisions and raw materials to an individual, or cooperative, to make products for delivery back to that organ--proclaimed during the first days of socialist transformation 20 years ago is no longer suitable because of its tendency to tie up production; but it still remains in effect and continues to curb the handicraft workers' creative zeal. To secure an order or to be able to deliver products smoothly, a cooperative often must accommodate the illegitimate demands of the official in charge of order placement. Sometimes, because of several small blunders in person-to-person relations, an installation loses a contract.

The current tax policy toward small industry and handicrafts contains many irrationalities favoring individual handicraft households or disguised cooperative units, to the detriment of vanguard cooperatives.

According to state regulations, the income of cooperative members is guaranteed to be equivalent to that of state workers in the same sectors and professions. But, in fact, this requirement has never been fulfilled anywhere, and its application varies from one place to another. A cooperative member, even a director or party chapter secretary, is not entitled to send his children to a state-run child care center or to receive medical examination and treatment on an equal footing with a cadre or a worker of a state-run installation. The commercial sector, which supplies goods to handicraft workers, is not much different from those engaged in dubious business.

The bureaucratic structure of flat allocations has created inequality in terms of contributions and compensation between workers in society. Eliminating the flat-allocation system, switching to socialist accounting and business, realizing a single-price system and a distribution system based on labor, are the desires not only of handicraft workers, who have long expressed them, but also of everyone. The ranks of handicraft workers nationwide hope for a prompt renovation in management, and a new change in treatment to ensure equality and rationality between makers of wealth for society, so that handicraft workers will be more eager to engage in creative labor and contribute more to building and defending the fatherland.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

NHAN DAN SOUNDS ALARM ON POPULATION GROWTH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jun 85 pp 3-4

Article by Le Thi Tuy, member of the secretariat of the National Committee on Population and Family Planning: "Alert: Population Continues to Increase Sharply; Statistical Discrepancies; Birth Control: Delicate Problem Requiring Delicate Solution; Compulsion or Education, Which One Is Best? To Bring Population Growth Down to 1.7 Percent, 70 Percent of Pregnancy-Age Women Must Take Contraceptive Measures Immediately"

Text Recently, the problem of educating people about population growth and family planning--a life-or-death problem for the nation--has received public attention. Some localities have distinguished themselves for reducing population growth. A province has linked local short- and long-term economic and social development planning with population growth planning. This is absolutely correct. It illustrates a true eagerness to be accountable to the masses because, all things considered, living standards must be computed on a per-capita basis. Hence, sheer increases in output and construction projects will be meaningless if we fail to control local population growth. It can be said that family planning is beginning to become a mass movement. However, problems are being raised at the grassroots level and by the masses, some of which are sending forth warning signals.

I. Unsteady Figures

During an inspection to evaluate the movement, we encountered the first difficulty in assessing statistical accuracy. Public health cadres, very proficient in sorting out figures and percentages, often have uncovered quite a few local flaws. A ward in Hanoi had reported that demographic growth was reduced to 1.45 percent. In fact, its population had continued to rise, but mortality was up. Last year, as a result of rigorous control, a city found nearly 4,000 children never included, for many reasons, in any census. Our visits to villages, subwards, basic installations, factories and enterprises triggered doubts about statistics. Looking into a subward in Hanoi and a village in Hai Hung, we have traced statistical discrepancies to the following:

A. We have not yet been able to manage population growth on the basis of territory. In Hanoi, the subward is a basic territorial unit, but organs, enterprises and army units not under its control are stationed within its borders. Some personnel have registered as subward residents while others have not. Locally-born babies were registered with the subward, or with their parents' places of work while about 20 percent of children born elsewhere were registered with the subward along with their parents.

B. Birth registration is lax because urban people, engaged in free business, have only loose ties to official standards and the state supply system, and also because some persons are reluctant to fulfill obligations. In a single subward, there must be dozens of such cases. In the countryside, however, product contracting has driven some people, especially those living in "god-forsaken" areas, to believe simplistically that birth registration is nothing important, making it hard for village people's committees to keep track of all births. It is even harder in remote montagnard villages, where deliveries are handled by "homebred midwives." A key subward cadre said, "We have to rely on figures given by public health cadres because further scrutiny has only led us to further difficulties." Likewise, it is difficult to know the exact number of married couples involved in contraceptive measures. In any Hanoi subward, intrauterine devices are administered by both the municipal birth control management unit and ward maternity personnel. Subward public health cadres also have IUS's at their disposal to encourage use. This is not to speak of women receiving their IUD's elsewhere. Finally, "since there is no way to know exactly how many, the best alternative is to trust what the people say!"

Because of statistical discrepancies, one learns to accept general reports on numerical data, norms and percentages with a grain of salt. Through keeping tabs on the movement, we believe that population growth in some places is actually higher than was reported /emphasis in original/.

First of all, in our opinion, population management must relate to territory. Currently, although both sectors and localities take part in the family planning movement, population count is eventually based on administrative units. Haiphong City offers a good model for territorial population management. Villages and subwards there have included the population of all locally-based organs and enterprises in their tallies.

Uniform census patterns must be established nationwide and yearly censuses must be conducted at the same time in all localities. Furthermore, planning must take official census data into account.

Registrars in charge of births and deaths must be appointed in subwards and villages while record-keeping procedures must be made to follow a uniform pattern. These registrars must be trained and paid a decent salary, equal to that of party cadres authorized to stay away from production in order to devote their full time to political guidance. (Why is it that registrars existed under French colonial rule, and not under our regime?)

To counter the bad practice of showing off, appropriate control measures must be devised--setting norms directly, conducting crosswise and indirect inspection, using impartial and professionally competent inspectors, and relying on popular input while conducting an inspection. We must look out and issue regulations prohibiting localities from welcoming inspection delegations with negative merrymaking.

In sum, only correct census figures can provide a basis for accurate planning and accurate evaluation of emulation movements. This being so, the family planning propaganda movement will be able to serve economic and social development plans in a realistic manner and will win the people's trust, support and enthusiastic eagerness to participate.

II. A Delicate Problem

Through investigations we saw the following facts: younger women account for a high percentage among parturients; intellectuals and those with more education are likely to produce fewer children; and urban people give birth to fewer children than do rural people. The farther rural areas and new economic zones are from the cities, the higher is their birth rate. The birth rate in the south, where record births are a common occurrence--eight or nine children per family-- is higher than that of the north.

Simultaneously, there is a conflicting fact: the means of information, propaganda and education about population growth are concentrated in big cities and aimed more at satisfying persons with a higher education, or those having the means to acquire education, such as television sets, radios, newspapers and movies. Unless they are pilot centers, the countryside and its remote spots have virtually no facilities for educating the people about population growth and family planning. In many places, the issue has boiled down simply to use of the IUD. "Welcoming IUD use is tantamount to supporting government policy; not welcoming IUD use is to oppose it," and so on. This is not only national policy, but also an issue touching on husbands' and wives' private and delicate feelings, and also on gender characteristics. Hence, the propaganda and educational effort must go deep into each target and each person, using extremely subtle and highly persuasive methods. In fact, we have failed to do so in many places. Intimate stories between couples were crudely told at meetings for everyone to hear, causing embarrassment and irritation. This is not to speak of "off target" educational sessions--countless meetings on birth control attended by grandfathers and grandmothers with their grandchildren, and not by their own daughters-in-law and sons. Likewise, we have not held separate talks, nor devised separate literature, for men and women, soon-to-be-married persons, and those already having an adequate number of children according to regulations.

Certain phenomena, such as the use of orders and administrative methods instead of patient persuasion and education, have begun to appear as well.

Here, there is a viewpoint that "since this is a very pressing problem apt to affect the existence of the entire nation at any moment, and since we must use patient persuasion alone, how long will we have to wait? Mandatory measures, and not just newspaper propaganda, must be applied.

The first meeting on demography recently held by the Committee on Social Sciences has given us much important information on population expansion rules in Vietnamese society. A couple's decision to conceive children is based on too many economic, social, cultural, education and historical reasons--acquiring many laborers, a large family and family clan to dominate the neighborhood; having descendans on whom to rely for support in old age; compliance with requests by parents and family members, and with popular beliefs that it is lucky to bring forth many children and unlucky to bring forth fewer, and that sterilization and abortion are sinful, and so on. Viewpoints vary from one area of population, of ethnic minority and of religion to another. The number of people still skeptical about contraceptive measures is also large.

All of these facts suggest that education about population growth and propaganda and education about family planning must be aimed at correct targets, young men and women, and especially soon-to-be-married people. The propaganda and educational approach must also fit in with this group's feelings, featuring more imaginative and dynamic measures and focusing especially on psychological subtleties. In some countries, each public health station at the grassroots level is a center designed to explain to, advise, guide and help people observe family planning in a practical manner. Mandatory birth control is one of the two primary measures being practiced throughout the world; but as far as our country and people are concerned, we suggest education as the chief remedy, along with appropriate and uniform policies and procedures aimed at encouraging compliance and restraining obstinacy and non-compliance.

At some basic installations where family planning has proceeded well, facts have shown that education remains the principal cure. The Viet Duc yarn factory (Hanoi) director said that, notwithstanding regulations on punishing workers for non-compliance with birth control, in the past 2 years the factory has lowered the birth rate in line with norms without having to fine a single worker, due to a proper educational effort that skillfully transforms government policy into self-imposed individual goals.

III. Material Conditions

Implementing a rational population growth strategy requires a certain amount of material expense. But, to be more exact, we will disburse very little and reap a benefit hundreds of thousands of times larger than these expenses. We must provide for the propaganda and education thrust to reach those targeted for family planning; for census work; for technical measures; for the ranks of competent public health, propaganda and proselytization cadres; and for procedures designed to encourage those who are eager--or to stimulate others--to reduce the birth rate.

Currently, even birth control tools are in very short supply. According to experts, to reduce population growth to 1.7 percent, in keeping with a resolution of the Fifth Party Congress, we must involve 70 percent of pregnancy-age women in contraceptive measures. It is worth mentioning that, in past years, population growth norms have still been treated as guidelines with no legal binding power. As a result, no satisfactory budget has been set aside for such a great undertaking. Many localities have creatively implemented the motto of the state and people working together; but even so, the state should provide funding as a minimum guarantee if the family planning movement is to achieve results. The movement has encountered difficulties in many localities precisely because of its lack of legal teeth and corresponding funding. And therefore, negative phenomena--erroneous reporting on norm implementation--have appeared in some of these places. For the 1985 plan we hope that sectors and localities will discuss and review correctly the effort to educate people about population expansion, family planning and birth rate reduction. In planning for the next 5 or 10 years, this effort should receive uniform legal binding power nationwide. Only thus can we ensure that the movement to reduce population growth is based on solid ground and is trustworthy. Furthermore, we should also encourage localities and basic installations to foster creative dynamism and play a leading role in acquiring funding for proper implementation of proposed norms.

Above are some of our initial thoughts about how to expand nationwide the movement to educate people about population growth and family planning.

We hope that various echelons and sectors will pay attention to realities at the grassroots level. All revolutions are decided by the masses. Reducing population growth to a rational level and enabling it to gradually keep pace with economic development is an important national problem, a truly deep-seated mass ideological and cultural revolution.

That the masses and basic installations can really act as masters of the proselytization movement is a decisive factor in ensuring success--the reduction of population expansion to 1.7 percent in 1985, in line with the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

HANOI'S FAMILY PLANNING ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by G.H.: "Preliminary Summary of Population and Family Planning Work for the First 6 Months of 1985"]

[Text] Recently, the municipal population and family planning committee has made a preliminary summary of the implementation of family planning for the first 6 months and discussed measures to step up this work for the rest of the year.

Since the beginning of the year, almost all districts and precincts have been holding specialized meetings and launching the family planning movement. Owing to an early start, Dong Anh and Thach That districts and Son Tay City already registered a decrease in births in the first half of 1985. Gia Lam, Phuc Tho, Ba Vi, Hai Ba Trung and Ba Dinh districts also started work on the plan in a timely manner. In certain localities with a strong movement, such as Dong Anh District, as many as 5,050 birth control diaphragms were placed, reaching 101 percent of the annual plan. For this achievement, Dong Anh is now the leading unit.

Son Tay City was another unit with a satisfactory ratio of diaphragm placing (1,756 of 2,500), reaching 70.2 percent of the annual plan. The city also attained the highest number of fetus vacuuming and sucking in the entire municipality (943 cases), reaching 94.3 percent of the annual target. Gia Lam District also embarked on a stronger start compared with 1984. The district's typical model was Phu Dong Village which so far, has placed 193 contraceptive diaphragms, and had 10 cases of fetus vacuuming and sucking, and 5 cases of hysterectomy.

For the remaining four districts and other precincts, although their achievements were still marginal in terms of meeting targets, the movement started smoothly and brought many results. According to an evaluation made by the municipal population and family planning committee, the family movement in the municipality has made significant progress compared with previous years. Most noticeable in this progress were the change in family planning concept and the involvement of the party and government leadership.

However, up to the present time, the municipal people's committee has not issued provisional instructions regarding family planning, and as a result, districts, precincts and units had difficulties in devising a set of rules and enforcing them. Organization and division of work in this matter by the leadership were still marginal. Sectors, primarily those with large numbers of female personnel such as commerce and education, did not pay enough attention to this work and let go many subjects that should have enrolled in family planning. Besides, the health network supporting family planning at the base unit level was not widespread and responsive enough, and its effectiveness was limited. From the above evaluation, the municipal population and family planning committee set forth the following measures for family planning guidance and implementation:

--To organize meetings to disseminate and exchange experience between villages, wards, precincts, districts, and agencies and enterprises.

--To invite couples to register for family planning.

--To continue to open initiation courses and seminars, and to wage extensive propaganda and educational activities to reach concerned subjects and families. To step up birth control measures and strive to lower population growth to 1.5 percent.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

CONFISCATION OF LITERATURE--[In the past year] in wiping out and attacking the remnants of the old, backward culture and society, 54,000 literary works, records and 1,600 video tapes with a reactionary content were seized. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 5 Jun 85 p 3]

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PUBLICATIONS

PUBLISHING HOUSE ISSUES BOOK BY LE DUC THO

BK271108 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The Su That publishing house recently published a book entitled "Striving To Build Hanoi Into a Reliable and Beloved Capital of the Entire Country," written by Le Duc Tho, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee.

The book contains speeches by Comrade Le Duc Tho delivered during the period when he worked with key cadres of various branches and sectors of the Hanoi municipal party and people's committees in helping the party Central Committee Political Bureau draft resolutions on tasks of the capital city.

CSO: 4209/557

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