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# Southeast Asia Report

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20 July 1983

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No. 1314

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PRISON CONDITIONS KILL TIMORESE

Melbourne THE AGE in English 6 Jun 83 p 4

[Article by Olga Fernley: "Illness 'Killed 202 jailed Timorese'"]

[Text] A confidential Foreign Affairs Department report says that 202 people died over 15 months on East Timor's atauro prison island because of poor health conditions.

Most of the deaths were from gastroenteritis, and numerous prisoners were also suffering from TB.

The report said prisoners were "crammed" into small, hot barracks, sometimes 75 people in a 14 by 10 metre area, with very little privacy, except that afforded by black plastic sheeting.

It said lack of water for bathing added to the health problems, "which are apparently similar to those found elsewhere in East Timor."

The report, prepared by Mr Dennis Richardson of the Australian Embassy in Jakarta, has been widely circulated in the department. One copy was given to the Senate standing committee on foreign affairs and defence, investigating conditions in East Timor.

Mr Richardson visited East Timor for 5 days in September 1982. Between June 1981 and September 1982 there were 86 births, 202 deaths, from gastroenteritis, in the camp, he was told by Indonesian officials.

Mr Richardson's observations appear to confirm some reports that Indonesian authorities waged a campaign to crush resistance by punishing relatives of suspected Fretilin. "Any family thought to have a relative 'in the mountains' is sent to Atauro. They are sent in 'family groups'," he reported.

At the time of his visit, 1,537 children and 1,353 women were imprisoned on Atauro. Mr Richardson reported that many children were not in school, and said "it is doubtful whether many of the children brought to the island attend school."

He said detainees were dependent on Red Cross aid for their food, as the few who had gardens "in no way could support anywhere near 4,077 persons."

Red Cross food distributions to virtually all the people in Atauro and to many areas of East Timor were essential to prevent starvation, but the food distributed, essentially corn, did not prevent malnutrition, according to Mr Richardson.

He said the food situation on the island as a whole was being adequately managed, and that despite obvious difficulties, the Indonesian authorities generally had the situation in hand on Atauro although he would "feel a lot less confident if Red Cross activities were terminated."

CSO: 4200/662

PRIESTS SPEAK ON TIMOR SITUATION

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 28 May 83 p 10

[Text] Canberra.--A group of Timorese priests spoke yesterday of executions without trial, disappearances and destruction of families, and arbitrary imprisonment in Indonesian-controlled East Timor.

The priests said silence and fear were imposed on people for whom the exercise of freedom of expression would result in imprisonment or disappearances.

They also claimed there were executions of people who surrendered, and hunger and disease throughout all of East Timor.

Their statement was released in Australia by the Committee Against Repression in the Pacific and Asia (CARPA), a private organisation set up in 1978.

The committee said the statement from the priests was read at a Canberra meeting on Thursday night. The meeting was to have been addressed by two Timorese independence leaders.

CARPA has sent a letter to the Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Hayden, protesting about the refused Australian visas which caused the two men to miss the meeting.

The letter mentioned press reports suggesting the Government had delayed the visit to stop the men from lobbying politicians over the way Australia will vote in the United Nations on the incorporation.

The Federal Government is trying to improve strained relations with Indonesia.

It said Albilo Araujo and Rocque Rodriguez, based in Portugal and Mozambique respectively, had "much to tell about the struggle in their country against invading and occupying Indonesian troops."

A CARPA spokesman said Mr Araujo gave a message to Thursday's meeting by telephone stating that the Timorese were passively resisting, what he called, the "puppet" regime appointed by the Indonesians.

He said the statement from the priests, which has been given to the media, was compiled by about a dozen priests in the East Timor capital, Dili.



"The group knows the suffering and anxieties of its people and witnesses helplessly the whole process of annihilation presented under the disguise of truth and we foresee implacable extermination of the people," the statement said.

A copy of the statement reportedly has been sent to the Pope.

CSO: 4200/662

## INDONESIA

### BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

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

**WEDDING OF PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER**--The wedding of Siti Hediati Soeharto, the third daughter of President Soeharto, and Maj Prabowo Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, eldest son of Prof Dr Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, will be held at a ceremony combining Javanese custom, the Islamic religion, and the administrative requirements of the marriage laws. Siti Hediati Hariyadi Soeharto is a student at the Faculty of Economics of the University of Indonesia. She is usually called by her more informal name of Titi. The young woman met her future husband, a paratroop officer in the Army commandos [KOPASSANDHA], at a party at the home of Col Wismayo Arismunandar, who at the time was a member of the paratroop command group. Wismayo, now the commanding general of the Army commandos, is the husband of Mrs Tien Soeharto's sister. Maj Prabowo Subianto Sumitro Djojohadikusumo is a 1973 graduate of the Indonesian Armed Forces Academy. He has attended a specialized military training course in the United States and an antiterrorism course in West Germany. Before entering the Indonesian Armed Forces Academy he attended classes at the Faculty of Economics of the University of Indonesia. He is a member of the specialized detachment in KOPASSANDHA and wears the badges of several military qualifications, including free-fall parachuting, airborne/ranger, and pathfinder, in addition, of course, to qualifying as a paratroop commando. He had a brilliant reputation in the field when he served in East Timor. His troops attacked and killed Lobato, who was "president" and "minister of defense" of the FRETILIN group [Timorese National Liberation Front]. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 6 May 83 pp 1, 12] 5170

**MEMBERSHIP OF SUPREME ADVISORY COUNCIL, 1983-88**--The president, in Letter of Decision No 84/M, dated 26 April 1983, has approved the membership of the new Supreme Advisory Council [Dewan Pertimbangan Agung] for the period 1983-88, replacing the members of the council who had served during the period 1978-83 and who had completed their terms of office. The presidential order listed those appointed as members of the Supreme Advisory Council for the 5-year period of office, in accordance with the regulations and provisions of law in force. The new members of the Supreme Advisory Council are: Prof Dr Soenawar Soekowati, Dr H.J. Naro, H. Badruddin, Prof Dr Ismangun, Prof Dr Syarif Thayeb, R.M. Soehendro Sastro Sadarpo, Dr R. Santoso Poedjosoebroto, Mohamad Noer, Piet Haryono,

Dr Hernano, and Dr H. Muslim Taher. Also included are members of the outgoing cabinet: M. Panggabean, Ali Moertopo, Sapardjo, Dr Daed Joesoef, Dr A.R. Soehod, Prof Dr Harun Alrasjid Zain, and Prof Dr Soedarsono Hadisaputro. Among the other members of the Supreme Advisory Council are Slamet Danusudirdjo, Saleh Basarah, Soegiharto, Dr Mashuri, Saban Sirait, Dr Barlianto Harahap, Dr Sabana Kartasasmita, H. Achmad Lamo, Prof Dr Sandang Paian Siagian, Doctor Suyoto, Widodo, Makmun Murod, E. Kowara, and F.S. Wignyosumarsono. Other persons newly appointed members of the Supreme Advisory Council for the 1983-88 period are H. Aminudin Azis, Alex Silas-Onim, Dr K.H. Muhibuddin Wally, Dr Suryadi, Dr Zakijah Daradjat, Dr Awaludin Djamin, R. Soeryo Wirjohadiputro, and Dr Hasan Rahaya. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 3 May 83 pp 1, 3] 5170

M. PANGGABEAN--The first meeting of the new Supreme Advisory Council [Dewan Pertimbangan Agung], held on Tuesday [3 May], chose M. Panggabean as chairman for the period 1983-88. It chose four deputy chairmen: Prof Sunawar Sukowati, Dr J. Naro, Ali Murtopo, and Sapardjo. The Community Relations Office of the Supreme Advisory Council stated on Wednesday [4 May] that the installation of its new officers would take place on 7 May. The new officers will be installed in office by the chairman of the Supreme Court at the Istana Negara [State Palace]. The composition of the new leadership will then be formally communicated to the president. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 5 May 83 p 1] 5170

NEW INDONESIAN AMBASSADORS--The governments of the Netherlands and of the Federal Republic of Germany have agreed to the appointments of Waloeoyo Soegito and Ashadi Tjahjadi, respectively, as Indonesian ambassadors to the two countries. The Directorate of Foreign Information of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday [6 May] announced that Waloeoyo Soegito (former Navy chief of staff) and Ashadi Tjahjadi (former Air Force chief of staff) had been appointed to replace R.A. Kosasih and Josef Muskita, respectively, who had completed their tours of duty. Waloeoyo Soegito was born in Yogyakarta on 9 July 1926. He graduated from an HIS school [elementary school for Indonesians in the Dutch colonial period] in 1939 and from a MULO school [junior high school for Indonesians in the Dutch colonial period] in 1942. He graduated from an Indonesian junior high school [SMP] in 1943 and from a senior navigation school in the same year. Military training courses he has taken include the Officers' Post-Graduate Course in 1951 and the Long Course in 1955. He was commander of the Navy Staff and Command School in 1969. From 1959-62 he was assistant naval attache in New Delhi; from 1962-66 he was naval attache in Canberra; from 1966-68 he was first assistant to the commander of the Navy; and from 1969-72 he was commander of the Navy Staff and Command School. From 1973-77 he was deputy chief of staff of the Navy, and from 1977 to 1982 he was Navy chief of staff, with the rank of admiral. His operational experience included service at Tegal [Central Java] at the time of the first clash with the Dutch [July, 1947]; at Pemalang and Pekalongan [Central Java] at the time of the second clash with the Dutch [December, 1948]; against the "Republic of the South Moluccas"; and in West Kalimantan. He is married and has three daughters and one son. He has 23 service medals and decorations.

Ashadi Tjahjadi was born in Gombong [Central Java] on 5 May 1928. He graduated from an HIS school in 1945 and from a senior technical high school in 1948. His

military education included basic training in 1952, flight school in 1953, tactical school in 1954, flight instructors' school in 1955, test pilot course in India in 1959, basic staff course in 1960, and the Air Force Staff and Command School in 1966. From 1955-56 he was an instructor pilot in Squadron III at Halim Perdanakusumah Air Force Base. From 1959-62 he was a test pilot and deputy commander of the Air Technical Test Depot in Bandung. In 1963 he was a member of the liaison group attached to the Indonesian Delegation at the time of the negotiations on the Irian [West New Guinea] question. From 1964-66 he was commander of Regional Air Command VI in West Java. In 1966-68 he was director general of air communications. From 1969-70 he was commander of Air Region I in Medan. In 1973 he became commander of Air Region V in Jakarta. From 1973-77 he was Air Force deputy chief of staff. From 1977-82 he was promoted to be Air Force chief of staff with the rank of air chief marshal. His operational experience included service during the struggle for independence; in suppressing rebellions by the DI/TII [Territory of Islam/Indonesian Islamic Army], Kahar Muzakar, and the PRRI/Permesta [Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Indonesia/Universal Struggle Charter]; and participation in Operation Trikora [West New Guinea campaign]. His overseas assignments included duty in Great Britain, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, the United States, Switzerland, Malaysia, Thailand, and Singapore. He is married and has two sons and one daughter. Ashadi Tjahyadi has 26 service medals and decorations. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 7 May 83 pp 1, 3] 5170

YASIR HADIBROTO--Minister of Internal Affairs Soepardjo Rustam on Wednesday [11 May] installed Maj Gen (Retired) Yasir Hadibroto in office for a second term as governor of Lampung Province. Yasir Hadibroto was reelected governor of Lampung Province by 32 votes in the provincial council. Two other candidates obtained five and three votes, respectively. Yasir was once commander of Military Region II/Bukit Barisan from 1972-73. He was commander of Military Region VII/Diponegoro from 1974-77. He was originally installed in office as governor of Lampung Province on 5 May 1978. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 14 May 83 p ]] 5170

MINISTRY OF COOPERATIVES OFFICERS PROMOTED--Five senior officers in the Ministry of Cooperatives were installed in office on Monday [2 May] by Minister of Cooperatives Bustanil Arifin in Jarta. The officers are: Brig Gen (Retired) M. Dauh Gade as secretary general of the ministry; Rear Admiral M. Mardiono as inspector general; Prof Dr Sudjanadi Ronodiwirjo as director general for the development of cooperatives; Doctor Sularso as director general for the development of the cooperative movement; and Dr Muslimin Nasution as chief of the Research and Development Section of the Ministry of Cooperatives. [Excerpt] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 3 May 82 p 2] 5170

DR DJOENAEDI HADISUMARTO--Dr Djoenaedi Hadisumarto, dean of the Faculty of Economics of the University of Indonesia, was installed in office on Saturday [7 May] by Minister of Communications Roesmin Nurjadin as secretary general of the Ministry of Communications. He replaces Lt Gen (Retired) Achmad Tahir, who has been appointed minister of tourism and posts in the new cabinet. After graduating with a bachelor's degree in economics from the University

begins with 1962, when he was an assistant instructor at the Faculty of Economics of the University of Indonesia. From 1971-78 he was assistant dean of the Faculty of Economics at the University of Indonesia. In 1973 he became director of the Management Institute at the Faculty of Economics of the University of Indonesia, a post which he still holds. He has been dean of the Faculty of Economics of the University of Indonesia from 1978 to the present.

In the Ministry of Communications he has been a member of the Board of Directors of three state-owned enterprises: Djakarta Lloyd, Bahtera Adiguna, and PELNI [three shipping companies]. [Excerpt] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 May 83 p 2] 5170

BRIGADIER GENERAL (MARINES) MUNTARAM--Navy chief of staff Vice Adm M. Romly on Saturday [7 May] installed Brigadier General (Marines) Muntaram in office as the new commanding general of the Marine Corps. The new commanding general graduated from the Naval Academy in Surabaya in 1958. He replaces the former commanding general of the Marine Corps, Lt Gen (Marines) Kahpi Suriadiredja, who has been appointed commander of Defense Area IV (Maluku/Irian Jaya). Brigadier General Muntaram, who was born in Cianjur [West Java] 48 years ago, had been Marine Corps chief of staff until his new appointment. His military career began when he was an instructor at the Marine Corps Training Center as a platoon commander. After this he was transferred to be a troop commander. His last troop command was when he was commander of Battalion I in the Fleet Marine Forces. He was then assigned as deputy commander of the Marine Corps Training Center, before his transfer to Navy Headquarters. On his return from an international assignment as a member of the Garuda IV detachment in Vietnam, Muntaram was assigned to the Military Police detachment in Defense Area II. In August 1979, he became chief of the Navy Provost Service and was promoted to one-star general, his current rank. He held this position until 1982, when he returned to the Marine Corps as chief of staff.

He is the sixth commanding general of the Marine Corps. His predecessors were: Brig Gen R. Soehadi, the late Lieutenant General (Marines) Hartono, Major General (Marines) Moekiyat, Maj Gen (Marines) H. Mohamad Anwar, and Lt Gen (Marines) Kahpi Suriadiredja. Muntaram, who had attended an amphibious training course in the United States, graduated from the Joint Staff and Command School in 1977 and from the National Defense Institute in 1981. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 9 May 83 p 8] 5170

BRIGADIER GENERAL SOERIPTO--Brigadier General Soeripto on Saturday, 7 May, was installed in office as commander of Military Region III/17 August, which covers the provinces of West Sumatra and Riau. He replaces the former incumbent, Major General Sarwono, who is retiring from the Army. Presiding over the ceremony was Army chief of staff Lieutenant General Rudini. Brigadier General Soeripto graduated from the National Military Academy in Magelang [Central Java] in 1960. He served in operations against the DI/TII [Territory of Islam/Indonesian Islamic Army] and for the liberation of Irian Jaya. He graduated from the Advanced Officers Training Course (1965), Infantry Officers Course (1968), Army Staff and Command School (1972), and the Joint Staff and Command School (1975). Among the positions he has served in are: company and platoon commander of Military Region VII/Diponegoro (1961-63); cadet company commander at the National Military Academy in Magelang (1963-66); deputy battalion commander and chief of the operations section in Infantry Brigade I in Military Region V/

Jakarta (1966-70); commander of Infantry Battalion 202/Tajimalela in Military Region V/Jakarta (1970-72); commander of Military District 0502/North Jakarta (1973-74); assistant to the chief of staff in Military Region XVII/Cenderawasih, Irian Jaya (1974-77); deputy chief of the Army Information Service (1977-78); assistant to the chief of staff of Military Region VI/Siliwangi in Bandung (1978-81); first assistant to the commander of Defense Area I, Sumatra and West Kalimantan, in Medan (1981-82); chief of staff of Military Region XII/Tanjungpura in Pontianak [West Kalimantan] (1982-83); and most recently as chief of staff of KOSTRAD [Army Strategic Reserve Command]. [Excerpt] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 9 May 83 p 8] 5170

COL (ENGINEERS) ROESTANDI A. MOESTAPA--Army chief of staff Lieutenant General Rudini presided over a change of command ceremony at headquarters of Military Region IV/Sriwijaya [Palembang, South Sumatra] on Monday [9 May], at which the post of commander of Military Region IV was transferred from the former incumbent, Brig Gen Arie Bandiyoko, to his replacement, Col (Engineers) Roestandi A. Moestafa. Col (Engineers) Roestandi A. Moestafa was born in Bandung on 20 July 1933. He graduated from the Army Engineers Academy in Bandung in 1956. Before his appointment as commander of Military Region IV/Sriwijaya, his previous assignments included: platoon commander in the engineers battalion of Military Territory VII/Wirabuana in Makasar. He later was deputy commander of Detachment 1 of Combat Engineers Battalion "A" in the East Indonesian Interregional Command at Kendari [Sulawesi], commander of Combat Engineers Battalion 2 in Military Region VI/Siliwangi in 1968, assistant for operations to the chief of staff of Military Region XII/Tanjungpura in 1972, staff officer for operations in the Ministry of Defense and Security in 1975, and Indonesian defense attache in Yugoslavia in 1978. His military training courses have included the Advanced Officers Training Course, the Infantry Officers Course, the Army Staff and Command School, the Joint Staff and Command School, and the National Defense Institute. In addition, he attended courses at the Bandung Technological Institute (1960-66), going as far as 4th year. He has served as second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel. Colonel (Engineers) Roestandi speaks Dutch and English fluently and understands French. His operational assignments in Indonesia and overseas included Operation Tri Kerja in Southeast Sulawesi in 1958, in the Congo in 1962 as a member of Garuda Detachment VIII, and in Kenya in 1962 as a liaison officer with the Logistics Team of the United Nations Forces. Service medals he holds include the Sewindu Kesetiaan [8-Year Service Medal], GOM IV [antiguerrilla operations in South and Southeast Sulawesi], the Sapta Marga [Good Conduct] medal, and the United Nations Service Star for service in the Congo with Garuda Detachment VIII. The new commander of Military Region IV/Sriwijaya likes sports. He has two sons and three daughters. [Excerpts] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 11 May 83 p 8] 5170

COL (ENGINEERS) GEDE AWET--On Thursday [5 May] Maj Gen Henri Santoso transferred his position as commander of Military Region IX/Mulawarman to his replacement, Col (Engineers) Gede Awet. The new commander, who was born in Bali on 3 March 1936, is a graduate of the Army Technical Academy in Bandung in 1959. He was previously deputy commander of the Army commandos [RPKAD] in 1962, commander of the Cadet Company at the Military Academy in 1965, deputy commander of Combat

Engineers Battalion I/Bukit Barisan in 1970, commander of Military District 1207 in Military Region XII/Tanjungpura in 1973, assistant for intelligence in Military Region XII/Tanjungpura in 1975, and Indonesian defense attache in Malaysia in 1978. His military training courses included the Army Staff and Command School and the National Defense Institute. He was appointed a second lieutenant in 1959, first lieutenant in 1960, captain in 1964, major in 1968, lieutenant colonel in 1972, and colonel in 1976. He speaks English and French. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 6 May 83 p 1] 5170

COL (ARTILLERY) SYAUKAT BANJARAN--Col (Artillery) Syaukat Banjaran on Monday [2 May] became chief of staff of KOSTRAD [Army Strategic Reserve Command], replacing Brigadier General Suripto. He graduated from the National Military Academy in Magelang [Central Java] in 1960. His last previous post was that of chief of the Bureau of Security in the Military Secretariat of the President. Brigadier General Suripto, who graduated in the same year from the National Military Academy, will shortly be installed in office as commander of Military Region III/17 August in Padang [West Sumatra], replacing Major General Sarwono. Colonel Syaukat, who was Indonesian defense attache in India before being called back to the Military Secretariat of the President, is a new man in KOSTRAD. In the course of his military career he has attended a course overseas on 57 mm artillery, but he has spent more of his time in anti-aircraft artillery. He served in Military Region VI/Siliwangi from 1964-70 and in Military Region VIII/Brawijaya from 1970-74. After graduating from the National Military Academy he served as an instructor at the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Training Center at Karangmoso, Malang Regency [East Java]. After serving in Anti-Aircraft Artillery Detachment 9 in Military Region VIII Syaukat was assigned as assistant for research and development at the Air Defense Artillery Center. From there he became Indonesian defense attache in India, where he served for 3 years, followed by the past 2 years, when he has served in the Military Secretariat of the President. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 3 May 83 p 2] 5170

CSO: 4213/71

## BRIEFS

INDONESIA SEEKS MORE TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA--Jakarta.--The Indonesian Government pressed Australia for greater trade access during talks at the weekend. However, the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, pointed out economic difficulties which prevented lowering protection. He said after the talks that he would ask the Australian Embassy in Jakarta and the relevant Ministers in Canberra to examine whether there were ways in which trade between the countries could be increased. The request for more access for goods such as clothing, footwear and textiles, was made when the Economic Co-ordinating Minister, Professor Wardhana, met Mr Hawke and outlined serious problems in the Indonesian economy. The trade relationship is significantly in Indonesia's favor--but the Indonesians argued that oil should be excluded from an examination of the trade balance. Mr Hawke and Australian officials argued that there was scope for Indonesia to get a bigger share of ASEAN imports to Australia. Mr Hawke agreed that the Government would favorably consider the Indonesian request for an extra 100,000 tonnes of wheat to meet problems caused by a loss of external revenue because of falling oil prices, and by the drought. [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 6 Jun 83 p 4]



ANTI-PRK FORCES SELLING WEAPONS ON BLACKMARKET

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 19 May 83 pp 1, 16

[Text] Perpetrator in sale of war weapons arrested. This is cause for violent deaths. Perpetrator is BPP sergeant who brought weapons from Kampuchea to sell in Thailand. Details not revealed.

A BAN MUANG reporter stationed in Aranyaprathet District reported that at 1100 hours 18 May, as a result of an investigation by Police Lt Col Songkhram Sangiam, Aranyaprathet District Police Station chief inspector; Police Major Aphai Buranasilapin, duty inspector; and Police Captain Withaya Ketson, station inspector, war weapons were discovered at House No 139, group 2, Tha Kham Subdistrict, Aranyaprathet District. These weapons had been hidden for some time and were to be sold. Therefore, at the aforementioned time, the house was searched and it was learned that these were the property of Police Sergeant Thana Akarawang, age 30, of BPP Company #2 at Camp Wangchado. In the bedroom, the officers found 4 SKS carbines and 2,100 rounds of AK47 ammunition.

Following questioning, Police Sgt Thana admitted that he had purchased these weapons from Kampucheans who are resisting the pro-Vietnam Heng Samrin forces. He was about to hide the weapons in a Datsun 1600 pickup truck, license plate No [Prachinburi] N.4634 for sale outside Prachinburi Province. However, Police Sgt Thana declined to reveal very many details.

CSO: 4207/136

VIENTIANE CHAIRMAN ORDERS RESTRICTIONS ON PRIVATE PARTIES

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 28 Mar 83 p 2

[Announcement of the Vientiane Capital Administrative Committee]

[Text] In order to keep [our] fine national cultural heritage and to maintain the peace and security of Vientiane Capital consistent with the policy issued by the party and government, the Vientiane Capital Administrative Committee hereby makes the following announcement to all offices and organizations of the government, the mass organizations, and the people of all social classes and aliens in Vientiane Capital.

1. Before organizing Buddhist activities, social banquets, celebrations, or other ceremonies in Buddhist temples, offices, organizations, public places or in private houses, one must ask permission and must first obtain approval from the Vientiane Capital Administrative Committee.
2. Celebrations as in Paragraph 1 above should not be long. They should not be held later than 2200 hours in order to maintain peace and security and also so they will not affect production and other tasks, and not waste a lot of money and materials.
3. In the celebrations in Paragraph 1 above, movies, dancing, and songs that have erotic works from the old regime and that do not agree with the policy of the party and government, and disagree with the fine tradition of our country, are forbidden.
4. For the celebrations in Paragraph 1 above, loudspeakers and amplifiers that can cause confusion and are a nuisance for people nearby are forbidden.
5. This announcement will take effect on the date signed. All actions that violate this announcement will be dealt with strictly depending on the [actions]. Vientiane 19 March 1983. Chairman of the Vientiane Capital Administrative Committee, Phao Phimphachan.

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CSO: 4206/81

COLUMN NOTES LACK OF LPRP PRESENCE IN SOME AREAS

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 30 Mar 83 p 2

["Conversation with the Editor" Column: "What Is the Meaning of White Zones and White Bases?"]

[Excerpts] [Question] 1. I found in some discussion documents the term white zones, especially as in "to wipe out white zones or white bases." What does it mean? What does this refer to?

[Answer] The phrase "white bases," when it is used in a party document, for example, "we must wipe out the white bases," and "we must not have any more white bases," means any places that have no (members). The party must pay attention to train and organize and help those places to obtain party members. When a paragraph of the plenum of our third party congress document mentioned the white base it said, "[if] we want the party to be strong, first of all we must put our energy into increasing and organizing the party bases. Every provincial and district office and unit party committee must truly pay attention to and must have a plan to train and organize the party bases, and how to basically eliminate white areas from now through 1985."

As for the phrase referring to wiping out the white zone in this context it has the same meaning as the expression above. The difference is only that when it is combined with any sentences or issues, its meaning will be adapted in an understandable way. For example, a phrase went "to set up and organize co-op bases as a source to wipe out the white zones." This sentence means agricultural co-ops must be set up in the bases, e.g., villages, cantons and districts. Wherever there are no co-ops they must be set up. We can conclude that wiping out the white zones (white zones are zones with no co-ops) or organization, construction, etc., depending on the meaning of the sentence and the words linked together. I hope you understand. Thank you.

9884

CSO: 4206/81

REASONS FOR CO-OP DIRVE EXPLAINED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 9 Apr 83, 11 Apr 83

["Conversation with the Editor" Column: "Why Do We Set Up Agricultural Co-ops?"]

[9 Apr 83 p 2]

[Excerpt] [Question] 1. Why do we set up agricultural co-ops? 2. What problems do we need to understand when we set up agricultural co-ops?  
[signed] A farmer.

[Answer] Actually your questions are issues that VIENTIANE MAI has covered many times, Both this platform and other places domestically and abroad have good lessons and have let us study and learn those good lessons. However, to help you and those who do not yet understand to have a better understanding today I would like to excerpt some problems in the political theory document of the party for you to understand briefly as follows.

1. The reason to set up agricultural co-ops is because of their many great advantages. For example:

--to share our labor and to set up new and bigger production forces than the private economy; to make it possible to fight against natural disaster, and to guarantee that production will be more fruitful.

--to conserve means of production, reduce production costs, and make proper use of ricefields. This way we can promote labor, assign social tasks, expand occupations, increase labor efficiency, and widely facilitate production in general technical conditions. Moreover, in manufacturing it also facilitates conveniences in using advanced techniques, and for using machines to advance agriculture to large-scale modern productinn.

--In our country small private production in agriculture covers most of the national economic bases. Therefore, our party adopted an economic transformation policy in order to open the way to directly step up large-scale socialist production. It was written in the third party congress plenum "to mobilize farmers to turn to collective living under agricultural co-ops in order to change private ownership to socialist collective mastery.

[11 Apr 83 pp 2, 4]

[Text] To facilitate the implementation of the three revolutions in rural areas, to take part in the transformation of the natural economic base, to be self-sufficient, to wipe out exploitation in rural areas, and to expand agriculture and forestry production on the path to socialism."

2. One must absorb the following principles in order to form an agricultural co-op: a. Voluntarism: to advance from low to high, willingness is the most important principle. Why? Because conversion to agricultural co-ops will be successful only when the people clearly understand and willingly carry it out. As Engels said, it "is necessary to make the farmers think about their own land concerns."

--All forms of compulsion no matter what kind are wrong and will also damage the movement. If we want farmers to awaken and to volunteer to take part in co-ops, there must be training and explaining from the party of the working class.

--To gradually step from low to high is a guiding principle in organizing and expanding and converting to large-scale agricultural co-ops. This principle is not only based on voluntarism but also creates conditions to gradually raise the capability and co-op management of co-op members and cadres on the board of directors to be consistent with the expansion of production techniques.

3. In leading the conversion to co-ops our party has transformed and added 3 detailed collective principles we have already talked about above: willingness; common interests; democratic management.

--Of these, the basic principle is willingness; having firmly grasped willingness they will be able to seek ways to carry out correctly the other two principles: the sharing of common interests and democratic management. This will firmly guarantee the principle of willingness.

The plenum of the third party congress added, "to set up co-ops we must correctly follow the three principles of willingness, common interests, and democratic management, especially to respect the rights of collective mastery of the farmers, along with the three advantages, to be concerned with psychology, politics and society, e.g., minority tribes, no compulsion in any way, correctly following the guiding policy, leading determinedly and confidently, stepping from small to large and from the simple to the complex. The government must have an investment plan in terms of cadres, and must help the co-ops in terms of finance, equipment, and techniques in order to promote outstanding features of the collective style of living. The objective of setting up co-ops in the five-year plan is to basically complete the establishment of co-ops in farming areas."

This is part of the plenum document of our party concerning the problem you asked about. Our editorial staff regrets that we cannot explain it in more detail because of limitations in time and space. However, we believe that you might be able to grasp the basic ideas. If you have anything more you would like to discuss, please send it in. Goodbye for today, and happy new year to you!

BRIEFS

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP--On 4 April 1983, in Saithani District, Vientiane Capital, the district trade union base unit committee opened a ceremony to cast ballots to select the new administration. A report was also added that now these base trade union unit members have been strongly improved and expanded. There is now a total of over 500 members. [Excerpts] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 5 Apr 83 p 1] 9884

AUSTRALIAN-AIDED SCHOOL--On the morning of 31 March 1983, in an elementary school in Ban Saifong Tai, a ceremony was held to hand over \$7,000 worth of construction materials to the local administrative committee for building an elementary school in Bon Saifong Tai, Sithan Tai Canton, Hatsaifong District, Vientiane Capital. The Australian ambassador to Laos joined the hand-over ceremony, along with representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vientiane Capital, the Hatsaifong District administrative committee and PTA, teachers, the local administrative committee and many local people. The handing over of the construction materials at this time reflected the solidarity, friendship, and internationalist nature between the peoples of Laos and Australia. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 4 April 83 p 1] 9884

VIENTIANE MILITARY RECRUITMENT--On 22 March 1983, on the field of Ban Nason School, Nason Canton, Saithani District, Vientiane Capital, a reception ceremony was joyfully held for 28 youth who have a high sense of consciousness and have volunteered to serve the country. [Excerpt] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 25 Mar 83 pp 1, 4] 9884

CSO: 4206/81

## TERRORIST BOMBING OF ANAN RALLY REPORTED

### Rally Broken Up

Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 9 May 83 pp 13-17

[Text] After Police Maj Anan Senakhan, leader of the Chanuan (literally "Fuse") Movement, was released on bail from charges of contempt of the king, he showed up to make speeches again at Sanam Luang (Pramaine Ground) on 25 April. And it was on 26 April that an unexpected event took place: The Chanuan Movement was sabotaged with a smoke bomb and fire crackers causing the people in the audience to create a great pandemonium; and thousands of frightened people scrambled to flee for their lives.

### Sanam Luang, a Territory of Crisis

At Sanam Luang, Police Maj Anan Senakhan, leader of the Fuse Movement, along with other members of the movement, opened a rally to make speeches on the formation of a new cabinet. They set up their platform at one end of the road that crosses in the middle of Sanam Luang. About 5,000 people came to listen to the speeches; they sat in an area north of the platform. Mr Prasit Krongpet, a member of the Fuse Committee, began with his speech. Police Major Anan then took his turn; he spoke for about 10 minutes in support of Kukrit Pramoj for the prime ministership. Major Anan then made his way to the back of the platform and sat down on the lawn. Mr Panthep Weeracharttewan took his turn to speak. He mentioned important military figures, such as Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, and then addressed the formation of a cabinet. "Now I am going to talk about the Thai Nation Party first, and then I am going to talk about the 'Nation of Dogs Party,'" he said. At the moment Mr Panthep uttered this sentence, at about 1830 hours, the unexpected occurred. There was a tremendous explosion at one end of the lawn near the kiosk-like structures selling school books. Huge black smoke billowed upward. Newly-planted trees were ripped apart. The people listening to the speakers scrambled to flee toward the southern part of the Sanam Luang. Some got down to the ground and were trampled by those who were in flight. Children and women were screaming. Shots that sounded like loud firecrackers rang out. People

were running for their lives; most made their way across the street into the Thammasat University compound. One minute later there was another tremendous explosion, this time originating from an area near the Civil Court, not very far from where the people were sitting. In clear view of journalists and photographers, a group of about 50 young men, most of whom wore a crewcut hair style and warmup suits, began to spread out in small groups, each with about 5 to 7 persons. They made a beeline toward the members of the Fuse Movement and reached Police Maj Anan Senakhan and began to beat him. Major Anan received injuries on the head and shoulders. The young men then destroyed the car and the electricity generator. Having done so, they quickly ran away in the direction of the Temple of the Emerald Buddha. From there, they separated.

#### The Work of Political Hooligans

Police Major Anan gave an interview to reporteress after the Chanasongkram Police Station officers took him to Deja Hospital to have the injuries on his head and left shoulder treated. He received three stitches for the injuries on the head because he was hit with a heavy metal piece. "The act was carried out, I believe, by the military, for the explosives used were plastic devices designed to scare people. Moreover, the devices were exploded by men wearing warmup suits and a crewcut hair style. And my speech was an attack on the military. I believe the group that I attacked carried out the act," said Major Anan. He said, "This time I am not going to ask for protection from the police. If I must die then I must die. I do not want to create any trouble for the police. Yesterday, the Director General of the Police Department called to tell me to be careful. In the afternoon, Police Maj Gen Opart Rattanasin, commander of the Central Investigation Department (CID) also called to caution me."

Mr Samruat Patisen, a committee member of the Fuse Movement said that about 10 minutes before the incident took place, he saw a group of soldiers wearing warmup suits riding in an open truck. They got off in front of the Rattanakosin Hotel. From there they walked to the Sanam Luang. He thought that it was unusual; but before he could do anything, the incident had already started.

#### Destroying the Morale of Those Who Love Democracy

This incident has undermined the morale and the will of the people who are interested in politics, especially, the children, women and the elderly; it has created hatred in their hearts. Some people were injured. These people came to listen to the speakers because they were interested. But instead they were harassed by political hooligans, even though those people had nothing to do with the speakers or had anything against anybody. The act was apparently aimed at intimidating and persecuting the people; and it was an act totally contrary to the moral conduct in our society.

In a democracy, the people have a political right, the right to speak, to write and to express their views publicly and peacefully; such views should not be a threat to national security. This is because if the people



agree with a view, they will support it and it will become more powerful. If the people do not agree with it, they will not listen to it. In a democratic process, if the group criticized by the Fuse Movement does not agree with the movement's view, that group can always set up its own platform to rally the people to their side at another end of Sanam Luang. The people will walk back and forth to hear what each group has to say. An example is when the labor group set up a platform to make speeches in competition with the Kor Por Por Por (the Committee for the Coordination of the People for Democracy), one group at one end of the field, the other at the other end of the field. The debates conducted by these two groups did not create any incident. If one group should violate the right of the other, the group whose right is violated can always file a suit in court. To believe or not to believe is up to the people themselves.

#### Destroyer of the Democratic Atmosphere

Intimidating by creating a situation in which a bomb is exploded is not the democratic way; but it is a political infringement and persecution by a group of political hooligans. The people will not see eye to eye with this. The use of hooliganism to stop opponents not only shows that they are outlaws, but that they have no rationale with which to counter their opponents. Therefore, they resorted to the use of force, which is similar to the use of violence by dictators. These aforementioned acts will not support the development toward good things. However, these acts are the creation of mysterious powers, of which the people are fearful. The use of intimidation and threat did not only affect the Fuse Movement but also innocent people who went to hear its speakers, as well as all those who have heard the news of the incident.

We feel that politics in a democratic system should be widely publicized, and the people should be firmly organized and the organization should be more comprehensive. This would be a preparation for a mature democracy that would replace and eliminate dictatorial powers on Thai soil. And at present, the authorities of the country are urging the people to unite, but at the same time they allow the use of violence to intimidate the people. This destroys the publicity of political views that the people as owners of the country should know. The method of intimidation such as this is a way of creating division, and the prohibition of a gathering by the people in a public place is an idea of dictators. The group of individuals who used force are in truth political hooligans.

#### Responsible People Must Show Interest

Regarding the incident that took place, we urge the authorities to investigate the truth of it and reveal it clearly. We urge the authorities to take decisive action, so that this does not set an example for others to follow. Apart from this, all innocent people should rise to fight and wipe out all dictators, so that unjust powers do not exist to create fears among the people. If the people remain idle the threat of mysterious powers will spread throughout the country. And these powers will keep the people's heads down, never to be raised again to call for the sovereignty of the people.

## Anan Interview

Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 9 May 83 pp 13-17

[Interview with Police Maj Anan Senakhan, leader of Chanuan Movement;  
date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] How do you feel about the incident?

[Answer] I am greatly ashamed. Our nation has reached this stage of development, and yet I still see some people of high rank use dirty tricks, hooliganism. In a fight in a democratic process we must use intelligence. Force is what those animals in the past had used. Those barbarians would fight when they were displeased; and they would shoot at each other when they were displeased. Violence has outlived its time.

[Question] Before the incident, did you perhaps vaguely know that this would happen?

[Answer] Yes, I knew they would surely attack us. But I did not think they would do it with such a barbaric method. At least this city is known to be civilized; it is the capital city of the country, a city which we all have made efforts to build; and it has the monarchical institution that is known all over, yet these barbarians have destroyed it all—everything, without any consideration whatsoever. They have always intimidated me. Dictators spare no one—anywhere at all.

[Question] Who do you think was behind this incident?

[Answer] Who else? It's Mr Athit and Mr Chawalit (Gen Athit Kamlang-ek and Gen Chawalit Yongjaiyut). Can there be anybody else? The communique issued by the Fuse Movement today clearly stated who it was. If Unit 123 did not do it, then who else would do it? Who commanded Unit 123, do you know? This job has been assigned to Colonel Akkradate.

[Question] Do you think that some political parties were involved?

[Answer] No, not at all. Political parties would not attack us in this manner. Those who joined a political party, surely, must have the spirit of a democrat. They would fight with intelligence, not with force as these brutes, these hooligans did.

[Question] Does the incident indicate a future trend that they would increasingly use violence to repress the forces of the people and the forces of democracy?

[Answer] Of course, they indicate to you that if you fight back, this is what you will get. And this is the result. But we are not going to stop, I assure you. Now the public does not fear this insane way of doing things. Instead, it has become a stimulant for us to try even harder.

[Question] Next, is the Fuse Movement going to change the strategy of its fight?

[Answer] No, we are not going to change (our strategy). We have only one way of fighting--with a peaceful means and by educating the people. If anybody is going to harm us, let them go ahead. We are not going to say anything. We are the ones who will take their violence. But we are not going to use violence with anybody. If they are capable of being violent with us, let them be. We are not going to be violent in return. Let everyone know about this; let the whole world know about this.

[Question] How should the democratic forces map out their next move?

[Answer] Well, they must unite even more firmly; they must mobilize their forces for increased consultations and discussions.

[Question] Do you think the people will have to rally again? Because they might be afraid the dictators would use their dirty tricks again?

[Answer] No, we are not afraid. Nobody is afraid. If we made an appointment with them today they would come in full force. People are not afraid of this kind of thing. Are Thai people ever afraid of death? No, they are not. Would you believe that if one would go to Sanam Luang to mobilize the people and to tell them to march to Unit 123, they would do just that, and they would continue to march on, if one told them to, even if Unit 123 should begin firing. Do you know how many would join the march? Thousands of them! It's not at all difficult to push the people to their deaths. But we do not see any use of shedding blood for the sake of shedding blood.

[Question] As far as you know, what are the dictators' next moves?

[Answer] As far as I know, they will be even more violent.

[Question] To the point of bringing about a coup?

[Answer] No way; no way that there can be a coup. They cannot create a situation and then pull off a coup. This is because people know they have been creating situations all along.

[Question] If this kind of incident should take place again, do you think it could lead to the kind of crisis that led to the event of 14 October 1973?

[Answer] No way. No. And I, Brother, do not want it that way. The event of 14 October 1973 and this incident are different.

[Question] Based on this incident, what do you think of the role of the police who came to oversee the situation in the area?

[Answer] The police have done their best. Brother, I really sympathize with the police. The police are not dictators, not the big dictators.

They were given orders to come, and so they followed the order. An order was given, and so the police followed it. The rubber stamp forced them to do that.

[Question] Is there any way to cut down the forces of the dictators?

[Answer] That's the point. We must show that they have nothing. And in fact, they have nothing; they are merely hooligans who are fond of using force. We don't have to do anything at all. They will gradually destroy themselves. The people will see their wickedness more and more.

[Question] Is there to be a suit filed against anyone on an individual basis?

[Answer] No, I'm not going to file a suit against anybody. I'm not going to depend on anybody whatsoever. I must depend on myself. If I have to be hurt I have to be hurt. A dictatorship is not an individual; it is a system. A system has to have a structure, supporters, and a group of people in it in order to pass on its objectives and intents. In a fight against this kind of thing, don't ask for anybody's help, not even the law court's help. If you have to depend on somebody, then take your case to the people. Tell the people about it. When you die, your words will be known to the people; they will know what has happened. And they will pass the story on to their children and their grandchildren.

[Question] Brother, will your movement to eliminate dictators and to expose them create any problem? Because they have some mysterious forces to support them.

[Answer] We have only one way, and that is to discredit them as much as we possibly can--they cannot stand being discredited. They have never been insulted by anybody, never been affronted by anybody. Right? They have never been exposed by anybody. So when we do this--exposing them--they cannot stand it. So this is how they reacted, much like a dog driven into a dead-end alley. It is very pathetic. They should not have been like this. Right? But they have. Tens of thousands of people know. Why shouldn't people like us know whose job this was. How they have slighted the people and belittled their intelligence!

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CSO: 4207/109

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### MASSIVE RAID CARRIED OUT AGAINST STATE STORES IN HANOI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 May 83 p 3

[Article: "Hanoi -- Inspection of 86 State Stores"]

[Text] In the last 10 days, the commercial and grain sectors, in coordination with the public security force, army, security assault youth and workers' inspectors, were carrying out a series of inspection in 86 state stores.

The inspection group made reports on violations of the distribution and circulation procedures, on such cases as the employees and storehouse keeper of the Son Tay grain store in a Dinh Ward having colluded with one another to smuggle 40 kilograms of rice out of the storehouse and to sell them in the free market; the Van Dien food and beverage store having stealthily given 900 packs of Song Cau cigarettes to dishonest business people; the head of the Gia Lam grain store, in collusion with its driver, having stolen 1,091 kilograms of rice; the marketing cooperative in Hai Ba Trung Ward having made speculative deals in connection with 1,300 kilograms of soybean; and the food and beverage store of the Teachers College having bought 2 tons of wheat flour from the Retail Corporation and resold them to make some profit. Three cadres who escorted shipments of goods for the Hanoi Food Corporation took advantage of the percentage of losses allowed to steal by blaming on "losses" 366 kilograms of sea fish transported from Haiphong. Many civil servants in charge of selling grain, food and fuels cheated their consumers by using inaccurate weights. A check at a fuel counter showed that a customer was given only 34.5 liters instead of 36 liters he was buying, a shortage of 1.5 liters; in the case of a purchase of 1,081 liters, the employee involved took as much as 52 liters by making inaccurate measure. The inspection group made a report and forced this employee to make an on-the-spot reimbursement for the shortage. Such cases as illegally keeping ration coupons, failing to cut the corners of these coupons in order to make additional purchases, and buying for and keeping aside good-quality goods for friends so as to have two-way exchanges were quite common in a number of stores and grain, food and general merchandise counters; for instance, while the foodstore at 57 Kham Thien Street said it did not have any fish to sell, its employees stealthily sent away through a rear door 8.5 kilograms of dried fish. The Kim Ma food store sold to its own employees nearly 600 kilograms of meat in the 1st quarter of 1983. An employee once bought as much as 23 kilograms of meat in 1 day.

In addition to making actual inspection inside the stores, the public security force, army, youth and workers' inspectors also coordinated their activities and arrested more than 360 people specialized in doing business in goods and ration stamps and coupons in the vicinity of state stores.

The public security force in Hai Ba Trung Ward caught red-handed Dao Thi Thanh, residing at 283-C.12 Quynh Loi Collective Workers' Quarters, as she was illegally doing business involving 316 ration book covers and coupons usable to buy goods of various kinds; in a search in another house that had some connection with Thi Thanh, it also seized some 218 kilograms of white granulated sugar and a quantity of gold.

The inspection group also found many stores having quite properly implemented the sales regulations and having maintained good order in purchasing and selling.

The above-mentioned activity, though the first of its kind, brought about some experience in the job of restoring order in circulation and distribution. At many stores there were fewer business people hanging around and doing illegal business, and employees also made progress in terms of their behavior in serving customers. The people who came to buy goods in the stores where the inspection had taken place now felt more comfortable. The serious-minded cadres and sales people are very happy and hope that inspection will be regular in order to bring about timely rewards and disciplinary action and thus to free the stores from having both good and bad people and to make them deserve being the socialist state stores.

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CSO: 4209/423

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### STORY REVEALS MANY CORRUPT PEOPLE IN MATERIALS STATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 May 83 p 3

[ Article: "Fighting the Enemy's Multifaceted Sabotage War -- The Corrupt People in A Materials Station" ]

[Text] Although he knew he was acting against the principle and regulations of the state on buying and selling discarded war materials, Dao Minh Son, head of the D.H. materials station in Binh Tri Thien Province, went ahead and signed an order for the delivery from its storehouse of 103 tons of metals, including more than 63 tons of copper, to Nguyen Hoang Dan, an impostor who had pretended to be the head of the industrial equipment and materials supply unit of the materials enterprise in Ward T. in Ho Chi Minh City, thus causing serious losses of money for the state. What kind of man is Dao Minh Son, and who is Nguyen Hoang Dan?

#### Bewitching Feasts

Dao Minh Son and Vu Dang B., a civil servant, went to Ho Chi Minh City, where they came to see Nguyen Tan Duc, director of the materials enterprise in Ward T., while being accompanied by Nguyen Hoang Dan.

As he heard his guests mentioning the D.H. materials station, Nguyen Tan Duc enthusiastically shook their hands and said as he turned toward Nguyen Hoang Dan:

"You bring them to the hotel to take some rest and a bath and then invite them to dinner. They are our honored guests."

Nguyen Hoang Dan himself drove a passenger car and brought Dao Minh Son and Vu Dang B. to Hotel Huong Sen, a luxurious hotel in the city. After Son and B. had taken a bath, he brought them to a large Chinese restaurant, Nam Phat, to have an elaborate meal.

That evening, Nguyen Hoang Dan took them in the passenger car to Phu Si, a coffeehouse having the reputation of being a very expensive place. There, beer and beautiful women truly bewitched them with pleasures and debauchery. Nguyen Hoang Dan pushed Son and B. one step further.

"Do you think that Director Son has become tired? Then give him a massage. How do you say massage in the Northern dialect, Son?"

"Tam quat."

"That's right. Then you girls bring Director Son to your bedroom and give him a 'tam quat' right away."

### Corruption at the Top

As he was back in the D.H. materials station, Dao Minh Son was unable to forget the pleasures that Nguyen Hoang Dan had let him have. He remembered having pocketed quite a lot of money from a few sales of discarded materials, but he thought he could never compare himself with Nguyen Hoang Dan and his gang. He should think of some ways to get as much money as they did.

Son held a special meeting with all of the cadres and civil servants in the station and adopted a formula for paying the invoices at higher prices than the actual prices paid when discarded materials were purchased. That decision received the prompt approval of two materials supply cadres, Nguyen Ngoc Kinh and Nguyen Xuan Tranh, head accountant Q. and deputy chief P. They would compete with one another in looking for discarded materials to purchase from the people's homes, army units and organs. The more they purchased, the more the differences the station was to pay would be and the more illegal income they would earn. In 2 months, Nguyen Ngoc Kinh purchased a quantity of discarded war materials at the total price of 15,439 dong. The station cadres paid him 30,437 dong, the amount shown in the invoice. With the difference of 14,998 dong, he pocketed 9,648 dong and gave station chief Dao Minh Son 700 dong and a number of cadres like K, 2,250 dong; U, 1,500; B, 600; and L, 300. He bribed those people so that they would continue to create favorable conditions for him to get paid for the discarded materials he delivered at the prices he set. At one time he and deputy chief P., along with Tran Trai, a dealer in discarded materials in Hue, negotiated with an airfield the purchase of 980 tons of iron by agreeing to exchange 200 kilograms of rice and 300 kilograms of paint at the price of 24,500 dong. But when they were delivered to the storehouse, the station raised the price it paid to 43,000 dong and thus allowing 18,500 dong to be pocketed. Out of that sum of money, Kinh took 9,600, Trai 6,700 and deputy chief P. 2,200 dong.



Nguyen Xuan Tranh not only repeatedly raised the prices the station paid for discarded materials delivered to its storehouse but also brazenly stole money from the state. Once he took 26,278 dong from the station and set out to purchase discarded materials. But he brought back only once 558 dong worth of materials to be put into the storehouse, returned only 89 dong to the station's fund and kept 25,631 dong for himself. At another time he took a check which he was supposed to cash at the bank for the station, but instead of bringing back the money he pocketed it. A number of honest civil servants at the station opposed to that stealing. Station chief Son then sent them to remote places to purchase discarded materials. When they came back with the materials they had purchased, prices were lowered in order to prevent them from fulfilling the purchase plan. On that basis, Son had a good reason to take disciplinary action against them by forcing them to resign or to do things the way Son wanted them to do. Taking advantage of his authority, the head of the station hired his wife, Thi M., as storehouse keeper. With protection provided by her husband, Thi M. deliberately took the goods in the storehouse and sold them to dishonest business people and thus earned nearly 30,000 dong of profit.

"As the roof leaks, the columns sag." As the chief of the D.H. materials station became corrupt, he was neglecting the economic management task, which led to the fact that the cadres and civil servants under his supervision readily connived at one another's wrongdoings -- stealing money and materials from the state.

### Lesson of Vigilance

The economic police unit caught red-handed a gang doing illegal business in discarded metal materials. The gang leader, Nguyen Hoang Dan, said he had been a soldier of the Saigon puppet administration and was doing free business in Ward T. of Ho Chi Minh City. He had been using money and women as a bewitching force to gradually corrupt and debauch Nguyen Tan Duc, director of the materials supply enterprise in Ward T. He forced Duc to issue identification papers to him to certify that he was the head of the industrial equipment supply unit of the enterprise and thus to facilitate his illegal acts. His smuggling activities received from Nguyen Tan Duc protection in the form of letters of introduction, official orders and even means of transportation.

Through his connections with Tran Trai and Tran Cuong, the Hue dealers specialized in discarded materials, Nguyen Hoang Dan got acquainted with materials station chief Dao Minh Son. Again by using money and women he succeeded in buying off Son. Most of the business capital of Nguyen Hoang Dan, Tran Trai and Tran Cuong, as well as their expenses during illegal deals in connection with vehicles, gas and oil, and transportation fees, were all paid by station chief Son with money from the state budget.

To sabotage the economy of our country is a wicked maneuver within the plot of the Beijing reactionaries to carry on, in collusion with the American imperialists, a style of multifaceted war of sabotage. Nguyen Tan Duc, Dao Minh Son and a number of cadres and civil servants of the D.H. materials station had lost their vigilance and, with a great passion for money and women, had willingly chosen to go along with Nguyen Hoang Dan, Tran Trai and Tran Cuong and thus caused serious damages to the socialist properties. Their acts created more difficulties for economic and market management and thus served the crafty design of the enemy.

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CSO: 4209/423

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SERIES OF PRODUCTION FIASCOS DISRUPT BAI BANG PLANT

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 14 Jun 83 p 13

[Article by Bertil Mollberger: "Fire and Long Weekend Stopped Production"]

[Text] Fire in switchboard stand. Damaged power furnace. Broken water pipes. Total shut down of a paper machine due to fire.

Only 20 percent of the promised lumber delivered. And only half of the planned amount of paper produced.

There is no end to the misfortunes at the Swedish supported paper mill in Bai Bang in Vietnam.

The Swedish-built paper mill in Bai Bang--or Vinh Phu, as it is officially called--was opened on 26 November 1982.

Even then the project was haunted by bad luck and disputes--among other things, because it cost so much more than the assistance organization Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) had counted on. The bill had then reached almost 2 billion kronor, compared to the estimated 770 million kronor.

According to an article in the magazine NY TEKNIK (No 23/1983), the paper mill in Bai Bang has now been in production only for 2 months since November--the rest of the time it has been idle.

The reasons for the stoppage are many:

The water pipes--plastic--are worse than anticipated. Last January the raw water pipe had to be shut off for repairs, a project that was not finished until 6 February.

The Vietnamese new year holiday, Tet, in February, led to a production stop of 3 weeks.

The switchboard stand of the paper mill burned on the night of 15 February--after a large rat had managed to short out some wires in it.....

## "Starting Problems "Anticipated"

These three reasons are now "only" unfortunate circumstances:

--"Naturally, we did not count on exactly these problem, even if we anticipated some starting-up problems," says Christina Rehlen of SIDA in Stockholm.

--"But even worse is the lack of lumber at the paper mill. It is due partly to the badly organized Vietnamese forestry, partly to the bamboo trees having finished blooming."

It has also become evident that there is less lumber in the country than the Vietnamese said. All this has led to only 20 percent of the lumber raw material being delivered to the paper mill in Bai Bang, north of Hanoi.

"Bamboo and a deciduous tree called styrax are still the main lumber trees in Bai Bang," says Christina Rehlen of SIDA. "But pine and eucalyptus trees have been introduced and will be a good addition in the future."

## Revision of the Annual Plan

The paper production in Bai Bang has since its start been only half of the calculated amount--3,600 tons of paper instead of more than 7,000 tons. Right now the annual plan of 18,000 tons is being revised to more realistic figures. SIDA, the Vietnamese, and Scanmanagement are involved in the discussions.

There is also a lack of other raw material besides lumber: Bai Bang has received only half of the coal needed, and the volume of limestone has been 600 tons instead of 4,300 tons. There is also a lack of salt: only 12 percent of the planned volume has arrived in Bai Bang.

"The spring has been troublesome," admits civil engineer Christer Ehnemark of the project company, Scanmanagement.

"But, as for the rest, I do not want to comment on this information--I have not yet seen the article in NY TEKNIK," says Ehnemark.

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CSO: 3650/215

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### SONG BE PARTY CONGRESS REVIEWS ACHIEVEMENTS, SETS GOALS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 May 83 pp 3, 4

[Article by Do Tan Hiep of Song Be: "Song Be Party Organization Congress (2nd Round) -- Strengthening Solidarity, Unanimity; Exploiting Strengths in Economy -- Industry, Agriculture and Forestry"]

[Text] Song Be Province, which has great economic potential, is a land of harmony in terms of the elements, with a natural area of nearly 10,000 square kilometers, 48 percent of which being forests with precious products. The 400,000 hectares of fertile red basalt are in almost the entirety of Phuoc Long District and in scattered parts of Binh Long, Loc Ninh and Dong Phu Districts. The 450,000 hectares of grey soil (ancient alluvium) are in the southern districts and a part of Loc Ninh and Chon Thanh Districts. Three rivers -- Dong Nai, Saigon and Song Be -- along with thousands of streams and brooks that distribute water evenly create favorable conditions for water conservancy development and hydroelectric power production. All of these factors help Song Be Province to have many economic strengths in its agriculture and forestry and a great capacity to develop industrial crops and animal raising, including raising of animals having horns, as well as industry, including small industry and handicrafts.

The province has 240 kilometers of border adjacent to friendly Kampuchea. Right after the South had been totally liberated, the party organization and people of Song Be had to overcome many aftermaths of the war, to accept more than 150,000 people from other provinces and municipalities who came to be resettled and to build new economic zones and at the same time to encourage tens of thousands of minority people to build a new life by adopting settled farming and settled life. At that same time, Song Be had to directly resist the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary reactionaries, the Beijing expansionists' lackeys, in their war of sabotage. Food shortages, illiteracy and epidemics created many difficulties for the standard of living. In the last 8 years, the party organization and people of Song Be steadily surmounted all hardships and moved toward

scoring great achievements. Fully upholding the line and policies of the party and state, flexibly and creatively applying them to the locality's actual situation and strongly developing the spirit of self-sufficiency as its main endeavor, Song Be was exploiting its potential for economic and cultural development.

On the agricultural production front, in the last 3 years the people of the minority groups in the province opened nearly 3,400 hectares of new land, extended the network of small water conservancy works to villages and hamlets under the formula, "The state and the people work together," and boosted the watering and drainage capacity to cover over 2,000 hectares. The province recruited nearly 2,400 laborers from agriculture for the central administration's rubber plantations. In 1982, the total cultivated area was still nearly 112,000 hectares, or 102 percent of the plan and an increase of more than 30,000 hectares over 1976. The rubber plantations were restored and their areas widened. Song Be had 37,000 hectares of rubber, including 12,000 hectares of new trees planted jointly by the central and local administrations. Agricultural transformation lately was further strengthened. As of now, the province has 116 cooperatives and 268 production collectives covering 24.4 percent of agricultural households and 22.8 percent of the land used for farming. Two districts -- Phuoc Long and Loc Ninh -- and 32 villages in other districts in the province basically completed the cooperativization of agriculture; 95 percent of cooperatives and 64 percent of production collectives adopted end-product contracting with labor groups and laborers. In the 1982 tenth-month season, almost all cooperatives and production collectives in the province fulfilled the goals set for cultivated area, crop yield and volume of production. A number of cooperatives and production collectives that had adopted the new contracting system succeeded in stabilizing production. Both crop yields and farmers' income were increased; the grain obligation to the state was ensured. In 1981-1982, Song Be was able to fulfill the grain-mobilizing goal, to supply enough grain for its own need and to make some contributions to the state. The material and technical base of socialism was further built. The numbers of water buffaloes, cattle and hogs increased by 15-47 percent; the area of fish raising was extended. The areas devoted to peanut, sugar cane, coffee, peach and pepper were increased everyday. Political security and social order were maintained.

Song Be's outstanding achievement was the fact that it totally eliminated famine and illiteracy, switched a segment of the minority population from nomadic farming and nomadic life to settled farming and settled life, and received people from many densely populated areas of the country who came to build new economic zones. The green of plants and trees now covered the areas that had been left idle and full of bomb craters, the areas of the ethnic minorities and the new economic zones. The face of the countryside was renewed; the standard of living was gradually stabilized and improved.

The question raised was how to develop to the highest degree the province's strengths in the agricultural economy, mostly industrial crops and animal husbandry, and in forestry, food processing, small industry and handicrafts. To resolve the problem of grain and food is the number-one need on the province's agricultural production front since the per capita production currently remains low. Song Be's effort to maintain a grain balance by itself must be made by means of intensive cultivation to raise the yields of rice, corn and subsidiary food crops and to reach the highest volume of grain production so as to properly fulfill its obligation to the state and to maintain a large grain reserve, thus creating favorable conditions for development of industrial crops and forestry and for exploiting the source of export goods in the locality. The province must quickly bring the scientific and technological progresses into agricultural production in order to be self-sufficient in the seasonal requirements, seeds, fertilizers, water, plant protection, etc. On the other hand, to extend the grain crop areas must be properly planned and linked with building, protecting and developing the existing forests. In the past, the areas of forests and forest land declined considerably because the development of grain production did not go hand in hand with forest protection. Overcoming this shortcoming, the province has the key task of reorganizing production and business in the forestry sector; urgently assigning land and forests to districts, cooperatives and production collectives; and carrying out management and business in accordance with state projects and plans. In addition to stepping up the tree-planting movement among the people, the province must pay attention to linking the ethnic minorities' settled farming and settled life with planning and building models of small forestry-agriculture centers suitable for each region, for the purpose of effectively exploiting the land resources while protecting the environment and maintaining the natural ecological balance.

In addition to striving to extend the area of the high-yielding rice-growing zone in the 1983-1984 winter-spring season to 10,000 hectares, Song Be must strongly develop the long- and short-term industrial crops, create a main-force source of export goods, increase the sources of accumulation for the socialist industrialization and stabilize and improve the standard of living. As to the long-term industrial crops, it affirms that rubber is the main-force tree, to be followed by coffee, pepper, peach, and so on. While it ensures the requirement by the central administration for developing the rubber-growing zone in accordance with the state plan, it joins the Rubber General Department in planting anew 5,000 hectares of rubber. As to the short-term industrial crops, both the central and local administrations, the state and the people all must concentrate on making investment to promote intensive cultivation of peanut, mung bean, sugar cane, tobacco, etc. In 1983, the province strives to extend the specialized-cultivation sugar cane-growing zone in the City of Thu Dau Mot and Thuan An and Tan Uyen Districts by 4,600 hectares to reach a volume of production of 200,000 tons and thus to supply the Binh Duong sugar refinery with enough raw materials in time.

In order to develop its strengths in the agricultural economy and forestry, to gradually link agriculture with industry and to build the industrial-agricultural structure, the province attaches importance to developing the processing industry, including using the modern machinery and equipment of the state enterprises as well as the manual processing means of cooperatives, production groups and families. As an immediate step, it concentrates its processing capacity on the locality's existing raw materials and supplies tools for processing subsidiary foods, grain and agricultural products to suit the production conditions in different areas. On the basis of making investigations to get to know again the producing capacity of its traditional small industrial and handicraft production installations, it must urgently reorganize the ones that produce lacquer articles, pottery and porcelain wares, rattan and bamboo goods, etc. so as to stabilize and develop production and to put their products into the hands of the state.

Gradually turning animal husbandry into a major production sector at the same level with crop growing, the province must step up animal raising in all three sectors -- family-based, collective and state-operated -- and concentrate its energy on increasing the size of the herds of water buffaloes, cattle and goats in the northern districts, which have lots of meadows; organizing the breeding of the Murrah buffaloes; and developing the high-yielding purebred hogs for wider raising. The grain and agricultural sectors are to mobilize 15 percent of the subsidiary food and grain crops for animal husbandry in accordance with the state plan; the provincial bank is to make investment for the agricultural cooperatives and production collectives to develop animal raising.

Song Be Province has a great capacity to enrich itself through export. In the time to come, along with the policy of encouraging production units to fulfill and overfulfill the goals set for delivering export goods, all districts and cities must invest in, build and expand the production installations that produce goods for export from the raw materials available in the locality and strive to increase the value of export goods in 1983 by 7.5 times that in 1982.

In order to ensure successful fulfillment of the socioeconomic guidelines and tasks, the congress carefully discussed the measures to be taken in connection with the task of building the party, strengthening solidarity and unanimity, and raising the combat and leadership capacities of the basic party organization. The target for striving is not to have a single weak party installation by 1985 and to ensure that all party installations satisfy the standards for cleanliness and strength and 50 percent of district and city party organizations receive the title of strong district party organization.



## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON DOCUMENTS PRESERVATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 May 83 p 1

[Text] On 20 April 1983, the Party Central Committee Secretariat issued a directive on the need to intensively guide the preservation of party documents. The directive says:

The file documents of our party reflect all fields of activity of our party and people under our party leadership and hold a special position among the National Archives as a whole. Therefore, it is necessary to concentrate and unify the management and use of the file documents of the party to serve the leadership exercised by the central level and various sectors at all echelons and to facilitate the recapitulation of experiences and the compilation of the party's history.

In recent years, many party organs in various sectors and at different echelons have organized rather well the filing and preservation of documents and have effectively met diverse research requirements. However, due to protracted war circumstances and to numerous difficulties facing the country, the preservation of party documents according to a scientific method has not yet been carried out to a large extent. Party documents are still kept in a scattered fashion, the material and technical bases essential to preservation are still inadequate, the organs in charge of preservation at various levels have not yet been defined clearly and professional cadres are still lacking in number and skill.

The Council of State recently promulgated a law on the "preservation of the National Archives" with the aim of satisfactorily conserving, managing, organizing and using the file documents of the party and state. To strengthen the preservation of party documents, the Secretariat has decided to entrust the Party Central Committee Office and the Marxist-Leninist Institute with the following task of organizing and managing the various archives in which the Party Central Committee documents are preserved:

--The Party Central Committee Office must manage the archives containing the current and secret documents of the Party Central Committee and must collect, preserve and aid in the use of the current and secret documents of the Party Central Committee, Political Bureau, Secretariat and various Central Committee Departments (including party schools and press agencies directly subordinate to the central level).

--The Marxist-Leninist Institute must manage the archives containing the historic documents of the Party Central Committee; collect, preserve and scientifically systematize files and documents of historic value of the Party Central Committee, Political Bureau, Secretariat and various Central Committee Departments as well as documents pertaining to the deceased key leading comrades; and promote the use of such documents for the purposes of scientific research, experience recapitulation and party history compilation.

To ensure uniform concentration, party committees at all echelons and party organizations must hand over to the party archives at all levels all the documents made out during the course of action of party organs at all echelons and by key leading comrades; no organization or individual will be allowed to keep such documents as personal property.

Each provincial and municipal party committee and each party committee in a special zone directly subordinate to the central level must set up an archive subordinate to the office of the provincial, municipal and special zone party committee in order to ensure the management of all documents pertaining to party committees at various echelons and to the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in each province, city and special zone.

The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee must create an archive directly subordinate to the Union Central Committee in order to manage the union's documents at the central level.

The Party Central Committee Office, the Marxist-Leninist Institute and the Central Committee Financial Management Department must immediately start strengthening the existing archives and studying a plan to build archives of historic and current documents of the Party Central Committee in strict accordance with regular patterns in order to ensure proper and lasting preservation of party documents.

The Party Central Committee Office and the Marxist-Leninist Institute have the responsibility to investigate theoretical and practical problems relating to our party task of handling and preserving documents, to help the Secretariat promulgate document making and preservation systems based on domestic and foreign experiences, to guide the document making and preservation by party organs at various echelons and to train and improve a contingent of cadres specialized in handling and preserving documents of the party.

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CSO: 4209/427

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### VFF CONGRESS REPORT DEALS WITH GUIDELINES ON FUTURE TASKS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 May 83 p 3

[Text] (NHAN DAN Note: The report on the situation and the mission of the VFF to the Second VFF Congress is composed of four parts:

The first part deals with a new step in the development of the great unity of the entire people.

The second part reviews the VFF activities over the past 6 years.

The third part indicates the VFF guidelines, missions and tasks in the near future.

The fourth part discusses the building and strengthening of the front organization and the improvement of its working formulas.

Published below is an excerpt on the front's guidelines, missions and tasks in the near future:)

On the basis of the resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress, the resolution of the Third Party Central Committee Plenum and the various resolutions of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau on the tasks of the capital city of Hanoi and those of Ho Chi Minh City, we propose that the front committees at all levels and the front's member organizations improve and intensify the politico-ideological task and unify their action to implement the following missions and tasks:

1. Motivating the people to develop their right of collective ownership, to build and consolidate the administration and to strengthen the socialist legislation.

In the socialist revolution in our country, the laboring people's system of collective ownership is simultaneously a basic objective of and a strong motive for socialist construction. The laboring people exercise their right of collective ownership mainly through the state which is founded by the people and simultaneously through the VFF member organizations under various organizational and activity forms which the people take the initiative in creating in the domains related to their life and also by closely associating state management

by law with society management through the activities of mass organizations. The VFF must cooperate closely with state organs, effectively contribute to developing the people's right of collective ownership, develop socialist democracy, create conditions for the people to participate in managing the affairs of both the state and society, strengthen the socialist legislation and build and consolidate the people's administration at all levels. All strata must be motivated and guided to participate in the exchange of views on the formulation of statutes and laws related to the people's right of collective ownership and to their duties and interests. It is necessary to improve the cooperation between the front committees and mass organizations at all levels and the state organs and to formulate regulations on the specific power and duty of the front committees and mass organizations to exercise the people's right to supervise the state organs' activities. It is necessary to assist state organs in executing various policies and laws, to strengthen social management according to law and to oppose lawbreakings. It is necessary to provide an intensive and extensive education among all strata to make them understand the law and to instill into them a sense of the need to live according to law and to respect and strictly implement it. It is necessary to follow up and exchange views with the sectors and organs responsible for quickly resolving the people's complaints and denunciations in strict accordance with the state regulations on the examination of and solution to the citizens' grievances.

The front must eagerly carry out activities to strengthen the relationships between the people and their elected organs, help National Assembly deputies and People's Council representatives maintain regular relations with the electorate, impart the people's opinion and aspirations to state organs and see that any correct view expressed by the people is received and quickly materialized. It is necessary to draw experiences; to better carry out the task of participating in the election of people-elected organs and holding consultative conferences to recommend candidates to the National Assembly and the People's Councils at all levels; to ensure the democratic nature of all elections and to guarantee the electorate's right of collective ownership in choosing and electing their trustworthy representatives to organs of state power.

2. Mobilizing all strata to strenuously emulate in performing productive labor, practicing thrift, fulfilling the state plan and stabilizing and gradually improving life.

The VFF committees and the front's member organizations must step up their activities in all fields; mobilize, organize and muster all mass forces for a seething and continuous revolutionary movement; bring into play the collective ownership spirit, self-enlightenment, initiative, creativeness and progressive self-sufficiency of all strata on the productive labor front and, on this basis, stabilize and gradually improve life.

In the productive labor emulation movement, attention must be focused on motivating the people to successfully fulfilling the tasks and norms indicated in the state plans for 1983, 1984 and 1985 and special attention must be paid to the agricultural production movement with the aim of taking a vigorous development step in the production of grain and foodstuffs to meet nationwide needs. In the rural areas of the deltas and mountainous regions, the mass movement

for water conservancy, fertilizer production, intensive cultivation and multi-cropping must be stepped up and it is necessary to urge people to leave densely populated areas for the new economic zones, to motivate tribesmen in the mountainous provinces to settle farming and life, and to launch a movement to grow trees and to create and protect forests. Efforts must be coordinated with state organs to urge, guide and help the people to develop the household sideline business, especially the one based on garden cultivation. Both the movement to build "Uncle Ho's orchards and fish ponds" and to grow industrial crops, timber trees and medicinal plants and the movement to grow mulberry and to breed silkworms, cattle, poultry, bees and fish must be developed while further expanding small industry and handicrafts in order to improve the life of each household and to obtain more products for supply to the society.

In the urban areas, the front committees and mass organizations must actively join state organs in motivating small traders unnecessary to [goods] circulation to gradually shift to the production field and other servicing activities, in helping set up collective production installations for small industry and handicrafts, in attracting jobless laborers to the production front and in aiding families of manual and office workers to carry out sideline business in order to increase their own income and diminish their livelihood difficulties.

In launching various mass movements for economic construction and cultural development, the "state and people work together" motto must be implemented to combine the strength of the state with that of the people for the task of building the country. The front's member organizations must coordinate with state organs to launch a mass movement to enthusiastically move into the scientific-technical field, to encourage manual and intellectual laborers to carry out creative activities to realistically contribute to technical improvement and to apply scientific-technical progress in production so as to raise labor productivity and product quality. The front must join the responsible organs in attentively improving the politico-ideological and living standards of scientific-technical cadres and in creating favorable conditions for them to do scientific research, to apply scientific innovations and to make discoveries and inventions.

Since thriftiness is a long-term state policy, especially in view of the present economic situation in our country, the front committees and member organizations must launch a broad movement to urge the entire people to practice strict thrift in production and consumption. It is necessary to educate and inculcate into everyone the sense of thrift in consuming social and individual resources and to continuously step up the movement among all strata to deposit savings. The "overall, strict thrift" slogan must be turned into a thinking pattern for and self-conscious act by everyone. The people must be motivated to struggle energetically against all practices of violating and wasting the materials and property of the state, collective and people.

### 3. Launching a mass movement to step up socialist transformation.

Socialist transformation is an overall revolution aimed at rationally reorganizing the national economy to develop production and to promote the life of the laboring people. The establishment and development of the people's right of

collective ownership must be closely linked to the economic reform in which the fundamental and essential task is to establish a system of public ownership of production means and to build socialist production relationships based on the unanimity of the three types of benefit belonging to the society, collective and individual laborer. To do so is to provide an objective economic basis for building and consolidating the laboring people's system of collective ownership and for strengthening the all-people's united bloc to make it really stable.

The front committees at all echelons and the member organizations--first and foremost the organizations belonging to the trade, youth and women's unions and the collectivized peasants' federation--must vigorously launch a mass movement to carry out the party and state policy of continuously completing the transformation of the old production relationships in the south and of strengthening and perfecting the socialist production relationships throughout the country. An immediate task is to launch a campaign to carry out the land reform satisfactorily and to strive, by 1985, to basically complete the transfer of peasants in Nam Bo into production collectives and agricultural cooperatives and to shift part of the individual handicrafts production sector to the collective business system under appropriate forms; it is also necessary to implement the policy of simultaneously using and transforming private capitalist industry while completely eliminating the capitalist elements from the commercial sector.

Propaganda must be intensified to disseminate policies, to provide socialist education and to motivate individual peasants and handicraftsmen to self-consciously take to the collective enterprise road. Assistance must be given to industrialists and merchants to accept the socialist transformation policy, to develop positive aspects, to prevent negative acts and to help them enter a life of legitimate productive labor. It is necessary to aid and guide individual and private economic elements to carry out activities in the right direction, to develop their effect of supporting the socialist economy and usefully promoting production and circulation and, at the same time, to overcome the negative aspects of each of these economic components.

The front committees and member organizations must coordinate to ensure satisfactory conduct of the cooperativization movement and correct implementation of the policy and the voluntariness principle without resorting to compulsion and commandism so as to achieve unity in the rural areas. This must be coordinated with the socialist transformation campaign to revamp and consolidate the organization of the front at the grassroots level and the mass organizations and to urge peasants to actively participate in building the administration, stepping up production and building the new rural areas. Positive measures must be taken to strengthen the laboring people's role of controlling and supervising market management in both the urban and rural areas and a struggle must be waged against economic sabotage plots of the enemy and against speculative and market disrupting activities of illegal businessmen--all this with the objective of contributing to expanding and improving the organized market, to reforming, rearranging and strictly controlling the "free" market and to establishing the new socialist order on the distribution and circulation front in order to stabilize life and develop production.

4. Intensifying the all-people's national defense movement, stepping up activities to defend the country, struggling against the manifold war of destruction of the enemy, standing ready to fight and to serve combat purposes, firmly defending the fatherland and firmly maintaining political security and social order and security.

Since our people will have to cope with a direct enemy for a long time, the front committees and member organizations must intensify explanatory propaganda to heighten the people's awareness of the policy of building an all-people's national defense and of the line on the people's war. It is necessary to make everyone understand clearly that the direct and most dangerous enemy of our country's revolution at the present time is Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism, to instill a deep hatred of them, to heighten vigilance, to readily smash all their sabotage and warlike tricks and to resolutely defeat the enemy if he again recklessly provokes a war of aggression against our country.

A mass movement must be launched and developed at all costs to firmly maintain political security and to bring about a vigorous change in maintaining social order and security. The entire people must be mobilized to participate in building the armed forces and the whole country must be made fully aware of the need to contribute to building and firmly defending the border areas of the fatherland.

It is necessary to carry out a deep and extensive propaganda among the people to make them understand the law on military obligation and the law on army officers and to coordinate with the administration and military organs to educate the youths about the duty to defend the fatherland and also to encourage them and create conditions for them to fulfill their obligation to defend the fatherland.

It is necessary to develop the traditional army-people unity, to step up the movement to implement the "army and people have the same will power" slogan, and to urge people in all localities to wholeheartedly aid soldiers in training and combat activities and to participate in caring for their material and moral life. At the same time, the troops encamped in various areas must be urged to establish close relationships with the people, to help the people in production and various activities and to properly implement the "missed by the people when departed, loved by the people when staying" motto.

Concerning the task in the army's rear, the front committees and mass organizations must cooperate closely with the administration organs in implementing and guiding the people to properly implement various policies toward the army's families and must pay attention to the need to help army's families experiencing livelihood difficulties as well as the families of combatants who are fulfilling their obligation to defend the fatherland on sea islands and in the border areas, and to solve the employment problem for and help stabilize the life of male and female soldiers returning to their own localities after fulfilling their military obligation. It is necessary to wholeheartedly look after and provide adequate assistance for the material and moral life of wounded soldiers and families of fallen heroes.

The people must be made clearly aware of the duties to the revolutions in Laos and Kampuchea and must also understand that motivating their children to go and fulfill their international duties to these two friendly countries is practically defending their own fatherland.

5. Spreading the mass movement for a new culture and a new man and stepping up the ideological and cultural revolution.

The ideological and cultural revolution is essentially a struggle between two roads in the ideological and cultural domains with the objective of building a new culture and the new socialist man. Therefore, it is necessary, on the one hand, that the front committees and member organizations intensively inculcate in our people patriotism, proletarian internationalism, the socialist ideal and ethics, revolutionary heroism in production and combat, the spirit of socialist collective ownership and self-conscious labor discipline. On the other hand, it is necessary to motivate the people to conduct a resolute, continuous and acute struggle to eradicate the influences of the bourgeois ideological system and viewpoint as well as the vestiges of the backward and reactionary ideology, culture, arts and letters which were the products of the former society and the feudal, colonialist and neocolonialist systems.

A persistent, profound and broad campaign must be launched to create in society a way of living with cultural values and good relations among human beings and to cause the new thinking pattern, sentiments and lifestyle to occupy a really predominant position in the people's life.

It is necessary to vigorously expand the movement for a new lifestyle the theme of which must be to shape up a new working manner characterized by discipline and technique in performing labor, to form new, civilized and progressive customs and habits coupled with thriftiness and simplicity and to encourage an orderly and hygienic way of living at home and in public places. Through an education in aesthetics based on the revolutionary standpoint, it is necessary to bring the wholesome beautiful into daily life and productive labor in accordance with our nation's circumstances. An emulation movement must be intensified among all strata in streets, hamlets, montagnard villages, organs, enterprises, shops and schools to bring about a profound change in the way of living and working of every family and citizen under the new system. Right now, it is necessary to conduct a resolute and effective struggle against negative phenomena in the cultural and social life and to abolish superstitions, bad customs and social evils and to wipe out and constantly prevent all influences of the reactionary and depraved culture, arts and letters clandestinely brought into our country from abroad by the imperialists, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and their henchmen.

In the movement to build the new socialist man, the greatest efforts must be exerted to look after the task of educating the youths and children and to join all sectors, state organs and the entire society in carrying it out satisfactorily. The education of youths must be aimed at imbuing them with the revolutionary tradition and with a way of living inspired by a lofty ideal, a heroic character, a spirit of collective ownership and discipline and a [healthy] culture. Attention must be paid simultaneously to resolving the problem of



employment and realistic interests of the youths and to eliminating unwholesome manifestations by a section of youths and teenagers. There must be a close coordination between the schools, families and society in caring for, educating and protecting children.

The family planning movement must be pushed on more vigorously to make the nationwide population growth rational and conformable to the economic and cultural conditions in our society and to contribute to protecting the health and happiness of mothers and children and to the cause of women's liberation.

6. Strengthening the solidarity and friendship between our people and the world people and actively contributing to the struggle for peace.

In pursuance of the foreign policy of our party and state, the VFF will continue to uphold the banner of national independence and socialism, to harmoniously associate patriotism with the proletarian internationalist spirit and to motivate the entire people to fulfill their national and international duties.

At present, the U.S. imperialists are plotting to launch an offensive of a global nature in the hope of fulfilling their ambition to gain military superiority in the world, to recapture their lost positions and to check the development of three revolutionary currents. They are stepping up the armament race on an unprecedented scale, striving to develop mass killing weapons, conducting a brazen propaganda for nuclear warfare, rekindling the "cold war" atmosphere and sabotaging international concord and security. Our people are determined to positively contribute to and join the world people in the struggle against the bellicose policy and armament race of the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces in order to maintain and consolidate peace and to prevent the nuclear war tragedy. We fully support the Peace Program of the 26th CPSU Congress and the recent peace initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union.

The front committees and member organizations at all levels will intensify activities to promote the solidarity and cooperation between our people and the USSR people and to strengthen the special relationships between our people and the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea and also the relationships of solidarity and cooperation [of our people] with the peoples in other fraternal countries in the socialist community. It is necessary to make all strata of our people understand clearly that the close solidarity and overall cooperation with the Soviet Union are a primarily important guarantee of the stability of the socialist revolutionary undertaking of our people as well as of their defense of national independence and that the close solidarity between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea is a question of vital importance to the destiny of all these three countries, a firm guarantee of the maintenance of independence and the success of socialist construction in each country and simultaneously an important factor of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Faithful to their international duties, our people will strengthen their solidarity with the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world and will strongly support the struggle of the peoples in other countries for

national independence, democracy and social progress. Our people are determined to stand side by side with the peoples of the countries in the Nonaligned Movement and to contribute to developing the active role of this movement in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism for world peace and national independence and sovereignty and for the building of a new world economic order.

Our people are resolved to struggle to defeat all annexationist and aggressive schemes of the Chinese ruling circles against our country but we will always keep intact the traditional, age-old sentiments of friendship between our people and the Chinese people. We fully support our state's policy and hope of restoring normal relations between the two countries on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and of resolving controversial problems through negotiations.

Our front will continue to strengthen its relationships with other front organizations in the fraternal countries and with the peoples of the friendly countries and to expand various forms of exchanging experiences in carrying out the fronts' tasks and in motivating the masses during the national democratic and socialist revolutions.

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CSO: 4209/427

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### HANOI TAKES STRONG MEASURES TO BOOST MARKET MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 May 83 p 1

[Article: "Hanoi, Through Collection of Industrial and Commercial Taxes, Provides Cooperative Teams and Individual Handicraft Households With Production and Business Guidance, Strengthens Market Management Measures and Encourages Opening of Bank Accounts"]

[Text] In the first 10 days of May, while it completed the collection of the April industrial and commercial taxes, Hanoi had 3 major activities: to provide the cooperative teams and individual handicraft households with guidance for making statement on their production-business activities; to strengthen market management; and to encourage private business people to open bank accounts and to deposit money in them.

Thanks to the guidance of work units and different administration echelons and the voluntary cooperation of many handicraft production teams and households, the municipality basically completed the job of having statements made to show all aspects of the producing capacity, labor, raw materials and consumption of products of this economic sector. Through these statements, quite a few teams and households did recognize such shortcomings as making understatement of work, failing to sell products to the state-operated commerce, using labor not exactly as the current regulations demand, purchasing and selling materials and raw materials in an unclear manner, and so on, and for the first time tried to correct them. Other cases of doing illegal business, getting materials from the state through some connections, making counterfeit goods and evading tax payment were also discovered. Generally speaking, a majority of the production teams and households in four wards -- Hoan Kiem, Dong Da, Ba Dinh and Hai Ba Trung -- showed a positive willingness to overcome difficulties and remained confident in maintaining and stepping up production.

On the basis of these statements, the municipality had a thorough understanding of the situation in this economic sector and through guidance and

encouragement urged them to do business the right way and to fulfill all of their obligation and to make contributions to the state.

In order to strengthen market management, the wards and districts in the municipality applied the economic, educational and administrative measures and punished those private business people who had deliberately raised prices of a number of agricultural products and foods and had failed to post prices and to sell at the posted prices. The state-operated and collectivized commercial force organized further exploitation of sources of goods and made some essential items available to the people. Since some private meat dealers refused to sell meats, the marketing cooperatives of many wards and subwards organized slaughtering hogs to supply meat to the people. The Ba Dinh Ward marketing cooperative sold on the market 150 hogs. In Hoan Kiem Ward four subwards -- Tran Hung Dao, Hang Bai, Hang Bo and Hang Ma -- also let the collectivized commercial force deal in pork. The Hang Ma Subward cooperative sold nearly 600 kilograms of pork. Dong Da Ward guided its cooperatives toward having plans for assisting families in raising hogs and organized purchases and slaughters in its subwards in order to gradually control the pork market. Generally speaking, the prices of meat sold by the cooperatives were 10 percent lower than those in the free market as they were aimed at preventing private business people from raising prices.

The municipality also sent 455 professionally good cadres to the four urban wards to join the work units in charge of providing the production and business households with guidance about opening bank accounts for money deposits. The savings funds and banking organs in the municipality were all willing to let these households make deposits and withdrawals of money in a quick and convenient manner.

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CSO: 4209/425

## AGRICULTURE

### MORE PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES SET UP IN HCM CITY, LONG AN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 May 83 p 1

[ VNA News Release: "Ho Chi Minh City Builds 434 Production Collectives and 11 Agricultural Cooperatives, Collectivizes 11,000 Hectares of Cultivated Land; Long An: Nearly Half of Villages, Subwards Completes Land Adjustments" ]

[Text] Following the liberation of the South, Ho Chi Minh City nationalized 30,000 hectares of land taken from landowners and bourgeois people for distribution to those farmers who had been short of land and urged those farmers who had too much land to give up 3,000 hectares for making adjustments among farmers. By now the municipality has built 434 production collectives and 11 agricultural cooperatives, collectivized more than 11,000 hectares of cultivated land (or 14.2 percent of its area) and 23,181 farmers' families (or 23.6 percent) and built 2,224 production solidarity teams. The 8th Precinct, Go Vap Ward and 5 villages -- Binh My (Binh Chanh), An Khanh, Thu Thiem (Thu Duc), Tan Thoi Hiep (Hoc Mon) and Ly Nhon (Duyen Hai) -- have basically completed the cooperativization in the 2 forms of production collectives and agricultural cooperatives.

After the process of consolidating the production collectives and agricultural cooperatives had been completed, there were many positive changes and there appeared many new factors having to do with adopting the procedures for signing product contracts with labor groups and laborers, determining the direction for production, applying progressive techniques to production, creating additional occupations, working with good economic results, raising members' income while increasing accumulation for the collectives and fulfilling better the obligation to the state. As the first steps, the rural districts combined the transformation of agriculture with that of industry and commerce; social order and security in the countryside were maintained; the party bases, administration and mass organizations were built and further consolidated; cadres were trained as they had been picked from the mass movement, and so on.

The transformation of agriculture in the time to come in Ho Chi Minh City requires that we have the centralized leadership of the party committee echelons and administration, as well as a close coordination among sectors. Every cadre and party member must be truly exemplary, fully understand the party's policies and line and voluntarily take the lead in the task of building cooperatives and production collectives.

As of early April, 62 of the 140 villages and subwards of Long An Province (doing agricultural work) have completed their land adjustments and abolished the remnants of exploitation, with 4,650 hectares of land being recovered to distribute to the families having little or no land. After having completed the land adjustments, Moc Hoa, Ben Luc, Thu Thua and Tan Thanh Districts succeeded in urging almost all farmers to enter collective production. Some villages like My Binh, Vinh Cong (Vam Co), Phuoc Loi (Ben Luc), Khanh Hau (Thu Thua) and Loi Binh Nhon, and Subward 4 (in Tan An City), after having made land adjustments, urged all of their farmers to enter collective production and in 1982 obtained a rice crop yield of more than 40 quintals of paddy per hectare per crop season.

In addition to making land adjustments, all districts and cities in Long An are actively mobilizing farmers for joining collective production. After having consolidated nearly 450 production collectives and more than 1,850 production solidarity teams, in the past 3 months Long An established 237 additional production solidarity teams. Closely linking cooperativization with land adjustments, it is gradually creating a base for putting almost all farmers into various forms of collective production by the end of this year.

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## AGRICULTURE

### QUALITY OF PRODUCT CONTRACTING IMPROVED IN TAY NINH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 May 83 p 1

[ VNA News Release: "Tay Ninh Improves Quality of Product Contracting in Agriculture" ]

[Text] In the 1981-1982 winter-spring season, Tay Ninh Province had 42 production collectives signing product contracts with labor groups and laborers; by the tenth-month season of 1982, that figure was raised to 179 collectives and 4 cooperatives having signed such contracts.

Tay Ninh provided guidance for the collectives and cooperatives to get to know again the state of their land and the soil of every ricefield and to make soil analyses which served as a basis for appropriate assignment to each labor group and laborer. The collectives set contract norms on the basis of the real land, soil and production conditions so as to let every family having an assignment be able to fulfill and overfulfill these norms. In every season, they regularly kept track of implementing contracts and got to know the crop yield of every ricefield; on that basis, they ensured full compliance with the bylaws regulating delivery of products.

In spite of many weaknesses in the course of implementing product contracts, the collectives and cooperatives that had adopted the new contracting system generally did a good job in encouraging laborers to be enthusiastic in their productive work and to be responsible for the end products, which helped to raise the rice crop yields rather quickly. In average, the yields all exceeded the assigned goals by 700-800 kilograms per hectare; some collectives, due to good practice of intensive cultivation, exceeded their goals even by 1,600 kilograms per hectare and boosted the value of a workday to 9 kilograms of paddy.

With good results obtained from product contracting, the production collectives and agricultural cooperatives developed the superiority of collectivized work and helped to step up the cooperativization movement. Tay Ninh strives to bring 75 percent of its farmers into collectivized production in 1983.

## AGRICULTURE

### WINTER-SPRING RICE CROPS SHOW GOOD GROWTH, HIGHER YIELD

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 May 83 p 1

[Article: "Winter-Spring Rice in the North Grows Nicely; Winter-Spring Rice Crop Yield in the South Increases by 2 Quintals Over the Plan Goal and 3 Quintals Over Last Year"]

[Text] As there were showers everywhere lately, the rice plants that had suffered from the drought now had enough water, which was favorable for them to be in boot and to head. By now, in the northern provinces, the fifth-month and spring rice plants have headed in 11.5 percent of the crop area.

Due to the technical intensive-cultivation measures being uniformly taken, the fifth-month and spring rice plants in the North this year show good growth. The localities are inspecting their ricefields, assessing the crop and projecting the crop yield. According to early observation by many localities, this crop can possibly be a good one.

However, the area that is infested by harmful insects is quite large, up to 108,000 hectares. The localities are taking many positive measures to destroy in time the kinds of insects and diseases that are harmful for rice plants in order to protect them and to make it safe for the rice plants to be in boot and to head. Along with taking care of and protecting the fifth-month and spring rice plants at the end of the season, they are reviewing the tenth-month production plan, making preparations and maintaining good balance in terms of having seeds, fertilizers, draft power, gas and oil for the tenth-month production. On the other hand, they have plans for checking the seeds and varieties to be planted in the winter season this year and quickly beginning to harvest the spring vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops.

According to the Statistics General Department, as of 5 May, the southern provinces and municipalities already harvested the winter-spring rice in 89.6 percent of the cultivated area, an increase of 34,000 hectares compared to this same time last year. The provinces south of Thuan Hai harvested 85.5



percent; the Mekong River delta, 93 percent of the cultivated area. Long An, Tien Giang, Cuu Long and Dong Thap Provinces already completed their harvest. In eastern Nam Bo, where the planting had been late, only more than 9,000 hectares were harvested so far, due to a late start of the harvest. Thanks to the use of new rice varieties and the technical intensive-cultivation measures being carried out, the winter-spring crop yield in the southern provinces is quite high. According to early estimate by the Ministry of Agriculture, the average yield increases by 2 quintals per hectare over the goal set in their plan and by 3 quintals compared to the same crop last year.

After having harvested the winter-spring rice, the southern localities have immediately started to plant the summer-autumn rice without transplanting. In some places, as the hot weather prolongs and rains are late to arrive, the soil preparation program is adversely affected. Consequently, planting of the summer-autumn rice this year is later than at this same time last year.

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CSO: 4209/425

## AGRICULTURE

### MORE ENGINEERS FOR AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Vol XIX No 5, May 83 p 12

[Text]

Our colleges and secondary vocational schools have so far trained 30,000 engineers and 100,000 secondary-level cadres for agriculture, besides 400 doctors and candidate doctors of science. They have contributed a significant part to agricultural development in our country. However, relatively few managerial cadres have been trained compared to the number of technical cadres, and among the latter, few have been trained to serve in branches related to agriculture such as animal husbandry, fish raising, water conservation, forestry.

At present, only 10% of the 10,000 or so farming cooperatives in North Vietnam have their presidents and chief accountants recruited from among the above-mentioned trainees. The rest of the graduates go to work as State employees at higher echelons. They are furthermore concentrated in large cities and provincial capitals, while only 4,500 engineers have been sent to district centres. The number of engineers working in

cooperatives at the communal echelon is very small.

Secondary agricultural schools in the provinces have trained 57,000 cadres for farming cooperatives. Instruction is of a rather general character and is focused on technical aspects of crop and animal raising, neglecting management and other questions. Graduates who do not join State organs are sent (or sent back, if they came from them) to agricultural cooperatives. Of them, 10—20% have become heads and deputy heads of production brigades and 3—5% presidents of cooperatives.

The food problem now having top priority, emphasis has been laid on the development of agriculture and related branches. The development of cooperatives and strengthening of the district echelon have received great attention. While giving due importance to the technical aspects of agriculture, one must focus on its managerial problems—but also avoid overstaffing. The above considerations provide guidelines for the formation of agricultural cadres.

An experiment has been jointly conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Higher Education and Secondary Vocational Education. They selected about 300 cadres and members of farming cooperatives and enrolled them in agricultural colleges. After graduation they were sent back to their co-ops instead of becoming State employees. Thus the production bases have been strengthened. In view of the encouraging results obtained, the method has been generalized. However, students for agricultural colleges continue to be recruited from general education school graduates, for high-level technicians are always needed, in agriculture as in other branches.

Each district will try to set up its own secondary agricultural school. So far only 50 districts out of the 400-odd in the whole country

have done so. Organized through "joint efforts of the State and the population", these schools, like their provincial counterparts, follow a diversified curriculum comprising both technical and managerial subjects. According to their location, emphasis is laid on agriculture, animal husbandry, or related sectors. These schools train junior cadres for cooperatives and provide some instruction in science and technology to veteran co-op cadres who never went to school.

Graduates from those central, provincial and district schools will mostly be sent (or sent back) to cooperatives at the grassroots. Put on their payroll, their salaries will equal those of graduates who work as State employees at superior echelons.

CSO: 4200/675

## CHRONOLOGY

HANOI REVIEW OF EVENTS FOR MARCH 16 - APRIL 15

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Vol XIX No 5, May 83 p 32

[Text]

(March 16 — April 15)

### MARCH

17. A delegation of the Ethiopian Government ends its friendship visit to Vietnam, begun on March 11.

20. A delegation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions, headed by Nguyen Duc Thuan, President of the Federation, pays a visit to France. A joint communiqué is signed by the trade union organizations of the two countries.

22. The Ministry of Public Health, under the sponsorship of the Vietnam Committee for the International Year of the Elderly, holds a symposium on geriatrics in Hanoi from March 22 to 23.

23. Opening of the second course by the Nguyen Du School of Writing attended by 29 learners.

25. The Central Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union holds a meeting of women of minority nationalities in southern Vietnam, in Ho Chi Minh City.

26. Founding of the Vietnam Federation of Scientific and Technological Associations.

— The Vietnam Institute of Marxism—Leninism and the Nguyen Ai Quoc Party School hold a symposium on "Karl Marx and Our Era" on the occasion of the 165th birthday and 100th death anniversary of Karl Marx.

— A delegation of the Japan—Vietnam Friendship Association pays a visit to Vietnam.

27. French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson pays an official visit to Vietnam.

28. Holding in Hanoi of a competition for workers and managerial cadres of the building branch.

31. A French Communist Party delegation pays a visit to Vietnam.

— A Greek Communist Party delegation pays a visit to Vietnam.

## APRIL

1. Signing in Paris of an agreement on French relief shipment of wheat flour to Vietnam.

2. Holding in Hanoi (from March 28 to April 2) of the fifth session of the Sub-committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation between Vietnam and Bulgaria.

3. Hanoi: Closing of the national table-tennis championship for 1983, begun on March 26.

— Holding in Ha Nam Ninh province of a symposium on the improvement of the diet.

5. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issues a statement rejecting Thai authorities' slanderous allegation that Vietnam has attacked civilians in refugee camps along the Thai—Kampuchean border and intruded into Thai territory.

6. Opening in Hanoi of an international seminar on mechanics.

— Ending of a visit to Japan by Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau, begun on March 27.

— Signing in Phnom Penh of a Vietnam—Kampuchea agreement on economic cooperation and aid for 1983.

7. Holding of a conference of bank directors from cities, provinces and special regions throughout the country to discuss measures for improving banking operations.

8. Opening in Bac Thai province of the 5th conference on education for the national minorities by the Ministry of Education.

9. A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry makes a statement protesting against the United States for intensifying military aid to Thailand.

— The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry hands a memorandum to its Thai counterpart on Vietnam's attitude regarding the recent situation on the Kampuchean—Thai border, reaffirming Vietnam's respect for Thailand's territorial integrity and calling on Thailand to respond to Vietnam's goodwill for peace.

12. Holding in Phnom Penh of an extraordinary conference by Foreign Ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. A joint communiqué is published, announcing a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea in May.

— The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sends a note to its Chinese counterpart protesting against China's launching of repeated armed provocations and harassment operations into Vietnamese northern border provinces.

13. A Finnish economic delegation ends its visit to Vietnam begun on April 8:

CSO: 4200/675

- END -