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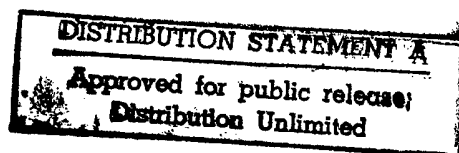
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18 AUGUST 1986

Southeast Asia Report

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18 AUGUST 1986

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

CONTENTS

INDONESIA

Australia's Labor Party Accepts East Timor Integration (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 10 Jul 86)	1
Murdani Receives Thai Military Officers (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 11 Jul 86)	2
Muhammadiyah Chairman Denounces Iran-Iraq War (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 11 Jul 86)	3
MITI To Encourage More Japanese Investment (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 14 Jul 86)	4
British Soft Loan Agreement Signed (BUSINESS NEWS, 18 Jul 86)	5
Government To Reduce Some Fuel Oil Prices (BUSINESS NEWS, 11 Jul 86)	6
Value of Oil Exports Up, LNG Exports Down (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 14 Jul 86)	9
Coal Exports From Bengkulu Projected To Increase (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 16 Jul 86)	10
Plywood Exports Expected To Reach \$1 Billion (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 18 Jul 86)	11
Biographic Information on Indonesian Personalities	12
Briefs	
PRC Refining Indonesian Oil	15
Military Transmigration Sites	15
New Ambassadors Sworn In	16

Unregistered Ex-PKI Members Found	16
New Palm Oil Factory	16
1985 Industrial Growth	17
Nonoil Exports Drop	17

LAOS

Commentary Scores ASEAN Ministerial Conference, Thais (PASASON, 25 Jun 86)	18
Vientiane Criticizes Thai-U.S. Military Exercise (Vientiane Domestic Service, 25 Jul 86)	20
Thai Voters Cautioned on Election Choices (Vientiane Domestic Service, 24 Jul 86)	22
PASASON Supports DPRK 'Peace Initiatives' (Vientiane Domestic Service, 25 Jul 86)	25
Phoumi Vongvichit Addresses Vientiane Woman's Rally (Vientiane Domestic Service, 23 Jul 86)	27
Anti-Smuggling Measures, Kip Value in Gold Noted in Oudomsai (Khao Kheui; PASASON, 10 Jun 86)	28
Problems With Profiteering Merchants in North Noted (Khao Kheui; PASASON, 11 Jun 86)	29
Briefs	
Champassak-Nghia Binh Agreement	30
Oudomsai Sugar Factory	30
Route 42 Hand Over	30
PRK State Inspection Delegation	30
Phoumi Vongvichit Attends Ceremony	30
PRK Delegation Visit	31
GDR's Stoph Message to Kaysone Phomvihan	31
Cooperation With SRV Province	31
Champassak Delegation Back	31
Cooperation With FAO	31
Kampuchean Ambassador's Lectures	32
Scientists Delegation to Moscow	32
Envoy to DRA	32
Drug Factory Begins Tests	33
Delegation to Budapest	33
Trade Union Delegation	33
District LPRP Congress, Membership	33

PHILIPPINES

Provincial Weekly Lauds Aquino Leadership (Panoy Gatia; LANA O MAIL, 30 Jun 86)	34
--	----

Deputy Defense Minister Views Military, CPP (Thepchai Yong; THE NATION, 10 Jul 86)	35
Sison on CPP Cooperation With Government (Thepchai Yong; THE NATION, 7 Jul 86)	38
Military Academy Commandant Discusses Changes at PMA (Thepchai Yong; THE NATION, 10 Jul 86)	42

THAILAND

Government Calls for ASEAN Sugar Firm Creation (BANGKOK POST, 26 Jul 86)	44
Economy Shows Improvement, Trade Deficit Falls (THE NATION, 24 Jul 86)	45
Bangkok Radio, Television Clarify Election Results (Bangkok Domestic Service, 28 Jul 86)	47
Khukrit Column on Not Voting in 29 July Election (M. R. Khukrit Pramot; SIAM RAT, 24 Jul 86)	57
Police Report on Election Violence Issued (BANGKOK POST, 25 Jul 86)	59
Supreme Command Reports on Border Situation (Bangkok Voice of Free Asia, 24 Jul 86)	60
Cambodians in Amnesty Case To Face Trial (BANGKOK WORLD, 26 Jul 86)	62
Briefs	
ASEAN Team Campaign for CGDK Support	64
Cambodian Border Situation	64
Chawalit Receives U.S. General	65
Clash With Insurgents	65
Role in UNIFIL Extension	65

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK Denounces Indochinese Economic Agreement (Voice of the Khmer, 22 Jul 86)	66
VODK Raps SRV-PRK Economic, Cultural Agreement (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 24 Jul 86)	68
CGDK Spokesman Condemns SRV Starvation Policy (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, 30 Jul 86)	70

VODK Says 40 Killed in Kampot by SRV Poison (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 24, 25 Jul 86)	72
100 Others 'Seriously Affected'	72
Further Report	72
Crime Denounced	73
More Casualties	74
VODK Commentary on DK Forces' Political Work (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 23 Jul 86)	75
VODK Notes Need for Unity Among Factions (Voice of the Khmer, 28 Jul 86)	77
Roundup of VONADK Battle Reports 18-24 Jul (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, 18- 24 Jul 86)	79
VONADK on South Phnom Penh Front Clashes (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, 25 Jul 86)	81
VONADK: Thmar Puok Town Liberated 20 Jul (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea 28 Jul 86)	83
Briefs	
SFRY Minister Thanks Khieu Samphan	84
Thiounn Thioeunn Receives Japanese	84
VIETNAM	
MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY	
VPA General's Article on Artillery Corps (Nguyen Trung Kien; NHAN DAN, 28 Jun 86)	85
NHAN DAN Editorial on Army Rear Services Policy (Hanoi Domestic Service, 25 Jul 86)	88
PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT	
Briefs	
Draft Code on Marriage, Family	91
ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE	
Minority Nomads Reportedly Adopt Sedentary Farming (Anh Trang; VIETNAM COURIER, Jun 86)	92

Job Training Development Discussed (Hong Long; VIETNAM COURIER, Jun 86)	95
--	----

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Briefs Jute Mill Under Construction	98
--	----

CHRONOLOGY

Chronology for 15 Apr-14 May 86 (VIETNAM COURIER, Jun 86)	99
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INDONESIA

AUSTRALIA'S LABOR PARTY ACCEPTS EAST TIMOR INTEGRATION

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 10 Jul 86 p A1

[Text] Hobart, July 10 (ANTARA)--Australia's ruling Labour Party has formally recognised the integration of East Timor into Indonesia and rejected left-wing demands to reprimand Jakarta for alleged human rights violations, Reuter reported.

The party's national conference also rejected a motion last night calling for an international investigation in East Timor which became part of Indonesia in 1976.

The conference expressed regret that there had been no internationally-supervised act of self-determination in the former Portuguese colony and said it supported U.N. moves for a settlement.

After years of opposition, Prime Minister Bob Hawke signalled a change last July when he said in a radio interview that Australia had "recognised de jure" the integration.

Science Minister Barry Jones, who moved the resolution at the biennial policy-making meeting, said the East Timor issue had raised practical difficulties in dealing with Australia's closest neighbour.

"There are different starting points, different cultural assumptions between the way in which the Indonesians run their system and we run ours," Jones said.

East Timor celebrates its tenth anniversary as the 27th province of Indonesia this month.

Official statistical data show the per capita income of the East Timorese people has increased by 400 percent in the last ten years.

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CSO: 4200/1281

MURDANI RECEIVES THAI MILITARY OFFICERS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 11 Jul 86 pp A4, A5

[Text] Jakarta, July 11 (ANTARA)--Indonesian Armed Forces Commander in Chief General L.B. Moerdani at Armed Forces headquarters Thursday received a courtesy call of the leader of the Royal Thai Armed Forces Staff College, Lieutenant General Somchita Klongkankian.

During the meeting the Indonesian Armed Forces commander and his guest exchanged views on matters pertaining to the armed forces of both countries and to their respective staff college training in particular.

During his visit Lieutenant General Somchita Klongkankian was accompanied by Thai Ambassador to Indonesia Rongpet Sucharitkul, the deputy leader of the Royal Thai Armed Forces Staff College Air Vice Marshal Coochoke Na Nakorn and the Thai Defence Attache to Indonesia Colonel Sanong Nilsa, while the Indonesian Armed Forces Commander was flanked by the Indonesian Armed Forces Staff College commander, Major General Soekarto.

The 60-member Thai group is in Indonesia on a study tour from July 6 through 13 to increase the group members' knowledge about the situation in other Asian countries. Previously the group visited Singapore and Brunei Darussalam.

During the group's stay in Indonesia, it is scheduled to visit the Nusantara Aircraft Industry (IPTN) in Bandung, the TMII (Indonesia in miniature park) and Ball.

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CSO: 4200/1281

INDONESIA

MUHAMMADIYAH CHAIRMAN DENOUNCES IRAN-IRAQ WAR

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 11 Jul 86 p A9

[Text] Jakarta, July 11 (ANTARA)--Chairman of the Muhammadiyah Central Executive Board Lukman Harun has deplored the Arab countries which at the present revival of Islam are quarrelling one with another.

When opening the executive meeting of the Muhammadiyah Islamic organization here Friday, Lukman Harun denounced the Iran-Iraq war which has been dragging on for more than six years without a sign of an end as an unaccountable waste.

He said Arab countries during the war had spent 150 billion US dollar to help Iraq in addition to hundreds of billions dollar spent by Iran and Iraq themselves.

The money generated from oil, which is a gift from God, was not used at the interest of Moslems in the world, instead it was spent for purchasing weapons from the US and Soviet Union, he said.

"Thus the money from the God is used to help the US, Soviet Union and the Jews, while millions of Moslems in the Third World are stretching their hands for aid," he added.

The conference which would last until Sunday themes "Youths pioneering in development of the Moslems and the nations."

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CSO: 4200/1281

MITI TO ENCOURAGE MORE JAPANESE INVESTMENT

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 14 Jul 86 p A3

[Text] Jakarta, July 12 (ANTARA)--The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will continue to encourage Japanese companies to expand investment in Indonesia, MITI Deputy Minister Makoto Kuroda said here Saturday.

Speaking at a meeting with executives of the Indonesian Young Entrepreneurs Association (HIPMI), Mikoto assured that Japan would give a significant attention to investment in Indonesia.

He said it was because Japan at present ranks second in foreign investment in Indonesia after the United States and that Japan through the Inter-governmental Group of Indonesia (IGGI) had pledged US\$485 million in financial aid in fiscal 1986/1987, or a 6.1 percent increase over the figures of last period.

"This indicates that we still give a great attention to Indonesia," said the MITI deputy minister.

In the context of the MITI efforts to expand Japanese investment in Indonesia, he also appealed to Indonesia to improve the investment procedures.

Makoto Kuroda said that in terms of investment facilities, Indonesia is still left behind, compared with several other ASEAN countries such as Thailand and the Philippines.

The four-day visit of the MITI officials to Indonesia is meant to have dialog with the HIPMI on the possibility of joint investment offered by the HIPMI two years ago.

While in Indonesia, the MITI mission has been received by Coordinating Minister of Economy, Finance and Industry Ali Wardhana.

Mikoto further said that most of the Japanese investors want to invest in Indonesia in the small and middle scale industries which he described as a good prospect in a bid to help boost Indonesia's non-oil exports.

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CSO: 4200/1281

BRITISH SOFT LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 18 Jul 86 p 7

[Text]

British Ambassador to Indonesia Alan Donald and Director General for Foreign Economic Relations Atmono Suryo signed here Wednesday an agreement for the extension of a concessional loan amounting to £ 140 million to Indonesia.

The loan will be used to cofinance several development projects in Indonesia including a rural electricity project in Sumatera, seaport and railway development projects, the construction of bridges, navigation aid, the procurement of diesel engines, the rehabilitation of radio studios in Jakarta and the construction of a colour TV station in Bandung.

The new loan agreement has been signed as the follow up of the commitment made by the British Government at the IGGI meeting in The Hague, the Netherlands, on June 18 and 19. It is expected that the funds made available by the Concessional Loan Agreement will be spent over the next 2 to 3 years.

The agreement springs partly from the intention the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, expressed during her visit to Indonesia in April 1985 to increase British cooperation and investment in the future in this country.

The terms of the British loan accord with the Presidential Instruction (Inpres) No. 8/84 which stipulates that concessional loans should be at 3.5% interest with 7 years' grace and repayment period of 25 years.

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CSO: 4200/1281

GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE SOME FUEL OIL PRICES

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 11 Jul 86 p 9

[Text]

The government has decided to lower the prices of residual oil, automotive diesel oil, industrial diesel oil, Avtur and Avgas for domestic supply from July 10. The retail prices of super gasoline, premium gasoline and kerosene remain unchanged.

The price reduction is Rp 20 per liter for residual oil and industrial diesel oil, Rp 40 per liter for automotive diesel oil and Rp 80 per liter for Avtur and Avgas.

The decision to cut the fuel oil prices was announced after a cabinet session on economic, financial and industrial affairs headed by President Soeharto at Bina Graha here Wednesday. The fuel oil price reduction is stipulated in the Presidential Decree No.28 dated July 9, 1986.

The Presidential Decree stipulates the reduction of the retail price of residual oil from Rp 220 to Rp 200 per liter, industrial diesel oil from Rp 220 to Rp 200 per liter, automotive diesel oil from Rp 240 to Rp 200 per liter, Avtur from Rp 330 to Rp 250 per liter and Avgas from Rp 330 to Rp 250 per liter. The prices of Super gasoline, premium gasoline & kerosene remain unchanged at Rp 440, Rp 385 & Rp 165 per liter respectively.

According to Minister of Mines and Energy Subroto, the new prices of fuel oil include value added tax of 10%. The step taken by the government in fixing the new prices is expected to stimulate

national economic activities. The new prices are also aimed at helping the industrial sector step up competitiveness on the export market, leading to the expansion of job opportunities

CONSUMPTION : The domestic demand for fuel oil in 1986/87 is estimated at 3.9 billion liter for residual oil, 1.6 billion liters for industrial diesel oil, 7.7 billion liters for automotive diesel oil, 699,636 liters for Avtur and 14,000 liters for Avgas; while the domestic consumption premium gasoline and kerosene is estimated at 4.2 billion liters and 7.5 billion liters respectively in the same years.

Residual oil is one of basic materials required for the generation of electricity. Thus the reduction of the residual oil price is expected to lead to the reduction of the tariff of electricity.

The lower prices of Avtur and Avgas are aimed at increasing air transport activities and promoting the tourism industry because of the increasing number of foreign tourists visiting Indonesia.

NO SUBSIDY : The minister disclosed that with the fuel oil prices at the present level, the government has been able to eliminate the oil subsidy in the stage budget. The government will even be able to enjoy profits from the sale of fuel oil.

The value of oil subsidy eliminated from the state budget is around Rp 142 billion. This calculation is made based on the assumption that the oil price of US\$ 25 per barrel. But in fact, the crude oil price on the international market today is far below that level.

In the middle of April 1986, for instance, the crude price on the world market dropped to only US\$ 9.8 per barrel, but the price jumped to US\$ 17/barrel in the middle of May and declined again to US\$ 11/barrel at the end of June.

Minister of Information Harmoko told the press meanwhile that the surplus of the Indonesian balance of trade in April 1986 was US\$ 741.9 million. Indonesia's exports and imports during that month stood at US\$ 1,674.5 billion and US\$ 932.6 billion respectively.

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CSO: 4200/1281

INDONESIA

VALUE OF OIL EXPORTS UP, LNG EXPORTS DOWN

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 14 Jul 86 p A5

[Text] Jakarta, July 14 (ANTARA)--The export value of Indonesian crude oil and other oil products in the first three months (January-March) of 1986 increased by about 12 percent compared with that in the corresponding period in 1985, according to data received by ANTARA from Bank Indonesia Monday.

The export value of crude oil and other oil products in the first three months of 1985 stood at US\$ 1,937 million, while that of the corresponding period of 1986 at US\$ 2,171 million or an increase of US\$ 234 million or 12 percent.

The export value of Indonesian crude oil through Pertamina oil company stood at US\$ 1,096 million, and that through foreign firms under work-contract at US\$ 23.26 million and that under production-sharing contract at US\$ 1,051 million.

Indonesia's crude oil export was for the greater part directed to the US, Japan, the European Economic Community and South Korea.

LNG export value.

The export value of Indonesian liquefied gas (LNG) in the first four months (January-April) of 1986 on the other hand showed a decrease of around 1.6 percent compared with the corresponding period of 1985.

The export value of LNG in the first four months of 1985 stood at US\$ 1,291 million, while that of the corresponding period of 1986 at US\$ 1,261 million, a decrease of about US\$ 20 million or 1.6 percent.

Indonesian LNG exports in the first four months of 1986 stood at US\$ 1,261 million, respectively US\$ 665.39 million through the Arun field and US\$ 595.32 million through the Badak field.

Indonesian LNG was for the greater part exported to Japan and South Korea.

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CSO: 4200/1281

COAL EXPORTS FROM BENGKULU PROJECTED TO INCREASE

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 16 Jul 86 p A7

[Text] Jakarta, July 16 (ANTARA)--Coal exports from the Bengkulu province are projected to increase to about 300,000 tons in 1986, 600,000 tons in 1987 and 1,000,000 tons in 1988, Governor of Bengkulu Soeprapto has stated.

Speaking before businessmen dealing with the coal mining industry here Monday, Soeprapto expressed concern over the fact that a lot of mining concession holders in Bengkulu had not started the exploitation of coal deposits in the province.

Director General for General Mining Affairs Sutaryo Sigit was also present at the meeting. He disclosed on the occasion that there were 43 mining concession holders found in Bengkulu.

Only two out of of 43 mining concession holders in the province have started coal exploitation and have been productive, five are still carrying out exploration activities, 16 are unable to operate properly and 20 show no activity at all.

At the meeting, five companies promised to intensify their exploration and exploitation activities to increase their coal production. One of the mining companies, PT Bukit Sumur has set its target of coal exports at 200,000 tons for 1986.

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CSO: 4200/1281

INDONESIA

PLYWOOD EXPORTS EXPECTED TO REACH \$1 BILLION

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 18 Jul 86 pp A5, A6

[Text] Jakarta, July 18 (ANTARA)--The export value of Indonesian plywood could reach 1 billion US dollars, thanks to the soaring plywood price on international market, in addition to the increasing demands for the Indonesian commodity.

President Director of PT Djajanti Group Sudradjat DP, who deals with plywood industry, told ANTARA here Friday plywood industry in Indonesia has shown a remarkable growth.

Indonesia's plywood output had jumped from 1.55 million cubic meter in 1981 to 4.68 million cubic meter in 1985.

The plywood exports had also increased from 774,000 cubic meter worth 162.78 million dollars in 1981 to 3.78 million cubic meter worth 810.93 million dollars in 1985.

The plywood price on the international market has been recovering in the last few months.

The plywood price on the Middle East market currently has risen to 30-40 US dollar per cubic meter, so as in the other countries, Sudradjat said.

Besides, Japan as one of the new market for Indonesian plywood has increased its demands as its plywood industry is facing difficulties in log supply. Moreover, the quality of the Indonesian plywood is reported to have met the Japanese market requirement.

"With the rise of price on the international market and the increasing demands from foreign countries for the Indonesian plywood, I believe the export value of Indonesian plywood in 1986 could reach one billion US dollars," he said.

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CSO: 4200/1281

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

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

POLICE MAJOR GENERAL SUBAGYO--On 16 June Police Major General Doctor Subagyo was installed in office as police chief of the province of East Java, replacing Police Maj Gen Dr Wiek Djatmika. Major General Subagyo, who is short in stature and fat, began his career in the Indonesian Police in 1956. In 1964, as a major, he was appointed commander of Police Detachment SI08/704 in South Jakarta. In 1968, as a lieutenant colonel, he became commander of District 72 in North Jakarta. Subsequently, he became commander of District 73 in West Jakarta as well as commander of District 71 in Central Jakarta. In 1980, as a colonel, he was appointed chief of the Crime Laboratory in Police Headquarters. In 1982 he became deputy police chief of metropolitan Jakarta, with the rank of brigadier general. On 1 August 1982 he was appointed chief of police of the province of North and Southeast Sulawesi, with his headquarters in Manado. On 1 August 1983, with the rank of major general, he was appointed police chief of the province of South and Southeast Sulawesi, with his headquarters in Ujung Pandang. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 16 Jun 86 pp 1, 12] 5170

MAJ GEN EDI SUDRAJAT--General Rudini, Army chief of staff, presided over an exchange of command ceremony at the conference room at Army Headquarters on 16 June, involving the position of Army deputy chief of staff. Lt Gen Try Sutrisno transferred this office to Maj Gen Edi Sudrajat. Maj Gen Edi Sudrajat, who was born on 22 April 1938 in Jambi [Riau Province], was the first graduate from the National Military Academy in Magelang [Central Java] in 1960. He began his military career as a platoon commander in Battalion 515/Brawijaya. This was the beginning of a series of transfers from one field to another. He served as a paratrooper and then was assigned to the Indonesian Contingent in the ICCS [International Commission for Control and Supervision] in South Vietnam. He rose rapidly after becoming commander of the Air Commando unit in the Army Strategic Reserve Command and after he was commander of the ceremonies marking the anniversary celebration of the Indonesian Armed Forces at Jagorawi. [Text] [Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 17 Jun 86 p 1] 5170

AIR MARSHAL ISKANDAR--Minister and State Secretary Sudharmono installed in office and administered the oath to Air Marshal Iskandar, the new chairman of LAPAN [National Aviation and Atmospheric Institute], at a ceremony held in Jakarta on 27 June. Air Marshal Iskandar replaced Air Vice Marshal (Retired) Doctor Sunarjo. Air Marshal Iskandar had previously served as inspector general at Indonesian Armed Forces Headquarters. He had previously served as commander of the National Air Defense Command and commander of Wing 100 in the Indonesian Air Force. In his various assignments Air Marshal Iskandar had worked in cooperation with LAPAN in the 1960's. He often attended the launching of rockets at Pemeungpeuk [Aceh], together with the former chairman of LAPAN and also looked into various space questions. Doctor Sunarjo will be assigned to the Technological Research and Applications Institute as a senior adviser and scientist. [Excerpts] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 28 Jun 86 pp 1, 12] 5170

MAJ GEN MUCHAMMAD POEDY SJAMSOEDIN--Police Maj Gen Muchammad Poedy Sjamsoedin will be installed in office on 17 June as chief of police of metropolitan Jakarta. Major General Poedy, an alumnus of class VII at the Police Academy (he graduated in 1962), likes to smile but is very careful about what he says. He is well-known for his willingness to make trips to the field. When he became police chief of Aceh Province in 1981, as soon as he learned of the problem of the traffic in marijuana, he immediately looked for the source of this prohibited substance. With the use of helicopters, the marijuana fields were destroyed. When he was police chief of the province of West Sumatra, and the province was the center of MTQ activity in Padang, Poedy helped to reestablish security by strengthening proper coordination with other state security organizations. When Major General Poedy was police chief of the province of South Sumatra, he dealt with cases involving robberies from ships in the Musi River. He was able to arrest the thieves, who were generally known to be from Kayu Agung. After some 12 years service in the police force in metropolitan Jakarta, Poedy also served as police chief of Tangerang Regency. In 1973 he left Jakarta to serve as police chief in Malang, East Java. In addition to having served as chief of police in three provinces, Aceh, West Sumatra, and South Sumatra, he also served as commander of the Regiment of Cadets at the Police Section of the ABRI Academy. When he was commander of the Regiment of Cadets, a cadet at the academy was caught red handed, stealing money from other cadets. The cadet was immediately dismissed. Poedy Sjamsoedin said: "I dismissed the cadet who had stolen the money at an official ceremony, so that the other cadets would understand that theft is severely punished, they saw their friend expelled from the Regiment of Cadets at the academy." According to Poedy, these national cadres, who are leaders of the coming generation, must be honest and disciplined from the time they are cadets at the ABRI Academy. He added that students at the academy who are particularly intelligent must be encouraged and brought into more responsible positions. When Poedy was commander of the Police Section of the ABRI Academy, Made Mangku, a cadet, was sent directly to Australia for further studies, immediately after graduating from the academy. Now he is a major and holds a doctoral degree. He is assigned to the Research Section in the metropolitan Jakarta police force, where he participated in handling the case of YR, a film star, and HI, a big gambler. Poedy, who likes tennis, golf, and bowling, added: "I am proud that a student whom I previously taught is now a success. If I didn't teach him correctly, the results wouldn't be right."

The future police chief of metropolitan Jakarta was most recently assistant for plans to the chief of the Indonesian Police at Police Headquarters. Although he was born in Bogor, in fact his family is originally from Cirebon, and his wife is from Tegal. Of their six children, four have attended college, while the other two, both boys, are still in senior high school. Poedy Sjamsoedin attended the Police Staff and Command School (1970), the Joint Staff and Command School (1977), the Regional Coordination Course on Drug Enforcement in Singapore, and the Senior Officer Course at the International Police Academy in Washington, D. C. He speaks English and Dutch fluently. He served for 2 years as commander of the Police Research Detachment in Kedu, which covered the Magelang, Purworejo, Kebumen, Temanggung, and Wonosobo areas. He also served as chief of staff of the North Sulawesi police, with headquarters in Manado. After serving for 14 months as chief of police of the province of South Sumatra, on 1 June 1985 he was appointed assistant for planning to the chief of staff of the Indonesian Police. After 2 months in this new position he was promoted to the rank of police major general. After 8 months in this rank, Poedy, who was a classmate of Police Maj Gen Dr Muhammad Sanusi, the incoming chief of police of Indonesia, was appointed police chief of metropolitan Jakarta, by order of President Soeharto. [Text] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 16 Jun 86 pp 1, 12] 5170

CSO: 4213/168

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

PRC REFINING INDONESIAN OIL--Indonesian petroleum has recently begun to be refined in the Maoming Refinery in Guangdong Province in the southern part of the People's Republic of China [PRC]. The crude oil is the first consignment of 1.5 million barrels (about 200,000 tons) of petroleum purchased by the PRC from Indonesia. According to information gathered by Alam Prawiro, a KOMPAS representative in Hong Kong, the purchase agreement for this crude oil was signed in April 1986 between Perta Oil Marketing Limited, a subsidiary of PERTAMINA, and the China National Chemical Import and Export Corporation (SINOCHEN). The first consignment of 55,000 tons of petroleum arrived in Zhanjiang, an oil port, from Dumai [Riau Province] at the end of April. The oil was then shipped by pipeline over the 115 kilometers to the Maoming refinery. According to the results of the test program, the processing of Indonesian crude oil has met the standards set by the PRC and international standards as well. Some of the Indonesian oil will be used for PRC domestic consumption, and part of it will be re-exported. The Maoming oil refinery is the largest in South China, with a throughput capacity of 6 million tons per year. The refinery also processes oil from Egypt, Algeria, Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and other countries. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Jun 86 p 2] 5170

MILITARY TRANSMIGRATION SITES--The Department of Transmigration is cooperating with the Ministry of Defense and Security in preparing several special transmigration locations for members of the Indonesian Armed Forces in border areas. Two of the locations are along the border of East Kalimantan with the State of Sabah, in East Malaysia. Wargito Rahardjo, the chief of the East Kalimantan Transmigration Office, told an ANTARA representative on 7 June in Samarinda [East Kalimantan] that plans for the development of the two locations are still being considered in the Nunukan and Kerayan border areas in Bulungan Regency, the northernmost area of East Kalimantan which borders on Malaysia. Details were not provided as to when the results of the cooperation between the two Indonesian Government departments will take shape. However, the basic objective is to develop Desa Saptamarga [Seven Duties of the Soldier Village] which will be capable of overcoming difficulties resulting from the isolation of the transmigration location. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 11 Jun 86 p 6] 5170

NEW AMBASSADORS SWORN IN--President Soeharto administered the oath of office to eight new Indonesian ambassadors at the Istana Negara [State Palace] on 18 June. R. Achmad Djumiril was appointed ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt and also ambassador to the Republic of Djibouti. Rear Admiral (Retired) Haryono Nimpuno was appointed Indonesian ambassador to Spain. Pongky Soepardjo was appointed Indonesian ambassador to Finland. Abdullah Alwi Murthado was appointed Indonesian ambassador to Iraq. Sajid Basoeeki Sastrohartoyo was appointed Indonesian ambassador to Bulgaria. Atmono Suryo was appointed Indonesian ambassador to Belgium and Luxembourg. Maj Gen (Retired) Bagus Sumitro was appointed Indonesian ambassador to Papua New Guinea. Master of Laws Raffly Rasad was appointed Indonesian ambassador to Czechoslovakia. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 18 Jun 86 p 10] 5170

UNREGISTERED EX-PKI MEMBERS FOUND--A census team reviewing data concerning persons involved in the G-30-S/PKI [abortive communist coup d'etat in 1965] in Cilacap Regency [Central Java] has been able to identify 3,209 persons formerly involved in the communist movement who have not previously been registered. The newly identified persons are now being processed. This information was obtained from a report on his administration and development activity during 1985-86 which was submitted recently by Poejono Pranyoto, regent of Cilacap Regency, to a plenary session of the regency council, whose chairman is H. Sarjono. Meanwhile, information dated 1 April 1986, collected in accordance with Minister of Home Affairs Instruction No 32/81, shows that there were 7,598 former detainees associated with the G-30-S/PKI in Category OT. OT. 1-1987, three persons in Category A, 212 persons in Category B, and 7,373 persons in Category C. Changes of status between 1 April 1985 and 1 April 1986 among former communist detainees indicate that 10 persons died and one person left the regency without permission. [Excerpt] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 18 Jun 86 p 6] 5170

NEW PALM OIL FACTORY--PT Perkebunan XX-VIII, working in cooperation with PT Perkebunan VII, will build a factory for processing palm oil with a capacity of 60 tons per hour in Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi. The factory, valued at 10 billion rupiahs, will process palm nuts from a producing area of 9,000 hectares which will be developed in Masamba, Wotu, Bone-Bone, and Suka Maju Districts in Luwu Regency. Data on the development activity of PT Perkebunan XX-VIII obtained by an ANTARA representative on 18 June shows that during the period up to the end of the first quarter of 1986 5,200 hectares of the palm oil plantation had been developed, including 2,500 hectares in the core estate and 2,700 hectares in the surrounding estate. The 1986 expansion program will cover 2,800 hectares, and the 1987 plan will cover 1,000 hectares. To handle the palm nuts produced in the first crop on an area of 500 hectares, the company is building a factory for processing palm oil in Wotu District, with a capacity of 5 tons per hour. [Text] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 19 Jun 86 p 3] 5170

1985 INDUSTRIAL GROWTH--Industrial growth in 1985 was satisfactory as a result of export development, implementation of linked trade, improved efficiency, increased use of installed domestic industrial capacity, use of the domestic market and further structural development. Ir Hartarto, minister of industry, made this statement on 13 June, after witnessing the transfer of functions, responsibilities, and development authority for 106 industrial commodities among the various directors general in the Ministry of Industry. According to the minister, by expanding our industrial structure our dependence on imports has been reduced. Many businessmen now purchase their raw materials and parts in Indonesia. According to the minister, export development has been considerable. The value of export development only increased by 1.4 percent. However, the volume of production increased 20 percent, he added. The export value of industrial products in 1985 was \$3.9 billion. However, Minister Hartarto was not prepared to state what the rate of industrial development was for 1985. He admitted that it was above the 1985 rate of overall economic growth. Ir Iman Sucipto Umar, spokesman of the Ministry of Industry, contacted on a separate occasion, said industrial development clearly did not decline, compared to 1984. Data from the World Bank states that the Indonesian rate of industrial growth in 1985 was above 7 percent, while Asian Development Bank data puts it was about 7 percent. In 1984 the growth rate for Indonesian industry was about 5.8 percent. The World Bank has also stated that overall Indonesian economic growth in 1984 was 2.3 percent, about equal to the rate of population growth. [Text] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesia 14 Jun 86 pp 1, 2] 5170

NONOIL EXPORTS DROP--Jakarta, July 14 (ANTARA)--Indonesia's exports of non oil/gas commodities declined by about 11 percent during the first five months of this year compared with that in the corresponding period of last year, figures from the Bank Indonesia released Monday show. During the first five months of this year the non oil/gas exports were recorded at 2,375 million dollars against 2,662 million dollars in the corresponding period of last year or a drop of 11 percent. The non oil/gas commodities mainly comprised plywood, rubber, coffee, spices, tobacco, tea and tin. The drop of the non oil/gas exports was due to the lowering of prices on the international market. In a bid to increase the exports of non oil/gas commodities, the government has adopted various policies including the Presidential Instruction No 4/1985 to facilitate the flow of goods and the Presidential Decree No 28/1986 to lower the price of fuel oils. Besides, the government has also consistently carried out the counter-purchase policy to increase the foreign exchange earnings. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 14 Jul 86 p A6] /9317

CSO: 4200/1281

COMMENTARY SCORES ASEAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE, THAIS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 25 Jun 86 p 4

[Commentary: "A Conference Which Remains Unclear for ASEAN"]

[Text] According to the foreign news, the conference of ASEAN foreign ministers was finished on 24 June after being held for 2 days. In order to continue talks with delegations from other countries called discussants by ASEAN, the delegations, including the U.S. secretary of state and the foreign ministers of Japan and the European Common Market nations, are heading toward the Philippine capital of Manila.

ASEAN has held 18 conferences since it was established. During the 2 days of the conference which ASEAN has just completed most of the participants focused on the urgent problems that it is facing, including problems of the development, economy, cooperation, and growth of ASEAN. The most important issue was one that was directly involved with relations between the members of ASEAN and the United States, Japan, and the European Common Market. The powerful industrial nations do not consider the ASEAN members to be equal trade partners but only as sources of inexpensive raw materials, as markets for their industrial goods, and as good places for investment. The United States is the second most important trade partner after Japan. Eighteen percent of ASEAN's foreign trade is with the United States. The growth of U.S. trade in this region is as follows: \$967 million in 1967 and \$23.5 billion in 1985. Meanwhile, the growth of trade within ASEAN itself has been the slow. For example, trade between the Philippines and other ASEAN members is only 12 percent, but it is 30 percent with the United States. Trade between the Philippines and Japan is slightly less than with the United States, and more than 15 percent with the European Common Market. The reason is that raw materials and manufactured products from ASEAN are becoming steadily cheaper. On the other hand, the goods that ASEAN needs to import from the powerful Western industrial nations are increasingly expensive, and the interest rates for loans are also increasing steadily. ASEAN summarized the problems mentioned above after the 2-day discussion in order to bring them up with the delegations that ASEAN calls discussants. However, viewing the results of the seven powerful nations that met recently in Tokyo, we can see the cruel nature of the self-protective trade policies of the United States and the other capitalist nations, and it is possible to predict that the meeting between ASEAN and the group it calls discussants will not have a positive economic result for ASEAN, but it could result in political and military expansion. The strange reason for this is that

during the conference of ASEAN ministers which was held for 2 days for economic purposes, Thailand managed to bring up the so-called "Cambodian issue" so as to propagandize the so-called "genocidal Pol Pot clique and the Cambodian reactionaries' eight-item policy," which was in reality created by the Beijing reactionaries in the hope that Thailand would disseminate it in order to commit genocide again against the Cambodian people. These acts are not only an open violation of the sovereignty of the Cambodian people but a shameful interference in the internal affairs of the PRK. This is why, instead of focusing on the problem of a declining economy, the conference of ASEAN foreign ministers deviated to something else. Thus, all the problems remain unclear and unsolved.

9884/12859

CSO: 4206/113

VIENTIANE CRITICIZES THAI-U.S. MILITARY EXERCISE

BK270936 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 25 Jul 86

/"Talk": "Thailand and Military Exercises" /

/Text/ Following the collapse of U.S. neocolonialism in Indochina in 1975, particularly after the present Thai Government took power, combined military exercises between Thai and U.S. forces have been organized at least annually, sometimes two or three times a year, with Thailand acting as host. Some exercises have been held with the participation of as many as five countries.

In 1986, a major U.S.-Thai military exercise was organized in the latter part of June. This exercise, codenamed "Cobra Gold-86," involved more than 5,000 U.S. soldiers and other forces, including modern F-16 jet fighters, transport planes, and dozens of landing ships. It was also attended by hundreds of U.S. Marines, who are regarded as well trained soldiers. Thailand, in its capacity as host country, spent a large sum of money to feed these soldiers and used more than 10,000 Thai soldiers in this exercise. It also used modern weapons, including F-16 aircraft, which it recently purchased from the United States and is still paying for, in the military exercise.

As a matter of fact, the number of Thai troops and the quantity of weapons used during the exercise are important. But what is more important is the objectives and true nature of the exercise. Each previous combined military exercise between Thailand and the United States and among Thailand and other ASEAN countries has not made Thailand any money, but rather has cost Thailand money, equipment, and property. Without a military exercise, the Thai Government will have no chance to exploit the people to enrich itself; to publicize and expand its role, influence, and stubborn, reactionary, and bellicose nature; or to show the military might of the pan-Thai doctrine to the world's people.

The main objective of each previous combined U.S.-Thai military exercise has been to intimidate various neighboring countries, particularly the LPDR and other Indochinese countries and to express their hostile attitude toward the revolution of the three Indochinese countries, thus upsetting the balance of forces between the two groups of countries in the region. Another objective of each exercise has been to threaten peace and stability in the region and to force various nations in this region to follow the orbit of imperialism,

reaction, and expansionism-hegemonism, thereby threatening the peaceful and progressive movements in the region and the world as well.

These objectives have been clearly displayed through actual deeds. Following each combined military exercise, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles always dispatched troops to provoke Laos along the Mekong River and other border areas and sent forces to Laos to collect intelligence, intercept, ambush, and plunder the people in various areas. They have attentively fed and trained the exiled Lao reactionaries and later used them as tools to cause confusion and obstruct the Lao people's cause of national construction.

According to reliable Western military sources, a combined U.S.-Thai military exercise will be held in Thailand's territorial waters early in August involving 5,000 U.S. soldiers, 16 F-16 aircraft, and a large quantity of other military equipment. After the conclusion of this exercise, the United States will hand over two F-16 aircraft to Thailand. In its capacity as host country, Thailand will use as many as 3,500 marines in the combined exercise. The main objective of the forthcoming exercise will differ from previous ones.

The present Thai Government, particularly Athit Kamlang-ek and his colleagues, will react quickly--as quickly as a bat after seeing fruit--if one talks about a military exercise, regardless of how the situation in Thailand develops. The country is now beset with confusion--inflation, conflicts among political parties, strikes, the Thai people's poor living conditions, and the current preparations for the forthcoming general election. Why is the Thai Government not trying to resolve all these problems? Why is it so much interested in military exercises? Millions of baht earned from the sweat and tears of the poor Thai people have been squandered on the exercises. Why has the Thai Government not used the money to improve the living conditions of the poor, enable its 50 million people to enjoy a good standard of living, and save the country from various crises? Would it not be better for Thailand to do all these things?

/12228

CSO: 4206/130

THAI VOTERS CAUTIONED ON ELECTION CHOICES

BK251419 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 24 Jul 86

/Talk: "Election For National Administration"

/Text/ It is difficult for either Thai or foreign political observers to say who will win in the forthcoming election in Thailand because each of the more than 50 /figure as heard/ political parties running in the election claims that it is capable of administering the country and truly pays attention to improving the wellbeing of the Thai people.

Let us look at a Thai politician who claims that he is capable of administering the country and extremely concerned over the wellbeing of the more than 50 million Thai people. He is none other than the Thai military supreme commander. In the past, this person held two powerful military posts--military supreme commander and Army commander in chief. But we do not know why one of his posts--Army commander in chief--was taken away from him. Talking about being capable, this man is somewhat capable of doing something. But he has gained such quality from the manipulation of the imperialists and international reactionaries. This man is capable of being obstinate, warmongering; he is fascinated with modern weapons of the imperialists and international reactionaries. Of course, he is capable of doing something, such as oppressing and intimidating Thai people and workers, committing acts without respecting the constitution, and raising himself above other people--even the King of Thailand. If we combined the greed, ambition, arrogance, warmongeringness, and crime of Athit Kamlang-ek against the Thai people together, all this towering crime would be deeper than the Chao Phraya River which runs the length of Thailand.

In 1984, Athit himself sent nearly 2,000 soldiers to openly attack and occupy the three Lao villages in Paklai District of Sayabourgy Province. That aggressive act stemmed from nothing else but from his greed and line of thinking about Pan-Thaism.

Another politician who is rival of Athit Kamlang-ek in the election is the present Thai foreign minister. When Athit Kamlang-ek sent forces to attack the three Lao villages, instead of consulting with Athit as military supreme commander who had ordered the Thai Armed Forces to invade another country, Sitthi Sawetsila went directly to the UN Security Council to explain the development as if he had known so much about it. That was only an act of

getting rid of each other between the two persons. In the past, Sitthi Sawetsila was very powerful in Thai military circles and now he has gained some power in the political arena. He is also an ambitious man. The level of his capability in doing sinister things is not much lower than that of Athit. When the former leader of the Social Action Party [SAP] resigned from his post, it would be correct if the first deputy party leader had been elected as party leader in accordance with the party regulations. But Sitthi Sawetsila disregarded those regulations by arbitrarily declaring himself leader of the SAP. So, we can see now what kind of a person Sitthi Sawetsila is actually like. The current political turmoil in Thailand has partly stemmed from this man's line of thinking as being bureaucratic, monopolistic, militarist, and individualistic. This is because a foreign policy of a country is always charted by the foreign minister of that country. In the past, Sitthi Sawetsila has paved the way for the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese big-nation expansionist-hegemonist reactionaries to take control of Thailand's political, military, and economic spheres. Thailand has lost its independence and become a colony of the imperialists and international reactionaries because of the behavior of Sitthi Sawetsila. If Sitthi is allowed to remain powerful, the Thai people will stand to lose more than this.

The third party vying for political power in Thailand is none other than the Democrat Party under Prem Tinsulanon's leadership [as heard]. This party is also more or less dangerous to the wellbeing of the Thai people. In recent years, after assuming the post of premiership following the resignation by Kriangsak, Prem Tinsulanon has led Thailand to a point where it has lost its independence and sovereignty. The destiny of more than 50 million Thai people has been given to the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries by Prem Tinsulanon for inescapable control.

In the past few years, Thailand has suffered an allround crisis. Inflation is worsening and millions of workers and people are jobless. The problem of unemployment in Thailand is getting worse and worse. The living conditions of the Thai people are deteriorating. Prices of state-controlled goods are spiralling rapidly. On the contrary, prices of rice and other crops are becoming lower and lower. One has to sell several bushels of paddy just to get enough money to buy a pair of trousers.

Another person vying for power in this election is Prasong Sunsiri. This man is also very arrogant. He forgets that he is in stalemate. He does not realize that he is only a bait using other persons to catch fish. Prasong always pokes his nose in affairs of other persons as if he knew everything. His actual career is to serve as lackey of any powerholders be they Sitthi Sawetsila, General Prem, or General Athit Kamlang-ek. If we carefully look at his activities, we can see that he is trying to mediate conflicts among the various parties to attain his status in society and to serve his endless greed. He always acts as a faithful servant of the ruling political party in Thailand.

Therefore, the exercising of voting rights to elect the head of the Thai Government in this election is the duty and responsibility of all Thai people and workers. You must know who and which parties that are genuinely capable of

guiding the destiny of all Thai people and workers. However, if these persons are elected to assume power again, the living conditions of the Thai people will inescapably worsen and the Thai people and workers will suffer even more hardships.

/12228

CSO: 4206/130

PASASON SUPPORTS DPRK 'PEACE INITIATIVES'

BK300525 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 25 Jul 86

/25 July PASASON Commentary: "DPRK's Proposal Conforms to Aspirations of Various Nations"/

/Text/ As everyone knows, the tense situation and confrontation on the Korean peninsula currently threatening the peace, stability, and peaceful and happy life of the Korean people and other nations in the region and the world have continued for several years due to the U.S. imperialists' refusal to implement the armistice agreement signed by them on 27 July 1953. Since this date, under the pretext of countering the so-called communist threat and defending vital U.S. interests in the region, the U.S. imperialists have gone farther down the path of aggression and intervention on the Korean peninsula with each passing day, attempting to permanently separate Korea. This has been clearly demonstrated by Washington's new global policy.

In the U.S. imperialists' militarist policy of building and consolidating the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangular military alliance to create an eastern front against the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, national liberation movements, and peace forces in the region, the Washington administration has turned the Korean peninsula into an important nuclear base in the Far East--a base similar to their nuclear bases in Western Europe.

There are now as many as 1,000 or more extremely dangerous nuclear bombs and F-16 fighters in South Korea. U.S. nuclear aircraft carriers regularly visit South Korean ports. Meanwhile, the annual military exercises, codenamed Team Spirit and organized between the United States and its lackey on the Korea peninsula, are used to gather offensive nuclear weapons. The storage of nuclear weapons and regular military exercises conducted by the U.S. imperialists and their lackey on the Korea peninsula constitute a serious and direct threat to the peace and stability of various nations in the region and around the world.

In the face of the tension and war atmosphere prevailing in the southern part of Korea as a result of the U.S. imperialists' militarist and bellicose policy, the DPRK's peace initiatives for unifying Korea and turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear free zone proposed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK and president of the DPRK, conform to the aspirations of the era of struggle against nuclear war and the arms race and for peace, independence, and development. The initiatives also meet the earnest aspirations and legitimate interests of various nations in the region and around the world.

On the occasion of the Month of Solidarity with the Korean people, the Lao people as well as other progressive nations and peaceloving forces in the world support the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful unification of the fatherland and for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear free zone and against the bellicose policy and the arms race of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, thus positively contributing to defending peace, eliminating the threat of war, and ensuring the security of the various nations in the region and the world.

/12228

CSO: 4206/130

LAOS

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ADDRESSES VIENTIANE WOMAN'S RALLY

BK230455 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Jul 86

/Text/ Yesterday morning, the Lao Women's Federation of the cultural and social branch held a rally at Vientiane theater to commemorate the 31st anniversary of the Lao Women's Federation. Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and official in charge of guiding the cultural and social affairs, attended as guest of honor and addressed the fraternal women attending the rally.

On this occasion, Phoumi Vongvichit praised and hailed the achievements in various fields scored by the fraternal women in recent past in contributing to the cause of transforming and building socialism in our country in a firm step. Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Phoumi Vongvichit also noted the significant status and roles of the Lao women in the society in the new stage of Lao revolution. Simultaneously, he appraised the achievements of the Lao Women's Federation in leading the fraternal Lao women throughout the country to march forward to successfully fulfill their tasks in the same way as men have done. Noteworthy is that the fraternal Lao women are now concentrating on translating into reality the 3-good and 2-duty emulation campaigns.

In conclusion, Phoumi Vongvichit called on all fraternal Lao women to together uphold, promote, and expand the roles, status, traditions of struggle, and fine initiatives of the Lao women and to endeavor to score new, ever greater achievements in implementing the two immediate, strategic tasks.

Attending the rally on this occasion were more than 1,000 members of the women's federations and fraternal women from the cultural and social service attached to the Education, Public Health, and Culture Ministries, the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio, and Television, and the National Committee for Social Welfare and War Veterans.

/12228

CSO: 4206/130

ANTI-SMUGGLING MEASURES, KIP VALUE IN GOLD NOTED IN OUDOMSAI

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 10 Jun 86 pp 2, 3

[Article by Khao Kheui: "Journey to the Northern Region--The Hat Kham in Ban Setsongkham"]

[Excerpt] No one ever refuses to travel by boat in going from Luang Prabang District to the northern provinces. The reason is that while it is not the only route, it is easier and more convenient than traveling by car. We went down to the Luang Prabang District port at about 9 am, but it was not until close to noon that we set off. It had to pass the regulations of the Luang Prabang Province navigation association, whose aim is only the safety of the passengers and the prevention of smuggling, along with the collection of fees that are fair. According to the signs, it is difficult for passengers to hide illegal goods because of the new security measures of the association. Along with the customs authorities and the police, the association had every boat and individual passenger arriving or leaving report the purpose of their trip, as well as present for inspection their travel permits and their goods. Passengers must also have the fee receipts and the receipts for their customs fees for their goods with them. The regulations are easy and convenient for most passengers, but make things very difficult for bad persons and those who attempt to distribute illegal goods.

Although travel by boat takes a day longer than travel by car to the same destination in Oudomsai Province, it is safer and more convenient.

Along the way we had to stay overnight in Ban Hat Kham, Nga District, Oudomsai Province. Our host, Mrs Vansi, told us that her husband had gone to pan for gold for 2-3 days. Each trip he would bring home about 1 or 2 houn at least (10 houn make a saleung (quarter)). If he is lucky each time her family will receive approximately 1,000 or 2,000 kip (1 houn sells for 1,200 kip [five U.S. dollars--FBIS]). This is the fastest and easiest way for her family and for the people in Ban Hat Kham to earn money.

9884/12859

CSO: 4206/113

PROBLEMS WITH PROFITEERING MERCHANTS IN NORTH NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 11 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by Khao Kheui: "Journey to the Northern Region: Pak Beng, a New District"]

[Excerpts] We left Hat Kham in the morning, and the destination of the boat and the passengers was to reach Pak Beng before dark. If we wanted to continue on to Bo Keo Province we would have to proceed further north for a day or a day and a half at least.

We reached Pak Beng after 1600. There were many boats and people crowded along the river bank. They were all there for different purposes. Some were there to bathe or to get water. Some were loading or unloading goods at the boats. However, some were profiteers who tried to buy goods cheaply from the boats and make a profit by doubling the price for the minorities in hard-to-reach rural areas in Oudomsai Province. Of course, there is not much of this business compared with state and collective trade, but it still exists as long as the transformation of private trade has not been achieved.

After only 7-8 years Pak Beng has become an outstanding place in the north. One reason for the change is because Pak Beng is a port and has convenient bus routes to every province in the north. Most of the goods from Vientiane, Luang Prabang, and Bo Keo Provinces which are sent to Oudomsai, Phong Saly, and Louang Namtha Provinces have to pass through this port. On the other hand, most of the goods from the three provinces, the SRV, and Houa Phan Province whose destination is Bokeo or Luang Prabang Provinces must also pass through this port.

We spent 2 nights in Pak Beng. We noticed that the people in this district had no real problems. We can almost say that there is no difference in the indispensable goods needed for living in this district and the big districts. If there is a difference, it is one of lower quantity and price.

9884/12859

CSO: 4206/113

BRIEFS

CHAMPASSAK-NGHIA BINH AGREEMENT--An agreement on agricultural and industrial cooperation was signed in Champassak Province on 28 June between the two sister provinces of Champassak and Nghia Binh. In this agreement, the SRV's Nghia Binh Province pledged to render assistance to Champassak Province in the agricultural field, such as crop cultivation, livestock raising, irrigation work, veterinary service, training of technicians, and building of one more sugar factory. /Summary/ /Vientiane Domestic Service in Laos 0000 GMT 8 Jul 86 BK/ 12228

OUDOMSAI SUGAR FACTORY--The Laos-Vietnam Friendship Sugar Refinery operated by the ministry command of Oudomsai Province began production in early June. The factory was built early this year with assistance from the SRV's Ha Nam Ninh Province. /Summary/ /Vientiane Domestic Service in Laos 1200 GMT 8 Jul 86 BK/ 12228

ROUTE 42 HAND OVER--A ceremony was held at Khoua District administrative office in Phong Saly Province in late June to hand over Route 42 to the province transport and post service by the SRV's Construction Company No B-142. This 70-km long and 4-meter wide road linking the Vietnamese border and Nam Ou in Phong Saly Province has two 17-meter bridges. /Summary/ /Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Jul 86 BK/ 12228

PRK STATE INSPECTION DELEGATION--A delegation of the PRK State Affairs Inspection Ministry led by its Minister Sin Song arrived in Vientiane on the morning of 17 July for an 8-day friendship visit to the LPDR. On hand to welcome the delegation at Wattai airport were Maichantan Sengmani, chairman of the central party-state control committee, and many high-ranking cadres of the committee. Nguon Phansiphon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, was also present at the airport. During its visit to Laos, the delegation will exchange experience on the control work with the Lao counterpart and will tour various factories, plants, cooperatives, and important ancient ruins in some localities. /Text/ /Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 18 Jul 86 BK/ 12228

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ATTENDS CEREMONY--Vientiane, 26 Jul (KPL)--The FRG Government handed over here 30 sewing machines and about 10,000 metres of fabric to the Lao Commission for the International Year of Child. The hand-over ceremony was organized yesterday by Phoumi Vongvichit, vice chairman of the Council of

Ministers and President of the Lao commission, and Dr Helmut Schatzschneider, FRG ambassador to Laos. /Text/ /Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 26 Jul 86 BK/ 12228

PRK DELEGATION VISIT--Yesterday morning, Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SPC, received, in Vientiane, a courtesy call from the PRK State Affairs Inspectorate delegation led by Sin Song, director of the State Affairs Inspectorate, which was paying a friendship visit to Laos. In the meeting which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm and close friendship, Sisomphon Lovansai expressed profound welcome to the great achievements and victories in many fields scored by the entire party and fraternal people of Cambodia in the previous years. He also pointed to the cooperation and mutual assistance between the two parties, states, and people of Laos and Cambodia, which have been daily enhanced and developed extensively and effectively. On this occasion, the PRK delegation head pledged that the Cambodian party, state, and people will strive to increasingly promote, expand, and strengthen the allround cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries. The PRK State Affairs Inspectorate delegation left Vientiane for home on the afternoon of the same day after ending a 1-week visit to Laos. /Text/ /Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 29 Jul 86 BK/ 12228

GDR'S STOPH MESSAGE TO KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN--Vientiane, July 25 (KPL)--Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, has received a message of thanks from his GDR counterpart Willi Stoph. The message wrote: "I would like to thank you cordially for your greetings addressed to me on the occasion of my reelection as chairman of the C.M. of the GDR." "I share your conviction that the friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Lao PDR will be further developed and enhanced for the interest of peace and socialism, and for the interest of our two peoples," the message concluded. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 25 Jul 86] /8309

COOPERATION WITH SRV PROVINCE--Vientiane, July 15 (KPL)--The southern province of Attapeu of Laos and the Vietnamese Province of Gia Lai-Cong Tum have unceasingly strengthened their all-round cooperation since they were twinned in 1978. Thanks to the fruitful cooperation of the two sister provinces, a construction of a new road linking Gia Lai-Cong Tum and Attapeu was recently completed. The Vietnam side, in the past provided its Lao sister province with 100 [metric] tons of salt, and also constructed in Attapeu with the assistance of Gia Lai-Cong Tum. [sentence as received] It also helped Laos in exploiting 10,000 hectares of forest and did feasibility study for drinking-water supply project. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 16 Jul 86 BK] /8309

CHAMPASSAK DELEGATION BACK--Vientiane, July 17 (OANA-KPL)--A delegation of propaganda [service] of the southern Champassak Province recently ended an 8-day friendly visit to the Vietnamese Province of Nghia Binh. The two provinces are twinned. The Lao delegation had discussion with the Vietnamese officials, exchanging experiences on the propaganda and training works. It also visited a number of production bases. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 17 Jul 86 BK] /8309

COOPERATION WITH FAO--Vientiane, July 15 (KPL)--The Lao PDR and the Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.) are to sign a project document at an F.A.O. regional conference for Asia and Pacific on agricultural production into the 21st century, currently opened in Rome. The document is expected to be signed by the head of the Lao delegation to the conference Khamsing Sai-Gnakon, deputy-minister of agriculture, irrigation and cooperatives,

and F.A.O. director-general Edouard Saouma. The project document is known as "emergency assistance for supply of small agricultural material" valued at 69,000 U.S. dollars. The F.A.O.'s 18th regional conference for Asia and Pacific opened from July 8 to 17, in Rome, is discussing ways of sustaining and accelerating the dramatic surge of agricultural productivity in the region into the 21st century. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 15 Jul 86 BK] /8309

KAMPUCHEAN AMBASSADOR'S LECTURES--Vientiane, July 17 (KPL)--The Kampuchean ambassador to Laos, Nguon Phansiphon, has returned to Vientiane from his lecture tour in the southern Lao provinces of Savannakhet and Champassak. The lectures were given in the framework of the 35th founding anniversary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK]. (June 28, 1941-June 28, 1985). At his lectures, the ambassador emphasised on the development of the PRPK, the struggle of the three Indochinese people as well as achievements scored by the Kampuchean people in the national defence and construction after the 5th Congress of the PRPK. The Kampuchean delegation gave lectures to more than 9,000 persons and visited factories and production bases in Savannakhet and Champassak. Champassak is a Lao province borders [as received] with Kampuchea. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 17 Jul 86 BK] /8309

SCIENTISTS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--Vientiane, July 11 (KPL)--A delegation of Lao scientists headed by Prof Vannalet Latsapho, deputy-minister of public health left here for the USSR on July 9 to attend an antinuclear conference of socialist scientists which is to be held from today till July 14 in Moscow. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Dr Ponmek Dalaloi, deputy-minister of public health, and other high-ranking Soviet Embassy officials. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 11 Jul 86 BK] Vientiane, July 18)OANA-KPL)--A team of Lao scientists led by Prof Vannalet Lasapho, deputy-minister of public health, was back home on July 15 following their attendance in the Moscow international conference of scientists on banning of nuclear tests held on July 11 to 14. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 18 Jul 86 BK] /8309

ENVOY TO DRA--Vientiane, July 29 (KPL)--Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, on July 24, presented his credentials to Babrak Karmal, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in Kabul. T. Khaikhamphithoun was accredited as ambassador of the LPDR to the DRA, with a residence in Moscow. During the presentation of credentials, the two sides expressed satisfaction over the bilateral relations. They also briefed each other about the revolutionary tasks and foreign policy of their respective countries. Following his credentials presentation, the Lao ambassador additionally paid a courtesy visit to General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Najibulah, and others. At a meeting, the two sides spoke of issues of mutual interest. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 29 Jul 86] /8309

DRUG FACTORY BEGINS TESTS--Vientiane, July 29 (KPL)--A new pharmaceutical factory located in the southern suburb of Vientiane capital recently started its experimental production. According to the Public Health Ministry's report, this new factory installed with modern equipment could turn out 100 million tablets and 2-3 million ampoules of different medicines, and 150,000 litres of saline solution per year. In addition, the factory could yearly produce 60 tons of traditional medicinal herbs. The factory was constructed in 1984 with the Japanese Government aid. Japan has granted 1,745 million yen to the structure construction of the project including the test-room, the central command room, and the main building for drug-production. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 29 Jul 86] /8309

DELEGATION TO BUDAPEST--Vientiane, July 24 (KPL)--The deputy-minister of foreign affairs, Souban Salitthilat, left here yesterday to Hungary. The Lao delegation is to attend the consultative conference of the deputy-foreign ministers of the socialist countries in connection with the preparatory work for the 41st general assembly of the UNO. The conference is to be held in Budapest late this month. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 24 Jul 86 BK]

TRADE UNION DELEGATION--Vientiane, July 26 (KPL)--A delegation of the Federation of Lao Trade Union headed by its president Thitsoi Sombatdowang, alternate member of the LPRP CC, left here on July 24 for an official visit to the SRV at the invitation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Union. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Somboun Vongnoubountham, vice-president of the FLTC C. Vietnamese Ambassador to Laos, Nguyen Xuan, was also present at the sending off. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 26 Jul 86 BK] /8309

DISTRICT LPRP CONGRESS, MEMBERSHIP--The second congress of the district party committee in Samoui District, Savannakhet Province, adjourned on 4 June. There were 47 regular representatives who participated, representing 203 party members districtwide. Besides studying the direction for an immediate work plan and the views of the representatives from various sections, the meeting also included a talk by Comrade Son Asai, assistant secretary of the provincial party committee of Savannakhet Province and assistant administrative chairman of the province. He pointed out the significance and necessity of guidance and leadership work and explained the work details so that the cadres in each work section would be able to improve the efficiency of each work aspect. At the end of the meeting ballots were cast to select nine comrades for the new administrative committee. Comrade Khamveui was selected to be the district party secretary for another term. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 10 Jun 86 pp 1, 4] 9884/12859

CSO: 4206/113

PROVINCIAL WEEKLY LAUDS AQUINO LEADERSHIP

Iligan City LANA O MAIL in English 30 Jun 86 p 14

[Commentary by Panoy Gatia: "President Corazon C. Aquino's Leadership Strong"]

[Text] The opposition are moving heaven and earth to discredit Pres Aquino's administration. They are filling the air with shouts of illegality and weakness in leadership. They are fomenting chaos in the form of demonstrations, rallies and insinuate disrespect in some instances. Yet when we come to summarize everything, it points out Pres Aquino's Big leadership being acknowledged by the whole world.

The developing countries and the superpower nations are unanimous in recognition of Aquino's leadership. The head of different states in the whole world knows and recognise Pres Corazon C. Aquino as the only commander in chief of the Army, Navy and the Air Force of the country, being the President.

In politics it is a healthy sign when opposition can talk freely in public, write in newspapers and demonstrate in the streets against the government. The administration of Pres Aquino absorbs all these with understanding. It is compensating enough to know that the President is doing all within her means with the aid of all her loyal family in the Cabinet, to maintain decorum amidst the sea of complaints and criticism. For the first time in our country a woman leads, let us all pray and give whatever we can afford, whether in strength, spirit and ideas as well as our cooperation in this troubled times in our country.

Let us bear in mind that the present government is in its infancy stage. For short we can liken her to a baby who's crying for her needs and support. It is but natural for the opposition to create cleavage between the government and the masses, for then they are the outs who again want to be in. It is still fresh in the memory of this republic that presently the ins are just in their quarter of a year in office, whereas the outs enjoyed a fifth of a century, wallowing in abundance and riches of our country's resources. After twenty years they left the country's treasury empty.

For once let us Filipinos go to the air and support of Pres Aquino and be proud of Filipino womanhood.

/9317

CSO: 4200/1283

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWS MILITARY, CPP

Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Jul 86 p 17

[Report on an interview by Thepchai Yong with Deputy Defense Minister Lt Gen Rafael M. Ileto, formerly Philippines ambassador to Thailand: "Philippine Armed Forces Believe in Civilian Supremacy"]

[Text]

MANILA — There may have been a lot of rumours and speculation these days about growing dissatisfaction in the armed forces toward the Aquino Government. But for Deputy Defence Minister Lt Gen Rafael M. Ileto, he believes that the Philippine military have always recognized the supremacy of the civilian government.

He described as "rubbish" the speculated conflicts, particularly between President Aquino and Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

Lt Gen Ileto, the former ambassador to Thailand, was one of the several senior Cabinet members who expressed confidence in interviews with *The Nation* that Mrs Aquino is in control of the situation in the Philippines and has the confidence of the armed forces.

However, the minister acknowledged that the military do not fully support the current attempts by the Aquino Government to hold ceasefire talks with the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA). The government has been criticized for giving a de facto recognition to the communist movement by entering into the negotiations.

Both the government and the CPP have already named their emissaries to the talks which many Filipinos hope will lead to a long-lasting ceasefire though there are widespread doubts.

Ileto said he personally endorsed the ceasefire talks which he described as a "soft approach" to solve the problem of communist insurgency. "Our old efforts (military solution) have not succeeded. Why don't we try a new approach then," he said, admitting that the military were used to the "hard approach" and may have found the dialogue with the CPP not to be convincing.

But Ileto also questioned the communist insurgents' sincerity in entering into the talks because of their demand for all military units to be pulled out of the rural areas. He predicted that the ceasefire talks would probably drag on and the CPP would use the opportunity to strengthen its bargaining power by spreading its influence and building up its military position. "It's a communist tactic," he said.

The minister also described as unacceptable the proposal of the communist movement for a coalition government to be set up as

a form of power-sharing. The proposal, made through Jose Maris Sison, the founding chairman of the CPP, calls for a coalition government that would include Aquino, the CPP and the military bloc led by Enrile, Chief-of-Staff Gen Fidel Ramos and the so-called reformists in the armed forces known as RAM.

Communist insurgency is undoubtedly one of the major problems threatening the stability of the fledgling Aquino Administration. US undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost, said recently that the Reagan Administration saw the communist movement as a "formidable threat" to the Aquino Government.

After 20 years of a fruitless military approach to the problem, the Philippine authorities under the new administration may have already begun reviewing their anti-communist strategy. And Ileta himself may have a role to play in this respect.

The minister said he is studying the strategy used so successfully by the Thai armed forces in dealing with the communist insurgency in Thailand. In fact, Ileta had a long discussion with then Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Chavalit Yongchaiyudh on the issue before he left Bangkok to assume his present post.

"We met for a couple of hours over dinner to discuss the insurgency problem in Thailand and the Philippines," he said.

Ileta said he also had an audience with HM the King to listen about his development projects in rural areas to counter communist insurgency.

The granting of amnesty to some of the captured communist insurgents represented a change in the basic approach by the Aquino Government to the insurgency problem. Some military officers have also begun talking about tactics to win the hearts and minds of the rural masses instead of using brute force to beat the insurgents as before.

Ileta welcomed the pledge by Chinese leaders that Peking would cease all support for the Philippine communist movement. The pledge was made during a recent visit to China by Vice President Salvador Laurel.

He said China's new stand may have some effects on the communists here. He added that though there is no evidence of support from the Soviet Union for the Philippine communists, the fact that Moscow has never openly denied that it is assisting them is left to interpretation.

"They (Russians) are not as cooperative as the Chinese," he said.

The CPP has been claiming that it is a home-grown movement without outside support. The communist movement, whose members now are mostly products of the Moscow-trained ideologues of the early 1950's, claims to have a strength of 27,000 fighters with 59 guerrilla bases in 59 provinces. But the Philippine armed forces put the communist strength at 13,500, controlling 3,000 of a total of 40,000 villages.

Armed forces' obedience

The former ambassador said events in the past 20 years have proved that the Philippine armed forces believe in the supremacy of the civilians.

"If our government says this should be done, the military will obey. That's a very strong sentiment here," he said, and added that it was unlike in Thailand where the military always want to have a say in politics.

He recalled that for 20 years under Marcos's rule, the military took orders from the deposed president though in many cases they might not agree with him. "It was only when everybody was fed up that things exploded," he said, referring to the February revolution led by Enrile and Ramos to oust Marcos.

Commenting on persistent rumours of an impending coup recently, Ileta said: "These rumours are all junk. It is not that easy to come up with a coup. We are not used to it. That is not a way of life here..."

Ileta said President Aquino, in line with her pledge during the election campaign, is pursuing a national reconciliation among all the conflicting parties and groups in the Philippines.

He said the "soft approach" toward the communist movement is part of the national reconciliation programme of the president. The release of the political detainees imprisoned during the Marcos time was also a step toward that direction, he said.

Commenting on the performance of the Aquino Government, Ileta said it may not be moving as fast as many people want. "It is difficult to move too fast, considering what we have inherited from Mr Marcos. We inherited debts, corruption and people who have committed a lot of graft. And we also inherited a country which is practically bankrupt," he said.

The Aquino Government has been criticized for being too slow in putting the country back on the road to economic recovery. Businessmen also blame the cacophony among her Cabinet members — some of whom are accused of being leftists — for discouraging potential foreign investors.

"But I think the government is trying to do its best. And if it is not able to move fast, it is because of the many obstacles left behind by the former government," Ileta said.

However, Ileta admitted that there have been apprehensions that the Aquino Government may be moving "a little too far to the left." He said some people believed there were indications that some of the Cabinet members appear to be "left-leaning or socialist-leaning."

But he stressed that President

Aquino will never allow the country to be a communist or socialist country.

On the question of US military bases in the Philippines, Ileta referred to President Aquino's statement that the question may be decided by a referendum after 1991 when the present agreement between the two countries on the bases expires.

"I have a feeling that by that time, our economy will have improved and our political situation stabilized. And the people will have been better educated to determine whether we really need the bases here. That's why the president has delayed talking about it," he said.

Ileta said it was difficult to predict what the outcome of such a referendum after 1991 will be. "But if there were a referendum now, I am sure the bases would stay. The majority of the people would want the bases to stay," he added.

On reports that foreign investors were still reluctant to invest in the debt-ridden Philippines out of fear of political instability, Ileta urged American investors "to take the lead." He said once the Americans begin investing in the Philippines, others will be more confident.

US Secretary of State George Shultz has already urged American investors to invest in the country which hopes that foreign investments will help in its economic recovery. However, since Mrs Aquino came to power, there have been almost no new foreign investments in the country.

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CSO: 4200/1283

SISON ON CPP COOPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT

Bangkok THE NATION inEnglish 7 Jul 86 p 5

[Interview by Thepchai Yong with Jose Maria Sison, former chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines--"Sison: Aquino Cannot Solve Basic Problems Without Help of the CPP"]

[Text]

MANILA — In the 17 years of its struggle, the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) believes there is no better time for an armed revolution than now.

Jose Maria Sison, former chairman of the CPP who had spent nearly 10 years in detention under the Marcos Government until his release by President Aquino, said the "ruling system" in Manila is in the process of disintegration.

He cited the worsening economic and political problems besieging the fledgling Aquino Administration, and the widening conflicts within the armed forces.

Sison, who is now considered an unofficial spokesman for the outlawed communist movement, suggested that the only way out for the Aquino Government is to form a coalition with the revolutionary forces. He proposed that the New People's Army, the armed wing of the CPP, be considered as part of the regular armed forces in the event that a coalition is formed.

But President Aquino last week declared at a press conference that she will never form a government with the communists.

Sison, 47, told *The Nation* in an interview that the so-called "people revolution" which overthrew the Marcos regime in February had brought about only a "momentary euphoria" because the basic problems in the Philippines are not being solved.

Sison, who declined to discuss his present position in the CPP, has been described by Philippine military officers as a "diehard ideologue." He has been travelling very frequently around the country following his release to give lectures. His views are taken seriously as reflections of the communist party's stand.

A well-known poet and writer before his arrest in November, 1977, Sison recently wrote an article which was published in a newspaper in Manila to expound on the CPP's political and economic platform.

In the article, Sison said — and repeated during his interview with *The Nation* — that a temporary ceasefire would provide the Aquino Government with a breather and allow it to consolidate itself.

He said the Aquino Government is under orders by the US — through its own agencies and transnational firms as well as the IMF and World Bank — to stick to agriculture, shun industrialization, liberalize importation, attract foreign investments, comply with debt obligations, increase the domestic tax burden, freeze wages, depreciate the currency and so on.

Sison very much hopes that sympathetic socialist countries will come to the Philippines' rescue through expanded trade and other economic relations. In what can be seen as a proposed plan for the recovery of the Philippine economy,

Sison proposed that the country engage in counter-trade with socialist countries in order to dispose of its depressed export products and other essential items.

He said the Aquino Government will further plunge the country into a worse economic crisis by trying to abide by the conditions set by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF). "The ruling system is deteriorating at a rapid rate. It is simply impossible for the Philippine Government to comply with the dictates of the foreign investors and creditors without causing massive social unrest and the intensification of the people's war," he said.

Sison, a father of four children, said his main weapon against the Marcos Government was "my pen and tongue." And that is probably what he is also using now against the Aquino Government.

Question-and-answer interview with the former chairman of the CPP follows:

Q: What do you think the outcome of the ongoing ceasefire talks between the government and the Communist Party of the Philippines will be?

A: A ceasefire is a reasonable and attainable goal. At the moment, the preliminaries to the formal dialogue are being discreetly done. But a ceasefire will be forged with due reference to the basic problems of the people. Certainly, with such crucial issues as national sovereignty and democracy which have to be discussed and agreed upon.

The National Democratic Front, the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army are fighting for a just revolutionary cause and I do not think that there will be any ceasefire without reference to the cause of the armed revolution — the national and democratic rights and interests of the people will have to be promoted through some agreements on a ceasefire.

A ceasefire in itself does not benefit the revolutionary movement which considers it to be a loss of momentum in its struggle and centrifugal trends could occur in the revolutionary forces. So, a ceasefire cannot be had without satisfying the basic demands of the people.

Q: Can you reiterate the basic demands that should accompany a ceasefire?

A: Certainly, the revolutionary movement will make demands on the question of national sovereignty. That means all the unequal treaties and agreements, especially the laws which give excessive privileges to the United States would have to be taken into consideration.

One of the issues will be the US military bases and extraordinary privileges given to US transnational corporations in the Philippines. And then there would have to be a substantiation of democracy through genuine and thoroughgoing land reform. This is the way to liberate the peasant majority economically and politically. Land reform would be the minimum the revolutionary movement would demand for a dialogue to be really considered serious.

Q: What about the maximum?

A: The maximum would be of course a full realization of national independence and democracy. The highest demand would be the formation of a coalition government that includes the revolutionary causes, to try to carry out all the basic demands for national liberation and democracy.

Q: How acceptable is your proposal for a coalition government to the Aquino Administration?

A: Of course, it is, if the Aquino Government will use its head. As I have been saying, the Aquino Government can continue using all the old tricks and can comply with all the demands of the Pentagon, IMF and the World Bank. But the political and economic systems will worsen. The ruling system is dying. And there is no way out for the Aquino Government except by seeking an accommodation with the revolutionary forces.

Q: The Aquino Government is willing to hold peace talks with the communist movement but the military remain doubtful of the communists' real motive.

A: Ceasefire is more needed by the Aquino Government than the revolutionary movement. The revolutionary movement doesn't lose anything by not having a ceasefire. The clever pro-US conservatives would like to have a ceasefire, especially a temporary one, so that the Aquino Government and the armed forces would be able to consolidate themselves as if the basic problems

of the people would soon be solved. They hope that in six months or one year these problems would go away.

The armed forces are now divided into three blocs and are deeply demoralized as a result of the overthrow of Marcos. They are Enrile-Ramos bloc, Marcos loyalists bloc and Aquino bloc.

The Enrile-Ramos bloc is the dominant group while the Aquino bloc is fast rising. Lt Gen Ileto (former ambassador to Thailand) is a key man in the Aquino bloc.

The situation now is more complicated for the present government than ever before. The struggle within the ruling system between the two main factions is now more polarized than before. The ruling system is in the process of rapid disintegration. And there is no way that the revolutionary movement will be compelled to accept just any kind of ceasefire.

Q: So you are suggesting that the revolutionary forces are in a much better position to bargain with the government than during the Marcos time.

A: Marcos was in a bad position but he was too stubborn. He was proved to be stupid for taking a rigid stand that denied dialogues with the revolutionary forces. Mrs Aquino is showing more intelligence by seeking negotiations with the communist party.

Q: There have been charges, especially among military officers, that the communist party is trying to drive a wedge between the government and the armed forces. The current ceasefire talks are cited as one of the attempts.

A: The armed forces of the Philippines are also divided into three blocs with or without the communist party. It is but right for the Aquino bloc to increase its strength to be able to be on top of the Enrile-Ramos bloc because she is the president and commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

For quite some time already, Mrs Aquino has been appearing ridiculous for not being in full command of the armed forces. I think she is waiting for the constitution to be proclaimed before she would move to exert herself over the armed forces. As of now, Enrile and Ramos seem to be in control over the appointments in the armed forces.

Q: Coming back to the question of your proposed coalition, why do you include the Enrile-Ramos bloc in it as the communist party has all along branded these two military leaders as reactionaries?

A: In making a proposal, you have to consider given facts at a given moment, although the proposal might be accepted two years from now. Enrile may not be in the Aquino Government by that time. Even if someone like Enrile should be in the Aquino Government, usually the US will make sure that the minister of national defence is someone who is pro-US and conservative. So, any defence minister or chief of staff who think he has political importance could be included in a coalition government.

I include Enrile and Ramos and members of the military reformist group in the proposed coalition just to assure them that the idea is not entirely unacceptable to them. But all forces in the proposed coalition must agree to stand for national and democratic interests of the people. The armed forces would then cease to be a puppet of the US.

Q: You are planning to set up a new political party. Can you tell us about its policy and future plans?

A: Well, I personally don't intend to run for office. At the moment I am chairman of the preparatory committee of the party but I have no intention to become the chairman of the party when it is finally set up during the first national congress in July this year. My only personal motive is to propagate the programme of national independence and democracy.

The programme of the party is aimed to complete the struggle for national liberation and democracy. In politics, it asserts national sovereignty and it is going to exercise available civil liberty. In economics, it wants economic development through land reform and national industrialization. In culture, it wants to promote a national scientific and pro-people orientation. In foreign relations, it wants to push forward an independent non-aligned and neutral policy.

Q: Where will the members of the party come from?

A: This is a people's party. People who want to become members must go through seminars. And to make sure that the party will have a pro-people character, and to develop leaders from the toiling masses, there is a requirement that at least 60 per cent but not more than 70 per cent of every leading organ of the party from the municipal level upward should come from the labour and peasant associations and from the toiling masses. This will set the party apart from the parties of the elites.

Q: Would you describe your party as a leftist party?

A: This party will consider itself a people's party with emphasis on being the party of the toiling masses.

Q: Since the revolution, have you noticed any changes in the basic approach of the armed forces in dealing with the problem of communist insurgency? Some liberal military officers have reportedly started looking into ways to adjust the anti-insurgency strategy.

A: It has become absolutely clear that purely brute force has not been able to solve the insurgency problem. It has only incited the people to take up arms. There is this understanding in the armed forces. There is a new phenomenon in the armed forces in which officers have dialogues with people's organizations.

There could already be a fourth bloc of young enlightened and progressive officers emerging in the

armed forces.

Q: The communist movement and its fronts have reportedly suffered damage to their popularity because of their boycott of the snap presidential election in February, how true is this?

A: The CPP has admitted its decision to advise legal organizations (fronts) to boycott the election was a major tactical error. But the opportunities for making an armed revolution are even much better now than before because of the moribund character of the ruling system, the worsening of the economic and political crisis, the fact that the struggle of the two factions in the ruling system is more two-sided and fraught with violence than ever before, and the division of the armed forces into three factions.

So, these are the advantages for the revolutionary movement. It is only momentary that there is a euphoria over the downfall of Marcos, and the substantial restoration of civil liberty. But the basic problems of the people remain unsolved and the Aquino Government cannot solve them without the help of the revolutionary forces.

Q: When Vice President Salvador Laurel visited China, he quoted China's leaders as saying that Peking will give no substantial support to the communist party of the Philippines.

A: The CPP has never received any assistance from China in the first place. There is therefore really nothing for China to stop giving the movement.

MILITARY ACADEMY COMMANDANT DISCUSSES CHANGES AT PMA

Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Jul 86 p 5

[Report on an interview by Thepchai Yong with Philippine Military Academy Commandant Col Rodolfo Biazon: "Giving Philippine Military Cadets a New Direction"]

[Text]

MANILA — Trying to change an attitude which has been ingrained for 20 years is no easy task. But Col. Rodolfo Biazon is bold enough to tell the cadets of the prestigious Philippine Military Academy (PMA) that they are not being trained to be future generals but are being molded into effective professional soldiers whom the country badly needs to combat its No. 1 enemy — communist insurgency.

As other institutions in the Philippines begin to make changes to rid themselves of the Marcos past, Biazon is also attempting to give a new image to the academy by training the future officers in their new role as "the defender of democracy."

Biazon, a veteran in the fight against Muslim and communist insurgencies and now the superintendent of the PMA which is located in the northern tourist city of Baguio, believes that the most effective way to fight communist insurgency is for the cadets to understand its root causes.

The military solution to communist insurgency during the Marcos time has obviously backfired. Instead of subduing the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), the Philippines' armed forces have done much to feed their growth through a strong-arm approach which only

served to alienate the masses from the government.

"But now we are telling the cadets that they are not going to be just fighting machines. They also have to learn how to manage situations," Biazon told *The Nation* in an interview at the Philippine Navy Headquarters in Manila.

He said it is not enough for the cadets to learn only about military matters at the academy. Biazon said he is looking into the curriculum for changes that are necessary to train the cadets to become what he described as "situation managers."

Biazon, a marine with more than 20 years battlefield experience, said the days when the cadets were trained for conventional warfare against possible external aggressions are over. "Their task now is to fight insurgency," he said.

Such subjects as politics, economics, culture and sociology are being included in the curriculum at the 80-year-old academy.

"The cadets must learn about politics but they must not get involved in politics," he stressed.

The 51-year-old colonel admitted that for the past 20 years, Philippine soldiers were heavily politicized. Under Marcos, military officers got promotions on the basis of their loyalty to the ex-president and his cronies. For Biazon, that was

one of the Marcos legacies that have to be dismantled if the armed forces want to regain credibility and the confidence of the Filipino people.

And there is certainly no better time to do it than now. The rebellion, led by Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Chief of Staff Gen Fidel Ramos, that overthrew the Marcos Government in February has to a large extent changed the attitude of the people toward the military.

Biazon said he totally agreed with Gen Ramos' proposal to include in the constitution being drafted by an appointed panel a clause which would insulate the armed forces from politicians. He said the 20-year politicization of the armed forces had resulted in their poor performance and credibility.

The colonel said he believes in Ramos' sincerity in shaking up the armed forces which were once rife with corruption and favouritism. "He is a man controlled by his own conscience and professionalism," Biazon said of the general who rumours have said was not on good terms with Enrile.

Biazon said he believes that the armed forces are now solidly behind President Corazon Aquino whom he described as the "new hope" for the Philippines.

He said Aquino has given back credibility to the government — something Marcos did not. He said that Aquino is now in the best position to lead the country in its fight against communist insurgency.

"She should now expose the evils of the communist insurgents and what they would do to this country. She has the credibility. For Marcos, even when he did say so, nobody believed him because he didn't have credibility," he said.

But he warned that the communist insurgents are trying to drive a wedge between the armed forces and the Aquino Government by spreading rumours of their conflicts.

For Biazon, he believes that unless the cadets of the PMA learn first-hand the problem of communist insurgency they would never be able to defeat it.

The colonel last month sent the first-class and second-class cadets to Davao City, an insurgent hotbed in the south where he had served as the commander of the 3rd Marine Brigade before his appointment as the PMA superintendent five days after the revolution.

There, the cadets met local villagers and officials to discuss and understand their problems. He said radical students from local colleges were also invited to a debate with the cadets on communism. "I instructed them to listen to the students without any emotion. But the debate was inevitably heated in the beginning," he said smilingly.

Biazon is trying to practise the basic tactic for his students to win the hearts and minds of the rural people who are often forced to provide the insurgents with food. He said the cadets were put on patrols with regular soldiers

"and carrying their own pots and pans."

The idea was to demonstrate to the villagers that the soldiers can feed themselves and don't have to live off them the way the insurgents do.

Biazon has often pointed out the skeptical assumption that communism in theory is a dream and communism in practice is hell.

The Vietnamese "boat people" and the genocidal Khmer Rouge regime are among the examples that Biazon has often cited on what communism can mean.

Biazon, a graduate of the academy himself, said the cadets are made to understand that many people joined the communist insurgents because they were victims of social injustices. Military abuses were widespread during Marcos' time and attempts are being made by the chief of staff and the defence minister to minimize them.

The colonel said he wants to study the counter-insurgency programme in Thailand but added that the factors involved are different.

There are about 850 cadets studying at the PMA currently. They are chosen through examination and most come from urban schools. The academy has tough standards for cadets to comply with. They include academic, physical, and discipline.

Biazon knows that he is facing a tough job. "But we need to create a new generation of career soldiers," he said.

THAILAND

GOVERNMENT CALLS FOR ASEAN SUGAR FIRM CREATION

BK260315 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Jul 86 p 11

[Text] Thailand has proposed the setting up of ASEAN Sugar Trading Co with Thailand and the Philippines acting as the core countries to enable other members of ASEAN to make direct deals with sugar producing countries, Mr Chawarat Chanwirakuny, chairman of the ASEAN Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASEAN-CCI), said yesterday.

Mr Chawarat said the proposal was raised during the first meeting of the Working Group on Trade (WGT) in Jakarta two weeks ago.

He said that WGT or what is called the "Group of Fourteen" was formed during the 28th meeting of the ASEAN-CCI in Jakarta on July 8-12.

The meeting agreed to form the "Group of Fourteen" or a Working Group on Trade to give advice and ideas to promote and strengthen the economic grouping among ASEAN, boost cooperation as well as keep member countries in touch with the economic situation and ASEAN's stand.

The "Group of Fourteen" comprised two delegates from each member country, he said.

The working group would report its study to the ASEAN-CCI within November this year and review it again in January next year before submitting it to each of the respective governments of ASEAN to consider at the Third ASEAN Summit to be held sometime in July next year, Mr Chawarat said.

The meeting also discussed the Third ASEAN Summit of the government sectors which would emphasise the strengthening of economic relations in ASEAN and accept possible measures that would later lead to the formation of the ASEAN Market, he said.

Mr Chawarat said further that the meeting also acknowledged the formation of ASEAN Trading and Investment Corporation (ATIC) and approved to propose to their respective ministers of economics to accept ATIC as a unit of ASEAN.

/8309

CSO: 4200/1269

ECONOMY SHOWS IMPROVEMENT, TRADE DEFICIT FALLS

BK240103 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Jul 86 p 19

[Text] Thailand showed a considerable improvement in its economy during the first half of this year while there is a surplus in the balance of payments. At the same time, trade deficit sharply declined.

The Bank of Thailand reported that the country showed a surplus in the balance of payments of 15,000 million baht during the first half of this year, a hefty increase from 4,089 million baht in the same period of last year.

At the same time, the trade deficit during the period amounted to only 6,800 million baht compared with 36,400 million baht in the first half of 1985. The sharp fall in the trade deficit was attributed to a substantial growth in exports while imports declined.

Central Bank spokeswoman Mrs Praphaphim Sakuntaphai told a press conference that the export promotion was successful following various changes of government measures. The Central Bank's foreign exchange rate policy also contributed to increased exports.

The sharp increase was seen despite price falls for many products particularly in the agricultural sector, international competition, protectionism, and subsidized exports adopted by many countries, she said.

She said the country registered 16 percent growth in exports compared with the first half of 1985. The baht devaluation since November 1984 has boosted the competitiveness of Thai products though the export prices showed a decline of 3.2 percent in average.

Major products, which faced protectionist measures, showed an average decline in export value of 79 percent though their volumes showed a growth of 19.4 percent.

In addition to the increase in volume and types of products, there is a more diversified range of products. There were exports of new industrial products as well, and they showed a growth of 23.7 percent.

Praphaphim said that imports showed a decline of 11 percent due to sharp oil price fall. The value of oil imports dropped 39.3 percent during the period. Imports of non-oil products remained stagnant such as raw materials, metals, yarn fibre and paper. Increase was seen in import of auto chassis.

Capital inflow during the first half amounted to only 6,447 million baht compared with the net inflow of 23,728 million baht in the first half of 1985.

The balance of payments in dollar terms showed a surplus of \$572 million while the current account showed a surplus of \$170 million. Trade deficit in dollar terms amounted to \$230 million compared with \$1,296 million in the same period of 1985.

The country's international reserve showed \$3,219.9 million, up \$216.4 million from the same period of 1985. Praphaphim said the country's economy is expected to grow by 4.3-4.5 percent while the inflation rate will range between 1.5-2 percent.

She said this year's trade deficit will be about 25,000-30,000 million baht, compared with 61,692 million baht in the same period of last year.

Exports are expected to be 213,700 million baht, while imports will be about 241,100 million baht, she said.

/8309

CSO: 4200/1269

BANGKOK RADIO, TELEVISION CLARIFY ELECTION RESULTS

BK291444 /Editorial Report/ Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai at 1300 GMT on 28 July carries "Official Election Results" of the 27 July Thai elections including some constituencies not accounted for in the list broadcast by the Thai Press Agency Teletext Service over Bangkok Television Service on 28 and 29 July.

The radio version's expansions and clarifications make the total number of MP's 347.

The radio version adds a second constituency to Kampphaeng Phet Province and deletes one MP from constituency one.

Constituency 1

Mr Ruangwit Lik, United Democratic Party /UDP/, 55,056 votes
Police Major Aram Chongsawat, UDP, 37,896 votes

Constituency 2

Thawin Roekkrai, UDP, 50,361 votes
Michai Phanthuwon, UDP, 41,274 votes

The radio version deletes one MP from Khon Kaen Constituency 3 and adds one to Constituency 4.

Khon Kaen Constituency 3

Somsak Kiatsurawan, SAP, 40,539 votes
Khammi Phakham, 30,605 votes

Khon Kaen Constituency 4

Suwit Khunkiti, SAP, 47,003 votes
Phong Sarasin, SAP, 46,641 votes

The radio version also adds the following results in Chaiyaphum Province. This province was not accounted for in the Teletext version.

Chaiyaphum Province

Constituency 1

Santi Chaiwirattana, SAP, 98,394 votes
Kamchung Praphakonkaeorat, SAP, 83,651 votes
Aram Lowira, TNP, 76,164 votes

Constituency 2

Prasit Chaiwirattana, SAP, 62,600 votes
Chawalit Mahachan, TNP, 52,494 votes
Sihanat Rucha, UDP, 47,940 votes

Bangkok Television Service in Thai at 0145 GMT on 29 July continues to carry the Thai Press Agency Teletext report on the "Official Results" of the election in the provinces, as follows:

Kanchanaburi:

Constituency 1

Khongsak Klipbua, DP 41,217 votes
Police Lieutenant General Chamrat Mangkhalarat, TNP, 25,871 votes

Constituency 2

Mrs Somsong Chanthaphakun, PEP, 42,080 votes
Rewat Sirinukun, CAP, 32,679

Kalasin:

Constituency 1

Sangthong Sitharet, SAP, 57,540 votes
Wiwatthanachai Na Kalasin, SAP, 55,070 votes
Phichai Mongkhonwirakun, DP, 51,274 votes

Constituency 2

Mai Sinawakun, SAP, 50,279 votes
Witthaya Phumilaochaeng, DP, 34,394 votes

Khon Kaen:

Constituency 1

Suthat Sirattanaphan, CAP, 54,405 votes
Khaleo Norapati, CAP, 38,580 votes
Dr Suwat Wirasetkun, DP, 33,781 votes

Constituency 2

Police Captain Wurat Osathanukhro, SAP, 95,918 votes
Suphasit Techatanon, UDP, 91,683 votes
Chawalit Osathanukhro, SAP, 60,987 votes

Constituency 3

Somsak Kiatsuranan, SAP, 40,539 votes
Khammi Phakham, DP, 30,605 votes
Suthep Dibunmi Na Chumphae, NDP, 29,356 votes

Constituency 4

Suwit Khunkiti, SAP, 47,003 votes

Chiang Rai:

Constituency 1

Mongkhon Chongsutthanamai, UTP, 55,746 votes
Wiraphon Muttamara, UTP, 53,324 votes
Wichit Yotsuwan, UDP, 47,422 votes

Constituency 2

Prathuan Rommayanon, NTP, 41,397 votes
Ong-at Senatham, UTP, 37,721 votes

Constituency 3

Somsat Rattanasak, UTP, 47,689 votes
Wisan Techathirawat, UTP, 46,161 votes

Chiang Mai:

Constituency 1

Subin Pinkhayan, SAP, 54,452 votes
Chamrun Chailangkan, DP, 52,068 votes
Suraphan Chinnawat, NTP, 44,832 votes

Constituency 2

Charden Chaoprayun, UDP, 101,480 votes
Mana Phraesakun, UDP, 62,508 votes
Kraison Tantiphong, DP, 60,883 votes

Constituency 3

Amnuai Yotsuk, SAP, 70,172 votes
Songsuk Phakkasem, PEP, 63,474 votes
Chanchai Phairatchakun, UDP, 56,595 votes

Tak

Thoetphong Chaiyanan, DP, 52,440 votes
Chaliao Watcharaphuk, PEP, 48,941 votes

Nakhon Phanom:

Constituency 1

General Mana Rattanakoset, PEP, 59,785 votes
Prasong Buranaphong, TNP, 38,097 votes

Constituency 2

Khaisaeng Suksai, DP, 39,149 votes
Wirakon Sitthitham, TNP, 35,668 votes

Nakhon Ratchasima:

Constituency 1

Major General Chatchai Chunhawan, TNP, 47,290 votes
Major Thoetrit Bunyarit, TNP, 46,615 votes
Bunthung Phonphanit, PEP, 46,305 votes

Constituency 2

Sanan Phayakkhakun, DP, 57,833
Sombun Chiramakon, DP, 47,490 votes
Prasan Dankun, UDP, 46,415 votes

Constituency 3

Acting Sublieutenant Wichai Chitphitahk, TNP, 59,767 votes
Sakun Siphrom, TNP, 58,206 votes
Loet Hongphakdi, TNP, 54,524 votes

Constituency 4

Kon Thappharangsi, TNP, 88,400 votes
Wirat Rattanaset, TNP, 82,055 votes
Manasak Intharakoman, DP, 77,771 votes

Constituency 5

Nipphon Phromphan, DP, 109,702 votes
Sukhum Laonasiri, TNP, 61,259 votes
Kopsak Saphawasu, TNP, 55,145 votes

Nakhon Sawan:

Constituency 1

Thanet Telan, CAP, 57,917 votes
Prasat Tanprasoet, CAP, 50,559 votes
Dr Prasit Phithunkitcha, UDP, 48,732 votes

Constituency 2

Bunchu Rotchanasathian, CAP, 61,042 votes
Wasan Intharasut, CAP, 55,827 votes

Constituency 3

Prathuang Khamprakop, UDP, 36,981 votes
Wichit Chaemsai, UDP, 33,631 votes

At 0145 GMT on 29 July the television service continues to carry the Thai Press Agency Teletext report on the "Official Results" of the election in the provinces, as follows:

Nakhon Si Thammarat:

Constituency 1

Surin Phitsuwan, DP, 78,175 votes
Samphan Thongsamak, DP, 76,755 votes
Manot Wichaikun, DP, 23,689 votes

Constituency 2

Mrs Suphattra Matsadit, DP, 68,825 votes
Thawin Phraison, DP, 66,072 votes
Bunsong Chamnankit, DP, 61,307 votes

Constituency 3

Narong Nunthong, DP, 40,755 votes
Thongchat Rattanawicha, DP, 40,095 votes
Samphan Paenphat, DP, 39,035 votes

Narathiwat:

Ariphen Udosin, DP, 70,665 votes
Phibun Phongthanet, DP, 67,468 votes
Seni Madakakun, CAP, 50,541 votes

Nan:

Det Wongthep, UDP, 71,644 votes
Khamron Na Lamphun, DP, 51,082 votes
Miss Phunsuk Lohachot, TNP, 42,663 votes

Buriram:

Constituency 1

Panawat Liangphongphan, MP, 71,436 votes
Chai Chitchop, UDP, 61,324 votes
Phonthep Techaphaibun, DP, 58,827 votes

Constituency 2

Wutthinan Phong-ARaya, TNP, 55,686 votes
Tosu Latthikun, TNP, 54,787 votes
Phaisan Tiyananit, UDP, 53,248 votes

Constituency 3

Karun Saingam, DP, 66,378 votes
Phichit Thiraratchatanon, UDP, 57,551 votes
Sawat Khotchaseni, MP, 54,997 votes

Prachin Buri:

Constituency 1

Sano Thainthong, TNP, 100,542 votes
Burin Hiranyaburana, TNP, 86,505 votes
Witthaya Thianthong, TNP, 80,858 votes

Constituency 2

Bunsong Somchai, UDP, 41,299 votes
Sunthon Wilawan, PEP, 41,062 votes

Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya:

Constituency 1

Montri Phongphanit, SAP, 52,396 votes
Pramuan Sapawas, TNP, 37,277 votes

Constituency 2

Bunyaphan Khaewatthana, SAP, 50,465 votes

Colonel Narong Kittikhachon, Liberal Party (LP), 42,481 votes

Phichit:

Constituency 1

Phaithun Krongkaeo, PEP, 63,608 votes

Yupha Udomsak, TNP, 54,515 votes

Constituency 2

Lieutenant Colonel Sanan Khachonprasat, DP, 47,788 votes

Tok Rotraksa, DP, 44,399 votes

Phitsanuloke:

Constituency 1

Somphong Phonwai, DP, 82,365 votes

Suchon Champhunut, DP, 74,736 votes

Yingphan Manasikan, TCP, 53,725 votes

Constituency 2

Prathuang Wichanpricha, TNP, 43,687 votes

Wira Patthamasasirawat, TNP, 42,754 votes

Phetchabun:

Constituency 1

Wisani Khositanon, PEP, 89,344 votes

Charat Phuachuai, CAP, 69,091 votes

Pancha Kesonthong, TNP, 66,011 votes

Constituency 2

Iam Thongchaisot, DP, 55,412 votes

Sublieutenant Suphot Tangtrakun, UTP, 46,340 votes

Wichian Sonnoi, DP, 43,617 votes

Mukdahan:

Mrs Thongsuk Paripunnayo, TCP, 24,559 votes

Rawi Kingkhamwong, DP, 19,767 votes

Mae Hong Son:

Bunloet Sawangkun, UDP, 13,823 votes

Yasothon:

Wisani Detsen, PP, 73,044 votes

Withun Wongkrai, Thai People's Party (TPP), 46,622 votes

Phiraphan Phalusuk, DP, 41,397 votes

Roi-et:

Constituency 1

Miss Unruan Ari-ua, CAP, 78,573 votes
Anurak Churimat, UDP, 64,563 votes
General Kriangsak Chamanan, NDP, 55,281 votes

Constituency 2

Rawi Hiranyachot, SAP, 62,464 votes
Wiang Worachet, CAP, 56,200 votes
Khachonsak Sisawat, CAP, 55,249 votes

Constituency 3

Suraphon Danaitangtrakun, DP, 26,349 votes
Niran Namurangrak, CAP, 20,969 votes

Rat Buri:

Constituency 1

Sora-at Klinprathum, TNP, 97,751 votes
Chira Mangkhalangsri, TNP, 73,612 votes
Thawi Kraikhup, SAP, 65,006 votes

Constituency 2

Thawit Klinprathum, TNP, 49,703 votes
Police Lieutenant Chaowalin Latthasaksiri, TNP, 28,913 votes

Lamphun:

Montri Danphaibun, SAP, 93,620 votes
Charinya Phungsaeng, DP, 54,145 votes
Prathuang Panlak, SAP, 47,481 votes

Sisaket:

Constituency 1

Wichit Saengthong, DP, 95,955 votes
Phairot Khruarat, TNP, 72,773 votes
Mrs Krongkan Wisommai, SAP, 53,943 votes

Constitnecy 2

Piyanat Watcharaphon, UTP, 73,923 votes
Roemrat Chitphakdi, UDP, 51,423 votes
Sawat Supsaiphrom, DP, 48,645 votes

Constituency 3

Sa-nga Watcharaphon, UTP, 32,875 votes
Chamnong Phothisaro, UTP, 26,153 votes

Sakon Nakhon:

Constituency 1

Prathip Namprakai, SAP, 46,242 votes
Thawiwat Ritruchai, DP, 36,805 votes
Among Tongsiri, DP, 35,378 votes

Constituency 2

Wirat Tayangkhanon, SAP, 43,921 votes
Chiramit Chiamcharden-Udom, SAP, 40,197 votes
A-Ngun Sutthiwong, DP, 37,105 votes

Songkhla:

Constituency 1

Surachai Sirinuphon, DP, 67,509 votes
Amnuai Suwankhiri, DP, 44,714 votes
Sa-Ngop Thipmani, DP, 44,427 votes

Constituency 2

Naruchat Bunsuwan, DP, 41,654 votes
Sawai Phatthano, DP, 30,855 votes

Constituency 3

Trarong Suwankhiri, DP, 37,243 votes
Samonlo Pochari, DP, 23,002 votes

Sukhothai:

Constituency 1

Somsak Thepsuthin, SAP, 49,617 votes
Phaithun Mokkhamakkun, PP, 43,666 votes

Constituency 2

Sublieutenant Praphra Limpaphan, SAP, 57,872 votes
Araya Chumduang, UDP, 38,416 votes

Suphan Buri:

Constituency 1

Banhan Singlapa-Acha, TNP, 151,096 votes
Bun-ua Prasoetsuwan, TNP, 134,351 votes
Chumphon Sinlapa-Acha, TNP, 131,045 votes

Constituency 2

Praphat Phothasuthon, TNP, 73,213 votes
Chongchai Thiangtham, UDP, 56,276 votes

Surin:

Constituency 1

Wichai Chancharoen, UDP, 57,049 votes
Kasem Rungthanakiat, SAP, 53,568 votes
Phunsawat Munlasatsathon, SAP, 47,787 votes

Constituency 2

Seksan Saenphum, PP, 72,315 votes
Bunkoet Nadi, TNP, 46,190 votes
Yanyong Ruamphattana, SAP, 44,056 votes

Constituency 3

Kamchai Ruangkanchanaset, SAP, 38,887 votes
Sombat Sisurin, UTP, 36,908 votes

Udon Thani:

Constituency 1

Chaloemphon Sanitwongchai, UTP, 49,144 votes
Colonel Somkhit Sisangkhom, Democratic Labor Party (DLP), 30,413 votes
Thongsuai Sahatthat, DP, 30,008 votes

Constituency 2

Somphap Siworakhan, PEP, 44,373 votes
Traiphop Morasi, DP, 38,252 votes
Direk Lakkhan, DP, 34,461 votes

Constituency 3

Prachuap Chaisan, DP, 60,548 votes
Prasop Butsarakham, SAP, 57,088 votes
Chamrat Manthanaso, UDP, 49,010 votes

Constituency 4

Rakkiat Sukthana, SAP, 28,050 votes
Kiattichai Chaichaowarat, UTP, 24,133 votes

Uttaradit:

Chaowalit Suksawat, UDP, 57,849 votes
Arom Phumphiriyaphin, CAP, 43,824 votes
Prem Malakun Na Ayuutthaya, UDP, 41,643 votes

Uthai Thani:

Colonel Phon Roengprasoetwit, UDP, 57,230 votes
Tamchai Khamphato, UDP, 40,825 votes

Ubon Ratchathani:

Constituency 1

Chaisiri Ruangkanchanaset, SAP, 60,379 votes
Surasak Thiamprasoet, SAP, 47,994 votes
Witthaya Khan-Asa, DP, 44,591 votes

Constituency 2

Phan Bunchit, PEP, 54,891 votes

Itsara Somchai, PEP, 41,840 votes

Damrong Bunchit, PEP, 32,909 votes

Constituency 3

Sanit Chantharawong, SAP, 63,366 votes

Thirachai Sirikhan, SAP, 56,417 votes

Thana Mettarikanon, SAP, 53,859 votes

Constituency 4

Adisak Phokkunlakanon, SAP, 48,929 votes

Pricha Ladhaphongchana, SAP, 41,797 votes

Dusit Sophitcha, CAP, 38,068 votes

/12228

CSO: 4207/301

KHUKRIT COLUMN ON NOT VOTING IN 29 JULY ELECTION

BK241318 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 24 Jul 86 p 9

/ "Soi Suanphlu" column by M.R. Khukrit Pramot /

/Text/ I will not cast my vote on 27 July. I make this intention known in advance so that no one will waste their time waiting to take my picture or to ask who I voted for. The following are my odd reasons for not voting:

1. I am tired of the campaigns of the government and others, including students, urging people to exercise their right to vote. Such campaigns have been repetitious and disgusting. Thailand has had several elections and the turnouts have not been inferior to those in countries which have had democratic systems for quite some time. For example, percentage voter turnout in Sichang Island was much higher than in the British Isles. What is noteworthy is that most of the people who got themselves involved in urging others to vote are either those who are not running in the election themselves or are not old enough to vote.

2. Thai people have the right to vote, according to the Constitution, but the Constitution nor other laws do not specify that they must exercise this right. For this reason, I interpret this to mean Thai people also have the right not to vote. If I do not want to vote, no one can force me. They can try to pay me to vote--but it will be costly.

3. On 27 July I will serve food to monks at my house to honor a new monk. I have to do this on 27 July because the monks whom I have invited will not be free on other days. The monks will complete their chore at about 1000, and after they finish feasting around noon I will have to serve food to those who came to attend the event. This will last until about 1400, after which I will take a nap; by the time I wake up it will be after the polls have closed.

4. I am over 70 years old. I do not have a citizen's identification card or other card issued by the government to identify myself. I used to have a member of Parliament identification card, but not any more. I have a couple of credit cards which will serve no useful purpose at the polling station. If I go to the voting station without an identification card and try to exercise my right to vote, I will have a difficult time getting a ballot. Actually, if I go to the poll station and identify my number on the voters list, officers

probably would recognize me and give me a ballot. But this would not be fair because most other old men would be asked many questions, and they would not be allowed to vote if they did not answer them properly.

In any event, it is dangerous to accept an individual's age without documented proof because an unscrupulous candidate could, after failing to buy identification cards to cheat other candidates, pay old men who appear to be over 70 years old to vote for them. The law, which stipulates that people over 70 years of age are not required to hold identification cards, should be interpreted to mean that old people are exempted from such obligations as voting. And people over 70 years old should be aware of their limitations.

5. I have removed myself from politics and it should be total, otherwise it could be a cause for return in the future.

6. If I vote, I can only choose 3 candidates out of the some 20 running in my constituency. That would not be fair, would it?

/12228

CSO: 4207/301

THAILAND

POLICE REPORT ON ELECTION VIOLENCE ISSUED

BK250203 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Murder contracts with bounties ranging from 150,000 to 200,000 baht have been offered to gunmen by candidates to kill front-running rivals, a Crime Suppression Division report reveals.

The report notes that five canvassers have been gunned down in election violence and that United Democratic Party candidate Suthi Chaiwong was the target of a machine-gun attack in Lamphun on Saturday night.

Suthi, who escaped unhurt, said the van in which he was travelling was peppered with M-16 gun shots in a politically-motivated attack.

Several candidates who are afraid they might be targets of assassination attempts have resorted to police protection or have surrounded themselves with bodyguards.

About 10 policemen have been assigned to protect former House Speaker Uthai Phimchaichon of the Progressive Party after his life was threatened.

The report said in some up-country provinces where influential people are contesting parliamentary seats, murder contracts of between 150,000 and 200,000 baht have been agreed on. Sixty-five percent of the money has to be paid before the result is known so second placed candidates will be declared winners.

The report expressed deep concern that violence might break out in Nakhon Sawan, Phichit, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phatthalung and Chon Buri provinces where competition is especially fierce between rival candidates and where there are influential people with big financial backing and considerable support.

In Phichit a hand grenade was thrown at the house of one candidate in what was seen as an act of harassment. A shooting was also reported in Phetchabun.

Three canvasses have been shot dead in Nakhon Si Thammarat although police say the killings may not have been politically motivated.

/8309

CSO: 4200/1269

SUPREME COMMAND REPORTS ON BORDER SITUATION

BK241540 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 24 Jul 86

/Text/ The Supreme Command Information Office reported on the situation at the Thai-Cambodian border. It said Vietnam recruited Cambodian civilians from 17 to 30 years old as village volunteers. Vietnam told villagers to make wooden and iron spikes to be placed as obstacles along the Thai-Cambodian border under the K5 plan. Meanwhile, Vietnam moved forces and weapons in to Banteay Srei and Samraong Districts in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey and Thmar Puok, Sisophon, and Poipet Districts in Battambang in preparation for operations against the forces of Democratic Kampuchea which have been advancing and expanding operational areas in the central part of Cambodia causing considerable losses on the Vietnamese side.

Summing up the situation at the Thai-Cambodian border from 18 June to 21 July, the Supreme Command Information Office reported that Vietnam, which pulled most of its troops deeper into the central area of Cambodia, still left behind a number of units along the Thai-Cambodian border. It also dispatched forces to conduct infiltration and sabotage acts inside Thailand, particularly in Nam Yun District, Ubon Ratchathani Province, and Bua Chet District, Surin Province. Vietnam also fired heavy artillery into Thailand. In the areas under the jurisdiction of the Suranari Task Force, two clashes took place between Thai and Vietnamese forces in Na Charuai District, Ubon Ratchathani Province, and Bua Chet District, Surin Province. Thai officials were reportedly safe. Vietnamese forces opened siper fire three times in Nam Yun District, Ubon Ratchathani. Two Thai civilians were killed and two others wounded.

Thai officials and civilians triggered land mines eight times--in Na Charuai District, Ubon Ratchathani; in Khun Han District, Sisaket; in Bua Chet and Kap Choeng Districts, Surin Province; in Lahansai and Ban Kruat Districts, Buriram Province. Two officials and four civilians were killed, and two villagers were wounded. Vietnam fired on one Thai village in Kap Choeng District, Surin Province. No damage was reported.

Thai officials captured one Vietnamese deserter in Khukhan District, Sisaket Province. Six Vietnamese soldiers surrendered to Thai authorities in Khemarat District, Ubon Ratchathani Province. They brought with them a number of weapons.

In the area under jurisdiction of the Burapha Task Force, Thai soldiers clashed with Vietnamese forces twice in Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province. One official was killed. Vietnam's losses were not known. Vietnam fired harassment shells three times into Aranyaprathet District, and Khlong Hat Subdistrict, Prachin Buri Province. No injuries were reported. Officials and civilians triggered landmines five times--in Aranyaprathet District and Khlong Hat Subdistrict, Prachin Buri. Three officials were wounded. One civilian was killed, and five were wounded. Stray shells landed in Thai territory 17 times--in Ta Phraya District, Aranyaprathet District, and Khlong Hat Subdistrict, Prachin Buri Province. Two civilians were wounded and five houses were damaged. Thai officials arrested 16 deserters on four occasions in Ta Phraya and Aranyaprathet Districts, Prachin Buri Province. They are: one Vietnamese soldier, eight Cambodian soldiers of the Heng Samrin regime, four Vietnamese civilians, and three Cambodian civilians of the Heng Samrin regime. Nine soldiers surrendered to Thai authorities on five occasions in Ta Phraya and Aranyaprathet Districts, Prachin Buri. They are: three Vietnamese soldiers and six Cambodian soldiers of the Heng Samrin regime.

/12228

CSO: 4207/301

THAILAND

CAMBODIANS IN AMNESTY CASE TO FACE TRIAL

BK261139 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 26 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Prachin Buri--Three Kampuchians, alleged by Amnesty International [AI] to have been tortured by military authorities, will be taken to court early next month to be formally charged with robbery and illegal possession of firearms, police sources said.

The three--identified as Chhel Thoun, Keo Mayura, and Keo Channa--will be prosecuted in the provincial court in early August but at a date yet to be fixed.

The men will be taken to the court by Deputy Investigative Inspector of Ta Phraya District Police Station, Police Captain Wichian Manisuk, who is in charge of the case, the sources said.

The move to take the three Kampuchians to court comes after allegations from AI that they had been tortured by Task Force 80 officers following their arrest on March 21.

The torture allegations, based on the Kampuchians' own accounts were categorically denied by National Security Council Secretary General Prasong Sunsiri.

The case stems from a raid on March 17 at the United Nations holding centre of Khao I-Dang in which one Task Force 80 officer was killed and another injured, the sources noted.

The three Kampuchians were subsequently arrested for suspected involvement in the incident following preliminary investigations, the sources said.

The Kampuchians have denied the charges despite allegations that they had confessed. They told AI that they were forced to sign papers written in Thai that they did not understand, a recent statement said.

The Kampuchians could face imprisonment--for a period deemed appropriate by the court--if they are proven guilty of the criminal charges.

Section 340 of the Penal Code indicates that three or more people using firearms in a robbery are liable up to 15 years' imprisonment and a fine of 30,000 baht.

The three Kampuchians are being held at a detention centre in Kabin Buri to where they were transferred after being held near the border.

There were no further details on the charges they face, with no indication of the valuables involved in the robbery or type or type [as printed] or amount of firearms of which they allegedly had in possession.

/8309

CSO: 4200/1269

BRIEFS

ASEAN TEAM CAMPAIGN FOR CGDK SUPPORT--Special ASEAN representatives will begin the annual campaign in late July in various regions of the world to gain support for Democratic Kampuchea at the 41st UN General Assembly. Chawat Atthayukti, ambassador attached to the Foreign Ministry, will lead a special ASEAN delegation which will include an Indonesian representative on a 2-week trip to east Africa to discuss the Cambodian issue with east African leaders. The delegation will visit Guinea Bissau, Benin, Nigeria, Bagon, and the Congo. /countries as heard/ This joint effort is part of ASEAN activities to effectively implement a diplomatic campaign stemming from the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting for the international community to support and recognize the CGDK at the UN General Assembly. Chawat disclosed that a Malaysian representative will lead another ASEAN delegation to west Africa, /as heard/ a Philippine representative will visit Latin America, while a Brunei representative will tour the Middle East. They will discuss with officials in those countries the Cambodian problem and the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia and disregard of the international community's appeal for its withdrawal from Cambodia. /Text/ /Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 22 Jul 86 BK/ 12228

CAMBODIAN BORDER SITUATION--Director of the Supreme Command Information Office Lieutenant General Wichit Bunyawat stated today during a press briefing on the situation at the Thai-Cambodian border that operations at the border continued although Vietnam had moved most of its strength deeper inside Cambodia. There were several spillovers of heavy weapons fire into Thai territory during the period from mid-June to mid-July caused by mop-up operations launched by Vietnam against DK forces close to the Thai border. Vietnam continued infiltrating its men into some areas of Thailand to conduct operations. In new developments, Vietnam sent about 10,000 to 13,000 fresh troops into Kompong Speu which borders Thailand. The reinforcement indicated possible intensification of fighting inside Cambodia. Army Secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut also reported on the border situation in the areas under army jurisdiction over the past month. He said Vietnam sent infiltration teams into Thai territory sporadically to launch operations, especially in Nam Yun District of Ubon Ratchathani, and Bua Chet District of Surin. He said several mortar shells landed inside Thailand. /Text/ /Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1400 GMT 24 Jul 86 BK/ 12228

CHAWALIT RECEIVES U.S. GENERAL--At the army meeting hall's reception room this morning, Major General Thawon Rattanawadi, director of the Army Intelligence Department, escorted U.S. Pacific Army Chief Lieutenant General Charles W. Blackman to pay a courtesy call on Army Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut. Blackman is visiting Thailand from 27 July to 3 August to observe the "Cobra Gold 86" exercise and cosign sponsorship with the Thai Army of a seminar on future development of the Army. Chawalit and the U.S. visitor exchanged views on situations in Southeast Asia and Thai borders and the joint Thai-U.S. exercise. Afterward, the Army commander informed newsmen about the newspaper report that he summoned the Democrat Party leader for a meeting, saying the report is false. He said he has not met with Phichai for some time. As for whom he met, Chawalit said he met with many parties but he could not give details because the meetings were between friends. Political parties have their own opinions; it is not necessary for them to confer with him. Newsmen should take it easy and everything will be all right. [Text] [Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 29 Jul 86 BK/ 12228

CLASH WITH INSURGENTS--Three soldiers were seriously wounded after the Fourth Army Region launched another operation against Chinese communist insurgents in Na Thawi District of Songkhla and Betong District of Yala yesterday. A report from the Fourth Army said that one soldier was wounded when a band of insurgents ambushed a military engineering unit which was clearing a site for helicopter landing in Betong. Two others were wounded when they stepped on a landmine near the site. They were all airlifted to Betong Hospital. Another engineering unit found seven sets of dynamite and detonators on a road under construction in Na Thawi. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 29 Jul 86 p 3] /8309

ROLE IN UNIFIL EXTENSION--Thailand has played a pivotal role in pushing for another six-month extension of the deployment of United Nations peace-keeping force in Lebanon. A statement released by the Thai Foreign Ministry yesterday said Thailand was instrumental in lobbying for support from UN representatives from Lebanon, Syria, Israel and France before the UN Security Council agreed to renew the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). The ministry said Thailand had always supported the crucial work of the UN peace-keeping forces in preserving peace and stability in southern Lebanon. "The peacekeeping forces act as a UN watchdog in the disputed area, where the fragile situation could have an impact on international security," the statement said. Thailand's UN representative, M.R. Phiraphong Kasemsi, is acting president of the UNSC throughout July. The statement also said that Thailand, under the banner of UNSC, sent a message of support to the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people during the recent International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia in Vienna, Austria. Thailand's tenure as a member of the UNSC expires in December this year. [Text] [Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Jul 86 p 5] /8309

CSO: 4200/1269

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK DENOUNCES INDOCHINESE ECONOMIC AGREEMENT

BK231214 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Political commentary read by (Uch Sunnari): "The true story of the conference between Vietnam and its puppets"]

[Text] Recently, puppet new agency SPK reported that Vietnam, the puppet, Heng Samrin, and the Lao puppet reached an economic and cultural agreement during a 5-day meeting held in Phnom Penh. SPK did not give details of the agreement, merely noting that the seventh economic and cultural cooperation conference of the Indochinese countries concluded with success. We are sure that even SPK itself did not know the details of this meeting, for it reported the fact only at the order of Vietnam.

Dear compatriots and listeners, you certainly have no idea of the truth behind the conferences called by Vietnam for its two sycophants to show up just for formality. The Voice of the Khmer would like to expose today the true story of the economic and cultural cooperation conference held recently and in the past by Vietnam and its puppets.

Despite the claim by Vietnam that the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries proceeded in the spirit of friendship and fraternity, made free and unpressured agreements, and was based on equality and mutual interests, Heng Samrin and the Lao puppet seemed to have no say in that conference. The leaders of the Heng Samrin puppet regime, like those of the Lao puppet regime, could merely sign with shaky hands and in total darkness their consent to the documents presented by the Vietnamese leaders during the conference. If, perchance, there was any disagreement expressed by the Khmer or Lao side, Vietnam would interpret it as an expression of bigotry and national chauvinism. All documents were prepared beforehand by the members of the CPV Central Committee.

The agreement pre-arranged by Vietnam for the puppet, Heng Samrin to sign without discussion stipulates that the economic and cultural cooperation and the gradual operation of work distribution and economic relations between the two countries are aimed at making use of the territory, natural resources, and material equipment of each country. This overall cooperation has been implemented mostly in the fields of food production, cultivation of industrial and export-oriented crops, and forest and maritime products. It is under these frequently reached agreements that Vietnam is

strengthening its control over the economy and future of Cambodia. Since its invasion and occupation of Cambodia, Vietnam has completely controlled the fishing, rubber, and rice harvest sectors.

Of the three above-cited main sectors that Vietnam has been exploiting from the Cambodian people, the fishing industry has suffered most. The whole of Tonle Sap Lake -- the main source of Cambodia's fish -- is now in the hands of Vietnamese fishermen who send the fish to feed hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops in their occupation of Cambodia and Laos and ship thousands of metric tons of fish to Vietnam every day. Furthermore, the majority of Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia is fishermen living on the banks of Tonle Sap Lake and along the Mekong River.

As for rubber plantations, another intensive product, it has also come under the total exploitation and monopoly of the Vietnamese. The Chup plantation is now under the secret management of a Vietnamese state rubber company called the Dong Nai Rubber Company. Every year, from 18,000 to 20,000 metric tons of rubber are exported to the Soviet Union.

As far as rice and other agricultural crops are concerned, the puppet regime must hand them over to Vietnam for it to feed the troops occupying Cambodia. This includes the yearly supply of 35,000 to 37,000 metric tons of rice, 6,000 metric tons of soy beans, 6,000 metric tons of mung bean, and thousands more metric tons of grain sent to Vietnam to feed the Vietnamese people while the Cambodian people, the owners of the wealth, however, have to suffer most miserably from famine every year. In exchange for these products, Vietnam provides the Heng Samrin regime with a quantity of goods such as mats made from weed, bowls, and utensils of extremely poor quality.

Therefore, whatever stemmed from the economic and cultural conference of Vietnam, the puppet, Heng Samrin and the Lao puppet was engineered by the Vietnamese authorities to fool the Cambodian and Lao peoples and to show world public opinion that Vietnam is acting according to agreements. Nevertheless, despite such a trick Vietnam cannot escape the truth as it has been behaving like a Khmer saying which goes: You hide only your face but leave your posterior widely exposed. We know very well that Heng Samrin as well as the Lao puppet brought nothing but their ball-point pens to sign at the conference.

At the same time, barely had this conference concluded when many Western countries condemned Vietnam for attempting to force Cambodia and Laos into an Indochinese federation under the control of Vietnam both politically and militarily.

Dear Cambodian compatriots, the Voice of the Khmer -- the voice of the noncommunist Cambodian patriots opposed to the Vietnamese communist aggressors -- would like to appeal to every Khmer to rise up and resist the Vietnamese according to his capability in order to bring an end to the misery of the Cambodian people and bring back true independence and freedom for our Cambodian nation and people.

/12624

CSO: 4212/92

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK RAPS SRV-PRK ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AGREEMENT

BK251440 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24
Jul 86

[Station Commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors Can Never Raise the Status of Their Lackeys in Phnom Penh"]

[Text] On 17 July, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies created another agreement with their lackeys in Phnom Penh and their Vientiane puppets called an economic and cultural agreement. The Vietnamese aggressors have created this kind of agreement successively since their invasion of Cambodia and occupation of Laos. They have created this kind of agreement in an attempt to pursue the late Ho Chi Minh's Indochinese strategy and theory aimed at turning Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam into a single country and a single body of people with joint economy, army, arts, culture, and language, that is Vietnamese arts, culture, and language under Vietnam's domination. Moreover, it is aimed at improving the status of their lackeys in Phnom Penh, that is to make the world believe that the handful of lackeys that they installed in Phnom Penh in 1979 has its own independence and identity. The Vietnamese enemies have staged this deceitful and most truculent farce in an attempt to annex Cambodia.

What is the so-called Heng Samrin regime? It is known to all that this so-called Heng Samrin regime was born from the barrel of the cannon of the more than 250,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops fully supported and assisted by the Soviet expansionists. This regime is in fact a Vietnamese aggressors' regime because its soldiers are Vietnamese and its administration at all levels consists of Vietnamese. Moreover, all the affairs of the so-called Heng Samrin regime are taken care of and managed by the Vietnamese Heng Samrin and a handful of other Vietnamese lackeys in Phnom Penh do not have any power in this Vietnamese aggressors' regime. They have been appointed minister of this and that ministry only in order to serve as a smokescreen for covering the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia. These elements do not represent anyone.

Moreover, these elements in Phnom Penh are the Vietnamese' men who have mostly been fostered and indoctrinated for several years by the Vietnamese. The Cambodian people do not know nor accept these elements. The Cambodian people regard these Phnom Penh puppets as the traitors and Vietnamese lackeys who have colluded with the Vietnamese in massacring their own

fellow countrymen. The Cambodian people hate these elements. Therefore, they have not had any political base in the Cambodian society. Despite the fact that the Vietnamese have tried to raise the status of these elements during the past almost 8 years, still the Cambodian people do not want them. On the contrary, the Cambodian people wait only for the opportunity to eliminate these elements. No matter how hard they have tried, the Vietnamese authorities have not been able to cover up this fact.

The Vietnamese authorities' gross and vehement rejection of the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal in which the Heng Samrin clique is allowed to join in the quadripartite coalition government of Cambodia and in free elections in Cambodia under the UN supervision following the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia has attested to this fact. Therefore, no matter how hard the Vietnamese authorities have been trying to lift up the status of these elements they can deceive no one. The whole world is well aware of the true nature of the Phnom Penh puppets who are undeniably a tool of Vietnamese aggression. All the agreements that these elements have made are useless. Whatever they have done will only be rejected and exposed.

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CSO: 4212/92

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

CGDK SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS SRV STARVATION POLICY

BK310238 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 30 Jul 86

[30 July Statement by CGDK Foreign Ministry Spokesman]

[Text] This year the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have ordered their men in Phnom Penh to appeal for food assistance from the international community. They do this every year. They want this food assistance to feed their troops to continue their war of aggression in Cambodia and to massacre the Cambodian people in accordance with their policy of exterminating the Cambodian race and annexing Cambodian territory. Successive aid shipments sent to Phnom Penh have not reached Cambodian victims. The Cambodian people continue to starve to death.

Furthermore, as part of their deceitful propaganda, the Vietnamese aggressors and their accomplices have published a lot of articles, papers, propaganda booklets, and films extolling the glorious and prosperous life in zones temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemy. Yet, every year, the Vietnamese cry out loud about the lack of rice, paddy, and food in Cambodia citing this or that factor. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their accomplices do not hesitate to make up these deceitful documents to serve their policy. When they want to dupe the world into accepting their aggression in Cambodia, they publish articles, books, and films to show the prosperous life in zones temporarily under Vietnamese control. When they want to dupe world opinion into giving assistance to feed their aggressor forces, which are being bogged down on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia, they cry about Cambodians lacking food, and so on.

The reason why Cambodians lack food and are starving to death is not because of drought or flood, as claimed by the Vietnamese, but because of the Vietnamese policy of aggression, extermination of the Cambodian race, starving the Cambodian people, and massacring the Cambodian people to replace them with Vietnamese nationals. The Vietnamese have used every means to massacre the Cambodian people, including plundering the meagre amount of paddy produced by Cambodians. The Vietnamese plunder paddy in ricefields and the few sacks of paddy in houses. Furthermore, and most importantly, they ban our people from working their land. They father our people into concentration villages and surround them with fences, dikes, and mines. Apart from this, hundreds of thousands of Cambodians

have been forcibly drafted to the battlefield in western Cambodia to serve the Vietnamese war of aggression. Our people have been forced to clear brush, build roads, plant mines, build fences, and dig canals along the border area of western Cambodia to prevent the Cambodian people from working their land. Hundreds of our people have died by stepping on mines and through malaria and other diseases. Those who survive are affected by chronic diseases and are exhausted and cannot do anything to support themselves. These are the reasons why Cambodians are starving every year. So, when the Hanoi Vietnamese clique appeals for international assistance, it is not to save Cambodians. It is to feed Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia so as to occupy it forever and annex Cambodian territory.

The CGDK appeals to international opinion -- imbued with a humanitarian spirit and which shares the suffering of Cambodian victims -- to denounce and condemn the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia and massacre of the Cambodian people and demand that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia immediately and unconditionally in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly on the Cambodian issue. We appeal to world opinion to continue to provide support and assistance to the 8-point peace proposal put forward by the CGDK to resolve the Cambodian issue politically. Only the withdrawal of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia can resolve the Cambodian issue at its root cause and ease the current suffering of the Cambodian people.

[Date] Democratic Kampuchea, 30 July 1986

[Signed] Spokesman of the CGDK Foreign Ministry

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CSO: 4212/92

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK SAYS 40 KILLED IN KAMPOT BY SRV POISON

100 Others 'Seriously Affected'

BK250404 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
24 Jul 86

[Text] On 17 July, at Kampot market in Kampot Province, the Vietnamese enemy put poison in foodstuffs sold in the market. Forty of our people who bought the food and consumed it died; another 100 were seriously affected; many others were mildly affected.

This is a cruel and barbarous Vietnamese crime of massacring and exterminating the Cambodian race. During the past almost 8 years, the Vietnamese have not only massacred innocent Cambodian people through conventional weapons but have also used all kinds of toxic chemical weapons to kill the Cambodian people in a fascist and savage manner in violation of the Geneva protocol dated 17 June 1925 banning the use of chemical and biological weapons and toxic gas.

This clearly shows the savage and barbarous nature of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors who do not respect any international law. The Cambodian people expose and condemn with utmost anger this Vietnamese crime. The Cambodian people appeal to national and international opinion to pay attention to the great crime of the Vietnamese in using chemical weapons in Cambodia and ask everyone to further raise their voices to condemn the Vietnamese. The Cambodian people would also like to appeal to the international community, humanitarian organizations, the International Red Cross, and in particular the United Nations, to take all kinds of effective measures to check this Vietnamese crime to prevent them from using poison to massacre the Cambodian people at will. The most effective measure is to unite and pressure the Hanoi Vietnamese to accept the CGDK's 8-point proposal and to withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with UN resolutions.

Further Report

BK260856 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
25 Jul 86

[Excerpts] On 14 July, in Kampot District, Kampot Province, the Vietnamese enemy secretly put poison in foodstuff sold at the market. Ten of our people

who bought and consumed it died; 37 others were seriously affected. The Vietnamese continue to use toxic chemical weapons to massacre our innocent people. They have dispatched their agents, female agents in particular, to put poison in foodstuff, medicine, water sources, wells, and even in our people's water jars. Along with this, the Vietnamese have used toxic gas artillery shells against our people's water jars. Along with this, the Vietnamese have used toxic gas artillery shells against our people's villages. For remote and inaccessible areas, the Vietnamese use helicopters and aircraft to spray poison on hills, forest, and water sources from which our people eke out their living.

Crime Denounced

BK270541 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT
26 Jul 86

[Denunciation by the Cambodian people of the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors for poisoning Cambodians in Kampot]

[Text] On 14 July the Vietnamese enemy aggressors surreptitiously laced poison in foodstuffs and sweets on sale at marketplaces in Kampot district, causing the death of 10 inhabitants and serious injuries to 37 others. On 17 July, the Vietnamese aggressors again poisoned foodstuffs, sweets, and fruits on sale at marketplaces in Kampot City, Kampot Province, killing 40 shoppers, seriously incapacitating 100, and mildly affecting many others.

This constitutes one of the most savage and fascistic crimes of the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors. The Cambodian people most indignantly condemn this cruel and savage act of the Vietnamese aggressors. For nearly 8 years, the Cambodian people -- men and women, young and old alike -- have suffered from all kinds of brutalities and barbarism at the hands of the Vietnamese occupation forces. They have been killing Cambodians through the use of conventional arms, famine and starvation, and chemical weapons; through forcible mobilization for corvee labor in service of their war of aggression in dense forests, combat zones, and malaria-infested areas in western Cambodia, causing miserable and most painful deaths to millions of our people of all ages and sexes.

This is a very skillful albeit most savage and fascistic homicidal method unknown before to the whole world. This completely brutal and savage genocide has made the Cambodian people utterly resentful toward and indignant at the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. These aggressors have been systematically and generally massacring people through the use of toxic chemical weapons in Cambodia. They assigned agents and units to surreptitiously lace foodstuffs and sweets with poison on sale at marketplaces and to poison sources of water consumed by the people such as lakes, ponds, wells, and even water jars in all provinces and regions throughout the country. In some areas, they used fumigating cans which they fastened to tree trunks to spread toxic gas in the forest near the villages of our people. In areas unreachable by their agents or impregnable to their aggressive troops, they used artillery to fire gas shells at and planes to spray poison.

All this has caused our people to perish one after another from toxic chemical substances. Dozens, or hundreds, or even thousands of people have died and whole villages have been reported exterminated.

In the past, the world had some knowledge of the Cambodian people's suffering from these toxic chemical weapons when the Vietnamese enemy fired gas shells into Cambodian refugee camps along the Thai-Cambodian border. This was only a tiny part of their actions, for they did not have sufficient means to continue it on the one hand, and the border region is too close to the eyes of the world on the other. However, in the interior of Cambodia, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have a free hand for they have all the means needed and the area is too far from the eyes of the world. The Vietnamese have been massacring the Cambodian people with these toxic chemical weapons for years now. They do not heed international law and practice or the condemnation of world opinion. Their only aim is to fulfill their own ambitions.

At present, when they have been thrown more deeply into an impasse and because the Cambodian people are rising up more seethingly to resist their war of aggression in Cambodia, the Vietnamese are intensifying the use of toxic chemicals during both the dry and rainy season. For instance, they sent their agents to lace foodstuffs, sweets, and fruits in Kampot recently. Therefore, the Cambodian people continue to die from the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' toxic chemical weapons.

The Cambodian people would like to appeal to the international community and all international organizations to take the necessary steps to check the hands of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and prevent them from using toxic chemical weapons to massacre and exterminate the Cambodian people with impunity in particular, please bring greater pressure to bear on them in the economic, political, and diplomatic fields in order to force them to put an end to their genocidal war of aggression in Cambodia and withdraw all their aggressive troops for Cambodia in accordance with UN resolutions.

More Casualties

BK290139 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
28 Jul 86

[Excerpt] On 20 July, in Kampot District of Kampot Province, the Vietnamese enemies sent their secret agents to put poison in wells, drinking water jars, and foodstuff on sale in markets, killing 18 Cambodian people and seriously affecting 200 others.

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CSO: 4212/92

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK COMMENTARY ON DK FORCES' POLITICAL WORK

BK240746 (Clandestine). Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Station Commentary: "Our National Army has Mobilized Our Entire National Forces to Fight More Vigorously Against the Vietnamese Aggressors"]

[Text] On all the battlefields throughout the country our national army has intensified its military activities against the Vietnamese aggressors, thus bogging them down more deeply and inflicting more difficulties on them. At the same time, it has paid attention to political work by stimulating our people and the fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and administrators at all levels who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese aggressors to rise up and turn against the oppressors more vigorously. These are two important tasks that our national army has regularly and attentively carried out.

Regarding political work, during the past nearly 8 years, our national army has been living together with and sharing weal and woe with our people. It has fought resolutely against the Vietnamese aggressors in order to defend our people. While our people have ~~faced the danger of being~~ arrested, detained, tortured, and massacred barbarously and cruelly every day, the members of our national army have endured everything and fought valiantly against the Vietnamese aggressors in order to defend our people, their children, and their property, farmland, and crops. Thus, the people have seen with their own eyes that the national army dares to live and to die alongside the people. This is why they have joined with our national army in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. Particularly those who are living in the interior of the country have given full support and cooperation to our national army units whenever they launch activities against the Vietnamese aggressors. The people have helped our national army by giving shelter, food, and information about Vietnamese movements, by joining in the fight against the Vietnamese enemy, and even allowing their husbands and sons to join with the national army in the fight against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Therefore, everywhere throughout the country our national army has been able to mobilize our people's forces widely to fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors.

As for the fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and the administrators at all levels who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese aggressors, our national army has also paid attention to gaining their support and cooperation. On the one hand, we persuade them to see the true nature of the Vietnamese aggressors' barbarous war of aggression which aims at exterminating our Cambodian race. We encourage them to become patriotic and persuade them to join with us in the fight against the Vietnamese aggressors. Moreover, since they have been enraged by the Vietnamese enemies who have bullied their parents and relatives and looked down upon them, they have joined with our national army in the fight against the Vietnamese aggressors. For this reason, everywhere throughout the country, the people and the fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and administrators at all levels who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese aggressors have joined and are joining with our national army in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. This has caused greater difficulties to the Vietnamese aggressors. They have been opposed and attacked from all directions. The Vietnamese aggressors are becoming more and more desperate. This is the effective outcome of our national army's political work.

Our national army pledges to hold aloft the banner of broad national union, mobilize all national forces, and fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors until all of them are driven out of our Cambodian territory.

In the face of this situation, if the Vietnamese aggressors obstinately continue to reject the CGDK's 8-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem and refuse to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions, they will finally face the same shameful defeat of all other aggressors in the past.

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CSO: 4212/92

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VDK NOTES NEED FOR UNITY AMONG FACTIONS

BK281421 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Political Commentary: "For the Genuine Interest of Cambodia"]

[Text] It is an undeniable fact that the Khmer at present are split into so many groups and factions; this is public knowledge. It is widely known that because of the rift among the Khmer the communist Vietnamese enemy aggressors marched their army into Cambodia to occupy it on 1,001 excuses. Presently, in order to save Cambodia from the claws of the devilish communist Vietnamese aggressors, there is no other means for all Khmer but to unite our forces to drive them out of Cambodia. Now the question is how can we Khmer unite since there are so many groups and factions with such varied political tendencies? How can we unite if some of us prefer this political line, others a different one; some like this individual, while others another; some believe we should do one thing and others believe differently. This is a big headache for anyone who tries to understand, especially when he tries to make head and heel out of the poor Khmer souls going through hell at the end of this 20th century. Nevertheless, faced with such a confusing and mind-boggling state of affairs, should we or should we not let this problem deteriorate because it is too difficult to tackle?

Our answer is that, despite its difficulty, as Khmer we must try to solve the problem, for it is our duty to do so. Indeed, we admit that the Khmer problem is a tough one to crack, especially when it comes to mending the splits among the Khmer. However, we believe that all Khmer from whatever political parties or groups unanimously realize that the presence of foreign troops, or more to the point, of the communist Vietnamese aggressor troops foreshadows the eradication of Cambodia from the world map and threatens the Khmer race, culture, and civilization. This understanding, this consensus is a very important factor that can propel all Khmer to advance toward national reconciliation. Progress toward this national reconciliation should be made in the following process: First, all Khmer must cooperate with one another under the first and foremost objective and principle -- to drive all Vietnamese out of Khmer territory. In the second stage, that is after Vietnam has withdrawn its troops, all Khmer factions must agree to apply true democracy to Cambodia or, in other words, they must try by all means to bring about free elections as an exercise of the true aspirations of the Khmer people. This means that we serve the genuine interest of the

Khmer people and avoid the vanity of each group in thinking that it and it alone is the most patriotic. Such an idea can only breed divisiveness among Khmer.

The union or the cooperation among troupes under the first and foremost objective and principle, which really serves the interest of the Khmer, constitutes a step toward the reconciliation of the Khmer nation and toward a lasting victory for Camodia.

Only when we can achieve such an objective and principle will we be accepted as true Cambodian patriots.

/12624

CSO: 4212/92

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

ROUNDUP OF VONADK BATTLE REPORTS 18-24 Jul

BK251146 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 18-24 July:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 18 July reports that DK forces attacked Kompong Svay District seat on Kompong Thom battlefield on 2 July smashed the Vietnamese administrative networks in Baray District on 11 July, in Santuk District on 10 July, in Kompong Svay District on 11 July, in Moung District on 12 July, in Baribo District on 13 July, and in Tuk Meas District on 10 July; ambushed a Vietnamese company on South Sisophon district on 15 July; and conducted various other guerrilla activities on Kompong Thom, Moung, Kompong Chhnang, Kampot, South Sisophon, Samlot, and Koh Kong battlefields between 2 and 15 July, killing or wounding 116 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying the Vietnamese administration in a commune and 11 villages, 20 assorted guns, 1 jeep, 1 C-46 radio, 1 district office building, 1 rice storehouse, 1 map, and some war materiel, seizing a gun; and liberating 8 villages on the Kompong Thom battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 19 July, DK forces attacked the Vietnamese commune and village administrations in Ang Snuol, Baray, and Sangke Districts between 13 and 15 July; ambused the Vietnamese trucks in Ang Snuol District on 15 July and on Samlot battlefield on 5 July; and conducted various other guerrilla activities on Samlot, Koh Kong Leu, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, northwest Phnom Penh, east Battambang, south Sisophon, Leach, and Peam Ta battlefields between 5 and 17 July, killing or wounding 147 Vietnamese enemies; destroying 2 commune and 2 village administrative networks, 31 assorted weapons, 2 trucks, 1 commune office building, 6 barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 4 villages on Kompong Thom battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 20 July reports that DK forces dismantled the Vietnamese administrative networks at Trapeang Preah Commune in Prey Chhor District on 15 July; ambushed a company on Kompong Thom battlefield; and conducted various other activities on Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, and Pailin battlefields between 8 and 16 July, killing or wounding 87 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 6 village administrative networks and a gun; and seizing 1 gun and 20 mines.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 21 July reports that DK forces dismantled the Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Chheung Prey District on 2 July, in Sangke District on 16 July, and in Phnum Srok District on 8 and 10 July; ambushed a truck on Route 4 on 13 July and a truck on Route 12 on 17 July; and conducted various other guerrilla activities on Koh Kong Leu, Cheung Prey, Battambang, Kompong Speu, Route 4, Kompong Thom, and South Sisophon battlefields between 2 and 18 July, killing or wounding 54 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 2 commune and 4 village administrative networks, 11 weapons, 2 trucks, 2 barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing 1 gun; and liberating 7 villages on Battambang battlefield and 4 villages on Cheung Prey battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 22 July reports that DK forces attacked Thnal Bot Township in Kong Pisei District on 12 July; dismantled the Vietnamese administrative networks in communes and villages in Baray, Battambang, and Sangke Districts on 17 July and in Kong Pisei District on 14 July; and conducted various other activities on Samlot, north Sisophon, and north Phnom Penh battlefields between 4 and 18 July, killing or wounding 52 Vietnamese enemies; destroying the Vietnamese administrative networks in 1 commune and 7 villages, 7 guns, 1 truck, 1 Vietnamese experts' house, 10 barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing 5 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 6 villages on Kompong Thom battlefield and 4 villages on west Battambang battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 23 July, DK forces attacked the Vietnamese administrative networks in villages and communes in Baray District on 19 July, in Tram Kak District on 19 July, and in Moug District on 16 July; cut railroad track on Moug battlefield on 16 July; ambushed a Vietnamese company in Sot Nikom District on 8 July; and conducted various other actions on Kompong Som, south Sisophon, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Takeo, Moug, Pailin, and Koh Kong Leu battlefields between 24 June and 20 July, killing or wounding 140 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 3 commune and 2 village administrative networks, 10 weapons, 2 trucks, 2 commune office buildings, 1 military warehouse, 9 barracks, 200 meters of railroad tracks, and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 8 villages on Kompong Thom battlefield and 3 villages on Moug battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 24 July reports that DK forces dismantled the village and commune administrative networks of the Vietnamese enemies in Kompong Svay District on 15 July, in Puok District on 17 July, in Santuk District on 10 July, in Prey Nop District on 12 July, and in Rolea P'ier District on 20 July; attacked the Vietnamese defense line on Battambang battlefield on 18 July; ambushed Vietnamese platoons on Battambang and Kompong Chhnang battlefields on 15 and 18 July; and conducted various other guerrilla activities on Kompong Thom, Kompong Som, Kompong Chhnang, Battambang, south Sisophon, Pailin, and Tonle Sap battlefields between 10 and 21 July, killing or wounding 81 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 2 commune and 8 village administrative apparatuses, 18 weapons, 1 C-25 radio, and some war materiel; seizing a gun; and liberating 7 villages on Kompong Thom battlefield and 3 villages on Battambang battlefield.

/12624

CSO: 4212/92

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK ON SOUTH PHNOM PENH FRONT CLASHES

BK260232 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 25 Jul 86

[From the "Report from Various Battlefields" Feature]

[Excerpt] South Phnom Penh battlefield: On 10 July, our national army, in cooperation with our people and Cambodian soldiers, attacked and liberated the Leap village township, 9 km south of Takhmau town on Route 30 along the west bank of the Basak River. The attack was launched on three prongs: the first prong attacked the Vietnamese enemy along the Basak River; the second prong attacked along Route 3; and the third attacked the Vietnamese in Leap township. On every front, our people, Cambodian soldiers, and village and commune officials forced to serve the Vietnamese have shown the way to and joined with our national army in striking the Vietnamese at the right targets.

After a 30-minute battle, we liberated and were in complete control of this township. We killed 20 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot and wounded 10 others; destroyed 14 AK's, 5 B-40's, 2 M-79's, 19 large boats, 15 motor boats, a paddy warehouse containing 300 sacks of paddy the Vietnamese had plundered from our people, a rice stock containing 100 sacks of rice, and some war materiel; and seized 6 AK's, 3 RPD's, some ammunition; 200 sacks of rice, and some materiel. Our national army distributed all the rice and materiel to our people, Cambodian soldiers, and village and commune officials. Hundreds of our people, Cambodian soldiers and local officials forced to serve the Vietnamese, and many teachers and school children were very glad and expressed their joy with warm and cordial hugs with our national army combatants, who are their fellow countrymen. Our compatriots expressed their anger with the Vietnamese and furiously denounced the Vietnamese. At the same time, teachers and school children denounced the Vietnamese with utmost rage for brainwashing Cambodian children and destroying the Cambodian soul and culture and for ordering Cambodian children to pay respect to the late Ho Chi Minh, to be grateful to the Vietnamese aggressor soldiers, to memorize Vietnamese slogans on the great special friendship and solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam, and to repeat that Vietnam is powerful and a benefactor for Cambodia, and so on. After expressing their anger, our compatriots gathered all Vietnamese documents, history textbooks, flags, slogans, and Ho Chi Minh pictures in various schools and offices in this locality and burnt them to ashes. Our compatriots were very happy, voiced their support, and pledged to cooperate with our national army to fight the Vietnamese through whatever means possible.

It should be noted that our national army controlled this township for 1 day and 1 night before pulling out.

On 14 July, our national army attacked and destroyed a Vietnamese platoon position at Prek Ho on Route 2, 2 km south of Takhmau town in Kandal Stoeng District [Kandal province]. We killed eight Vietnamese soldiers on the spot and wounded six others; the remaining soldiers fled to Takhmau town. We destroyed four AK's, a machine gun, two AR-15's, four barracks, and some war materiel. We seized 6 AK's, 2 AR-15's, 500 rounds of AK ammunition and 600 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, and some war materiel.

On 15 July, our national army attacked and destroyed a Vietnamese platoon position at Boeng Toek Chou, 7 km south of Takhmau town, on the west bank of the Basak River, in S'ang District [Kandal Province]. We killed eight Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 13 others; 3 bodies were left on the spot. We destroyed 5 AK's, 3 RPD's, 3 barracks, and some war materiel and seized 2 AK's, 2 AR-15's, 600 rounds of AK ammunition, 9 motor boats, and some war materiel.

/12624

CSO: 4212/92

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK: THMAR PUOK TOWN LIBERATED 20 JUL

BK290011 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Jul 86

[From the "Report from Various Battlefields" Feature]

[Excerpt] North Sisophon battlefield: On the night of 20 July, our national army launched a three-pronged attack against Thmar Puok District Town, liberating the town and 12 villages in Thmar Puok District. The first prong attacked the district office and the residence of the district chief, the second prong attacked Svay Chek commune office, and the third prong attacked the Vietnamese enemies' ammunition and war materiel warehouses and the prison. After 20 minutes of fighting, we totally liberated these three fronts along with 12 villages, namely Phum Svay, Stoeng, Kouk Dong, Say Khang Tbong, Say Khang Cheung, Khlem, Ta Tong Khang Lech, to Tong Khang Kaeut, Kouk Roka, Roluos, Khvav, and Sleng. We killed 18 Vietnamese enemies on the spot, including a district chief and 3 policemen, and wounded 16 others. We destroyed 10 AK's, 2 B-40's, 2 B-41's, 1 60-mm mortar, 2 pistols, 1 district office building, 1 commune office building, the house of the district chief, 3 houses of commune chiefs, an ammunition warehouse, a war materiel warehouse, a textile warehouse, a large telegraph machine, a rice milling machine, a projector, a typewriter, a telephone set, 25 motorcycles, 2 bicycles, an oil tanker containing 100,000 liters of gasoline, and a quantity of war materiel; and seized 5 AK's, a B-41, 2 carbines, an M-79, a pistol, 1 AR-15's, 2 bicycles, 40 rolls of textile, 15 military uniforms, and some war materiel. We gave all the textile and various materials to the people. We freed and sent home 50 inhabitants detained by the Vietnamese enemies and 13,300 inhabitants forced by the Vietnamese enemies to clear bush and dig trenches.

/12624

CSO: 4212/92

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

SFRY MINISTER THANKS KHIEU SAMPHAN--To His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs: I would like to express warmest thanks for your congratulations on the occasion of my reelection to the post of federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY. I would like to take this opportunity to express the conviction that the friendship of our people with the friendly Cambodian people will further develop for mutual benefit. I would also like to express again sincere wishes that the friendly Cambodian people will recover their independence and freedom in the near future. May our two countries continue to struggle to maintain world peace in the framework of the Nonaligned Movement. [Dated] Belgrade, 9 July 1986 [Signed] Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign of the SFRY. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 29 Jul 86 BK] /12624

THIOUNN THIOEUNN RECEIVES JAPANESE--A delegation of Japan's relief program for Cambodian refugees paid a visit to a DK base from 26 to 27 July, 1986. This 7-member delegation was headed by Mrs (Katojo Ono). After visiting the Ta Ngok camp and meeting with camp officials, the friendly Japanese delegation visited a DK village where it had cordial talks with responsible officials and distributed aid to Cambodian refugees suffering from the Vietnamese enemy's acts of aggression and genocide. It also visited the local hospital and school. The head of the delegation said to female students from an adult class that members of the relief program for Cambodian refugees, most of them Japanese housewives, would like to express solidarity with Cambodian women striving to learn and raise their cultural capacity so that they can join with Cambodian men in building an independent Cambodia. On the evening of 26 July, his Excellency Thiounn Thioeunn, minister of the CGDK Coordinating Committee for Public Health and Social Affairs and vice chairman of the DK Red Cross, and his wife received and feasted the delegation at the guest house. On the morning of 27 July, the friendly Japanese delegation returned home safely. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Jul 86 BK] /12624

CSO: 4212/92

VPA GENERAL'S ARTICLE ON ARTILLERY CORPS

BK300944 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Major General Nguyen Trung Kien, commander of the Artillery Corps: "Forty Years of Glorious Building and Fighting of the Artillery Corps"]

[Text] The Artillery Corps is now 40 years old -- 29 June 1946-29 June 1986. One of the earliest founded armed branches and the main ground firepower of the people's armed forces, the artillery troops, in each of their exploits and each stage of development, are closely linked with the stages of glorious fighting and victories of our army.

On the night of 19 December 1946, with the cannons snatched from enemy hands, our artillery bombarded the French troops general headquarters in the Hanoi citadel, signaling the beginning of the sacred war of resistance against the French colonialist aggressors. The names of the Lang, Xuan Canh, and Xuan Tao fortresses have gone down in history and have become the first objects of pride of the artillery combatants.

Following such outstanding exploits as the Lo Riber and fall-winter 1947 campaigns and the stronghold attack in support of infantry to wipe out the Dong Khe Base during the 1950 border campaign, artillery firepower reached its culmination with the devastating and effective bombardments by 105 mm howitzers in the Dien Bien Phu campaign which gave prominence to the role of artillery in joint operations and helped to completely annihilate the enemy's strongest stronghold complex, thereby contributing to bringing the first war of resistance against the French colonialist aggressors to a triumphant end.

During the years of peaceful construction (1954-1964), the artillery forces, including the reserve artillery and artillery units of the various military regions and main force divisions, quickly grew in strength. The artillery corps' growth in both quantity and quality during those years constituted the material premise for the armed branch to join the entire armed forces and people in entering the fierce test of strength with an enemy with considerable military and economic potential: the U.S. imperialists.

In the anti-U.S. war of resistance, with the numbers of cannons and mortars available locally coupled with the great assistance of the artillery from

the north, the southern artillery units were rapidly shaped and developed from a small force into a larger one. By penetrating deeply into enemy territory and delivering fatal blows, the artillery troops contributed to annihilating large numbers of high-ranking enemy personnel such as U.S. officers, pilots, and technicians, and destroying many aircraft and considerable amounts of bombs and shells and other war means.

Aside from the task of wholeheartedly helping the southern theater achieve victory, the northern artillery forces served as the core of the struggle against the war of destruction of the U.S. aggressors when they used ship-mounted cannons to commit crimes. Not only the artillery of the main forces but that of various localities and the militia also took part in punishing U.S. warships.

By the end of 1974, the artillery forces in both north and south Vietnam had undergone extraordinary development in both quantity and quality and had made thorough preparations in all respects for a fierce test of strength in the historic spring 1975 general offensive and uprisings. Never before had the artillery fielded such a powerful force. More than 200 towed artillery battalions with thousands of artillery pieces of every range and caliber imaginable, plus hundreds of detachments of shoulder-carried guns mixed with the current of lightning attacks in the entire theater. From the opening battle of Buon Ma Thuot to the Ho Chi Minh campaign, our artillery once again brought into full play in main role in providing fire support, added to the intensity of the whirlwind offensive, shattered the enemy's will, and accelerated the disintegration of large chunks of the enemy forces, thereby contributing to ending the nation's second sacred war and achieving independence and reunification of the fatherland.

Also during the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation, in the spirit of Indochina being one battlefield, our artillery fought side by side with the revolutionary armies of fraternal Laos and Cambodia through all periods, thus making worthy contributions to the common exploits of the three countries' revolutions and fulfilling its noble international duty.

In recognition of the rapid growth and outstanding achievements of the artillery troops during the war years, the party and state have bestowed the title of Hero of the People's Armed Forces on the Artillery Corps, one of the first armed branches and services to receive such an honor. In addition, 58 units and 10 individuals have also been awarded the same title, and tens of thousands of cadres and combatants have been presented with various kinds of coveted orders. The corps' traditional banner, sparkling with the eight golden words awarded by Uncle Ho, "Combatants With Brass Legs and Iron Shoulders Who Fight Well and Fire Accurately," is an endless source of inspiration for the artillery troops.

Entering the period in which the entire party, army, and people carry out the two strategic tasks set forth by the fourth and fifth party congresses, the artillery troops, upholding revolutionary heroism and bringing into

full play the fine traditions of the army and the corps, have continued to build their forces, to develop, and to grow in strength, and have outstandingly fulfilled their tasks. On the one hand, developing their role as main fire-support units, the artillery troops effectively assisted the ground forces, enabling them to fight victoriously at the southwestern border and at the northern border against the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists and their henchmen. On the other hand, they have made every effort to build units that are stable and strong in all respects and to satisfactorily achieve the five objectives of the major movement "to develop the fine character and increase the fighting strength." For 4 years in a row (1982-1985) the artillery corps has been awarded the traveling emulation banner of the Council of Ministers.

The glorious achievements and incessant growth of the artillery forces over the past 40 years stemmed from the special concern and care of beloved and venerated Uncle Ho; from the correct leadership of the party and the direct leadership and guidance of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee [Quaan Uyr Trung Uwong] (now the Central Military Party Committee [Dqangr Uyr Quaan Suw] Trung Uwong)); from the Ministry of National Defense and its agencies; from the support and protection of the people throughout the country; and from the wholehearted assistance, solidarity, and coordination of the infantry and other friendly armed branches and services. They also originated from the devoted and effective assistance of the fraternal socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, and from the militant solidarity of the armies and peoples of fraternal Laos and Cambodia. The past 40 years have also marked the great efforts of untold generations of artillery cadres and combatants.

The illustrious achievements, fine traditions, high honors, and lessons of experience accumulated over the past 40 years are a monumental source of inspiration for the artillery forces, prodding them to forge ahead to outstandingly fulfill their tasks in the new period.

Amid the common atmosphere of the entire party, armed forces, and people looking forward to the Sixth Party Congress, all cadres, combatants, workers, and employees of the artillery corps are marking its 40th anniversary by performing practical deeds. The entire armed branch is stepping up its emulation movement in a new revolutionary spirit to satisfactorily fulfill its 1986 tasks with high productivity, quality, and efficiency. Every artillery cadre and combatant must be on the alert, maintain good combat readiness, increase the aggregate strength of the corps, complete technical and tactical training with good quality, manage and maintain technical equipment, observe strict discipline, consolidate and develop strong army-people relations, actively engage in productive labor to improve the material and spiritual life of troops while contributing to national construction.... They must strive to build the artillery into a revolutionary, regular, elite, and increasingly modern armed branch, and must build firm, strong, and pure party organizations and develop units that are firm and strong in all respects. In the immediate future, they must continue to satisfactorily carry out the self-criticism and criticism drive, actively rectify their shortcomings, do a good job of conducting party congresses at various levels, effect new changes in the entire armed branch, and score achievements to greet the Sixth National Party Congress of delegates.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON ARMY REAR SERVICES POLICY

BK270608 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Jul 86

[26 July NHAN DAN editorial: "Implement the Army Rear Policy Satisfactorily"]

[Text] The army rear policy is an important component in the party and state policy vis-a-vis the tasks of consolidating the all-people national defense, building the people's armed forces, and defending the fatherland now being carried out in various localities.

This is a policy toward persons who are preparing to carry out their military obligations; toward the families of soldiers still in the service; toward disabled veterans, ill soldiers, families of fallen heroes, retired military cadres; toward people returning to their native places upon completion of their military service; and toward the forces of military reservists and self-defense militiamen while being gathered for implementation of military tasks.

Despite the fact that the economy is still fraught with difficulties, our party and state have promulgated, amended, and revised a number of army rear policies to suit the new requirements arising from the revolutionary tasks. Various localities, party committee and administrative echelons, sectors, and mass organizations have upheld their leadership duty over the organization of work implementation and have achieved many fine results.

However, in view of the general requirements the implementation of the army rear policy has continued to display many shortcomings. The enforcement of various policies, systems, and norms promulgated by the state has not yet been timely and meticulous. The all-people movement to implement the army rear policy as yet to be developed evenly and constantly.

At a time when our entire country is implementing the strategic tasks -- building socialism successfully and defending the socialist fatherland firmly -- the army rear policy must always be regarded as a major policy of extreme importance. The enforcement of the army rear policy should not be regarded as aimed only at serving national defense and overcoming the consequences left by war. Instead, this policy has direct effect on both strategic tasks. It is a component in the system of fundamental and pressing policies of our country's revolution at present designed to implement the two strategic tasks successfully.

The close relations between the two strategic tasks require appropriate attention by various sectors and localities to the army rear policy. Guiding the implementation of this policy amounts not only to showing respect for and repaying the kindness of those who have made their contributions and sacrifices to the revolutionary undertaking but also to having every echelon, sector, and individual fulfill their obligations and duty.

Continuing to be thoroughly aware of the tasks of strengthening national defense and security put forth by the party and the state, we must step up the movement to volunteer to implement military obligations among all the people and youths. We must correctly observe policies on exemption and deferment and must guarantee fairness to all.

Prior to their military induction, all male youths must receive general military training and must be prepared carefully in all respects so they, once joining the armed forces, can quickly become good soldiers.

All responsible echelons and sectors must enforce carefully and quickly various systems and policies in accordance with state stipulations. Meanwhile, each locality and each sector must uphold their dynamism and creativity and exploit their latent potential through various specific forms and measures, and must contribute to giving much better care to the lives of disabled veterans, ill soldiers, and the helpless families of fallen heroes and soldiers.

As for retired military cadres, localities must take realistic measures to help them in every way, such as overcoming difficulties in housing, and must motivate them to participate actively in production as well as in other political and socialist activities at the grass-roots level.

We must concern ourselves with giving better care to those soldiers, already fulfilling their national defense duty, and must arrange appropriate forms of activity for them at the grass-roots level in order to train them into a backbone force of the locality concerned and in building and consolidating the locality.

We must give special care to those disabled soldiers with a high degree of disability and to the helpless families of fallen heroes and must give priority to providing stable jobs to disabled soldiers, demobilized military personnel, and those youths who have finished their terms of military service.

Disabled veterans, ill soldiers, the families of fallen heroes and of soldiers still in active service, retired military cadres, and those demobilized military personnel returning to their native places must assert their honor and duty by continuing to develop their fine revolutionary character and traditions, make their active contributions to the cause of national construction and defense, and be worthy of being model citizens and exemplary revolutionary families.

In the process of directing the implementation of the army rear policy, we must firmly grasp the motto of the state, the people, and all those entitled to army rear policy benefits working together and the central and local and higher and lower levels jointly caring for [this task] in close cooperation with various sectors and organs, especially the war invalids and social welfare organs, the local military affairs organs, and the youth union organizations at all levels.

Our country has just gone through a long struggle with countless consequences. We are now still in a state of war while we have a most important task, that is, building socialism. All echelons, sectors, grassroots-level units, and all the people have the responsibility and obligation to strictly observe all army rear policies.

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CSO: 4209/717

BRIEFS

DRAFT CODE ON MARRIAGE, FAMILY--On 29 July 1986, the office of the National Assembly and the Council of State issued the following notice on making public the draft code on marriage and the family, so that the people could contribute their views: Implementing our state's legal codification plan, the National Assembly, at its 11th session on 30 June 1986, issued a resolution entrusting the Council of State to make public the draft code on marriage and the family, so that the people could contribute their views, and by order of the Council of State, the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State have the honor of disseminating, through the press and radio stations, the full text of the draft code of marriage and family so that the people can read it and contribute their views. All views must be addressed to the Office of the National Assembly and the council of State, 35, Ngo Quyen, Hanoi. Mark 'Views on the Draft Code on Marriage and the Family' on the envelope. No postage stamp is required. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Jul 86 OW] Hanoi VNA July 30--In implementation of a resolution approved by the National Assembly at its 11th session on June 30, 1986 the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State today made public a draft law on marriage and family for public discussion. On the basis of the 1959 law on marriage and family, this draft law aims to further build and consolidate the socialist family, preserve and promote the fine customs of the nation, abolish backward practices as vestiges of the feudal system of marriage and family, and oppose the influences of the bourgeois system of marriage and family. This draft law comprises ten chapters with 58 articles giving general and specific stipulations on marriage, on the obligations and rights of the wife and husband, and of parents and their children, on adopted children, and on marriage between Vietnamese citizens and foreigners. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 30 Jul 86 OW] /12624

CSO: 4209/717

MINORITY NOMADS REPORTEDLY ADOPT SEDENTARY FARMING

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Jun 86 pp 20, 21

[Article by Anh Trang]

[Text] Leaving Phu Loc district town we drove at high speed on Highway One. Thirty-seven kilometres from Hue we turned left and took Road 14. Two hours later we crossed the Nam Dong iron bridge then the A Ro ford, and caught a glimpse of tiled and thatched roofs amid verdant orchards. We had arrived at Huong Huu where members of the formerly nomad K'tu minority had settled. The place could easily be mistaken for a new settlement of kinh farmers coming from the plains.

About 700,000 of the 2 million inhabitants of Binh Tri Thien province belong to minority ethnic groups living scattered along 430km of the Truong Son mountain range: Van Kieu, Ta Di, K'tu, Chut. Before liberation they led a nomad life practising slash-and-burn farming on mountain slopes.

Every year each family of 3-4 people would slash and burn 2-3 ha of forest to plant crops. Yet they went hungry the greater part of the year and had to feed on wild tubers in pre-harvest periods. K'tu tribes kept such backward customs and habits as "toothfiling and earlobe-stretching." They dwelled in long houses, each grouping up to ten families. A man would "inherit" the widows of his brothers; a woman in childbirth would be taken to the edge of the forest to be delivered, and the baby would be washed with water from a jungle stream. Hence a high infant mortality rate.

After liberation, answering the Party's call the K'tu came down to the Nam Dong valley and settled at Huong Huu. With the help and guidance of cadres from Phu Loc district, in 1976 they organized themselves into four production collectives. In October 1978 these became four cooperatives grouping 251 households with 1,454 people, 482 of them of working age. Within ten years they had reclaimed over 300 hectares of land of which 70 hectares were planted with wet rice. They blocked mountain streams by erecting dams, built four reservoirs and dug four canals to bring water to the fields. One canal was more than 3 km long, with many sections

cutting through mountainsides. In some places they had to dig 8m deep while in others 300-400 kg boulders had to be removed from the bed of the canal. Thus, the area under wet rice (2 crops per year) went up to 25 ha in 1980 then 35 ha in 1983.

Nguyen Minh Liet, deputy-head of the cooperative showed me the drying-yard, the storehouse and the irrigation channels in the fields. Like his fellow-villagers, he had had only a personal name, Liet, but no family name until he joined the revolutionary army and took Uncle Ho's family name-- Nguyen.

"The cultivation of wet rice," he said, "was a truly revolutionary step for us K'tu. Now we can eat our fill. For generations our only farming tools were bush-knives and dibbles. It was the farmers coming from the plains to establish new economic zones who taught us how to grow wet rice, preparing the soil, sowing, transplanting seedlings, tending the plants and harvesting. Now we have planted new rice strains giving high yields. We know how to prepare paddy seeds before sowing, transplant seedlings in straight rows and also how to weed, manure, irrigate..."

Huong Huu cooperative has applied the contract system down to production group and individual farmer. The collective takes charge of such links in the chain of production as preparing the soil, irrigating the fields and combating pests and plant diseases while individual co-op members look after sowing, transplanting, weeding, manuring and harvesting. The new system has encouraged individual farmers to tend and manure the plots allotted to them. As a result, rice yields have increased year after year, reaching more than five tonnes per hectare in 1984, one of the highest figures in Nam Dong-Khe Tre.

Together with the intensive cultivation of wet rice, Huong Huu has begun building terraced fields to grow dry rice, maize and cassava following contour lines to check erosion of sloping land. Per capita production has gone up to 713 kg of paddy and paddy equivalent; food availability to 490 kg per person in 1984. Over the past few years Huong Huu has not only managed without State relief but has also been able to discharge its food-delivery obligations (112 tonnes in 1981; 161 tonnes in 1984). After putting an end to slash-and-burn farming, it has begun planting trees on bare hills: more than 53,000 trees of various kinds, 5,400 bamboo clusters, 20 ha of pineapple and banana. In 1980, Nguyen Minh Liet and three co-op members went to Bo Trach district 250 km away to buy eleven buffaloes, cows and oxen for reproduction. By now the cattle number 86 head, among them 25 draught animals. The pig herd has increased to 650, averaging 2.5 pigs per family. Huong Huu has also begun specializing its work force: teams were set up for making and repairing farm tools, construction, wood-cutting, cabinet-making, brick and tile making, exploitation of forest products (medicinal plants, rattan, etc).

Parallel with growing food crops, the K'tu in Huong Huu have laid out orchards and built houses for individual families. U Rang hamlet formerly had three long houses; now it has 44 cottages. The village's 251 households

now have 251 plots of land. Of the houses, 91 are built of brick and 106 of hard wood. Each orchard covers 1,500 square meters on an average, and is planted with jackfruit, pineapple, banana, orange, lemon trees and plants. Two-thirds of the households have fishponds. The watchword of the "three ones" is strictly implemented: one house, one orchard (for each family) and one wife (monogamy).

Educational, cultural and medical work develops. The village boasts two kindergartens caring for 60 children and three creches where 65 children are looked after and fed two free meals a day. The elementary school stands on a hill and is attended by 250 pupils.

Thirty of its graduates have gone on to the district secondary school. Thirty adults on an average are following a complementary education course. Illiteracy was liquidated as early as 1976. On an average, one out of four people goes to school. The seven accountants serving the seven production brigades have all finished basic general education (8 classes) and gone through a course on bookkeeping. The co-op chief accountant is able to handle 24 accounts. Two school teachers, one assistant doctor and ten nurses have been trained at the provincial schools and four trainees are attending courses of technology and economic management. Backward customs have been abolished: infant marriage, costly wedding, wife "inheritance," worship of spirits. A solidly built medical station with five rooms and ten beds is staffed with one assistant doctor and three nurses. Each of the seven production brigades is served by one nurse. Over the past years the station has treated 7,560 cases and sent 8,565 others to the district hospital. Now 240 households (95% of the total) have toilets and bathrooms. On an average, five households share a well. Everybody sleeps inside a mosquito-net and drinks boiled water. The village has two art troupes and seven volley-ball teams who practise every afternoon and play matches between themselves or with visiting teams. Forty-five young men have joined the army.

"We K'tu are striving to catch up with the plain-dwellers," said Nguyen Minh Liet with a smile. His manner exuded the kindness and ingenuousness so characteristic of highlanders.

By early this year, one-third of the national minorities in Binh Tri Thien province had been settled. The new villages built by members of the Van Kieu, Ta Oil, Chut minorities look very much like the K'tu settlement in Huong Huu.

/9317

CSO: 4200/1277

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

VIETNAM

JOB TRAINING DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Jun 86 pp 18, 19

[Article by Hong Long]

[Text] In Vietnam, job training began in 1955, after the liberation of the North, in the early stage of socialist construction. Before that date, the training of workers was done on the job in industrial and national-defence enterprises, and was regarded as part of the regular factory work.

In the first five-year plan (1961-1965), with the development of industry, there was an urgent demand for skilled workers, and the departments and regions concerned opened schools to train them. In the North, there were 200 schools and classes attended by 20,000 trainees, including 30 regular schools with an enrolment of 8,000. In that period 12,000 skilled workers were trained, bringing the total number to 264,000.

In the war against the US imperialists, hundreds of thousands of young workers joined the armed forces. Besides, they worked to build material and technical bases for the socialist industrialization of the North, served the liberation movement in the South and fought against the US war of destruction against the North. This situation required urgent training to replenish their ranks and training schools multiplied fast.

By 1975 there were in the North 189 trade schools with an enrolment of 78,000 and nearly 1,000 classes run by production units. In ten years (from 1966 to 1975), these schools and classes trained 318,000 workers and technical personnel, thus making a worthy contribution to the struggle against the US imperialists which ended in victory in spring 1975.

After the liberation of the South, we took over the schools there and built new ones, bringing the total in the country to 366, with an enrolment of nearly 150,000, in addition to one thousand classes run by production units. In peak years over 250,000 skilled workers have been trained annually for various branches of the national economy. Due to the ever-increasing demand for skilled personnel, job-training has developed at a quick tempo. In June 1978 the skilled workers' training department under the Ministry of Labour became a separate department under the Council of Ministers.

In Central departments where workers are being trained, special organizations look after this task. Attention is also paid to this work in the provinces which ran nearly 50 out of the 366 schools. A comprehensive system of training begins to take shape in the provinces, some of which have set up specialized offices to this end.

Since 1976, importance has been attached to the training of workers for the collective (cooperative) economic sector. Seven provinces and cities have set up schools for the training of workers in handicrafts and small-scale industries. In over one hundred districts, schools have opened to train farm workers and agricultural technical personnel. In the 1976-1980 five-year plan, job-training developed vigorously all over the country: 700,000 workers and technical personnel were trained for almost all socio-economic branches in both the State and collective economic sectors.

The 14th resolution of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau was an important landmark: for the first time our Party stressed that job training is an integral part of the national education system. Its aim is not merely to teach skills but to form a large body of skilled workers which will strengthen the Vietnamese working class. In view of the fact that our country, starting from small-scale production by means of manual and semi-mechanized labour, has embarked on the path of large-scale socialist production through industrialization, and in order to fully exploit the forces of our country in labour, land and technical skills, we have little by little worked out a comprehensive system of job training and set definite aims for it: It must effectively serve our socio-economic objectives and conform to our economic possibilities. It must raise the standards of our workers in order to meet the requirements of industrialization.

It must help young people master a trade before beginning their working life and acquire skills useful to society.

In the last few years, the job-training department also has been training workers for agriculture, forestry, fishery, handicrafts, the service industries and has stepped up training personnel for the collective sector of the economy.

Today, skilled workers trained in these schools are playing an important role in economic enterprises. Young workers well educated and well trained, have shown great initiative and are quick to master modern techniques. Many of them can now take charge of technical work formerly done by foreign experts.

Various training methods have been devised in many localities in implementation of the formula "joint efforts by the State and the people." Courses have been organized with financial contributions from the production units and the students. In this way, hundreds of thousands of skilled workers have been trained to serve the collective and family economies. Running crash courses teaching simple skills to the youth in districts

and towns is a form of training much appreciated by the authorities and the population. After a trial period, this method has been popularized in all provinces. At present, job-training centres are built in over one hundred districts and dozens of towns, and hundreds of thousands of technical personnel and workers have been trained for the benefit of agricultural and handicraft cooperatives, thus helping to create employment.

The improvement of job training is a key problem in the general reform of education now under way. In the last few years, efforts have been made to unify its methods. We have drawn up lists of skills to be taught in our trade schools; worked out unified curriculums for State-run schools; put in force regulations for both these schools and training classes in production units; and improved political and military training and instruction in physical culture and sports. Our trade schools strive to coordinate training with production and turn out useful products. One urgent task is to build a unified managerial structure for job-training schools. We must improve planning, link training to actual production in factories and agricultural farms, and harmonize recruitment, training and employment. For this purpose, planning must rely on both the production bases and training schools. Over the last few years, effective measures have been taken to perfect this work. The conclusion of employment and training contracts has greatly helped in finding proper employment for graduates of trade schools.

Cooperation in this field with the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, international organizations and friendly countries, has developed unceasingly.

We have sent thousands of trainees to brother socialist countries. In the past 25 years, over 70,000 workers and instructors have been trained in this way. Hundreds of managerial cadres for trade schools have been trained in the Soviet Union.

The brother socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, have helped us build and equip 15 job-training schools. At present, four technical instructors' school and twelve trade schools are being built with Soviet help.

Since its establishment, our system of job training has trained 1.4 million skilled workers and strengthened the ranks of the Vietnamese working class. A total of 396 trades are taught in our schools, which number 312 and are staffed by 16,000 instructors and nearly 2,000 administrators.

/9317

CSO: 4200/1277

BRIEFS

JUTE MILL UNDER CONSTRUCTION--The Building and Assembling Company serving the Vung Tau oil and gas enterprise under the Building Department of Ho Chi Minh City is about to complete in the main the shops of the Indira Gandhi jute mill located in Thu Duc district. These 15 shops occupy five hectares and 600 workers are involved in their construction. Effective measures have been taken to solve problems in getting materials and equipment, caring for the workers, living conditions, ensuring work quality, and stepping up the tempo of construction. At present, 2,000 tons of Indian-supplied equipment will soon be assembled in the main shop. [Text] [Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Jun 86 p 31] /9317

CSO: 4200/1277

CHRONOLOGY FOR 15 APR-14 MAY 86

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Jun 86 p 32

[Text] (15 April-14 May)

April

15. Hanoi: Signing of an aid project of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization worth 250,000 US dollars for restoring fishery in Binh Tri Thien province badly hit by typhoon No 8 last year.

17-21. Berlin: A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, headed by Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV CC and Vice-President of the SRV State Council, attends the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

17-22. A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, headed by Nguyen Than Binh, Secretary of the Party Central Committee, pays a visit to Portugal.

20. New Delhi: An SRV delegation, headed by Minister for Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach, attends the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries (see full text of his address in this issue).

--Closing of the 64th International Fair in Milan (Italy), held with the participation of over 80 countries including the SRV.

21. Holding of a grand meeting to celebrate the 40th founding anniversary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the centenary of Ernst Thaelmann.

21-25. A delegation of the SRV National Assembly, headed by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho, pays an official visit to Kampuchea (see article "Unbreakable Alliance of the Three Indochinese Countries" in this issue).

22-24. Hanoi: Holding of a traditional-medicine practitioners' conference and the third congress of the Vietnam Acupuncturists' Association.

23. Hanoi: Signing of a cooperation plan on culture and science between Vietnam and Bulgaria for 1986-1990.

--Ho Chi Minh City: Signing of a protocol on postal cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea for 1986.

--Hanoi: Holding of a conference of Ministers of Education of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam.

23 April-4 May. Vietnam attends the 22nd International Fair in Algiers.

25. Vientiane: Signing of an agreement on postal and telecommunications cooperation between Vietnam and Laos for 1986.

25 April-1 May: A commercial delegation of the FRG, headed by Klaus Schaefer, pays a visit to Vietnam.

28. Vietnamese scientists and the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association hold a get-together to congratulate Prof Nguyen Van Hieu, the Vietnamese physicist awarded the 1986 Lenin prize by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers for his outstanding scientific works.

--Bangkok: Vietnamese Minister of Higher Education and Secondary Vocational Education Nguyen Dinh Tu pays a visit to Thailand where he holds working sessions with his Thai counterpart.

29. Ulan Bator: Signing of a cooperation plan on culture, science and technology between Vietnam and Mongolia for 1986-1990.

30. Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City: Holding of grand meetings to celebrate May Day centenary and the 11th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam (see Vice-Chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers To Huu's speech in this issue).

30 April-7 May. A delegation of the Republic of Iraq, headed by A.W. Mahmoud Abdulla, Minister of Water Conservation, President of the Iraq-Vietnam Sub-Commission for Cooperation, pays a visit to Vietnam.

May

3. The Tan Lap mine of the Hong Gai Coal Mining Company goes into operation (capacity: 300,000 tonnes/year).

--Kien Giang: Completion of the 63-metre-long Vinh Thuan bridge. Hence forward, the journey from Kien Giang to Minh Hai, the two southernmost provinces of Vietnam, is shortened by 150 km.

9. Paris: The Vietnamese stand at the 75th Paris International Fair is awarded a medal.

10. A cyclone hits the two provinces of Ha Nam Ninh and Thai Binh, causing heavy damage to houses and agricultural establishments.

12. A Vietnamese delegation headed by Minister of Culture Nguyen Van Hieu attends the Days of Vietnamese Culture in Bulgaria.

14. Hanoi: Holding of a consultative meeting of member organizations of the World Federation of Democratic Youth in the Asian-Pacific region.

/9317

CSO: 4200/1277

END