

Kampuchians who had undergone a series of political upheavals since 1970, the most traumatic of which was four years of genocide under the Pol Pot regime.

Thach said the other side, referring to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and their supporters, has rejected all their offers while making unreasonable claims.

Thach said the demand for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops as a prerequisite and the dissolution of the People's Republic of Kampuchea "would be tantamount to the restoration of the genocidal Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea, for, it is known to all, the backbone of the so-called tripartite coalition is made up by none other than Pol Pot's forces."

He said that by 1990, Vietnamese forces would be completely out of Kampuchea.

Thach also replied to concerns about the difficulty in setting up ZOPFAN in Southeast Asia due to the presence of Soviets in Cam Rahn Bay and of the American bases in the Philippines.

"I have several times stated: Cam Ranh was no Soviets military base," the Vietnamese foreign minister said.

Thach recalled the 1986 Vladivostok declaration of Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev that the "Soviet Union is a convinced advocate of disbanding the military groupings, dismantling military bases in Asia and the Pacific and withdrawing troops from the territories of other countries."

Thach reminded the journalists of Gorbachev's challenge that "if the United States ended its military presence, say in the Philippines, we would not leave this step unanswered."

Thach said: "I think the Americans understand that very well but they have deaf ears."

Thach, who steered his country's foreign policy during the 20 years of war with the United States, said normal relations between the U.S. and Vietnam "would be the best dressing for the moral wounds inflicted by the war on the two peoples."

He said, "As long as the present state of hostility between the two countries continues, these moral wounds of war will keep on bleeding."

### Views on Philippines Relations

HK270821 Quezon City MALAYA in English  
27 Jan 88 p 7

[Interview with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach by Peter Limquenco, editor of the JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY ASIA, in Ho Chi Minh City, on 19 January—"Limquenco shared with MALAYA portions of the interview which are directly relevant to the Philippines"]

[Text] On Philippine-Vietnamese relations under the Aquino government.

"We have normal relations with the Aquino administration but we have very few contacts and only small trade. Contacts between the two countries on the government level are very few. I understand that Mrs. Aquino's administration has many problems.

"We have many delegations invited by some international organizations to go to the Philippines to attend seminars and conferences on an international level but they were not given a visa (by Philippine authorities). I don't know what is the reason.

"It is our policy to improve relations with the Philippines.

"I must say that between our two countries we have no very heavy burden from the past. We have had some, but not as heavy as with China or France or the United States or Thailand.

"We would like to have friendship and good relations with the Philippines. We wish the Philippine people happiness, peace and independence. I would also like to visit the Philippines."

On the Spratley Islands.

"There is a problem with regard to the Spratleys. I think it is no good. The territorial conflict must be settled by peaceful means.

"I think it is better to maintain the status quo and to have talks afterwards. Between the two countries, we can have negotiations on this matter rather than use force. It is no good."

On allegations of Vietnamese assistance to the New People's Army

"My ambassador in Manila declared very clearly, without any ambiguity that there is no such action. No supply of arms whatsoever. We don't have contact or relationship with the New People's Army."

On joining the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

"Our purpose (in joining) is for better understanding, for better relations between the two groups of countries so we can set up the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality plan of ASEAN.

"We have no intention of joining a political cooperation, only economic cooperation, and no military cooperation. At least, we can stop forever the confrontation between the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia. It (the tension) has lasted for forty years already, even before the formation of ASEAN."

On the division in ASEAN

"The collapse of ASEAN would be no good for Southeast Asia. It is our desire to have a group of countries for a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. ASEAN's objective is the same as ours and can survive every change in the world."

#### **VNA Reports DPRK Envoy's News Conference**

*BK250235 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT  
23 Jan 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 23—The ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Chong-song, held a press conference here on Friday to categorically reject the so-called "results of the investigation" into the crash of a South Korean passenger airplane in last November which were cooked up by the South Korean authorities against the DPRK.

The ambassador quoted the Jan 15 statement of the KCNA News Agency as stressing that the DPRK once again declares that it has nothing to do with the air crash, and that the South Korean authorities must stop at once their slander campaign against the DPRK.

#### **Leaders Greet Romanian General Secretary**

*BK251700 Hanoi VNA in English 1610 GMT  
25 Jan 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 25—Vietnamese party and state leaders today sent a message to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, greeting his 70th birthday.

The message, jointly signed by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and Vo Chi Cong, president of the State Council, expressed their belief that the Vietnam-Romania friendship and cooperation would constantly consolidate and develop in the interests of the two countries and of peace and socialism.

The message also wished the Romanian leader good health and success in his noble mission.

#### **Officials Attend Celebration**

*BK251610 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT  
25 Jan 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 25—Sisu Constantin, Romanian charge d'affairs in Vietnam, today held a get-together on the 70th birthday of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Among those present on the occasion were Le Xuan Dong, deputy head of the Commission for Propaganda and Training of the party Central Committee, and Nguyen Dy Nien, deputy foreign minister.

The Romanian charge d'affairs spoke of President N. Ceausescu's big contributions to the Romanian revolutionary cause over the past half century.

Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien asked the Romanian charge d'affairs to convey his birthday greetings to President N. Ceausescu and expressed his wishes for further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Romania.

On this occasion, the guests were invited to see books and photos on display about the president's activities.

#### **Dr Nguyen Xuan Oanh on Investment Law**

*BK251559 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG  
in Vietnamese 7 Jan 88 p 2*

[Article by Dr Nguyen Xuan Oanh: "The Law on Investment: The Beginning of a Challenge"]

[Text] One of the important laws passed at the second session of the Eighth National Assembly is the law on foreign investment in Vietnam. We all hope that this law's promulgation will open a new era in economic relations between us and foreign countries. In the past 2 or 3 years, during our foreign trips or while receiving guests from foreign countries—be they diplomats, journalists, businessmen, or government officials—we were all asked: When would a new law on investment be promulgated? What would be the essence and provisions of such a law? What privileges would investors be guaranteed? And, in general, would the new law be as attractive as those now in force in various countries? Obviously, foreign countries are interested in our country's law on investment. This is because, while seeking "unclaimed" areas, international businessmen tend to see investment laws as a primary factor as well as a necessary condition for beginning truly meaningful economic relations.

Looking at 30 large and small countries in the Asian-Pacific region alone, one can see that Vietnam has been the slowest in introducing a law on foreign investment. It is obvious that this slowness, for whatever reason, has taken its toll. Even worse, the price we have paid has

been a loss of decades of development. Now, we are off to a good start. It is our only source of comfort and also our sole "advantage" that we can now relatively understand what we have to do and can draw on the successes and failures learned by those countries which have preceded us. This will help us not only in avoiding common stumbling blocks but also in choosing a relatively secure approach ensuring the highest success.

The legal system in the world differs from one country to another, ranging from language and descriptive methods to the contents, spirit, and ways of explanation. To foreigners, working in an unfamiliar legal framework always implies a lot of uncertainty. Each country is sovereign which, the meaning of which includes the right to revise its laws. The demand for a law on foreign investment has arisen as people want to have some commitments from the law enforcers. They want to have a law that clearly stipulates the responsibilities and rights of foreign investors in business. They also want guarantees for the effect of this law even if it is a relative effect. It would certainly be a source of concern for foreigners if their business transactions were regulated only by government stipulations, namely by the executive body. Also, to this effect, all provisions of the law must be clear-cut and easily comprehensible and provide for only one way of interpretation. It is necessary to cut to a minimum ambiguity, generality, and unspecific statements. Perhaps all of us are of the same opinion about the need for a law on investment for foreigners. And this law must be enacted in an appropriate manner if our goal is to be achieved.

We had the opportunity to study the draft law on foreign investments before deciding to take a vote on it. This is a relatively new subject for our law makers. Nevertheless, a comparative study of the laws of countries in the region shows very fundamental similarities. This is because once we have joined the international community, or in other words, once we have accepted a game, we must know and abide by its rules. The regulations governing foreign investors' business activities in Vietnam, the guarantees given to them, and the incentives and privileges they are entitled to are international practices known and observed everywhere in the world. This knowledge will make us feel more self-confident when we have to make very important decisions.

As a result of their backward economies, low exploitation of natural resources, abundant work forces, and low labor costs, developing countries are often aware of their abundant sources of supply and their major potentials capable of effecting relatively high rates of development at the initial stage, and of attracting foreign investment. Nevertheless, as shown by experience, optimism and even subjectivism have soon been followed by disappointment. This is because people too often fail to see the difference between monopoly and competitiveness and between necessary conditions and sufficient conditions.

Of the 150 countries worldwide, with a total population of five billion people, some 120 countries, big and small, with a total population of about four billion people, are in need of long, medium, and short-term foreign investment and financial credits. A look at our country alone would help us have a clear idea about the extent of this need. The postponement or cancellation of many infrastructure building projects, agricultural development projects, industrial investment projects, and cultural-social development projects (education, public health, information...) has been caused partly by an insufficient source of foreign currency aid, thus seriously affecting the rate of development of the national economy. This annual demand for foreign currency aid is equal to no less than 25% of the gross national product and can only be met partly by foreign aid; long, medium, and short-term international credits; and exports. For many reasons, foreign investment, which constitutes an international fund incurring no debt in the international balance of payments, have constantly been of the utmost importance. Therefore, all together, the developing countries have huge investment demands. Even if we put the figure of this investment demand at 100 U.S. dollars per capita, the total would reach as many as U.S.\$400 billion.

The surplus of capital in developed countries is approximately U.S.\$700-800 billion. However, a large part of this amount has been set aside for investment in these countries themselves or for their participation in international financial markets and international credits. The actual amount for direct investments in developing countries may stand at only U.S.\$100-150 billion. This means that as far as this investment market is concerned, there is a very great imbalance between supply and demand, thus giving way to fierce competition for foreign investment between developing countries. This also means that the actual costs for attracting investments will become higher and higher with each passing day. In other words, whether they like it or not, developing countries must be prepared to pay certain prices in order to attract foreign investment.

The competition, the price to be paid, has been made clear by this investment law. Given the current operating conditions of the local people, what is provided for in the law really amounts to rolling out our "red carpet" to welcome foreign investors. How do we strive harder if we are reminded that the red carpets rolled out by other countries are much thicker, softer, larger, and longer than ours. For instance, many countries have established clear stipulations on banning all labor strikes at joint venture enterprises, on the freedom of recruiting and laying off local personnel and paying wages in foreign or local currency, on broadening special provisions for investment, on extending the period of tax exemption or tax reduction, on fixing a low tax rate, and so forth.

With this understanding, we quickly see that we are going to introduce our investment law because of urgent demands rather than because it is perfect or too progressive as some people might fear. We can guarantee that

the law will soon be found to be fairly "conservative," and it would be inevitable or natural for there to be another revision in the future.

However, even if the investment law can be promptly passed, we must understand that competition is also taking place over various factors, with one of them being the state of political and economic stability in the country. We have a visible advantage which is our political stability. We also have a tangible disadvantage which is our economic instability with a monthly, not yearly, double digit inflation rate.

The second factor has something to do with the mechanism of economic management and the administrative apparatus. To foreign businessmen, especially those from capitalist countries, our mechanism of economic management is very foreign and intricate. More evident, this mechanism is ineffective; in addition to that, it is a bulky, complex, and unscientifically-organized administrative apparatus. Our drawback in this field can and must be promptly overcome even if this can only be done in the area dealing with foreign investors' transactions. It is necessary to strengthen regulations and procedures on finance and taxation (income tax, tariff, and production tax), the control of foreign exchange rate, export-import activities, trade representative offices, travel for business purposes of foreign investors in the country, and labor. We know that the investment law will merely present various issues in a very general fashion. Our legislative and executive bodies must promptly come up with revisions in order to substantiate those provisions already stated in the [draft investment] law.

Another factor to be noted is that we must have a system of institutions and support services. Banks, insurance, communications, transportation, and other public utility facilities, including electricity, water, domestic communication routes, must be considered as part of the adequate conditions required for foreign investment.

In addition, it is no less important that we must have a contingent of businessmen and economic and technical experts. Even though a corporation may be established with 100% of foreign invested capital or as a joint venture, foreign investors must also work with the local people of various strata. This cooperation requires information sharing and mutual understanding at work.

It is of equal importance to secure a society that is both safe and agreeable to foreign investors. Since workers are the first to be in close contact with foreign investors, they must not only be professionally fit but must also heighten their sense of discipline, responsibility, and cooperation.

This is but a sketchy view of what is to be done. Nevertheless, it indicates that we still have a lot of intensive preparations to make in order to help quickly develop the effectiveness of the law on foreign investment and put an end to a "wait-and-see" attitude on the

part of investors. If no considerable progress can be made within a year, then it must be said that we have failed in our attempt and that foreign investors' initial interest will gradually diminish.

We must exert our greatest efforts in order to effect very marked progress in welcoming foreign investors and helping them solve their problems. In the eyes of foreign investors, the promulgation of the law on foreign investment may mark a new opportunity. People will be glad to come and see us even though they may not know for sure what they can expect at the end of the road. Therefore, there is no reason to cause delay through unnecessary processing procedures.

First of all, efforts must be made to avoid creating a bad impression caused by a long wait while making the foreign currency declaration and going through customs clearance procedures at airports. Next, we must pay attention to hotel and transportation facilities for foreign investors during their stay in Vietnam. These are areas most likely to create a first impression. It is necessary to roll out the red carpet right from the start. Frankly speaking, it must be said that if we want people to invest, we must "invest in investments."

Apart from the Investment Commission, we must promptly organize a special office of investments where knowledgeable personnel and adequate reference documents are readily available for foreign business people to get a picture of business opportunities in Vietnam, business laws, opportunities for investment, support services, and state efforts for improvement. This office should be staffed with highly qualified guides who will serve both as intermediaries between foreign investors and local business people and government agencies as well as advisors to investors so that the latter will be able to make correct and quick decisions. This coordination will also enable us to evaluate the capabilities and goodwill of foreign investors.

Once people have decided to make investments, we should quickly process their cases. Though a good number of agencies will have to share the paperwork, we must try by all means to simplify our processing procedures by reducing the number of agencies concerned as much as possible and by making arrangements for these agencies to carry out the work at the same location.

At present, the process of project evaluation and granting permits is full of challenge because, on the one hand, we have not yet worked out concrete policies toward a priority work schedule, and, on the other, because we have not yet finished establishing project-making criteria. Even personnel familiar with this kind of work still need time for more training.

Nevertheless, experience shows that delay often occurs in the preparatory stage. As a result of second thoughts or a lack of public utility facilities and support services, a good number of investors backed out even after they had

obtained permits. Therefore, we must, on the one hand, strive to persuade investors to take quick action, and, on the other, work out measures aimed at improving our own public utility facilities and support services.

Preparing favorable conditions for foreign business people also means giving ourselves a good chance for ensuring close and very effective management. We should not belittle the promulgation of the law on foreign investment. Instead, we should introduce this law to the world public in such a way as to make it a major event. More importantly, we should realize that creating conditions for investment to effectively serve production and development remains a complicated problem that calls for a quick solution. If we consider the promulgation of the law on foreign investment as a necessary condition, then we must view the above-mentioned improvements and arrangements as a sufficient condition for our economic development.

#### **CEMA Domestic Trade Cooperation Reviewed**

*BK240740 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1430 GMT 22 Jan 88*

[Station article: "Effective Cooperation"]

[Text] The CEMA Home Trade Ministers Conference was first held in 1969 following the 23d CEMA Conference. This annual meeting discussed orientations and measures on scientific and technological cooperation and goods exchanges through domestic trade sectors, and exchanged experience on developing domestic trade management with an aim to cooperate with and assist one another, enhance economic and trade management capability, and improve domestic trade activities, so as to better serve production and people's daily life in each member country.

In 1985, the volume of goods exchange between CEMA member countries reached 1.3 billion rubles. This is a noteworthy increase in goods circulation. Most of the key goods in exchange are knitting products, clothing, shoes, and art items. The Vietnamese Domestic Trade Ministry has officially participated in the CEMA Domestic Trade Ministers Conference since 1979. The Vietnamese Domestic Trade Ministry has gradually increased its goods exchange value and expanded trade relations with fraternal countries. To date, Vietnam has established goods exchange services with the domestic trade sector's import-export agencies of the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, Mongolia, and Czechoslovakia. Vietnam's total value of goods exchanges with these five friendly countries reached almost 12 million rubles in 1987 or about 300% over 1980. Export goods value in 1987 reached 7.6 million rubles or 7 times more than that of 1980. Most of the goods exchanges were made with the Soviet Union through domestic trade cooperatives. In 1980, goods exported to the Soviet Union reached 44% of the total export goods value, and almost 53% in 1987. The rate of goods exchanges through domestic trade cooperatives has scored satisfactory

achievements. In reality, however, the domestic trade goods exchange activities in Vietnam are still experiencing difficulties to meet various requirements.

To overcome these difficulties, the Vietnam domestic trade sector is striving to study and exploit trade cooperation potentials with fraternal countries, using various policies and the economic law of our party and state as a base. Vietnam is striving to increase its goods production output, increase its goods exchange value with fraternal countries, and expand cooperation in the production of goods using materials imported from fraternal countries which have invested in our country.

Continuing to expand trade relations in accordance with the set forth orientations, at this 20th conference, CEMA member countries will sign multilateral and bilateral agreements to develop in depth the trade sector and strengthen research cooperation; consolidate measures to reduce labor; and apply modern calculation techniques to perfect the transportation of goods, trade management, design projects and exchange experience on establishing trade stores.

At this 20th conference in Hanoi, the Vietnam domestic trade sector, through various signed agreements, has received concrete and real assistance from trade sectors of various fraternal countries. The signed agreements affirmed that these fraternal countries will expand their exchange of goods with Vietnam, while Vietnam will strive to improve the quality of its goods and strictly carry out commitments stipulated in these agreements. Some fraternal countries will provide Vietnam with essential materials, while it will produce clothes, knitting products, hand tools, kitchen appliances, leather products, and gift items for export. Vietnam will establish retail agents to sell goods to fraternal countries, cooperate with them in the production of foodstuffs and joint services and ventures, ask them to hire Vietnamese specialists and workers to help Vietnam gradually improve its trading skills and managerial efficiency. The domestic trade sectors of the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR will provide Vietnam with equipment for the foodstuffs refrigeration business, facilities for establishing a department store and a mess hall in Hanoi; and will create favorable conditions for Vietnamese trade cadres to further their studies in fraternal countries.

#### **Memoranda Signed**

*BK221555 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT  
22 Jan 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 22—Memoranda on the 20th session of the home trade ministers of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance on goods exchange and scientific and technical cooperation were signed here today. At the session, the fraternal delegations held talks with the Vietnamese delegation and signed protocols on strengthening cooperation with and assistance to Vietnam.

Under these protocols, the Soviet Union will continue to exchange goods with Vietnam and help it in equipping the Hanoi General Department Store and restaurants and training managerial workers for the Vietnamese home trade service. Cuba, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, Mongolia, and Poland will continue to exchange goods and technical equipment with Vietnam and help it in personnel training.

This year, the value of goods to be exchanged between Vietnam and the other CMEA member countries will increase over the past years.

**Review of January 1988 TAP CHI CONG SAN**  
*BK261305 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1000 GMT 24 Jan 88

[Summary] The January 1988 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN begins with the full text of the sixth party Central Committee's fourth plenum communique and the general secretary's address at this plenum which are followed by the editorial entitled "Although There Are Still Many Difficulties, Premises Are Being Created for Objectives". The editorial, first of all, cites the positive factors in all aspects of the activities according to the renovation scope of the sixth party congress in 1987, stating, "Economically, the party Central Committee's second and third plenum resolutions have correctly materialized and somewhat further developed the leading concepts, guidelines, and policies of the sixth party congress concerning the renovation of the economic management mechanism and the resolution of the pressing problems in distribution and circulation. The correct policies and measures made for peasants have led to some considerable results in agricultural production. The autonomy of state industrial enterprises in production and business has begun to show its effect. Solving the circulation problems by eliminating checkpoints along rivers and lifting the ban on marketing has helped circulate goods and regulate prices in localities. The promulgated policy of thrift not only has reduced waste but has also created a good relationship between leadership and the masses. Foreign economic relations have also entered a new period."

After citing the shortcomings, the editorial stresses that "the aforesaid shortcomings should be remedied as soon as possible in the entire party, beginning with the highest rank. Time does not permit us to procrastinate but requires us to firmly grasp our duty, uphold responsibility, and steadily advance." The editorial concludes that "although difficulties ahead are still rife, orientations are clear and premises are being created. All party members and people are determined to turn 1988 into a year of important socioeconomic changes that will serve as a springboard from which to advance toward outstandingly fulfilling the 1988-90 plan and to positively preparing for socioeconomic development in subsequent years."

Alongside the editorial is an article entitled "Renewing Party Leadership Over Literature, Arts, and Culture", which thoroughly explains and fruitfully enriches the basic contents of the party resolution on renovation. After analyzing the basic viewpoints in the Political Bureau resolution dated 28 November 1987, the article concludes, "The Political Bureau resolution has created conditions for literature, arts, and culture to develop a new step further."

Touching on economic topics, the journal publishes an article by Pham Van Nghien, PhD, entitled "Some Views on Building Large-Scale Industry in Our Country". After analyzing the characteristics of our economy, the article points out steps suitable to the country's capabilities in terms of capital accumulation, labor, and resources in order to carry out industrialization.

Next is the article "Correctly Employ and Transform the Various Economic Elements" by Truong Son, who points out and analyzes two main issues. "First are some viewpoints on the employment and transformation of various economic elements." And "second is the renovation of economic policies toward economic elements," pointing out the requirements of renewing all policies on production and circulation, taxation, prices, export and import, credits, and payment.

The journal then publishes the article entitled "Build a New Management Model for the Maritime Products Sector" by Comrade Nguyen Hong Can, vice minister of maritime products, who writes about the building process and maturity of the export management model of the maritime products sector.

Prof Bui Hien has an article in this issue headlined "Social Justice and the Balanced Development Between Education and Economy", and "writes about the irrationalities and serious imbalances between education and the current socioeconomic situation in our country and simultaneously proposes concrete measures and guidelines for creating the balanced development between education and economy."

Followed is an article by Comrade Vu Duc Thien entitled "Enhance the Comprehension of and Sense of Respect for Law of Cadres and Party Members", which points out the slow development of socialist legal and cultural system in our country.

The journal then publishes the following articles in its various features and columns:

—"Excess or Shortages" by Vu Ngoc Lan about irrationalities in the assignment and employment of university graduates.

—"Gradually Reduce and Advance Toward Definitely Ending Inflation" by Minh Ho on the root cause of current inflation.

**Law on Land Promulgated by Vo Chi Cong**  
*BK221345 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese*  
9 Jan 88 pp 1, 4

[Law on Land as approved by National Assembly on 29 December 1987 and promulgated by National Assembly Chairman Vo Chi Cong on 8 January—passages in boldface as published]

**[Text] Preamble**

Land is an extremely precious national natural resource, an irreplaceable means of production for agriculture and forestry, an element of foremost importance of the environment, and a place for the distribution of residential areas and the construction of economic, cultural, social, public security, and national defense installations. Through many generations our people have expended much energy and flesh and blood to exploit, invigorate, improve, and protect our land assets as they exist today.

To heighten the sense of responsibility of all organizations and individuals toward protecting and using land and protecting the environment, to strictly regulate the management and use of land, to rationally and effectively exploit the land potential, to contribute to socialist transformation, to ensure social justice, to gradually bring agriculture and forestry to large-scale production, and to serve the construction and defense of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, on the basis of Articles 19, 20, and 83 of the Constitution of the SRV, this law determines the system of management and use of land.

**Chapter 1**

**General Rules**

**Article 1**

The land is owned by all the people and is put under unified state management.

The state assigns land to state farms, state forests, cooperatives, agricultural and forestry production collectives, enterprises, people's armed units, state organs, social organizations, and individuals—hereunder referred to as land users—for stable, long-term use.

The state also assigns land for use during specific periods or for temporary use.

People who are legally using land are allowed by this law to continue using it.

**Article 2**

The state encourages investing labor, materials, and capital in, and applying scientific and technical achievements to:

—Practicing intensive cultivation and multicropping and raising the effectiveness of the use of land;

—Opening new land, breaking the soil, extending land into the sea, and covering bare land and hills with crops to increase the areas devoted to agricultural production, forestry, growing of marine crops, and salt-making;

—Protecting and improving the soil and raising its fertility.

**Article 3**

The state ensures for land users legitimate interests on the assigned land, including the right to transfer, cede, and sell the fruits of their labor and the results of investment in the assigned land when they no longer use their land and this land is assigned to other users according to the procedures and formalities determined by law.

**Article 4**

All land users are responsible for implementing the state policies aimed at protecting, improving, invigorating, and rationally and economically using the land.

Land users must pay land-use tax according to law.

**Article 5**

Strict prohibition is imposed on purchasing, selling, and illegally seizing land; leasing land and collecting rent; taking assigned land without using it; using land for wrong purposes; and deliberately using agricultural and forest land for purposes other than the intended and thus destroying it.

**Article 6**

The National Assembly has the right to decide about and the supreme supervisory authority over the management and use of land throughout the country.

The Council of Ministers holds the state management right over the use, protection, and improvement of land.

People's councils and people's committees at all levels carry out the state management of land in their localities according to the authority defined in this law.

Chiefs of sectors, within the limits of their authority and responsibility, organize and manage the use of the lands which the state has assigned to the organizations in their sectors.

Land management organs, both central and local, have the task of assisting the Council of Ministers and people's committees at all levels in carrying out the unified state management of land.

**Article 7**

The Fatherland Front, Trade Union, Collectivized Peasants' Association, Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Women's Union, scientific organizations, and other social organizations, as well as all citizens, have the duty to support the state organs in carrying out the measures aimed at protecting land and using land in a rational and economical manner.

The state organs, within the limits of their responsibility and authority, are responsible for fully considering any petitions submitted by social organizations and individuals in connection with implementing the measures aimed at protecting and using land.

**Article 8**

On the basis of the major uses of land, land is divided into the following categories:

1. Agricultural land;
2. Forestry land;
3. Residential-area land;
4. Specialized-use land;
5. Unused land.

**Chapter II**

**System of Management of Land**

**Article 9**

The statement of management of land consists of:

1. Investigation, exploration, surveys, and classification of land, and cadastral mapping;
2. Drafting of land-use projects and plans;
3. Determination of procedures and rules for management and use of land, and organization of implementation of such procedures and rules;
4. Assignment and taking back of land;
5. Registration of land, establishment and keeping of cadastral books, assembling of land statistics, and issuance of certificates to confirm the right to use land;
6. Inspection in connection with implementation of land-management and land-use procedures and rules;
7. Settlement of land disputes.

**Article 10**

Under the unified guidance of the Council of Ministers, people's committees of provinces and municipalities subordinate to the central administration and equivalent administrative units must organize and provide people's committees of districts, precincts, cities, and municipalities subordinate to provinces with guidance for carrying out investigation, exploration, surveys, and classification of land, and making cadastral maps of villages and equivalent administrative units.

**Article 11**

Drafting projects and plans for use of land:

1. The drafting of projects and plans:

- a. The Council of Ministers drafts land-use projects and plans for the entire country;
  - b. People's committees at all levels draft projects and plans for the use of land in their own localities;
  - e. Sectors draft projects and plans for their own use of land.
2. The authority to ratify and to examine and approve land-use projects and plans is determined as follows:
- a. The National Assembly ratifies projects and plans for the use of land in the entire country; people's councils at all levels ratify projects and plans for the use of land in their own localities before submitting them to the higher administrative authorities for direct examination and approval;
  - b. The Council of Ministers examines and approves land-use projects and plans of central sectors, provinces and municipalities subordinate to the central administration, and equivalent administrative units;
  - c. People's committees at higher levels examine and approve land-use projects and plans of the people's committees directly subordinate to them;
  - d. People's committees at each level, along with superior sectors, examine and approve land-use projects and plans of the same sectors in the localities;
  - e. In the case land-use projects and plans need revision and adjustment, there must be agreement of the state organ having the authority as determined in Points a, b, c, and d under Item 2 of this article.

**Article 12**

A decision to assign land must follow these rules:

1. On the basis of the land-use projects and plans that have been approved by the responsible state organ as determined in Item 2 of Article 11 of this law;
2. On the basis of annual plans to switch land categories from one use to another on approval by the responsible state organ as provided for under Article 13 of this law;
3. On the basis of the need for use of land mentioned in the economic-technical feasibility studies and in the planning process approved by the responsible state organ;
4. The decision to assign land that is being used to another person can be made only after there is another decision to take back this land made by the responsible state organ as determined in Article 15 of this law.

**Article 13**

1. The Council of State ratifies the Council of Ministers' annual plan for assigning agricultural and forest land for other uses.
2. The Council of Ministers approves annual plans, drafted by the people's committees of provinces and municipalities subordinate to the central administration and of equivalent administrative units, for assigning agricultural and forest land for other uses.

On the basis of the land-use projects and plans that have been ratified by the National Assembly and the annual plan for switching agricultural and forest land to other

uses that have been ratified by the Council of State, the Council of Ministers makes any necessary decisions about assigning land for different uses.

3. The people's committees of provinces and municipalities subordinate to the central administration and of equivalent administrative units make decisions about:

- a. Assigning land to state-operated economic organizations for agricultural and forestry-related uses;
- b. Assigning land for nonagricultural and nonforestry-related uses, with these limits:

One hectare or less for agricultural, forest, and residential-area land; and 2 hectares or less for virgin and hilly or mountainous land per project outside of the plan. Three hectares or less for agricultural, forest, and residential-area land and 2 hectares or less for virgin and hilly or mountainous land per project under the plan.

c. Assigning specialized-use land for use for special purposes, except land belonging to territorial waters.

d. Examining and approving plans to assign rural residential-area land to the people for housing construction in accordance with the annual quotas approved by the Council of Ministers for each type of villages.

e. Assigning residential-area land in cities and municipalities proper according to plans that have been approved by the responsible state organ.

4. People's committees of districts, cities, and municipalities subordinate to provinces make decisions about:

- a. Assigning land to cooperatives, production collectives, and individuals for long-term uses in agricultural and forestry;

- b. Assigning unused land to organizations and individuals for specific periods or on a temporary basis for productive purposes in agriculture and forestry;

- c. Assigning rural residential-area land to the people for housing construction according to plans that have been approved by the people's committees of provinces, municipalities subordinate to the central administration, and of equivalent administrative units.

5. People's committees of districts have the authority to assign land as determined in Points a and b of Item 4 in this article.

6. The Council of Ministers determines the steps and procedures for assigning land of the various categories. Central and local land management organs shall assist the Council of Ministers and people's committees at all levels in land assignment.

#### Article 14

The state takes back all or part of the land that has been assigned for use in the following cases:

1. The organization that uses the land has been dissolved, has moved, or needs less land for production due to scaled-down operation;
2. All of the members of a household using the land have moved or are dead;
3. Land users voluntarily return the assigned land;
4. The time for use of land has expired;

5. Land users fail to use the assigned land for 6 consecutive months without the permission of the responsible state organ that has assigned it;

6. Land users seriously violate the regulations on land use;

7. Land has not been assigned by the right authorities as determined in Article 13 of this law;

8. Land is needed for use to satisfy the needs of the state or society.

#### Article 15

The state organ that has the authority to assign land has the authority to retrieve the same land.

In case there are urgent needs due to war or to the control of natural calamities, decisions to retrieve land are made by the people's committees at the levels of districts, precincts, cities, and municipalities subordinate to provinces upwards in accordance with proposals made by military commands or organs in charge of fighting storms and floods.

#### Article 16

Transfer of the right to use land is made only in the following cases:

1. When farmer households join or withdraw from cooperatives or agricultural and forestry production collectives;

2. When cooperatives, agricultural production collectives, and individuals agree to exchange land among themselves in order to reorganize production;

3. When the persons assigned the land have moved or are dead but members of their households still continue to use the land.

Decisions about transferring the right to use land as mentioned in this article are made by village people's committees if in the countryside, and by the people's committees of districts, precincts, cities, and municipalities subordinate to provinces if in cities.

#### Article 17

People who inherit houses or do not have a house to live in, upon receiving houses transferred to them for occupation and after the responsible state organ has recognized their right to ownership over such houses, have the right to use the land where the houses exist.

#### Article 18

1. Land users, when assigned land by the responsible state organ or granted permission to transfer the right to use land or change the purposes of using land, or while legally using land for which registration has not been made out, must apply for land registration with the state organ mentioned in item 2 of this article.

2. People's committees of districts, municipalities subordinate to provinces, cities, and towns, and people's committees of villages subordinate to districts are to

compile and maintain cadastral books, to enter land registration by land users into cadastral books, and to make entries of unused land into cadastral books by themselves.

3. After registration, land users are to be issued a document certifying their right to use land.

#### Article 19

The Council of Ministers periodically organizes the assembling of land statistics which include both quantitative and qualitative data, so as to satisfy in time any needs in connection with the management and use of land.

#### Article 20

The Council of Ministers and people's committees at all levels organize inspection of land in the localities under their management.

Central and local land management organs are to assist the Council of Ministers and people's committees at all levels in carrying out land inspection.

When carrying out land inspection, inspection groups or inspectors have the right to:

1. Ask the organizations and individuals concerned to supply them with documents necessary for the inspection;
2. Temporarily stop the use of the portions of land which have not been used according to law;
3. Address petitions to the responsible state organs asking them to handle any acts of violating the law on land.

#### Article 21

Disputes about the right to use land are to be settled by the people's committees where the land in dispute exists, in accordance with the following stipulations:

1. People's committees of villages and towns settle disputes among individuals.
2. People's committees of districts settle disputes between individuals and organizations and among organizations which are under their management.
3. People's committees of precincts, cities, and municipalities subordinate to provinces settle the disputes mentioned in items 1 and 2 of this article.
4. People's committees of provinces, municipalities subordinate to the central administration, and equivalent administrative units settle disputes between individuals and organizations and among organizations if the latter are under their own management or are subordinate to the central administration.
5. In case of disagreement with a people's committee about its decision in the settlement of a dispute, the parties concerned have the right to appeal it to a higher organ of the administration. The decision made by the direct higher administrative organ is to be effective and carried out.

6. Disputes about the right to use land that involve the boundaries of administrative units are to be jointly settled by the people's committees of these units. In case of failure to reach an agreement, authority for settlement is to be determined by virtue of the stipulations in Item 11, Article 83, and Item 26, Article 107, of the Constitution.

#### Article 22

When they settle disputes about houses and other structures or about perennial trees, people's courts also settle the right to use the land where these houses, other structures, or perennial trees exist;

### Chapter III

#### System of Use of Land

##### Part I

#### Agricultural Land, Forest Land

#### Article 23

Agricultural land is defined as land that is primarily used in agricultural production like crop growing and livestock raising, including growing of marine products, or for conducting research and tests having to do with crop growing and livestock raising.

#### Article 24

Users of agricultural land have the obligation:

1. To put the assigned land into agricultural production according to the projects or plans concerned, and not to leave it uncultivated and fallow;
2. To take intensive-cultivation and multicropping measures, to protect, improve, and invigorate the soil, and to combine agriculture with forestry.

#### Article 25

Forest land is defined as land that is primarily used in forestry for productive purposes, such as afforestation, exploitation of forests, forest zoning, and improvement of forests, and for conducting research and tests in connection with forestry; prohibited forest land and state parks; and land for afforestation aimed at protecting watersheds and the soil and improving the environment.

#### Article 26

Users of forest land have the obligation:

1. To seriously obey the law concerning managing, exploiting, and protecting forests and forest land and not to arbitrarily destroy or set fire to forests, nor to destroy the environment;

2. To grow trees to cover the land assigned to them according to projects and plans; to take necessary measures for achieving intensive cultivation, protecting the soil, fighting erosion, and combining forestry with agriculture.

#### Article 27

Land used in the family-based economy is subject to the following regulations:

1. Agricultural and forestry cooperatives and production collectives are allowed to assign their members' households some agricultural and forest land out of the land they have been assigned by the state for stable, long-term use so as to let these households engage in family-based economic activities.

People's councils of provinces, municipalities directly subordinate to the central government, and equivalent administrative units determine the size of agricultural and forest land that can be assigned to a household in different areas in their localities, with each individual not to be allowed to get more than 10% of the average size of agricultural and forest land of the total population of the village concerned.

2. State farms, state forests, and agricultural and forest stations and farms are allowed to assign their members' households some agricultural and forest land out of the land they have been assigned by the state for stable, long-term use so as to let these households engage in family-based economic activities, but each household cannot get more land than the limits set for different regions as follows:

- a. The Bac Bo Delta and central delta between Thanh Hoa and Thuan Hai Provinces: 200 square meters;
- b. The midlands, eastern Nam Bo, and Mekong River Delta: 500 square meters;
- c. The mountain regions and Central Highlands: 1,000 square meters.

#### Article 28

Land used for production by individual peasants is subject to the following regulations:

Individual peasants' households are assigned land by the state for stable, long-term use in agricultural and forestry production on the basis of the land they currently use.

On the basis of land capacity, local plans for land use, and land-using capacity of different types of households, people's councils of provinces, municipalities directly subordinate to the central government, and equivalent administrative units determine the size of land to be assigned to different types of individual peasants' households in their localities on the basis of the average size of agricultural and forest land calculated for the population of each village.

#### Article 29

1. In localities where there is unused land, people's committees of districts, precincts, cities, and municipalities directly subordinate to provinces can assign this type of land to organizations or households or members of agricultural, forestry, artisan, handicraft, fishery, and salt-making cooperatives and production collectives, state farms, state forests, agricultural and forestry stations and farms and to workers, civil servants, and the people for use in agricultural and forestry production.

2. In the case of uncultivated land, bare hills, and depleted forests, they are assigned for crop growing and animal husbandry in accordance with the policies on assignment of land and forests. The size of land to be assigned to each organization and individual is not limited and depends upon their capacity to use it.

3. When land is assigned according to items 1 and 2 of this article, the purposes and duration of its use must be determined in order to reassure land users that they will reap appropriate earnings compared to the labor they expend for each crop and animal they raise.

4. Land assigned as mentioned in this article is not included in the size of land assigned for family-based economic activities or assigned to individual farmers as mentioned in articles 27 and 28 of this law.

#### Article 30

The state encourages all organizations and individuals in various economic sectors to invest capital in order to use land in agricultural and forestry production in those areas where there exists plenty of unused land or land is now used with poor results.

The state has many policies on investment, building of the material and technical base, recruitment and hiring of laborers, exemption and reduction of tax, and farm product prices aimed at encouraging everybody to fully use land in agricultural and forestry production.

#### Article 31

The use of garden land is subject to the following regulations:

Garden land is included in the land assigned to cooperative members for family-based economic activities or to peasants still doing individual productive work; as for the rest of it, garden owners are allowed to continue using it in agricultural and forestry production.

The state follows the policy of encouraging and protecting the interests of all organizations and individuals engaged in intensive cultivation and in raising the yields of crops grown in garden land, and using unoccupied land and bare hills to turn into gardens according to plans.

Gardens cannot be established in rice-growing land, except when permission to do so is granted by people's committees of districts, precincts, cities, and municipalities directly subordinate to provinces in accordance with land-use plans approved by the people's committees of equal rank.

On the basis of the needs for development of the national economy, land capability, and crop-growing habits in different localities, the Council of Ministers determines various forms of production organizations and appropriate policies to be adopted in different regions for the purposes of developing production, stabilizing the living conditions, and obtaining more products for society.

**Article 32**

Concerning pagodas, churches, and holy religious places which are using land or which have not yet been assigned land for use, if there are legitimate needs and if they are capable of using land in an effective manner, people's committees of provinces, municipalities directly subordinate to the central government and equivalent administrative units rely on the state policy on religion to decide the size of land to be assigned to these pagodas, churches, and holy places.

**Part II**

**Residential-area Land**

**Article 33**

Residential-area land is defined as land for construction of cities and rural residential areas.

**Article 34**

The use of residential-area land in cities must conform to the rules on different kinds of land mentioned in this act and at the same time agree to the general projects of municipalities, cities, and towns.

With regard to those municipalities, cities, and towns which have projects to assign land to the people so that they can build their own houses, people's councils of provinces and municipalities directly subordinate to the central government and equivalent administrative units determine the size of land to be assigned to each household.

The use of land to build houses in municipalities, cities, and towns must fully agree to the rules set by the Council of Ministers.

**Article 35**

The use of residential-area land in the countryside must conform to plans and be favorable for production, the people's living, and social management.

existing residential areas must be fully used, and efforts must be made to limit extending residential areas into agricultural land.

Land in residential areas can be assigned only to the households that do not as yet have houses.

On the basis of the land capacity in different regions people's councils of provinces, municipalities directly subordinate to the central government, and equivalent administrative units determine the size of land to be assigned to each household, but the limits set for different regions as follows cannot be exceeded:

A. The Bac Bo Delta and central delta between Thanh Hoa and Thuan Hai Provinces: 200 square meters.

B. The midlands, eastern Nam Bo, and Mekong River Delta: 300 square meters.

C. The mountainous regions and central highlands: 400 square meters.

In regions where the people are in the habit of having several generations living in the same household or where the land to be assigned is located in areas submerged all the year round, the Council of Ministers, on the proposal of people's councils of provinces, municipalities directly subordinate to the central government, and equivalent administrative units, can determine a larger size of land, but, as a rule, this area cannot be more than 50% or, even in exceptional cases, twice larger than the size of land determined for different regions in this article.

**Part II**

**Specialized-Use Land**

**Article 36**

Specialized-use land is defined as land that is not used for any purposes having to do with agriculture and forestry, nor as residential-area land such as: land used for construction of industrial, scientific and technical communications, water conservancy, cultural, social, and services installations; land used for public security and national defense needs; land used for exploration and extraction of minerals; land for salt making; land for the making of pottery, bricks, and tiles, and other building materials; land where historical and cultural monuments and sights exist; cemetery land; and land covered by water used for nonagricultural purposes.

**Article 37**

The use of land to build industrial, scientific and technical, communications, water conservancy, cultural, social, and services installations, in addition to obeying the rules set in this law, must also conform to the needs for land use as mentioned in the economic and technical feasibility studies for and planning of each project.

**Article 38**

The use of land for public security and national defense purposes must strictly conform to the projects and plans approved by the responsible state organs. When this kind of land is used, utmost efforts must be made to use as little land as possible and cause the least inconvenience to the use of land in adjacent areas.

**Article 39**

Only the organizations that have been assigned by the state the task of exploring and exploiting minerals can use land to achieve this task.

Land used for exploration and extraction of minerals, including the exploration and extraction of stone, is assigned only for the actual time of exploration and extraction; when this use is completed, it must be returned in the state that has been determined in the land-assignment decision of the responsible state organ.

**Article 40**

The state assigns land for salt making to organizations or individuals for production of salt; this land is assigned on the basis of land currently in use.

The salt-making areas that offer high productivity and good quality must be protected and used on a top-priority basis for salt production.

The state encourages the use of any areas that have a salt-making capacity to better serve society's need for salt.

**Article 41**

The use of land for making pottery, bricks and tiles, and other building materials is assigned for specific periods of time.

Land used for making bricks and tiles must first of all be nonagricultural land on hills, hillocks, empty plots, river beds, ponds and lakes that need dredging to become deeper, nonproductive river and stream banks, back-up dikes that need to be removed, and land that results from improvement of farm land.

If the above-mentioned lands are not available, various types of poor land can be used, but absolute savings must be achieved. After it has been used, the assigned land must be immediately restored for agricultural production and for raising marine products.

Land used for making pottery or unbaked bricks and tiles can be selected in appropriate areas but should not bring about losses for agricultural and forestry production.

Only the organizations and individuals that are granted permission from the responsible state organs defined in Article 13 of this law can use land designated for making pottery, bricks and tiles, and other building materials.

**Article 42**

Historical, cultural, and scenic land is defined as land where historical and cultural monuments and sights as designated by law exist.

This land must be strictly protected.

In special cases when it is necessary to use historical, cultural, and scenic land for other purposes, the state organs responsible for assigning land must grant permission, in which the minister of culture must concur.

If the minister of culture does not concur, the head of the project concerned has the right to submit a petition to the Council of Ministers.

**Article 43**

Land used as cemeteries must be planned as a concentrated area far from any residential areas, yet convenient for burials and visits, sanitary, and economical in terms of land use.

**Article 44**

Land covered by water defined in this article includes land being part of the territorial sea, inland bodies of water, rivers, swamps, and large lakes and being used for nonagricultural productive purposes.

On the basis of the primary uses defined for different types of land covered by water, the state assigns these lands to the right organizations and individuals for putting them to use.

**Article 45**

Users of specialized-use land have the following obligations:

1. To seriously implement the regulations issued by the Council of Ministers on the use of specialized-use land;
2. To take necessary measures to save land, to protect the environment, and not to hinder production and the people's everyday life in the neighboring areas.

**Article 46**

People who are assigned agricultural and forest lands to build industrial, scientific and technical, communications, water conservancy, cultural, social, and service installations; to satisfy public security and national defense needs; to explore and extract minerals; and to make pottery, bricks and tiles, or other building materials must compensate the state for any losses incurred by the use of such agricultural and forest lands.

The Council of Ministers and people's committees at all levels can use these compensations to open new land, cultivate fallow land, practice intensive cultivation, protect and improve the soil, and extend the areas of agricultural and forestry land.

#### Part IV

##### Unused Land

###### Article 47

Unused land is that which has not yet been designated for use for agricultural and forestry purposes, for becoming a residential area, or for specialized uses, and that the state has not yet assigned to anybody for stable, long-term use.

The Council of Ministers drafts projects and plans and adopts policies to encourage organizations and individuals to put unused land to use in agricultural and forestry production.

#### Part V

##### Obligations and Interests of Land Users

###### Article 48

In addition to the obligations mentioned in Articles 24, 26, and 45 of this law, land users also have the general obligations as follows:

1. To use land for the right purposes, within the right boundaries, and under other conditions determined at the time land was assigned;
2. To achieve protection, improvement, and transformation of land; not to do anything that would harm the environment and the legitimate interests of neighboring land users;
3. To seriously carry out decisions of responsible state organs about taking back land;
4. To compensate previous land users for actual losses resulting from land being taken back from them and assigned to current users;
5. To pay tax and cadastral fees when cadastral procedures are fulfilled according to law.

###### Article 49

In terms of interests land users can:

1. Have stable, long-term use of land, or use land in specific periods or temporarily according to what the responsible state organs determine at the time of assignment of land;
2. Enjoy the fruits of labor and investment in the assigned land; have the right to transfer, cede, and sell houses, other structures, and perennial plants that land users have acquired in a legitimate manner in the assigned land. If the land that is being used is taken back according to items 1, 2, and 3 in Article 14 of this law and given to other people, the original user is entitled to

compensation for actual losses and for the fruits of labor and results of investment, which have boosted the value of such land, according to law;

3. Enjoy the benefits brought about by public projects and by the protection and improvement of land;
4. Get guidance and assistance from the state in improving and transforming land;
5. When land that is being used is taken back because of any needs of the state and society, receive compensation for actual losses and other land to replace it;
6. Be protected by the state when other people violate their legitimate right to use land.

#### Chapter IV

##### Regulations on Use of Land by Foreign Organizations and Individuals, International Organizations, Joint Business and Cooperation Organizations Between Vietnam and Other Countries

###### Article 50

Assignment of land to foreign organizations and individuals, international organizations, and joint business and cooperation organizations between Vietnam and other countries to use is decided by the SRV Council of Ministers. **Article 51**

Foreign organizations and individuals, international organizations, and joint business and cooperation organizations between Vietnam and other countries being assigned land to use must comply with the rules in this law, except when international treaties signed between the SRV and other countries or international organizations may set different rules.

#### Chapter V

##### Commendation and Reward, and Punishment

###### Article 52

Any localities, organizations, and individuals having scored many achievements in managing, protecting, improving, and transforming land; extending areas of agricultural land; covering empty land and bare hills with crops and plants; and saving land in capital construction are to receive commendation and reward according to the regulations set by the Council of Ministers.

###### Article 53

People who purchase, sell, usurp, occupy land, lease land to collect rent, destroy land, or commit other acts violating the law on land are subject to one or more of these various forms of administrative punishment:

1. Warning;
2. Fines ranging from 20 to 30% of the losses caused by the violation;

3. Taking back the part of land that has been unlawfully used.

The administrative punishment mentioned in this article is decided by the people's committee at the responsible level according to law.

If the violation concerned has led to serious consequences, or in case of a repeated violation following an administrative punishment, punishment is imposed in accordance with the Penal Code.

#### Article 54

People who abuse their position and authority or go beyond their authority to assign land, to take back land, and to permit a change in the purposes of using land and thus violate the spirit of law; lack a sense of responsibility and thus cause damages to the land resources; and who protect those who have violated the law on land are subject to one of the following forms of punishment:

1. Warning;
2. Fine;
3. Dismissal;
4. Forced resignation.

The disciplinary action mentioned in this article is to be taken by the administrative organs in accordance with the division of management over cadres.

If the violation concerned has led to serious consequences, or in case of a repeated violation following an administrative punishment, punishment is imposed in accordance with the Penal Code.

#### Article 55

People who have caused damages to others because of their violations of the law on land, in addition to the punishment they are subject to as mentioned in articles 53 and 54 of this law, must compensate the people concerned for such losses.

### Chapter VI

#### Final Provisions

#### Article 56

The previous rules that are contrary to this law are all repealed.

#### Article 57

The Council of Ministers is to determine the details for implementation of this law.

This law was adopted by the Second Session of the Eighth SRV National Assembly on 29 December 1987.

[Signed] Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly

## Australia

### Foreign Minister Hayden To Visit Jordan

*BK260235 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0110 GMT 26 Jan 88*

[Text] The foreign affairs and trade minister, Mr Hayden, will visit Jordan from 13 to 16 February. He will discuss the Middle East situation and bilateral relations with his Jordanian counterpart, Mr Tahir al-Masri.

The prime minister, Mr Hawke, made an official visit to Jordan in January 1987.

## Fiji

### Deposed Prime Minister Regrets Australian Aid

*BK240552 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 24 Jan 88*

[Text] The deposed prime minister of Fiji, Dr Timoci Bavadra, has told the Australian Government of his disappointment over its planned resumption of aid to Fiji. A spokesman for the ousted coalition, Dr (Tupeni Baba), said Dr Bavadra had written to the Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, last week through the Australian High Commission in Suva.

The decision on resuming aid results from a new and more flexible Australian policy to recognize foreign states rather than governments. The High Commission confirmed today that the letter had been telexed to Canberra.

Dr (Baba) said the coalition was greatly disappointed with the decision especially from the government from a party with principles similar to the Fiji Labor Party component of the ousted government.

He said Australia, whose trade with Fiji was worth \$140 million a year, appeared to have bowed to economic pressures. Dr (Baba) also said the Australia Government may have been, as he put it, pushed by major powers such as the United States for strategic reasons and a desire for stability in the region. However, he said that the coalition would continue to liaise with the Australian Labor Party and with Australian unions.

Dr (Baba) was also critical of the statement by the Fiji prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, on Friday indicating it would be up to 2 years before the republic would hold elections under a new constitution. He said that in delaying the poll, Ratu Sir Kamisese was seeking to entrench his position as he knew that an election held in the near future would be won by the coalition.

## New Caledonia

### Elections for Assembly Set for 24 April

*AU261656 Paris AFP in English 1633 GMT  
26 Jan 88*

[Text] Paris, Jan 26 (AFP)—The French South Pacific territory of New Caledonia will elect its regional assembly on April 24, the same day as the first round of French presidential elections, it was announced here Tuesday.

The new assembly is expected to implement a new autonomous statute for the troubled archipelago, the fourth in as many years.

The minister for overseas departments and territories, Bernard Pons, announcing the voting day, said the ballots were being held at the same time so that Caledonians would not have to make an additional trip to the polling stations.

France's official government record, the JOURNAL OFFICIEL, Tuesday published the text of the new statute, a week after France's Constitutional Council had given its consent for the reform.

Socialist attempts to refer back the statute for further consideration were thrown out by the Constitutional Council, the country's highest constitutional body.

The Socialists had expressed doubts about the statute's provisions for a new 10-member Executive Council, comprising the presidents of the archipelago's four regions and six others elected by the Territorial Assembly.

Last September New Caledonians voted to retain links with France, despite an independence campaign by Melanesian (Kanak) separatists.

The new statute realigns the boundaries of the territory's four regions, three of which are held by the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS).

The Paris-appointed High Commissioner will retain a casting vote on major issues, notably the budget.

Kanak leaders have threatened to call for a boycott of the elections. Kanaks, comprising roughly 40 per cent of the population of 150,000, are the largest single ethnic group in the territory, but are outnumbered by Europeans and Asian settlers who generally prefer to retain ties with France.

**New Zealand**

**Foreign Ministry Accuses DPRK of Terrorism**

*BK270630 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 27 Jan 87*

[Text] New Zealand has accused North Korea of terrorism over the crash of a South Korean airliner with 115 people on board. A statement issued in Wellington by New Zealand's foreign minister, Mr Marshall, said the loss of the plane last November was the latest act of wanton terrorism by North Korea.

Mr Marshall said the crash has serious implications for all countries as many people would travel on South Korean planes this year because of the Seoul Olympics.

Japan has imposed sanctions against North Korea over the airliner crash and pledged to help prevent any attempt by North Korea to disrupt the Seoul Olympics; and the United States has placed the Pyongyang government on its black list of terrorist nations.

Earlier, a woman confessed on South Korean radio to planting a bomb on board the plane on the order of the son of the North Korean leader, Mr Kim Il-song.

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they allege that, once they arbitrarily decide something under their domestic law and when they judge something as an act of self-defense, they can do anything they want even if it may be against international law. It also pointed out that the position of disapproving this sort of MDL is not limited only to the JCP but it has been the attitude taken by the Japanese side all along in the fisheries agreement talks. It also said that the killed skipper was sniped at and that even burglary was committed in which crewmen were beaten and robbed of their personal effects. Noting that this sort of act damages the image of socialism, the article made clear that such hegemonist intervention of the WPK in our country had begun earlier than the incident.

On the basis of these facts the resolution, adopted at the 17th JCP Congress in 1985, stated, "Hegemonism is not a deviation which finds its expression only in big socialist countries."

It continued: "In connection with the 'MDL' issue and the shooting of a Japanese fishing boat, the WPK assumed an attitude of ignoring both the reason of scientific socialism and international law and launched unwarranted attacks on our party on the grounds that our party did not act in concert with their position. This attitude of the WPK is a barbarous model of hegemonism. Our party also resolutely rejects the WPK's hegemonist act of praising the 'ideology' and 'thought' named after a leader of its country, rearing follower organizations and imposing this on our country."

Countering this, the WPK, in an article in the magazine KUKCHE SAENHWAL [INTERNATIONAL LIFE], founded in March, 1986, did not refute our party's criticism but on the contrary assumed a threatening attitude. It roundly attacked and slandered not only our party's international line but also domestic activities and, escalating intervention, went so far as to urge the overthrow of the JCP leadership.

Our party refuted this in an unsigned article, "New Proof of Barbarous Model of Hegemonism—What Is Indicated By Article of the WPK's KUKCHE SAENHWAL Magazine," (AKAHATA dated 29 June, 1986). The article noted that the KUKCHE SAENHWAL magazine put the cuttlefish boat in the same category with the U.S. spyboat Pueblo of 1968 in alleging that to shoot at the Japanese fishing boat was natural. The magazine, it said, argued that the JCP is "isolated," thus eurying favor with the reactionary forces and some defeatist elements in Japan. The JCP article refuted in concrete detail the WPK's outrageous argument to justify hegemonism by going so far as to urge the JCP to unconditionally obey Chongnyon.

The article pointed out that such intervention and attacks had been systematically carried out in the form of imposing the cult of Kim Il-song and support of foreign

policy on the Japanese democratic movement and rearing groups of anti-JCP blind followers of outside forces. It noted that lying at the root of this is the self-conceit that Kim Il-song is "a preeminent leader of the world."

As a matter of fact, beginning in the early seventies, campaigns were carried out vigorously against our country's democratic movement for the donation of 60th birthday gifts to Kim Il-song and for the support of the 1972 Joint Statement of North and South Korea. The JSP and the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan [Sohyo] followed in this footsteps and the Japan-Korea Association, which did not act in concert with this, was given a unilateral severance of all personnel exchanges with the DPRK.

The WPK also fostered groups of blind followers of the Kim Il-song ideology which, calling themselves "Kim Il-song ideology research groups" or "independence associations," became the WPK's stooges for intervention, attacking the JCP and the reformist movement in Japan and imposing on Japan Kim Il-song's church idea as the only guiding ideology for the Japanese revolution. Details of this are clarified in a Wada article, carried in the "AKAHATA Special Editions of Commentaries" dated 2 and 9 November last year. It is entitled, "Traces of the WPK's Intervention and Blind Followers' Maneuvers Since the Seventies." In the early seventies, the WPK demanded a gift-sending campaign to be staged in celebration of Kim Il-song's 60th birthday. It was the first major act of interference by the WPK to impose its unique position—the position that Kim Il-song is an eminent leader of the world communist movement—upon revolutionary movements and democratic movements in our country. The 4 July North-South joint statement, issued subsequently, marked a departure from the position the WPK had persisted in previously demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from the ROK as the prerequisite for Korea's independent and peaceful unification; nevertheless, the WPK forced democratic movements in Japan to support it. Then came the WPK's attacks on the JCP over the Rangoon incident and the firing incident along the "military demarcation line" in which Japanese fishing boats were fired on. The WPK made the attacks because the JCP refused to support its outrageous acts. They were totally based on arrogant hegemonism, insisting that WPK's position must always be supported. Therefore, even in the seventies, when open polemics had not yet emerged between the two parties, the JCP firmly maintained its self-reliant and independent position, criticized those subservient to outside forces, and fought against interferences, while avoiding to identify the WPK by name in this process.

The WPK labels the JCP and Japanese democratic forces as reactionaries, calling for ousting the JCP leadership, just because they refuse to support its position. It is fostering a gang blindly following the Kim Il-song ideology to make it replace the JCP and, through that gang, is interfering in domestic affairs and movements in our country. These facts about the WPK's hegemonism indicate that it tramples

underfoot the publicly recognized principles of independence, equality and noninterference that define relations between communist parties. At the same time, they show that it is accompanied by atrocities perpetrated by hook or by crook. It goes without saying that the Kim Il-song ideology which the WPK upholds as its leading ideology has nothing to do with scientific socialism.

The resolution of the 18th JCP Congress reaffirmed that of the 17th party congress stressing the need for a resolute struggle against the WPK's hegemonism. It then emphatically stated anew: "Our party has made resolute counterattacks against this hegemonism that has gone so far as to openly call for toppling the leadership of our party. This struggle must be strengthened further."

sectors involved have exerted much effort to prepare reports presented at the National Assembly which reflected the true situation in the country so as the deputies could consider and discuss them, and make decisions. At the same time, they frankly pointed out the shortcomings and deficiencies in their organizational and operational control and leadership. The Council of Nationalities, the standing committees, and deputies of the National Assembly had studied, examined, and grasped the situation well before the session, and had prepared well their briefings to the National Assembly.

"The deputies had contacted and listened to voters' views, studied the various bills and reports, debated and gave many constructive and practical views.

"Dear deputies, 1989 is the pivotal year in implementing the sixth party congress resolution. However, our country is facing great ordeals which require the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and all the people to renovate even more profoundly and vigorously in all fields of operation. Although there are still many difficulties, with better awareness of the problems now confronting the country, with our initially acquired experiences, and with new factors, we are convinced that the socioeconomic situation of the country will change for the better. Following this session, in each of our positions, we should uphold our determination to cooperate with the Council of Ministers and all the people to victoriously implement the resolutions of this session.

"The National Assembly calls on the people, cadres, and combatants throughout the country, and our overseas compatriots to intensify solidarity and unity, strenuously overcome all difficulties, enthusiastically work with ever higher productivity, quality, and effectiveness; strive to increase revenues, economize on expenses, oppose corruption and waste, make positive contributions to encouraging and developing production, develop the various economic components, fulfill well our obligations to the state, bring into play the people's mastery, firmly maintain order and discipline, abide by the law, and help gradually stabilize the socioeconomic situation.

"On the occasion of the approaching 1989 new year, allow me to represent the National Assembly in cordially wishing the people, cadres, and combatants throughout the country, and our overseas compatriots, and the National Assembly deputies, good health and determination to victoriously implement the resolutions of the party and the National Assembly. I declare the Fourth Session of the Eighth National Assembly closed [applause]" [end recording]

#### **NHAN DAN Hails Assembly**

*BK2312043788 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 22 Dec 88*

[NHAN DAN 23 December editorial: "Be Singleminded in Action, Struggle To Improve the Situation"]

[Text] After 10 days of work marked by a serious, urgent, and democratic manner and with a high sense of responsibility, the Fourth Session of the Eighth National

Assembly's fourth session has completed its agenda. The assembly adopted the main policies for the 1989 socioeconomic plan and for a number of pressing issues aimed at resolving acute difficulties facing the nation.

Given the fact that 1989 will be a significant year for the implementation of the Sixth CPV Congress' resolution, the assembly discussed and took decisions on the main issues relating to the socioeconomic plan and the state budget for 1989.

On the basis of reality and through discussions and debates, the assembly affirmed that the only way to overcome difficulties and to stabilize the socioeconomic situation is to continue implementing renovation in our thoughts and actions as well as in our management and execution of work in accordance with the spirit of Sixth CPV Congress' resolution. The process of implementing the 1989 socioeconomic plan is one of overcoming hesitancy, indecision, and hastiness, as well as habitual sluggishness in practical organization.

The basic and decisive condition is to create real unanimity in our thinking, a consensus and cooperation in action among the entire party and people from sectors at the central level to those at the provincial and grass-roots levels, including the community of overseas Vietnamese.

The people of all strata have followed the activities of the National Assembly with particular attention and their unanimity in formulating orientations and tasks as well as in adopting measures has created a new confidence among us. Our people will surely strive to correctly implement the National Assembly's appeals to strengthen unity, overcome all difficulties, enthusiastically participate in productive labor to improve productivity and quality, increase income, reduce expenditure, oppose embezzlement and waste, and to firmly maintain social order and safety, thereby contributing to gradually stabilizing the socioeconomic situation.

#### **International Conference Held on SRV Refugees**

*BK1812012288 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT  
17 Dec 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 17—An international conference on the Orderly Departure Programme (ODP) from Vietnam was held in Geneva from Dec. 13-15.

It was attended by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Intergovernmental Commission for Migration, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the delegations from Vietnam and more than 20 countries receiving Vietnamese settlers.

The participants highly appreciated the Vietnamese Government's humanitarian policy which has eased conditions for those who want to settle in third countries or rejoin their families abroad.

On this occasion, Vu Khoan, assistant to the Vietnamese foreign minister, and the High Commissioner for Refugees, Jean-Pierre Hoche signed a protocol on the procedures to bring back those who are refused settlement by foreign countries and who wish to return to Vietnam. They also agreed on the fundamental principles of international aid in this work.

**Talks Held With Indonesia on Continental Shelf**  
*BK2112010888 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT  
20 Dec 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 20—The working groups of Vietnam and Indonesia held its ninth round of talks here from December 14-20 on the delimitation of continental shelf boundary between the two countries.

The Vietnamese delegation was led by Ambassador Le Kim Chung, legal advisor to foreign minister; and the Indonesian delegation by Nugroho Wisnumurti, head of the Law and Treaty Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship, cooperation and mutual respect and understanding. Both groups put forward new initiatives aimed at reaching a mutually acceptable solution. They agreed to report the results of the talks to their respective governments and proposed that the next round would be held in Jakarta at a mutually convenient date.

**Defense Organizes Census Steering Committee**  
*BK2212061788 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
0500 GMT 16 Dec 88*

[Text] In the general population census scheduled for 1989, the Ministry of National Defense is one of the three ministries, including the Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs, charged with formulating plans to keep track of the number of people under their management. This requires very meticulous and careful preparations.

To supervise the census, the ministry has set up a steering committee under the chairmanship of Vice Defense Minister Senior Lieutenant General Bui Phung.

Cadres of the committee are working intensively and preparing material conditions, including operating funds, to ensure the reception of information generated by state-organized symposiums and training courses. The committee has printed nearly 3 million samples of census questionnaires. A conference on census training was held from 12 to 15 December to disseminate resolutions, directives, specific regulations, and census and reporting methods to various general departments, armed branches and services, military regions, and army corps. A similar conference will be held in late December for other units directly subordinate to the Ministry of National Defense stationed in the south.

**First Export Processing Zone Set Up**  
*BK2212081788 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT  
22 Dec 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 22—The Saigon Export Processing Zone (SEPZONE) specializing in producing and processing article for export has been recently set up in Ho Chi Minh City.

The zone, the first of its kind in the country, located in Thu Thiem area in the suburban district of Thu Duc, is under the jurisdiction of the municipal people's Committee.

The setting up of the zone is aimed at drawing foreign investments and technology for processing imported and local materials for foreign markets and home consumption.

"When I was a cabinet minister I again tried to do my best. I am lucky. When I was foreign minister, I was responsible for making several major decisions. It was the foreign policy which helped Thailand steer clear of danger from war—we recognized Red China. I went to China with M.R. Khukrit. This is what I am very proud of—what I did when I was foreign minister. When I was ambassador to Argentina, there was the voting on the question of sovereignty over Khao Preah Vihear. I managed to get Argentina to vote for us, while some other countries which are friendly to Thailand failed to vote for Thailand, but voted for Cambodia. As I was at that time ambassador to Argentina, I talked to the president until he agreed to vote for us. I am again proud of it. It was a job we had to accomplish. It was a kind of competition.

"As foreign minister, I was able to contribute to Thailand's safety. Everyone was afraid that it would be Thailand's turn after the fall of Saigon, Vientiane, and Phnom Penh to communism. But it was not. This, we think, was because we adopted a correct foreign policy—because our foreign policy was correct."

"As industry minister, what made me very happy was when we struck crude. It happened when I was industry minister. I remember telling others: Let us wait for 7 more days. And it was true, we found a crude deposit. I asked permission from her majesty to call the well Sirikit Oil field, and we call the oil Phet Crude. "Phet" comes from Kamphaeng Phet where the oil was found. We picked the last syllable of the province to call it Phet Crude. I am proud that we struck both oil and gas. It was again during my tenure as industry minister when we found gas deposits in the northeast. I flew to the northeast every week to observe the drilling. Well, we struck both onshore gas and crude. This is important for Thailand.

"As an MP, as I said, I may be the most senior person in Thailand to have gone down to the people and contest in an election. In Nakhon Ratchasima, I know who is the richest man and who is the poorest man, which is the poorest village and which is the most prosperous village. Therefore, I think nobody is closer to the people than I. I am close to them, but I never think that I am superior to them."

[Question] Do you still uphold the policy you stated the day you became prime minister—to turn Indochina from a battlefield into a market place?

[Chatchai] "Yes, the time has come. The fighting has gone on for so long. Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam—we do not have the potential to fight a modern war. We are agricultural countries, and we do not have war potential. We still use buffaloes in our farming. How could we fight each other with rockets? Fighting makes the people in our four countries poorer. The money should be spent on national development, and not for buying rockets, artillery, tanks, or combat aircraft. It is better for us to cooperate and trade with each

other instead. If we small countries in this region join together and do not allow ourselves to be used by big powers, big powers will not interfere with us.

"We are involved in the fighting because of conflicts of interests between world powers. Now that the big powers are disengaging themselves and shifting to a new policy, why should we still continue begging for their support? I therefore keep saying that we better stop fighting. This is a business for industrialized countries. But for a country like Thailand, what we have to do is to push for national development in order to combat poverty. This is what we are going to do. So let's stop fighting and turn to trading. They have their products. Let us trade with each other. Do not make Southeast Asia a forum of war. Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia should not be made a battlefield. They should be market places. Anyway, do not come to the market with rifles on your shoulders. (laughs)

## Vietnam

**Spokeswoman on Orderly Departure Program, MIA's**  
*BK0112161088 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT*  
*1 Dec 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 1—Mrs. Ho The Lan, acting head of the Press Department and spokeswoman for the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, held a regular press conference here this afternoon.

Answering questions of foreign correspondents on the results of the latest Vietnam-U.S. talks on the issue of Amerasians and the Orderly Departure Programme (ODP) and the MIA issue, Mrs. Ho The Lan said:

~~"On furtherance of the Vietnam-U.S. agreements, a number of activities regarding ODP, the Amerasians and MIA and other humanitarian questions of Vietnam have taken place since late November and will be continued in December this year."~~

"On Nov. 29, a technical meeting between the two sides took place in Hanoi on the legal departure for the United States under the ODP. The Vietnamese team was led by Mr. Hoang Quoc Tin, deputy head of the Consular Department of the Foreign Ministry, and the U.S. team by Bruce Beardsley, director of the ODP at the US Embassy in Bangkok. The two sides noted an expansion of the ODP. They also compared notes on technical aspects aimed at better carrying out the programme in the coming period.

~~"On Nov. 30, a meeting of Vietnamese and U.S. specialists on the question of Amerasians was held also in Hanoi. The Vietnamese team was led by Mr. Le Bang, specialist at the North America Department of the Foreign Ministry, and the U.S. team also by Mr. Bruce Beardsley."~~

During the meeting, the two sides agreed to quickly solve technical problems which are hindering the implementation of the programme (air transportation, procedures, etc.). At the same time, they agreed to set up an Amerasian centre in Ho Chi Minh City and put it into operation soon.

Reiterating Vietnam's stance on the Amerasian issue, Ho The Lan said: "It is a humanitarian issue that should be settled in the humanitarian spirit. Vietnam has supplied the U.S. side with a list of Amerasians and their relatives, and urged the U.S. side to simplify the procedures, and quickly take them to the United States in a two-year period beginning from March 1988."

"On Nov. 30 1988 the United States and Vietnam also began a meeting of specialists on the humanitarian issues of Vietnam. The meeting will last till Dec. 5.

"From Dec. 19-21, 1988, there will be a meeting of specialists on the MIA issue. From Dec. 5-15, 1988 there will be the third Vietnamese-U.S. joint search for the MIA, and the number of joint search teams will increase from two to four. Three teams will go to Nghe Tinh and Quang Binh (now in Binh Tri Thien Province) to make investigations at six places, and surveys on three other places. One team will stay in Hanoi to identify a number of remains of American MIA."

**Report on PRK Troop Withdrawal Communique**  
*BK0112124488 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1100 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Today, 1 December, the Vietnamese Defense Ministry issued the following communique:

In compliance with a 26 May 1988 agreement between the Governments of the SRV and the PRK on the withdrawal of 50,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers and the command of the Vietnam volunteer army from Cambodia in 1988; and following the withdrawal of the command of the Vietnamese volunteer army from Cambodia and those special units that maintained the operation of the headquarters and various logistic and technical projects, and a number of other units—totaling 32,000 men—in June, July, August, September, October, and November 1988; the Defense Ministries of the SRV and the PRK have agreed that the last contingent of the 50,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers to be withdrawn from Cambodia in 1988—which includes units belonging to six infantry divisions: the 4th, 5th, 307th, 309th, 315th, and 339th, and their headquarters—totaling 18,000 men, will leave Cambodia during the period 15-21 December 1988 by sea and land routes.

The SRV and the PRK welcome representatives of countries and international organizations, news agencies, press and television correspondents, and those who are interested in the Cambodian issue and come to observe this troop withdrawal.

**U.S. Denial of Arafat Visa 'Contempt' for Law**  
*BK0212072588 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT*  
2 Dec 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 2—The United States' denial of entry visa to PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat is a blatant act of contempt for international law, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper says:

"Washington's act has created a new obstacle to the peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Middle East and new difficulties to the coming session of the U.N. General Assembly to discuss the situation in that region.

"Obviously the United States has not given up its scheme of opposing the Palestinian people's just resistance. It continues to spearhead the attack on the P.L.O. and to deny its role. Such an attitude conforms neither to the realities in the Middle East nor the trend of our times, and runs counter to the aspiration of the Palestinian people, the Arab countries and the rest of the world for the early convening of an international conference on the Middle East conducive to the establishment of peace and security in this region".

**Hanoi Notes Qian Qichen's USSR Visit**  
*OW0112141788 Hanoi International Service*  
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] News from Moscow: A Soviet-Chinese summit meeting will be the main topic in the Soviet-Chinese foreign minister-level talks in Moscow.

Answering questions raised by IZVESTIYA reporter on the Chinese foreign minister's visit to the Soviet Union, Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet foreign minister, said: The purpose of the talks is to promote wide ranging Soviet-Chinese political dialogues to strengthen the friendly cooperation and mutual understanding between the great socialist nations in bilateral relations and international affairs.

Touching on the prospect of Soviet-Chinese relations, he said: Obviously, neither the Soviet Union nor China is looking back to the standards of the past—say the fifties. Times are different now, as are the realities.

**Do Moui on Seeking Greater Economic Cooperation**  
*AU2911183888 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT*  
in German 29 Nov 88 p 10

[Report on interview with Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Peter Seidlitz in Hanoi: "Hanoi Seeks Closer Economic Cooperation With Its Asian Neighbors"—date not given]

[Text] Monday, 28 Nov—The SRV and the USSR are to examine their hitherto close economic cooperation and to place it on a new basis. At the same time, the SRV is



# ***Daily Report***

## ***Annex***

# **East Asia**

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## Japan

### **Nakasone Interviewed on Gorbachev Talks** *OW0408085088 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN* *in Japanese 3 Aug 88 Morning Edition p 1—FOR* *OFFICIAL USE ONLY*

[Interview with former Prime Minister Nakasone by political editor Raisuke Honda on 2 August; place not given]

[Text] On 2 August, former Prime Minister Nakasone gave a 90-minute interview to YOMIURI SHIMBUN in which he related in detail his views on the results of his talks with CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev during his visit to the USSR late last month and prospects for the future. Nakasone revealed that although Gorbachev pointed out the differences between Japan and the USSR on the northern territories issue, he said that "we must somehow think of something", showing a positive attitude toward solving this problem. At the same time, although he maintained that on our part, level-headed analysis remains necessary, Nakasone indicated that he saw signs of change in the Soviet position. Furthermore, he also expressed the views that (1) to achieve a breakthrough in economic perestroika (restructuring), Gorbachev is vigorously pushing political perestroika as a prerequisite; (2) one of the targets of the USSR is to form joint ventures with the West; and (3) Gorbachev was thinking in terms of a waiting time of 20 years, thus the foundation of his regime is solid.

This was the first time Nakasone gave an interview to the mass media after stepping down as prime minister last autumn. He revealed almost everything about his 2-hour-and-40-minute talk with Gorbachev on 22 July.

On the northern territories issue, that Gorbachev took the "reality after World War II" as a starting point, and that he mentioned the circumstances of the "agreement on national boundaries in Europe", the "offer to return two islands as a sign of Soviet goodwill" during the time of the issuance of the 1956 joint communique and the "change in situation due to the revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty" in 1960, have already been reported.

However, Nakasone revealed that "the general secretary did not use expressions like the territorial issue does not exist", and that Gorbachev maintained that when thinking about Japan-Soviet relations and the USSR's future as a member of the Asia and Pacific Region, "(the USSR) somehow has to think of something. We have to think about what each one should do." Nakasone regarded this expression as having "very delicate nuances".

Furthermore, Nakasone appeared confident that during the recent talks "the views of the Japanese side on improving Japan-Soviet relations, including those on the territorial issue, have 100 percent entered Gorbachev's

head", and that "this can be taken to mean that he has entered the arena ready for breaking the deadlock in Japan-Soviet relations", which means that this would be a new start for improvement of relations.

On the other hand, as to the fact that he brought up the September 1956 (Shunichi) Matsumoto-Gromyko letter during the talks, Nakasone said that "this was because the letter meant the simultaneous return of the four islands." He claimed that he "gave the general secretary a general review" [of facts] to show him that the four islands are inherent territories of Japan by relating the historical circumstances of the territorial question, mentioning the Japan-Russia Friendship Treaty (1855), the Treaty on the Return of Chishima [Kuriles] and Karafuto [Sakhalin] (1875), and so forth.

On the highly positive appraisal given by the CPSU Politburo on the Nakasone-Gorbachev talks after his Soviet visit, Nakasone said that "this was a very quick response. Moreover, the expression that during the talks 'various issues were discussed' could mean that the territorial issue and economic issues were all included. It is noteworthy." He appeared to be ready to watch out for future Soviet moves.

On Soviet interest in the Asia and Pacific region, Nakasone described this as "extremely great". He told us that Gorbachev called for mutual cooperation and said that "even if there are difficulties, let us do it (build a cooperative setup)."

### **MITI To Send Investment Study Group to China** *OW3007015188 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN* *in Japanese 28 Jul 88 Morning Edition p 5—FOR* *OFFICIAL USE ONLY*

[Text] MITI plans to send an investment environment study group to China over the period from late October to November. Since it is expected that the Chinese-Japanese Agreement on the Protection of Investment will be formally signed during Prime Minister Takeshita's visit to China in August, the study group will be dispatched for the first time in 4 years.

The study group will be made up of representatives from industrial and economic organizations and the members will study the changes in the investment environment and future prospects with the study centered on China's policy concerning foreign investment, its industrial policy, the financial and tax situation, transfer of technology, and labor situation. Japan's investment in China was \$1.230 billion in 101 cases in fiscal 1987. Japan and China reached an agreement to conclude a bilateral pact on the protection of investment, guaranteeing the same treatment for business activities of Japanese enterprises in China as those enjoyed by Chinese firms. The agreement will be signed when the prime minister visits China in August.



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## Japan

### **Uno Threatens GATT Action Against U.S. Bill** *OW0508042288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0359 GMT 5 Aug 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 5 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno said Friday Japan might call for studies at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade if the United States takes tough action under new trade legislation.

Uno told a biweekly press conference that the enactment of the legislation is extremely regrettable, particularly because it includes a clause punishing Toshiba Corp., the parent firm of Toshiba Machine Co. which sold sophisticated milling machines to the Soviet Union.

On Wednesday, the U.S. Senate passed 85-11 the trade bill to combat U.S. trade deficits, and President Ronald Reagan on the same day said he would sign the measure.

The foreign minister said Japan will propose to the United States to open talks on the American legislation.

### **Government Proposes Iwo Jima as Landing Site** *OW0508080588 Tokyo KOYODO in English 0450 GMT 5 Aug 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 5 KYODO—The United States has shown "broad support" for a Japanese plan to use Iwo Jima Island as a provisional site for night landing practice for U.S. carrier-borne aircraft, Defense Agency Director General Tsutomu Kawara said Friday.

The U.S. will forward a formal reply to the Japanese plan by the end of August, Kawara said.

There are no civilian residents, only Self-Defense Force staff, on Iwo Jima Island, which has a 2,650-meter runway. Iwo Jima, known as the site of bitter battles in the closing days of the Pacific war, is a 22.4-square-kilometer volcanic island located about 1,400 kilometers south of Tokyo.

The Maritime and Air Self-Defense Forces occasionally use the island as a site for flight training of jet fighters and antisubmarine patrol planes.

Kawara, state minister for defense, told a biweekly press conference that the government will start building an apron, hangars and a filling station on the island next April.

The Defense Agency has a plan to build an over-the-horizon radar on Iwo Jima, according to government sources.

American naval jets from the aircraft carrier Midway conducted 3,700 practice landings at night at the Atsugi base in Ayase, Kanagawa Prefecture, in 1987, according to Defense Agency officials.

Nearly half the practice landings will take place on Iwo Jima when all facilities there are completed, Defense Agency officials said.

The government has long studied plans to move the night landing site from Atsugi because of noise complaints from residents around the base, which is located in a densely populated area.

Last September, the Defense Agency began to build a weather observation station on Miyake Jima Island as part of preparations for building a substitute airfield there.

However, the islanders strongly oppose the construction of such an airfield for U.S. naval aircraft.

Kawara said the Defense Agency still believes that Miyake Jima Island is suited for the site of U.S. night landing practices.

During the annual Japan-U.S. security consultations in Honolulu in early May, Japan put forth a provisional plan to use Iwo Jima Island as a substitute airfield.

### **Visa Issued to American Indian Without Passport** *OW0408125688 Tokyo KYODO in English 1208 GMT 4 Aug 88*

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref., Aug. 4 KYODO—An American Indian traveling on an independent indian passport arrived Thursday to attend an antinuclear rally after being granted a passage certificate by the Japanese Government normally issued to refugees or people from nations Japan does not officially recognize.

Arriving on an All Nippon Airways flight, Thomas Banyacya of the Hopi tribe, told reporters at Narita Airport man is on the verge of self-destruction by his own inventions and must realize that he is only a "child of the earth."

The 80-year-old Banyacya, clad in a colorful, traditional tribal outfit, said man must learn that he belongs to the earth and must return to a state in which he can no longer threaten the world with destruction.

Banyacya will be joined by Printrup Philip Wade and two other Indians from the Onondaga tribe arriving here Friday.

They plan to attend a peace ceremony in Hiroshima Saturday to mark the 43d anniversary of the atomic bombing of the city.

Banyacya will also participate in a 3,000-kilometer rally against nuclear weapons and nuclear power installations.

Banyacya was granted entry into Japan because the purpose of his visit was to take part in a peace rally, Foreign Ministry officials said.

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Banyacya will also participate in a 3,000-kilometer rally against nuclear weapons and nuclear power installations.

Banyacya was granted entry into Japan because the purpose of his visit was to take part in a peace rally, Foreign Ministry officials said.

However, the issuing of passage certificates is decided on a case-by-case basis and Banyacya's entry will not become a precedent, they said.

**Moscow, Tokyo 'Now Preparing' Shevardnadze Visit**  
*OW0508095988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0929 GMT*  
5 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 5 KYODO—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze hopes to visit Japan sometime in December and the Moscow and Tokyo governments are now preparing for the visit, Soviet diplomatic sources here said Friday.

The sources said in a regular monthly briefing to reporters that Shevardnadze hopes to set the specific date for his visit to Tokyo before late September, when the United Nations General Assembly is convened.

Shevardnadze and his Japanese counterpart Sosuke Uno are scheduled to meet in New York during the UN session.

Shevardnadze last came to Japan in January 1986.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev promised to send Shevardnadze to Japan by the end of this year when he met Japan's former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in Moscow in late July.

The sources expressed the hope that the Soviet foreign minister's visit to Japan will promote Japan-Soviet relations.

On the 10th anniversary this year of the signing of the peace and friendship treaty between Japan and China, the sources said the Soviet Union would welcome a further warming of the Sino-Japanese relations based on the accord.

At the time of the conclusion of the treaty, the Soviet Union strongly criticized it for including an anti-hegemony clause, claiming the article was directed at Moscow.

**Deputy Foreign Minister Leaves on Mideast Tour**  
*OW0508071288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0444 GMT*  
5 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 5 KYODO—Deputy Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama left Friday for a tour of Iran, Iraq and the United States to discuss a ceasefire in the Gulf war and reconstruction in the region, the Foreign Ministry said.

Kuriyama, who initially planned to leave Tokyo on Thursday as a special envoy of Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, put off his departure because the foreign ministers of Iran and Iraq are in New York for talks with United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to end the eight-year old Gulf war.

Kuriyama decided to kick off his trip after Iran and Iraq had informed Japan that high-level officials of the two governments will meet Kuriyama, the ministry said.

According to his itinerary, the envoy will visit Tehran on Saturday and Sunday, and Baghdad on next Tuesday. Kuriyama will deliver letters from Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita to leaders of the two warring countries.

Kuriyama will proceed to New York on Thursday to meet Perez de Cuellar and Washington on Friday to hold talks with U.S. officials.

**Annual Economic White Paper Released**  
*OW0508011888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0031 GMT*  
5 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 5 KYODO—The government's annual economic report released on Friday called on Japan to share responsibility for balanced development of the global community through expanding domestic demand.

The white paper on the economy for Fiscal 1988 was approved Friday by Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's cabinet.

The annual report said, "The expansion of domestic demand will lead to both development of the world economy and implementation of an 'affluent life of the people.'"

The economy achieved 4.9 percent growth in gross national product (GNP) in fiscal 1987, which ended last March 31, after overcoming a 14-month-long series of difficulties, which began in September 1985, due to the yen's sharp advance against the U.S. dollar, it said.

The paper, compiled by economists at the Economic Planning Agency (EPA), predicts the economy will continue to show "steady growth," led by brisk domestic demand focused on personal consumption and capital spending in the private sector in coming months.

The EPA economists said Japan's responsibility for the world economy as the biggest creditor nation is "extremely heavy," with the U.S., which led the development of the post-war world economy, being forced to exert all its powers to rectify its own budget and external deficits.

The economic expansion, led by domestic demand, the annual report said, will be implemented not by restraints on exports, which were still 1.68 times the level of imports in fiscal 1987, but by increasing imports, in particular of manufactured products, and more domestic-oriented production by Japanese companies.

On an inflation-adjusted basis, the ratio of manufactured products to total imports jumped to 40.5 percent in the January-April period in 1988 from an annual average of 30.8 percent in 1985, when the dollar began to slide against the yen.

Promotion of a "horizontal division of labor" between Japan and Asian newly industrializing economies (NIEs), it says, has prompted imports of electric appliances, precision machines, automobiles, steel and other finished goods from Asian NIEs.

An estimate in the paper, based on figures in 1986, states that Japan's imports contributed 1.3 percent to the GNP growth rate of South Korea, 0.8 percent to that of Thailand, 2.9 percent to that of Malaysia and 3.8 percent to that of Indonesia.

Japan's official development assistance (ODA) grew to about 7.5 billion dollars in 1987, five times that of 1977, making the country the No. 2 disburser of overseas aid behind the U.S. Japan earlier announced a plan for 50 billion dollars in ODA for the five-year period from 1988.

Meanwhile, the government's report stressed that, despite the country's high GNP growth, the people are still unsatisfied with their living standards as a result of wide price differentials between domestic and overseas products, long working hours, poor housing conditions and a low level of social amenities, such as sewerage.

An EPA survey found that purchasing power in Japan has not shown a significant change during the period between 1985 and 1987, when the U.S. currency declined to 144.60 yen from 211.3 yen against the Japanese unit.

The survey also shows, for example, that utilities rates in Tokyo are double those in New York, and that 100 grams of beef costs 354 yen in Tokyo, far above 141 yen in New York.

The paper concludes that Japan's economic development is expected to depend more on new demand created by the people's pursuit of an "affluent life."

#### 'Highlights' of White Paper

OW0508024888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0125 GMT  
5 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 5 KYODO—Highlights of the fiscal 1988 white paper on the economy are as follows:

#### Chapter 1. Traits of the Economy in Fiscal 1987 [subhead]

—In fiscal 1987, ended last March, Japan established a domestic-oriented economy with a gross national product (GNP) growth of 4.9 percent, supported by a 6.1 percent jump in domestic demand and a 6.9 percent climb in private-sector demand.

—After hitting bottom in November 1986, the economy started a faster-than-expected recovery, triggered in May by the government's 6-trillion-yen pump-priming package.

—Encouraged by lower commodity prices due to the strong yen and declining crude oil prices, consumer spending posted a 4.0 percent rise in the year, above a 3.6 percent increase in the previous year, and housing starts rose 23.5 percent to 1.73 million units, the third largest on record.

—The economy was restructured into one more dependent on domestic demand, as major firms including the automobile industry shifted their priorities to the domestic market from the overseas market.

—Fiscal 1987 saw remarkable improvements in "imbalances." The ratio of the current account surplus to GNP shrank to 3.3 percent from 4.5 percent. The unemployment rate declined to 2.6 percent from 3.1 percent, the highest on record, at the beginning of the year.

—Despite active domestic demand, domestic wholesale commodity prices remained stable throughout the year as a result of an expansion in lower-priced imports and the weak market for crude oil. Ninety-nine percent of Japan's crude oil comes from overseas.

#### Chapter 2. Japan in the Global Community [subhead]

—The world economy showed a moderate expansion as a whole in fiscal 1987. But external imbalances among industrialized nations, a destabilizing factor in the global economy, are still wide in spite of radical adjustments of foreign exchange rates between them, and debt problems in Third World countries remain unsolved.

—Rectification of the external imbalances, however, will be difficult if attempted only through foreign exchange rate adjustments and without changes in the U.S. economy, where savings are below investment and federal budget deficits are still large.

—Japan, which expanded its share of the world market to 9.9 percent in 1985 from 6.7 percent in 1970, began to contribute to balanced development of the global economy through increasing imports of manufactured products. The ratio of imported finished goods to total imports jumped to 40.5 percent in the January-April period in 1988 from 30.8 percent in 1985.

—The growth pace of imports is accelerating because of increased horizontal labor division with Asian newly industrializing economies (NIEs).

—It was estimated that the increment in Japan's imports produced a 1.3 percent rise in South Korea's GNP, 3.8 percent in Indonesia's, 2.9 percent in Malaysia's, and 0.8 percent in Thailand's in 1986.

—As for the international financial market, Japanese investors bought and sold foreign stocks and bonds worth 2.6 trillion dollars in 1987, 88 times more than the figure in 1980, while foreign investments in Japanese stocks and bonds totaled 1 trillion yen. Compared with figures in 1980, Japan's outstanding overseas assets grew 8.07 times in 1987 and debts expanded 5.90 times.

#### Chapter 3. New Developments in Japanese Industry [subhead]

—Entering the year of 1987, Japanese firms, smaller or bigger, manufacturing or non-manufacturing, of materials or assembly, changed their business strategy and placed more emphasis on the domestic market in an attempt to develop a new economic environment under pressure from the yen's strength against the U.S. dollar.

—New business strategies aimed at stimulating domestic demand included streamlining of unprofitable divisions as a result of severe competition with Asian NIEs, diversification into new industrial fields and research and development of new products.

#### Chapter 4. Seeking an Affluent Life for the People [subhead]

—Most Japanese feel unsatisfied with their current living standards and are concerned about their future, though Japan's per capita GNP of 16,330 dollars ranked No. 5 in the West's industrialized nations in 1986.

—Price differentials between domestic and overseas products remain wide. According to a survey, conducted by the Economic Planning Agency, the monthly electricity rates per average family in Tokyo are 4,873 yen, far above the 3,711 yen in New York, and Tokyoites must pay 146 yen for 100 grams of pork compared to the 96 yen New Yorkers have to spend.

—Japan's working hours are 10 percent longer than those in the United States and Britain and 30 percent longer than those in West Germany and France. Japan's average factory employee worked 2,150 hours in 1986, compared to 1,924 hours by U.S. counterparts, 1,938 hours in Britain, 1,655 hours in West Germany, and 1,643 hours in France.

—Housing conditions have gotten worse than ever, in particular in the Tokyo metropolitan area due to skyrocketing land prices in 1987, though housing shortage is no longer a serious problem.

—Net assets owned by families grew at an annual average pace of 8.9 percent in the past five years, over a 5.4 percent increase in nominal GNP. The rise, which stemmed mainly from increased shares of land and stock in the assets in the 1970s, widened financial asset differentials.

#### Chapter 5. The Vision of a Domestic-Oriented Economy [subhead]

—Realization of a domestic demand-oriented economy depends mostly on an expansion in personal consumption, which accounts for 56 percent of the country's GNP.

—A recent boom in durable consumer products like cars, color television sets, washing machines and electric air conditioners occurred as Japanese companies shifted production systems and promoted horizontal labor division with Asian NIEs, responding to strong consumer needs for various high-quality goods, reflected by an increase in disposable income.

—Further deregulation in the public sector, together with tax reforms and a reduction of issuances of deficit-covering government bonds, is essential to a steady expansion of the economy, because it is expected to stimulate the private sector.

—Taking the high money supply growth rate into consideration, the monetary authorities are urged to maintain a "cautious" stance in monetary policy to prevent a rekindling of inflation.

#### Conclusions [subhead]

—Japan should acknowledge its responsibility as a member of the global community and seek to promote rational affluence through an expansion in domestic demand.

#### **JSP Boycotts House Budget Committee Session** *OW0408120388 Tokyo KYODO in English 0849 GMT* 4 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 4 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita renewed his resolve to introduce a sweeping tax reform in the Diet as the largest opposition party, the Japan Socialist Party, boycotted parliamentary discussions and called for a thorough probe into the insider stock trading scandal.

Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa also reaffirmed that the government hopes to achieve the tax reform during the current session of the Diet, scheduled to last through late September.

Takeshita and Miyazawa were responding to Michio Watanabe, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's Policy Affairs Research Council, at a session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee.

The government-proposed tax reform plan includes an imposition of a 3-percent new indirect tax, called the consumption tax, which will be levied on all types of goods and services.

Japan Socialist Party leader Takako Doi, denouncing the government and the Liberal Democratic Party, took to the streets to appeal for popular support for a probe into the stock scandal involving highly placed politicians, business leaders and senior journalists.

The Japan Communist Party also stayed away from the House of Representatives Budget Committee, claiming that all parties should participate in discussions.

Keiwa Okuda, LDP chairman of the House Budget Committee, declared the session open in the morning with representatives of the LDP, Komeito and Democratic Socialist Party attending.

However, the committee went into an immediate recess because of the absence of JSP members. The committee resumed the session in the afternoon with Watanabe posing questions.

JSP Chairman Doi, in a hastily arranged press conference in the morning, accused the government and LDP of refusing to accept a JSP proposal to summon witnesses to the Diet as part of a probe into the stock scandal.

A number of politicians, business leaders and senior journalists are reported to have purchased Recruit Cosmos stocks in the names of their secretaries before the stock was designated as an over-the-counter issue. They sold the stocks later for huge profits.

Prime Minister Takeshita, his immediate predecessor Yasuhiro Nakasone, Finance Minister Miyazawa, and LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe are reportedly among the politicians suspected of trading in the stock.

Doi told the news conference that Japan's democracy is in jeopardy unless there is a thorough probe into the scandal.

The No 1 opposition party demands summoning those politicians and Recruit officials as witnesses to a session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee. It also calls for making public a list of people who purchased Recruit Cosmos shares.

Doi said a thorough probe is necessary to help destroy the LDP's plutocratic rule, establish a clean government and to correct tax inequalities.

Unless the government and LDP accept the JSP's demand to summon witnesses, the opposition party will refuse to take part in Budget Committee discussions, she said.

LDP Secretary General Abe, meeting reporters in the afternoon, deplored the JSP boycott of Diet business and said that political parties should perform their duties through Diet deliberations.

Abe said the ruling party will continue urging the JSP and JCP to take part in Budget Committee debates.

**Prudence Urged for Ministers Visiting Yasukuni**  
*OW0508051488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0346 GMT*  
5 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 5 KYODO—Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi said Friday he has asked all cabinet members to be prudent about visiting Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo on August 15, the 43rd anniversary of Japan's surrender in World War II.

Obuchi, who is Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's chief of staff and chief spokesman, told a regular morning press conference that he issued the warning to cabinet members just after the regular cabinet session.

In a vaguely worded statement, Obuchi said that Prime Minister Takeshita will this time skip an official visit to the Shinto shrine in Tokyo which is dedicated to over 2.5 million Japanese military personnel killed in the war.

It is up to each member of the cabinet to decide whether or not to visit the shrine, Obuchi's statement said.

However, the chief cabinet secretary said he expects each state minister will consider fully why Takeshita is not paying an official visit to the shrine, the statement said.

Obuchi urged the cabinet members to act in line with the Constitution, which strictly separates government from religion.

Takeshita's immediate predecessor, Yasuhiro Nakasone, was the first Japanese prime minister in postwar years to officially visit Yasukuni Shrine, when he went there in August 1985.

But Nakasone refrained from visiting the shrine in 1986 and 1987 apparently due to foreign criticism, particularly from China, which strongly opposes such visits because seven Japanese war-time leaders convicted as Class A war criminals are enshrined there.

Domestically, there are strong doubts among academicians, the mass media, Christians and the opposition camp about the legality of government officials' visits to Yasukuni Shrine.

The Article 20 of the Constitution says "the state and its organs shall refrain from religious education or any other religious activity."

Eight of the 21 cabinet members have said that they will visit Yasukuni Shrine this August 15. Last year 16 cabinet members did so.

The eight are: Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, Labor Minister Taro Nakamura, Construction Minister Ihei Ochi, Home Affairs Minister Seiroku Kajiyama, Management and Coordination Agency Director General Osamu Takatori, Science and Technology Agency Director General Soichiro Ito, Posts and Telecommunications Minister Masaaki Nakayama and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Takashi Sato.

China's official XINHUA News Agency said earlier this week that China remains opposed to official visits by Japanese cabinet ministers to the shrine.

### North Korea

#### **Student Talks Delegates, Observers Chosen** *SK0508103388 Pyongyang KCNA in English* 1020 GMT 5 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA)—The spokesman of the North side's preparatory committee for North-South student talks today announced that a student delegation of the North side to the August 15 North-South student talks was formed and personages of different circles would observe the student talks.

He said:

The North side preparatory committee for the North-South student talks, taking into account the fact that the South Korean students announced they would send a delegation of 20 students to Panmunjom for the August 15 North-South student talks, decided to form a 20-member student delegation of the North side by adding seven students to the 13 student delegates who had been to Panmunjom for the June 10 student talks.

The seven are from the Pyongyang University of Medicine, the University of Construction and Building Materials, the Pyongyang University of Mechanical Engineering, the University of Light Industry, the Pyongyang University of Railways, the University of Commerce and the Hamhung University of Chemical Industry.

20 personages of political parties and organizations and men of education, science and culture who have rendered active cooperation and assistance for the grand cross-country march of students in the North and the South and the North-South student talks will also go to Panmunjom together with the North side student delegation.

They are Kim Sok-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Choe Hui-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Choe Tok-sin, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Yo Yon-ku, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Ko Ki-chun, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation; Kim Yong-nam, vice-chairman

of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; Hyon Sok, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea; Hong To-song, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea; Pyon Yong-nip, chairman of the education commission; Pak Kwan-o, president of Kim Il-song University; Choe Kum-sun, rector of Kim Hyong-chik University of Education; Kim Kyong-wan, rector of Kim Chaek University of Technology; Paek Sok-kyu, first deputy rector of the Pyongyang University of Medicine; Yim Kun-pok, rector of the University of Construction and Building Materials; Kim Suk-chong, rector of the University of Light Industry; Kim Sok-hyong, advisor to the Institute of History of the Academy of Social Science; Pak Si-hyong, researcher at Kim Il-song University; Chon Yong-sik, head of a chair of the Economics Department of Kim Il-song University; Yu Suk-kun, deputy director of an Institute of the Korean Academy of Medical Science; and people's actress Mun Ye-pong of the Korean Film Studio.

#### **Students Leave for Mt Paektu** *SK0508104288 Pyongyang KCNA in English* 1035 GMT 5 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA)—Students of Kim Il-song University, Kim Hyong-chik University of Education, Kim Chaek University of Technology and other universities in the northern half of the republic left Pyongyang and other places of the country for Mt. Paektu, a place of departure, by train and motor on August 5 to participate in the historical grand cross-country march linking Mt. Paektu and Mt. Hanna to be held from August 8 to 14 according to the agreement of the North and South students.

People of all walks of life in the northern half of the republic, regarding the grand cross-country march as a great fete of the nation, are warmly congratulating and seeing off the students who are leaving for Mt. Paektu at railway stations and along routes across the country, while ensuring all conveniences for them.

Today at Pyongyang railway station a large number of school youth and children and citizens welcomed the students leaving for Mt. Paektu.

The students who left Pyongyang and other places of the country to participate in the grand cross-country march in response to the ardent appeal of the South Korean students "Let us go from Mt. Hanna, come from Mt. Paektu, let us meet at Panmunjom!" and to their repeated open letters, will climb on August 8 the peak of ancestral mountain Paektu and hold a departure meeting and then leave for Panmunjom, a rendezvous at which the North and South students promised to meet, by covering thousands of ri.

At Panmunjom they intend to have a historical meeting with the members of the grand cross-country march squad of the South who will march from Mt. Hanna in Cheju Island, and hold colorful joint gatherings including a memorial service for the South Korean students who fell in the struggle in the same ranks for national reunification and a joint art performance.

### South Urged To Permit Joint Student Talks

SK0408122488 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0010 GMT 4 Aug 88

[NODONG SINMUN 4 August commentary: "Do Not Block the 15 August Student Talks"]

[Text] Amid the great interest of people at home and abroad, preparations for the 15 August North-South student talks and the 8 August great cross-country march are being accelerated at a final stage. Colleges and universities in the northern half of the Republic have successfully completed the work of selecting participants in the 8 August great cross-country march. Now the day they will climb Mt. Paektu and set off on the great march is just around the corner.

The South Korean National Confederation of University Student Representatives held a 2-day general meeting at Korea University in Seoul on 1 and 2 August, decided to push ahead with the great cross-country march and the North-South student talks as scheduled, and even sent its delegate to Panmunjom while the general meeting was in session to deliver its fifth open letter to the students of the northern half of the Republic.

The Japan-resident compatriot students held a rally in Tokyo on 1 August under the auspices of the Promotion Committee of Japan-resident Korean Students for North-South Student Talks to realize the 15 August North-South student talks and decided to send its delegates to the North-South student talks and the great cross-country march.

It is a patriotic splendid undertaking deserving high appreciation and a warm welcome from the entire nation that the hotblooded students in the North, South, and overseas should meet together, connect the severed feelings of blood and flesh, and open a breakthrough for a turning point in the tragic history of national division so as to bring forth a new phase for the reunification of the country.

The patriotic steps toward Panmunjom by the students in the North, South, and overseas, which are the steps for national salvation and reunification, should not be blocked by anyone. However, the No Tae-u military hooligans again are blocking the sacred road of the patriotic students with guns, bayonets, and tear gas.

On 1 August the fascist clique committed the violence of arresting and whisking away Songgyungwan University student Pak Chong-chol, chairman of the Special Committee for Peace and Independent Reunification of the Country, who slipped through the warlike police cordon of thousands of suppressive forces and made his way to the puppet army checkpoint not far from Panmunjom and requested delivery of the fifth open letter to the students of the northern half of the republic.

The puppets continuously insist on student exchanges through talks between the authorities and are coercing the professors and students to participate in a discussion with the puppet education minister, the puppet national unification minister, and representatives of the students and professors of major universities about the 15 August student talks, reunification, and North-South relations scheduled for the afternoon of 8 August.

The entire world knows that the great cross-country march will begin on 8 August, and the 15 August student talks will be held soon after that. If the No Tae-u ring is interested in North-South student exchanges, they should assist the realization of the student talks and the great cross-country march.

Under the circumstances that the student talks and the great cross-country march are successfully being pushed ahead by the initiative and promise of the students in the North and the South, why should the puppets call for the so-called discussion—and on 8 August, when the great cross-country march will be held? This is their cunning maneuver to block the student talks and the great cross-country march by all means.

By suppressing the students' patriotic and nation-loving struggle to pull down the walls of national division, branding it as an attempt to overthrow the constitutional system by radical forces, the No Tae-u ring well exposed long ago their traitorous nature of disregarding the issue of student exchange, dialogue, and reunification.

The discussion of the North-South issue mentioned by the puppets is nothing but a maneuver to force their assertion that North-South dialogue should be confined to a single channel under the initiative of the authorities. By their desperate attempt to abort the North-South student talks and the great cross-country march, the No Tae-u ring exposed to the entire world that their 7 July declaration is a declaration of confrontation, war, and division.

Reality shows that the road to Panmunjom, which is a road to patriotism and reunification, cannot be pioneered without the struggle against the No Tae-u military fascist clique, a national divisionist group. The South Korean students should rise up in a united force and remove the crossing gate that the puppets closed on the road to the Panmunjom meeting. This is the only way to realize the North-South students' meeting and talks in Panmunjom.

The No Tae-u ring will never be able to block the powerful trend of the times and the nation heading for reunification, no matter what tactics they may employ.

### Suppression of Student Talks Condemned

SK0508044488 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0007 GMT 3 Aug 88

[NODONG SINMUN 3 August commentary: "Road of National Salvation and Reunification Toward Panmunjom"]

[Text] The 1988 grand cross-country march and the 1988 North-South student talks promised by the proposal of the South Korean university students and the response to it by the university students of the northern half are just around the corner. The youths and students in the North and South, with a lofty and ardent desire for reunification and national salvation, are vigorously carrying out the work of preparing for the grand cross-country march and the talks. On 1 August, looking forward to the delightful day when the youths and students of the North will meet their classmates in the South, whom they have long looked forward to meeting, the North side's preparatory committee for North-South student talks sent a letter of appeal to the South Korean youths and students and called on them to make "Let us go from Mt Paektu! Come from Mt Halla!" and "Let us meet at Panmunjom!," a vigorous slogan for national salvation that the North and South must jointly cherish and shout, echo throughout the 3,000-ri land.

For the youths and students in the North and South who will shoulder the future of the country to meet each other, to share the joy of meeting, and to contribute to alleviating the pains of national division and promoting reconciliation and unity is truly a righteous act designed to advocate patriotism and to devote themselves to reunification. Achieving a breakthrough in the North-South barrier, which has been frozen for no fewer than 40 years, and holding the grand cross-country march from Mt Paektu and Mt Halla, which are of the same mountain range, thus realizing the historic Panmunjom talks is a forward-looking idea that only the youths of the new generation, who are standard-bearers and torch-bearers in the reunification movement, can perceive, and is a very praiseworthy act that must be applauded by the whole nation.

No doubt, a meeting between the youths and students in the North and those who ardently advocate patriotism will become a stepping stone for national reconciliation and unity and will in the long run be led to a bright road toward reunification. The whole nation, which is impatiently looking forward to the reunification of the country, highly evaluates the patriotic act of the students in the North and South, and supports and hails the 1988 grand cross-country march and the 15 August student talks, which are directly linked to the reunification of the fatherland.

The march of the patriotic youths and students toward Panmunjom is a stride toward reunification and national salvation that no one can stop. However, the No Tae-u military fascist clique, which blocked the 10 June student talks by using guns and bayonets, is making frantic efforts to again block the 15 August student talks.

To block the student talks, which are just around the corner, the military fascist elements are not only belatedly and preposterously preaching talks between educational authorities but are also making it their undertaking to kick up commotions for checks and searches and to swing sabers for suppression by mobilizing combat policemen in order to block the delivery in Panmunjom of the fifth open letter of the National Council of University Student Representative addressed to the youths and students in the northern half.

On 1 August, the DJP released the so-called statement in opposition to the students' patriotic reunification movement and held a criminal conference in order to block their grand cross-country march and Panmunjom talks. In this way, it showed its colors as an antireunification and divisionist group.

The No Tae-u ring is desperately making efforts to again block the North-South student talks. In this way, it shows that even though it put forth the so-called 7 July declaration and babbles about exchanges and trade, it has only the vicious ulterior motive of seeking only confrontation, war, and division and of monopolizing dialogue and making ill use of it in extending its power and in fabricating two Koreas.

Positively helping the youths of the new generation—who consider the task of alleviating the pain of division, which the nation is suffering, as their noblest duty—realize their aspirations to hold a meeting for reunification and national salvation and extending assistance to them in doing so is a due and inescapable duty before the nation that not only the authorities and politicians in the North and South but also all of the older generation must fulfill.

If the South Korean ruling bunch is really interested in realizing North-South student exchange, it must, at the earliest date, instead of trying to block the upcoming 15 August student talks, give the students' permission to enter Panmunjom, which they requested, must no longer block the road from Seoul to Panmunjom, and must provide all conditions and conveniences to ensure that the Panmunjom student talks are smoothly held. In addition, the persons in authority in South Korea must unconditionally and without delay release the youths and students whom they unjustly arrested and detained and must immediately stop kicking up commotions to search for and arrest members of the South side's student delegation and members of the preparatory committee for student talks.

If the No Tae-u ring again blocks the road to Panmunjom and bloodily suppresses the students as it did on the day of the 10 June talks, it will not escape from the curse and denunciation of the whole nation.

The road to Panmunjom is a sacred road on which the spirits and wisdom of the hot-blooded youths, who have always been patriotic vanguards in the history of our nation, are mobilized for reunification and national salvation. The current situation shows that one can expect neither the students' meeting in Panmunjom nor successes in the talks without a struggle to oppose the antireunification and divisionist forces who make it their undertaking to seek treachery and division. The South Korean youths and students must maintain close ties among universities, among Seoul and provinces, and among regions and must strengthen solidarity with the workers, peasants, and people of all other walks of life to strongly unite them under the banner of the grand march for reunification and national salvation, and must undauntedly and stoutly fight until they have built a tower in Panmunjom to mark the historic 1988 grand cross-country march and the historic 15 August North-South student meeting. Nothing can block the march of the youths and students toward Panmunjom for reunification and national salvation.

#### **South Urged To Respond to Talks Offer**

*SK0508113888 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
2218 GMT 3 Aug 88*

[NODONG SINMUN 4 August special article: "Easing Tension is a Priority Demand Awaiting a Solution"]

[Text] The situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula has placed easing tension and creating an atmosphere for national reconciliation on the agenda as a pressing task that must be settled without fail.

The country's situation is becoming more tense with each passing day. In South Korea and its neighboring areas, imperialist forces of aggression are being beefed up, military equipment is being reinforced, and military exercises that jeopardize peace are being repeated. The massing of armed forces and military equipment on the frontline, the escalation of military exercises, the anti-communist and anti-Republic agitation by the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u fascist military clique who are fanning the confrontational consciousness, and the hostility are an ominous course of development capable of causing military clashes at any moment.

Under circumstances in which a large number of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery are deployed in South Korea and nuclear blackmail is casually being threatened, an armed clash can erupt; and once it lights the fuse of war, it can easily spread into a thermonuclear war. If and when a thermonuclear war breaks out in Korea, our land and our people in the North and South

will become the first victims. No Korean people want the land of our fatherland to become a nuclear war battlefield or become victims of it.

Settling the Korean question by peaceful means is the unanimous desire and aspiration of the times and nation. Our people, regardless of whether they are in the North or South, ardently hope that peace would be maintained in Korea, that relations between the North and South would be improved and developed through dialogue and negotiations, and that a peaceful phase would be opened for the settlement of the reunification question.

Easing tension and preventing war is the most urgent common national task which all the people in the North and South should preferentially settle, transcending differences in thoughts, political views, religions, and systems, in order that the internal affairs of the nation may be settled by peaceful means.

Only when tension is eased can peace be maintained and consolidated. Only when peace is preserved can the issues of dialogue and negotiations also be placed on the agenda. Easing tension is the priority and indispensable demand for normalizing North-South relations.

Our proposal for convening a North-South joint parliamentary meeting has been advanced with a view toward solving this pressing national task with the politicians from the North and South sitting together.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, when political settlement of the pending issues through dialogue and negotiations has become a trend of the times, our fair and reasonable proposal for talks should be realized at an early date.

The North-South joint parliamentary meeting is expected to discuss the issue of announcing a joint declaration of nonaggression, the essence of which is that the North and South shall not use force against the other party; that the North and South shall settle controversial issues through dialogue and negotiations; that the two sides shall make a phased and drastic reduction of their armed forces and take measures to withdraw, stage by stage, the foreign forces and nuclear weapons present on the Korean peninsula; and that the two sides shall keep a neutral nations inspection force in the Demilitarized Zone to prevent armed conflicts.

Our proposal is the most just and practical measure for national salvation in view of the demand of the prevailing situation and in view of the reasonable, appropriate nature of the form of talks in which politicians are to discuss important national affairs and the urgency of the substance to be discussed.

Although the North-South joint conference composed of representatives of the political parties and public organizations, including the persons in authority from the

two sides, is the most reasonable form of talks as a negotiation table for detente [wanhwa] and peace, it is appropriate to discuss and settle this issue at the joint parliamentary meeting since the joint conference has not been realized.

Politicians in the North and South face the heavy duty of having to responsibly take care of and fulfill major tasks presented to the nation.

That the opposition politicians have won a majority of seats in the South Korean National Assembly as a result of the general elections held this year has provided new conditions and a possibility for taking measures for detente.

Our proposal for convening a joint parliamentary meeting has no strings of any kind. The meeting is to be held based on the principles of reciprocity, ranging from the number of participants to the discussion procedures; and the method of adopting the agenda items to be discussed is to be decided by a majority of ballots according to democratic principles.

The proposal for convening the joint parliamentary meeting—whose substance is just, whose objective is in the interest of the nation, and whose procedure is democratic—is widely welcome at home and abroad.

What is more, because the meeting is arranged so that even the issues raised by the South side will be discussed, provided they are helpful in easing tension and ensuring peace, no one has any justification for hesitating to accept it.

The proposal for convening the North-South joint parliamentary meeting is designed to bring an end to the history of confrontation that has continued for so long, and to open a new chapter of national reconciliation and unity. If and when the meeting discusses and agrees on the issue of announcing a joint declaration of nonaggression, tension will be eased on the Korean peninsula, an atmosphere for national reconciliation and peace will be created, and an epochal improvement will be realized in North-South relations.

When this happens, various forms of talks that have been suspended could be resumed, and a new phase could also be arranged for the settlement of the question of national reunification.

It is a demand of the unstoppable trend of the times that measures for detente should be taken before everything else as a precondition to opposing the confrontation between the North and South and to settling the internal affairs of the nation through dialogue and negotiations.

There should be a new phase in North-South relations for eliminating distrust and misunderstanding and for ending the confrontation, easing the tension, and creating an atmosphere of trust and understanding.

The settlement of this important issue is imposed on the shoulders of the politicians in the North and South. Because we have seriously advanced the proposal for convening the North-South joint parliamentary meeting to settle this pressing issue, whether the meeting will be convened or not and whether it will be able to take measures for easing tension depend entirely on the attitude of the South Korean politicians.

Our stand remains invariable as in the past to do whatever is needed to remove the dark clouds called tension that hang heavily over the Korean peninsula, and to open a new chapter in North-South relations dominated by an atmosphere of national reconciliation.

The South Korean politicians should adopt a serious approach toward our urgent proposal and respond to it with sincerity.

**South's Suspension of Defense Drill Condemned**  
*SK0508042288 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 1 Aug 88*

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil: "Bellicose Nature Cannot Be Hidden"]

[Text] According to a report, the puppet Home Affairs Ministry has decided to suspend civil defense exercises for 3 months from August to October. The puppet Home Affairs Ministry has also decided to suspend, during this period, the training of civil defense units in 10 cities, including Seoul, Pusan, and Taegu, where Olympic sporting events are to be held.

This is a foolish and ridiculous trickery designed to conceal their bellicose nature and to deceive public opinion at home and abroad by looking as if they were interested in creating a peaceful atmosphere for the Olympic games.

It is widely known to the world that the South Korean puppets, together with the U.S. imperialists, are frantically running wild to accelerate preparations for a war of northward invasion using the Olympics as an excuse.

The South Korean puppets, who have handed over to the U.S. imperialists South Korea as a nuclear base, which is densely covered with more than 1,000 nuclear weapons of various types, are now dragging U.S. Armed Forces of aggression into South Korea under the pretext of security for the Olympics.

The No Tae-u ring has already dragged the naval ships "New Jersey" and "Carl Vinson" from the U.S. 7th Fleet into South Korea and plans to allow the U.S. imperialists' nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Nimitz" and other warships to call at Pusan Port in mid-August. It also plans to introduce the U.S. naval task force [hanggong-moham kidong putae] led by the aircraft carrier "Midway" into South Korea during the Olympics.

The No Tae-u ring plans to stage, during the Olympics, not only a war exercise in the waters around South Korea by mobilizing these pirate ships of the U.S. imperialists and puppet naval ships, but also to stage a war exercise on the sea by introducing and mobilizing even Japanese self-defense naval ships.

The reckless war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets have further aggravated tension on the Korean peninsula and increased the danger of war there. There is no one who would believe that a peaceful atmosphere can be created by merely suspending the civil defense exercise while epochally increasing the number of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea, reeking of powder by dragging numerous naval combat ships, including nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, into the waters around South Korea, and covering the whole of South Korea with policemen under the pretext of security for the Olympics.

The No Tae-u ring is a group of swindlers. The people of the world are expressing deep concern over the No Tae-u ring's indiscreet war maneuvers, which have become further unscrupulous on the threshold of the Olympics. They are raising the voices of condemnation against the rascals' war maneuvers. Therefore, the No Tae-u ring is attempting to employ such a trick in a bid to soothe public opinion at home and abroad. However, this can fool no one.

To ease tension on the Korean peninsula, to prevent war there, and to preserve peace of the country, it is imperative to convene a North-South joint parliamentary conference to adopt a declaration of nonaggression as proposed by us.

An atmosphere of peace, not of war, can be created on the Korean peninsula, if the North and South do not use force of arms against the other side, if both sides reduce their armed forces sharply—along with withdrawing foreign troops and nuclear weapons in a phased manner—and if the DMZ is turned into a buffer zone.

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces stay in South Korea and their war maneuvers continue, peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification cannot be expected. This is why the South Korean youths, students, and people today are waging the strong anti-U.S. struggle for independence, calling for the withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea. With no trick can the No Tae-u ring conceal its dirty, true colors as a war errand boy for the U.S. imperialists and as a bellicose element.

The No Tae-u ring must renounce its criminal schemes of attempting to use the Olympics in its insidious purpose of provoking a war and must step down from power, as called for by the people, without delay.

**Yun Kil-chung's Advocacy of Cabinet Denounced**  
*SK0508050588 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0456 GMT 5 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today denounces representative member of the South Korean "Democratic Justice Party" Yun Kil-chung for repeatedly talking about the necessity of setting up a "cabinet responsibility system" during his foreign tour and blaring that the question would be brought up for full-scale discussion before and after an "interim estimation" of No Tae-u.

This is a proof that gangsters of the "DJP" are widely discussing a switchover to a "cabinet responsibility system" and hatching up a plot to push ahead with it, says the paper in a signed commentary.

It goes on:

It is not accidental that the puppets, crying for switchover to "cabinet responsibility" and linking it with the "interim estimation" of No Tae-u, blatted that it was necessary for "political stability" free from "an extremely deformed political circumstance"—"minority of the ruling party and majority of opposition parties".

Through the switchover from "presidential centralism" to "cabinet responsibility" the No Tae-u group tries to put the mask of "democracy" on its military dictatorship, make nominal the "National Assembly" most of whose seats are held by opposition parties, and turn the political situation of South Korea in its favour under the rule of power-almighty monopolized by the administration, a den of military gangsters.

To cover up their black-hearted intention with honeyed words the puppets are now crying as if regional sentiments required "cabinet responsibility". But it is a lie.

They are talking about "coalition", but it is no more than a crafty scheme to tempt the opposition parties.

The No Tae-u group is working hard, lost to shame and reason, to remain in power. Its attempt at switchover to "cabinet responsibility" is part of machinations to intensify the military fascist dictatorship all the more after the Olympics.

**South Group Promotes Talks Preparations**  
*SK0508044988 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0441 GMT 5 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA)—The South Korean "National Council of Student Representatives" ("Chon-daehyop") is vigorously promoting preparations for the August 15 North-South student talks in the teeth of the harsh suppression by the No Tae-u fascist clique, according to a report.

Chondaehyop held a general meeting at Koryo University over August 1-2 to readjust itself and elected O Yong-sik, chairman of the General Student Council of the university, as its chairman.

In a report published at the general meeting, Chondaehyop decided "to encourage the atmosphere of reunification and peace in the second semester by drawing more ordinary people in North-South exchanges through the grand cross-country march and the August 15 North-South student talks."

The central preparatory committee under Chondaehyop for the grand cross-country march and the August 15 North-South student talks for national reconciliation recently sent an appeal to the overseas students and democrats.

Pointing out that South Korea has been trampled underfoot by the U.S. imperialists and turned into a "land of prostitution" for the Yankees and a "land taking after the Yankee's physical quality," the appeal expressed resentment at the continuation of the repressive rule of the dictatorial "regime" which has sold off South Korea to outside forces.

Noting that the South Korean students were making preparations for the August 15 North-South student talks and the grand cross-country march, it requested the overseas students and democrats to cooperate in a successful holding of the student talks and join in the grand march with warm support and encouragement.

**Hanminjon Spokesman Condemns No's Scheme**  
*SK0508045388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0446 GMT 5 Aug 88*

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA)—The "South Korean National Democratic Front" (Hanminjon) representing the resentment of the entire people, bitterly denounces the scheme of the No Tae-u military dictatorial "regime" to render the August 15 North-South student talks abortive, regarding it as an unpardonable criminal act desperately rejecting North-South dialogue and reunification.

The spokesman for Hanminjon said this in a statement dated July 28.

The August 15 North-South student talks fully reflect the desire and will of the entire nation for reunification, and they are an epochal event in making a breakthrough in the 40 odd year long deadlock between the North and the South and bringing about a new phase for national reunification, noted the statement.

It urged the No Tae-u "regime" to discard its position against dialogue and reunification, unconditionally and immediately stop all criminal acts blocking the August 15 student talks and provide all conveniences for the realisation of the August 15 talks.

The statement stressed: the August 15 talks will be a rendezvous not only for students but also for all people. The people of all walks of life should spare no support and cooperation for the student struggle for the August 15 North-South student talks and take an active part in it.

**KPA Navy Flotilla Returns From USSR**  
*SK0508105188 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1043 GMT 5 Aug 88*

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA)—The flotilla of the Navy of the Korean People's Army led by Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol, commander of the KPA Navy, returned home from Vladivostok port, the Soviet Union, after concluding its friendly visit.

The members of the flotilla were met today at Pyongyang railway station by Maj. Gen. Yi Hong-sun and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and officials of the Soviet Embassy here.

The art propaganda group of the KPA Navy also returned home.

**Cuban Athletes Affirm Stand on Olympics**  
*SK0508045788 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0450 GMT 5 Aug 88*

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA)—Cuban sports officials reaffirmed Cuba's principled stand toward the Olympics, according to a foreign news report from Havana.

"Cuba will not send competitors to the 24th Olympiad if there is no solution to the demand to share the site," the president of the Cuban Olympic Committee told reporters some time ago.

The spokesman for the National Sports Institute of Cuba said the Cubans are athletes who have grown and trained under the principles of the revolution, willing to show solidarity with the DPRK by boycotting the "Seoul Olympics."

Jorge Alvarez, a sports specialist at the Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA, said, "the athletes do share the position of the government of Cuba" concerning the Olympic problem.

The foreign news report said Cuba is one of the Olympics' notable holdouts, saying it won't go unless a solution is found for the DPRK's demands for co-hosting the Olympics.

Interviews with sports officials of Cuba found little concern that reprisals could be taken for not attending the "summer Olympics in Seoul," said the report.

**Kim Il-song Receives Lao Envoy's Credentials**

SK0408103688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1022 GMT 4 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA)—Phongsavath Boupha, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to Korea, presented his credentials to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on August 4.

Present on the occasion was First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu.

After receiving the credentials, President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador.

The ambassador presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

**Yi Kun-mo Meets Envoy**

SK0508105088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1045 GMT 5 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA)—Yi Kun-mo, premier of the Administration Council, met and had a talk with Phongsavath Boupha, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him on August 5.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Ui-chun was on hand.

**Polish Visitors Present Gift for Kim Il-song**

SK0408103288 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1024 GMT 4 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song was presented with a gift by the vacationing group of party workers of the Polish United Workers' Party [PUWP] headed by Zofia Stepien, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PUWP, on a visit to Korea.

The gift was handed to Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, by head of the group Zofia Stepien.

**Present Gift for Kim Chong-il**

SK0408103388 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1025 GMT 4 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was presented with a gift by the vacationing group of party workers of the Polish United Workers' Party [PUWP] headed by Zofia Stepien, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PUWP, on a visit to Korea.

The gift was handed to Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, by head of the group Zofia Stepien.

**Poland's Jaruzelski Awarded Medal on Birthday**

SK0508044788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0437 GMT 5 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA)—Order of the National Flag first class of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was awarded to Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, on his 65th birthday.

The DPRK ambassador to Poland conveyed it to Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski on August 1.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his heartfelt greetings to respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He said that he regarded the order awarded to him as a clear symbol of the excellent friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of Poland and Korea.

Recalling his meeting with respected Comrade Kim Il-song, he said that the relations between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries had been favourably developed in strength with each passing day on a solid foundation.

He expressed full support to all proposals for national reunification advanced by respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

He said that the Polish youth and students would actively participate in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

He sincerely wished Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

**Bulgarian Communist Official Leaves for Home**

SK0508104588 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1014 GMT 5 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA)—Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and his companion left for home today.

They were seen off at the airport by Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the

WPK Central Committee, and Petur Danailov, Bulgarian ambassador to Korea, and Zhang Tingyan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here.

During their stay in Korea, the secretary and his companion visited Mangyongdae and went round the West Sea barrage, the construction sites of the Nungnado Stadium and Kwangbok Street, the Grand People's Study House, the Taean Heavy Machine Complex and other places in Pyongyang and local areas.

#### **Mozambican Military Delegation Pays Visit**

*SK0508105788 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1046 GMT 5 Aug 88*

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA)—A military delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, minister of national defence, arrived here today.

It was met at the airport by O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, General Kim Kwang-chin, and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army, and Gregorio Lingande, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Mozambican Embassy here.

A welcome function for the delegation took place at the airport.

After the Mozambican and Korean national anthems were played, Alberto Joaquim Chipande, accompanied by O Chin-u, reviewed a guard of honor of the KPA.

#### **O Chin-u Meets With Group**

*SK0508105988 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1048 GMT 5 Aug 88*

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA)—Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u met and had a friendly conversation today with the military delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, minister of national defence, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him.

Present there were general of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Mozambican Embassy in Pyongyang Gregorio Lingande.

#### **Irish Workers Party Leader Departs**

*SK0408103988 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1027 GMT 4 Aug 88*

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA)—Comrade Sean Garland, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Ireland, and his companions left here today after visiting our country.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

During their stay in Korea the general secretary and his companions visited Mangyongdae and the Mt. Paektu Secret Camp and went round the tower of the church, the grand people's study house, the international friendship exhibition, the Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery on Mt. Taesong, the Samjiyon school children's palace and other places in Pyongyang and local areas.

#### **Delegation Leaves for Africa; MPR Group Arrives**

*SK0508110388 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1050 GMT 5 Aug 88*

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA)—A delegation of Kim Il-song Higher Party School headed by its Vice-President Kim Ki-pin left here Thursday for a visit to Tanzania and Mozambique.

A Mongolian government trade delegation headed by Jamsrangiyin Dulma, first deputy minister of foreign economic relations and supply of the Mongolian People's Republic, arrived here on the same day.

#### **Yi Kun-mo, Kim Yong-nam Greet Tunisian Leaders**

*SK0408102288 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1018 GMT 4 Aug 88*

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA)—Yi Kun-mo, premier of the Administration Council sent a message of greetings to Hedi Baccouche on his re-appointment as prime minister of the Republic of Tunisia.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would further develop in the future, the message wished him success in his work.

Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Abdelhamid Escheikh on his appointment as foreign minister of the Republic of Tunisia.

#### **Kim Il-song Attends Children's Art Performance**

*SK0408153588 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT  
4 Aug 88*

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song today appreciated the performance given by school children's art circle on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the victory in the fatherland liberation war.

Comrade Kim Il-song was presented with a bouquet of flowers carrying the unanimous loyalty of the entire school children.

Seeing the performance with him was woman writer of West Germany Luise Rinser on a visit to our country.

A guitar solo, a vocal solo of a folk song, a dance based on a fairy-tale, light music and other colourful numbers were put on the stage.

The performers admirably depicted their immense glory and joy of stoutly growing up to be reserves of the revolution, enjoying the greatest happiness in the world under the loving care of the great leader and the party and fully reflected their determination to struggle vigorously for the victory of the cause of *chuche*.

The performance was warmly acclaimed by the audience.

At the end of the performance, Comrade Kim Il-song congratulated the school children on their successful performance, waving to the enthusiastically cheering performers and audience.

**Decorators Complete Designs for World Festival**  
*SK0508043188 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0422 GMT 5 Aug 88*

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA)—The decoration branch of the Korean preparatory committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students has recently completed designs of decorations.

Included in about 70 sheets of designs are diverse styles of decorated towers, large paintings, and decorations of green spaces and crossroads. They fully reflect the idea of the festival, the aesthetic tastes of the contemporary time and the national characteristics.

The decorated towers are designed in a unique and magnificent way.

The towers 20-30 metres high reflect the aspiration, desire and will of the youth and students of the five continents who oppose war and love peace.

The stair-style stands of flags including the flag of the DPRK, the festival flag and colored bunting will be installed at crossroads of the city and the places of functions.

The decorated green spaces will take peculiar styles.

The parks, recreation grounds and roadsides will be adorned with pictures, slogans and flags, giving a three-dimensional impression.

The artists are now devoting all their wisdom and energy so that the Pyongyang festival would be a most significant festival and a stage of friendship and solidarity.

**Greater Production of Consumer Goods Urged**  
*SK0508121188 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
*2220 GMT 2 Aug 88*

[NODONG SINMUN 3 August editorial: "Let Us Concentrate Greater Efforts on the Production of the 3 August People's Consumer Goods"]

[Text] Today, 3 August, we mark the 4th anniversary of the day dear Comrade Kim Chong-il visited the exhibition of light industrial goods and gave enlightening

guidance on mobilizing inner reserves and potentials to produce in a mass movement the various necessities of life that suit the aesthetic sense of the times and the people's taste.

Our people greet this significant anniversary while engaging in the struggle to victoriously conclude the 200-Day Campaign. During the 4 years since our party started the struggle for the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods, an epochal upturn has taken place in the production of the people's consumer goods. All sectors, units, and masses of broad strata, including plants, enterprises, cooperative farms, and people's street neighborhood units, are currently participating in this struggle.

With the rapid growth of the 3 August people's consumer goods, the amount of production has increased 11.3 times and the number of basic kinds has increased 4.8 times over the same period in the past in Pyongyang alone. On a national basis, this resulted in their sharing a considerable proportion in the production of the people's consumer goods as a whole. This realistically proves the justness and vitality of the 3 August people's consumer goods and shows that this work is a mass struggle with a driving force.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Party organizations should push ahead continuously and vigorously with the work of increasing the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods.

To continuously enhance the people's standard of living is the foremost principle of our party's activities. Our party initiated and has been wisely leading the movement to produce the 3 August people's consumer goods in order to provide the people with better and happier lives and to meet their ever-increasing diverse demand for consumer goods in a more satisfactory manner.

To continuously expand the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods is honorable and rewarding work that realizes our party's will to fully provide the people with the consumer goods necessary for the minor needs of their life as well.

All sectors of the people's economy should uphold the party's will and concentrate greater efforts on the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods. Above all, they should heighten the masses' willingness to work so that they can all actively engage in the work to produce the 3 August people's consumer goods, using their brains and exerting enthusiasm.

The masses are the masters in the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods. Everyone should participate in this work, use his brain, and be able to come up with his creation. All units, including provinces,

cities, counties, districts, plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms should conduct the organizational and political work well in various forms and methods to make more people participate in the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods.

The fundamental element in this work is to highly evoke the people's loyalty to the party. To hold warm loyalty toward the party and to follow the party is our people's consistent will and firm faith. Party organizations and functionaries at various levels should implant deep in the people's minds the noble will of our party, which directly initiated the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods and ensures all conditions to expand its success to provide our people with happier and more affluent lives, so that everyone may participate in this work and so that their burning loyalty to the party combined with the masses' creative wisdom may produce excellent material results.

It is important to nurture the brains of men and enhance their creativity. Cities, districts, counties, plants, and enterprises should frequently organize exhibitions, experience presentation meetings, prize contests, and on-the-spot studies so that the wisdom of the masses of broad strata can be fully mobilized. They should also commend groups and individuals who have attained success and appraise them in many ways.

To set new targets constantly and make steady efforts to reach a higher place are important ways to expand production of the 3 August people's consumer goods. Today, the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods has reached a high standard both in quantity and quality of the goods; however, there is no end to the workers' demand for the people's consumer goods.

The people's demand is the party's demand. Party organizations and functionaries should find ways to leap higher than the standard their units have reached and implement those methods without delay. In particular, the functionaries of complexes, plants, and enterprises with advantageous conditions and potentials should make greater efforts.

It is important to amply ensure the material and technological conditions for increasing the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods. That the Pyongyang district, the Songyo district, the Potonggang district, and the Sapo district of Hamhung effected innovation in the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods and had the honor of receiving a letter of thanks from the party Central Committee was attributable to the implementation of this work in which they ensured the material and technological conditions for increasing production while they efficiently conducted political work.

The basic factor in ensuring material conditions is to build a good production base and intensify cooperative production so that we can better utilize inner reserves and continuously expand production at a rapid speed.

Cities, counties, and districts should build production bases of the 3 August people's consumer goods everywhere and organize cooperative production to mobilize and use all reserves and potentials and increase production continuously.

The movement to produce the 3 August people's consumer goods is a mass movement to produce the people's consumer goods, and the masses of broad strata at various units all participate. Cities, counties, districts, and other guiding units should always grasp the production activities of not only the plants and enterprises in their respective areas but also the home work teams and home service workers, and lead them so that they can continuously produce new and better products in greater quantities.

At the same time, cities, counties, and districts should conduct efficient work to enhance the role of the direct sales store and give reaction to production with these means.

The key to increasing the quality and quantity of the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods is to actively introduce the successes of science and technology. A number of units, including Moranbong district and Sapo district of Hamhung, are opening a new prospect of production by introducing the successes of science and technology. Functionaries of all units should actively induce the participation of scientists and technicians in the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods and intensify creative cooperation.

In order to actively conduct the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods, the role of the responsible functionaries of cities, counties, and districts should be enhanced. The movement to produce the 3 August people's consumer goods is work that is conducted by the city, county, and district as a unit. When we look at the successful units, we know that the responsible functionaries of the city, county, and district are vigorously pushing ahead with this work with good planning and supervision.

Functionaries of the party and the administrative and economic organizations of all cities, counties, and districts should maintain high revolutionary-mindedness, party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness; go deep among the masses and work hard with them to produce the 3 August people's consumer goods; and actively evoke the talents and zeal of the producers. By so doing, they should thoroughly demonstrate their loyalty to the party and the people through the success in the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods.

The workers' interest in the 3 August people's consumer goods is increasing with each passing day. Let us conduct a more vigorous struggle for the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods so that all direct sales stores can richly overflow with diverse and useful goods.

### **Industries Fill 200-Day Campaign Goals**

*SK0508043388 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0425 GMT 5 Aug 88*

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA)—Over 1,300 industrial establishments and about 6,300 units across the country have successfully fulfilled their highly set assignments for the 200-Day Campaign, according to data available.

The East Pyongyang Machine Plant, the Kwangchon Mine and other units have fulfilled not only the assignments for the campaign far ahead of schedule but also the yearly assignments.

This proud success is attributed to the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

President Kim Il-song roused the entire party members and working people in the 200-Day Campaign and has led them to be all victors and performers of feats in this fruitful campaign.

The Workers' Party of Korea has extended thanks on many occasions to those units which successfully fulfilled the campaign commitments ahead of schedule, greatly encouraging all the party members and working people.

The "April 15 technical innovation shock brigades" across the country have since the start of the campaign introduced over 1.6 times as much technical innovation proposals as in the same period of last year, positively contributing to the fulfilment of the assignments.

The August 8 factory, the Pyongyang Textile Machine Factory, the September 28 Factory and many other factories have creditably fulfilled the assignments for the production of equipment needed for the construction sites of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, Kwangbok Street and other major objects.

Many transport units have successfully ensured the transport of raw and other materials, equipment, etc. to the construction sites of major projects and various fields of the national economy.

The campaign targets have been hit far ahead of schedule also at industrial establishments in such sectors as construction, building-materials industry, forestry, mining, light industry, fisheries and agriculture.

### **July Assignments, Tasks Overfulfilled**

*SK0408154088 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT  
4 Aug 88*

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA)—The July assignments were carried out at 105 percent, taking the country as a whole, through the vigorous 200-Day Campaign in Korea. The assignments were carried out at 105 percent

by the Power Industry Commission, at 102 percent by the Mining Industry Commission, at 110 percent by the Machine Industry Ministry, at 119 percent by the Shipbuilding Industry Ministry, at 101 percent by the Light Industry Commission, at 102 percent by the Building-Materials Industry Commission, at 128 percent by the Forestry Ministry, at 102 percent by the Fisheries Commission and at 127 percent by the Ministry of Natural Resources Development.

All these successes were made possible thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song who initiated the 200-Day Campaign and guided it in the van and the Workers' Party of Korea.

President Kim Il-song acquainted himself with the work in different domains of the national economy and saw to it that a new upsurge was effected in the production and construction.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il vigorously inspired the entire party members and working people to the 200-Day Campaign, while giving on-the-spot guidance to various units. The key industries including power, coal, metal and building materials industries kept production going on at a high level, thus recording a marked increase above the same period last year.

Production increased substantially in the machine, chemical and light industries, fisheries and others domains.

A high speed of construction was created at the major construction objects including the Sunchon Vinalon complex, the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex, and the construction of dwelling houses. In July the value of construction assembling in the construction ministry grew by 66.5 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

As a result of the successful implementation of the July plan in production, construction, transport, etc. a sure guarantee has been provided to conclude the 200-Day Campaign with flying colors.

### **Iron, Steel Complex Sets Production Record**

*SK0408100488 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1001 GMT 4 Aug 88*

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA)—The Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex has chalked up a new record in the production of iron and steel.

In the heat of the 200-Day Campaign, the workers of the complex have of late lifted the daily average output by 13.3 percent in pig iron, 13.7 percent in steel and 50 percent in rolled steel over that in the earlier 150 days.

Blast furnace no. 2 is producing 300 extra tons of molten iron outside the daily quotas and the roughing mill 300 more tons of axle steel than the previous record.

The steel shop renewed its record and new records have been set in the sintering and coking processes.

### **South Korea**

#### **Passage of U.S. Trade Bill Regretted** *SK0508010588 Seoul YONHAP in English* *0055 GMT 5 Aug 88*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 5 (OANA-YONHAP)—The Korean Government and business community expressed deep regret Thursday over the passage of an omnibus trade bill by the U.S. Senate as the measure contains strong protectionist elements.

Kim Hang-kyong, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, said in a statement that in terms of its protectionist elements, the bill, even though revised, is virtually no different from the previous version vetoed by President Ronald Reagan.

“After the passage of the revised U.S. omnibus trade bill by the U.S. Senate on Aug. 3, 1988, the Korean Government again expresses its deepest regret at the similar decision made by the U.S. Congress,” he said. “The Korean Government hopes that the U.S. Administration will once again demonstrate its firm commitment to free trade by taking appropriate measures not to allow such a protectionist bill to be enacted.”

Trade and Industry Minister An Pyong-hwa urged Reagan to veto the bill, adding that it is against the free-trade principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and will invite retaliation against the United States from its trade partners.

The Korea Foreign Trade Association said the bill, which will have a negative impact on U.S. trade partners, will cause protectionism to spread. The association also urged the U.S. Administration to continue its contribution to the preservation of the world free-trade order.

Meanwhile, sources at the Economic Planning Board (EPB) forecast that U.S. pressure for the quicker appreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar and wider market opening to U.S. agricultural products and service industries will intensify if the bill, which especially targets such countries as Japan, Taiwan and Korea, is enacted.

There is also a growing concern that such U.S. import restraints as anti-dumping charges and the invocation of safeguards on Korean-made high-tech products, footwear, automobiles and semiconductors could increase, the sources said.

#### **KOTRA Surveys U.S. Firms on Market Opening** *SK0508014788 Seoul YONHAP in English* *0135 GMT Aug 88*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 5 (YONHAP)—Despite Korea's growing market opening measures in recent years, more than half of the U.S. export firms questioned in a recent survey have never shipped their products to South Korea, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) reported Friday.

Of 261 U.S. export firms surveyed by KOTRA, 132 firms (51 percent) said they have never exported goods to Korea, while 58 (22 percent) replied that they have shipped products to Korea on a number of occasions.

The 261 firms seem to have deep interest in Korean markets in view of their participation in such commodity exhibitions here as the Seoul International Trade Fair, according to KOTRA.

Of the 132 firms which have not shipped goods to Korea, 84 firms (64 percent) said they had no opportunity to do so, while 21 (16 percent) said their products had no marketability in Korea.

Eight firms (six percent) said they could not ship goods to Korea because the volume and amount of goods ordered was small, while five firms (four percent) said they could not meet the standards on prices and quality requested by Korean importers.

Meanwhile, 81 percent (105) of the 129 firms that have shipped goods to Korea said their exports to Korea have increased recently, reflecting the wider access of Korea's markets to U.S. goods.

#### **Tourist Exchange With PRC To Begin in October** *SK0508051888 Seoul YONHAP in English* *0504 GMT 5 Aug 88*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 5 (YONHAP)—South Korea and China have agreed to start tourist exchanges in late October after the Seoul Olympiad, while bilateral negotiations are under way on such specific issues as transportation routes.

The agreement was reached when He Ruchang, vice president of China International Travel Service, a Chinese state-run travel company, expressed interest, during a visit to Seoul last month, in organizing tourist exchanges with South Korea, Korean Transportation Minister Yi Pom-chun said Thursday.

Korea is about to adopt the Chinese proposal of limiting tourist visas to history teachers and those in cultural fields at the initial stage, before expanding visa issuance to the general public.