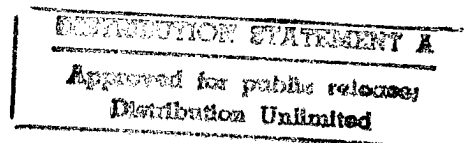


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25 September 1984

Southeast Asia Report



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25 September 1984

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COMMONWEALTH LEADER COMMENTS ON BRUNEI'S ROLE

BK070151 Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 18 Aug 84 p 3

[By Han Ling]

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan--The Commonwealth has offered Brunei help with manpower resources and technical expertise.

The Commonwealth secretary-general, Mr Shridath Ramphal, said last Saturday that he had invited the Sultanate to send a team of officials to the Commonwealth Secretariat in London to study its facilities.

He was speaking shortly before he left for London after a 3-day Brunei visit.

"We would like Brunei officials to familiarize themselves with our services so they can call on us as the need arises," he told the BULLETIN in an interview.

Mr Ramphal's talks with senior government officials also examined ways in which Brunei could contribute to Commonwealth programmes.

He cited, as an example, the Commonwealth Fund of Technical Cooperation through which, Brunei could be both "a giver and receiver."

Brunei did not need financial help--but being a small country it had obvious needs for manpower resources and technical expertise, he stressed.

The country would benefit, he said, by sharing experiences with other Commonwealth countries.

Mr Ramphal said he had been "very heartened" that Brunei had taken Commonwealth membership very seriously--it joined the body on achieving full independence in January.

Last week the foreign minister, Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, represented Brunei at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting (CHOGRM) in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

The secretary-general had talks with His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Dipertuan, Development Minister Pehin Dato Abdul Rahman Taib, Education and Health Minister Pehin Dato Haji Abdul Aziz, and Law and Communication Minister Pengiran Bahrin.

He also met all the ministerial permanent secretaries.

Mr Ramphal said he looked forward to Brunei's participation in September's Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Meeting in Toronto--its first attendance as a fully independent member--and in the Commonwealth Summit to be held in the Bahamas towards the end of next year.

On Brunei's joining of CHOGRM last week, Mr Ramphal said being a small country with financial resources, Brunei's contribution to the grouping was potentially big.

Brunei, in turn, would be able to share experiences with other small new nations finding their way in the world and that would be a "strengthening process."

Mr Ramphal said CHOGRM's decision to meet in future only as and when necessary, was "sensible."

He said this did not indicate a waning of interest in the meetings. In fact, the latest meeting and the communique issued by members, was a "vote of confidence" in CHOGRM.

(The next meeting will be held in Malaysia but no date has been set.)

Mr Ramphal also made clear his views on the question of nuclear testing and the dumping of nuclear waste in the Pacific.

CHOGRM revealed a substantial body of opinion opposed to these practices, he told the BULLETIN.

"It's very difficult not to agree wholeheartedly with the opinion expressed at the meeting that if Western countries or any other countries believe that testing of nuclear weapons in the Pacific does not endanger anyone and that it is a safe process, then let them test them in their own countries."

He added: "That was a view often repeated at CHOGRM and it is one that I wholeheartedly subscribe to."

But what pressures would be exerted to put an end to nuclear activities in the Pacific?

Mr Ramphal: "The insistence by countries of the region that it must not happen and support from countries within the wider Commonwealth and within the international community. It is only the weight of international opinion that will reverse this process."

Asked if he was optimistic that a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific would ever be achieved, he replied: "I'm hopeful. I think some countries respond more quickly than others to the weight of global opinion. I believe that the French Government is not insensitive to this."

France was criticized by CHOGRM for carrying out nuclear testing in the Pacific.

CSO: 4200/1047

BRIEFS

OIL TALKS WITH PHILIPPINES--Bandar Seri Begawan--The Philippines Government has started negotiations with Brunei over a possible oil deal between the two countries. Philippines Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco paid a lightning visit to the state on Wednesday for talks with government ministers and Brunei Shell Petroleum officials. In March, Philippines President Marcos reportedly told His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Dipertuan that his country needed oil but could not pay for it immediately. He is said to have asked if Brunei would agree to deferred payment or a trade scheme whereby the Philippines would barter goods and labor for oil. Mr Velasco said this week's talks in Brunei had gone well and he was optimistic that a deal would be worked out soon. But he would not say how much oil was involved and whether a system or payment had been agreed. Currently Philipinas Shell Petroleum Corporation buys 14 percent (2.1 million barrels) of its crude oil from Brunei Shell Petroleum but there is no oil purchase contract between the two governments. [Excerpt] [BK070239 Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 18 Aug 84 pp 1, 40]

REFINERY OPENED--Brunei Shell's new refinery at Seria was officially opened last Friday by Prince Muda al-Muhtadee Billah. The Brunei Refinery was completed last October at a cost of \$104 million and operations started a month later. Its 10,000 barrels per day capacity makes Brunei self-sufficient in petrol, kerosene, aviation fuel and some diesel fuel. It replaces a smaller plant which had been in production for 30 years and should meet local demand for refined petroleum products until the end of the century. [Excerpts] [BK070239 Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 25 Aug 84 p 2]

RAPIER MISSILE TESTS--Bandar Seri Begawan--Brunei's costly Rapier air defence system is all set to fire its first live missiles next week. The week-long firings at Bukit Agok in the Tutong District will begin on Tuesday. A 19-kilometre by 13 km area has been declared a danger zone and shipping and aircraft have been warned to keep clear. The firings will take place from 8 am to 2 pm next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday and between the same times the following Monday, Tuesday and Thursday. The Royal Brunei Armed Forces will be scanning the area with radar from a Brunei Navy ship, look-outs will be posted in towers along the coast and as an added precaution, a helicopter will patrol the zone. Rapier's targets will be Shelduck drone planes trailing smoke flares. The air defence battery recently completed a series of "dry run" training exercises using the flying targets. [Excerpts] [BK070239 Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 18 Aug 84 p 2]

FOREIGN OFFICIAL REPLACED--Bandar Seri Begawan--Heads of government department posts are now almost entirely in Brunei hands. The government's "Bruneisation" policy took another step forward last week when a local, Haji Ahmad bin Haji Ibrahim, was appointed Acting Director of Marine. The department was headed for many years by Pehin Dato Jack Turner, who was succeeded by another British expatriate, Mr Ian Faraker. Only the Audit Department and government security handled by the Gurkha Reserve Unit and the Royal Brunei Armed Forces, are still headed by British expatriates. [Excerpts] [BK070239 Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 25 Aug 84 p 36]

CSO: 4200/1047

KAMPUCHEA

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

Battambang Battlefield 12 August

BK180803 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
17 Aug 84

[Text] On 12 August, our National Army and guerrillas attacked and completely liberated a Vietnamese company position at O Sandan, Battambang battlefield [Battambang Province]. We destroyed 1 AK, 1 RPD, 10 military barracks, 15 trenches, 1 tractor, and a quantity of military materiel. We seized 2 AK's, 1 RPD, 1,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 100 hand grenades, 10 AK magazines, 12 M-16 magazines, and a quantity of military materiel. We liberated 30 people jailed by the Vietnamese enemy.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas, and people on the Battambang battlefield!

Battambang Battlefield 13 August

BK180801 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Here is a battle report from various battlefields:

The Battambang battlefield [Battambang Province]:

On the night of 13 August, we launched a sweep operation against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in an area 5 km west of Battambang town from Damnak Sasar village to Omal village.

We killed and wounded a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers. We completely destroyed Omal Commune office and Boeng Pring. We destroyed a 150-horse rice mill, a storehouse for medicines, a typewriter, a bicycle, and a quantity of military materiel. We seized a quantity of military materiel. We liberated 5 villages: Damnak Sasar, Boeng Reang, Andong Pring, Omal, and Kon Sek villages.

Villages in Kompong Chhnang Liberated

BK201239 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
19 Aug 84

[Text] On 14 August, our national army and guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy's commune office at Krang Skrea, Rolea P'ier District, Kompong Chhnang Province. We killed a Vietnamese enemy soldier and wounded three others. We destroyed the commune office, 14 military barracks, an electric generator, and a quantity of military materiel. We seized a pistol, 5 sacks of rice, and a quantity of military materiel. We liberated three villages: Chan Trak, Trapeang Mlu, and Tuol Samraong villages.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people in Rolea P'ier District, Kompong Chhnang battlefield!

VODK on Battlefield Activities

BK190409 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
18 Aug 84

[Text] Our National Army and guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy positions from the Damnak Sar to Aomal west of Battambang town on 13 August. We completely destroyed the Aomal commune administrative seat and the Boeng Pring township. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese soldiers, destroyed a 150-hp rice husker, a medicine storehouse, a typewriter, a bicycle, and some war equipment, and seized some war equipment. We liberated five hamlets, namely Damnak Sar, Boeng Reang, Andong Pring, Aomal, and Kon Sek.

Long live our valiant National Army, guerrillas, and inhabitants of the Battambang battlefield!

Villages Near Battambang Liberated

BK201229 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
19 Aug 84

[Text] On the night of 16 August, our National Army and guerrillas attacked Vietnamese enemy's positions from Svay village to Sen village, 5 km from Battambang town. We completely destroyed Kompong Preah commune office for the fourth time. We killed four Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded four others for a total of eight casualties. We destroyed 1 60-mm mortar, 1 RPD, 1 B-40, and a quantity of military materiel. We liberated eight villages: Svay Kang, Ambeng Cham, Vat Thmei, Kompong Preah, Roka, Ta Hen Leu, Ta Hen Kraom, and Ta En villages.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people on the Battambang battlefield.

Villages in Preah Vihear Liberated

BK201235 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
19 Aug 84

[Text] On 14 August, our National Army and guerrillas attacked and completely liberated the Vietnamese enemy's commune office at Koul on the Preah Vihear battlefield. We killed and wounded a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers. We destroyed a tractor and seized 3 AK's, 1 AR-15, 300 rounds of AK ammunition, 6 AK magazines, 1 typewriter, and a quantity of military materiel.

We liberated 12 villages: Koul, Tuol Khlong, Bat Srei, Sleng, Puh Pong, O Seav, Kompong Luk, Chheuteal Chrung, Tonle Thmei, Sanhchalea, Tuol Cha, and Kompong Chvea villages.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people on the Preah Vihear battlefield!

Forced Labor in Kompong Chhnang

BK220335 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
21 Aug 84

["News Commentary": "In Kompong Chhnang Province, the Vietnamse Enemy Forced Our People to Clear Bushes Around the Airfield"]

[Text] At the end of July, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors drafted our people from throughout the province of Kompong Chhnang to clear bushes around the Kompong Chhnang airfield. Those who refused to do this were forced to pay 500 rial each, and those who could not pay were arrested and accused of opposing the Vietnamese plan. This incident clearly shows that:

1. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield, like those on other battlefields throughout the country, are increasingly in panic, particularly since our national army and guerrillas have increased their activities on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield. The Vietnamese aggressors are afraid of our forces again attacking important positions and the Kompong Chhnang airfield. This is why they are drafting our people to clear bushes around the area to protect themselves.
2. This is the implementation of the policy to starve our people by continuously drafting our people to this and that for the Vietnamese so that our people do not have time to work and earn their living.
3. This is also a way to extort money from our people.

This Vietnamese crime has greatly angered our people who are rising up and uniting with our national army and guerrillas to actively fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

Battambang Battlefield 17 August

BK250458 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
23 Aug 84

[Text] Our National Army and guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese commune office in Kompong Preah commune and the position defending Kompong Preah commune, Battambang battlefield, on 17 August. We killed 2 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 3 others; destroyed 1 rice husker, 1 rice storehouse with 40 sacks of rice, 2 tractors, 5 barracks, and some war materiel; and seized 1 AK, 100 rounds of AK ammunition, 2 grenades, and some war equipment. We completely liberated Kach Roteh village in Kompong Preah commune.

Long live our valiant National Army, guerrillas, and people of the Battambang battlefield!

Escape to Thai Border

BK230524 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
22 Aug 84

[Text] According to various international news agencies, three employees of the Phnom Penh puppets' foreign ministry recently escaped with their families and children from the puppets and the Vietnamese running dogs to the Thai-Kampuchean border region.

28 Vietnamese Casualties in 2 Attacks

BK291301 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
28 Aug 84

[Text] On 11 and 19 August, our National Army and guerrillas intercepted and ambushed a Vietnamese regiment sallying from Phnum Srok to Samraong in Phnum Srok District, north Sisophon battlefield [Battambang Province]. We killed 11 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 17 others, a total of 28 casualties; the remaining soldiers fled in retreat. We destroyed two B-40 rocket launchers and a quantity of materiel. We seized a quantity of ammunition and military materiel.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas, and people in Phnum Srok District on the north Sisophon battlefield!

SRV Battlefield Difficulties

BK301215 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
29 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "In This Rainy Season, the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Have Had Many More Difficulties and Are at a Complete Impasse"]

[Text] Usually, when the UN General Assembly session is approaching, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors make every effort to extricate themselves from the impasse in Kampuchea. They launch operations in various parts of the

country in particular in the western border region to show the world that they are strong and that they completely control Kampuchea. These offensives were launched to threaten ASEAN, especially Thailand, so that these countries would not dare to denounce, condemn, or oppose Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea at the UN General Assembly session.

As the 39th UN General Assembly session is approaching, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are making every effort to extricate themselves from the impasse in an attempt to launch a big operation. From the end of the dry season to this rainy season, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sent more troops, cannons, and tanks to the Kampuchean-Thai border region. This is different from the situation in previous rainy seasons when the Vietnamese withdrew their forces and heavy weapons to areas near national routes and towns.

This rainy season, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made more efforts than in the previous rainy seasons with an attempt to extricate themselves from the impasse, to restore the situation, and to hide their shameful and bitter defeat of the past 6th dry season. Although they have striven hard to restore the situation, up to now the Vietnamese enemy aggressors could not launch any big offensive. The reason is that our national army and guerrillas have actively increased their activities against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors with initiatives and dominance over the situation inside the country, in particular on the battlefields around Tonle Sap.

From the 6th dry season to the 6th rainy season, we have launched attacks against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in four provinces around Tonle Sap--Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Pursat, and Battambang Provinces--which are strategic gateways for the Vietnamese to supply their forces in the western region of Kampuchea. We have continued to attack provincial seats, district seats, towns, and commune offices of the Vietnamese enemy throughout the country. We have killed many Vietnamese enemy soldiers and have destroyed their state power in many villages and communes. Concurrently, we have continued to attack and destroy positions, warehouses for foodstuffs, weapons, ammunition, medicine, military materiel, and fuel depots of the Vietnamese. We have also attacked and cut strategic supply lines of the Vietnamese enemy such as Route 5, Route 6, the Phnom Penh-Battambang railway, and the Tonle Sap River. Furthermore, our national army and guerrillas have increased their activities against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors deep inside the country, in particular on the Kompong Chhnang and Kompong Speu battlefields, and even in the northwestern region of Phnom Penh. Concurrently, our national army and guerrillas have successfully smashed the Vietnamese enemy's offensives during this rainy season. From 26 to 27 June, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors made every effort to gather 1,000 soldiers to launch a three-pronged offensive against us on the Pailin battlefield but they were routed by our national army and guerrillas. We killed or wounded 102 Vietnamese enemy soldiers. On 3 July, our special detachment attacked, destroyed, and occupied the Rovieng District seat in Preah Vihear Province. We killed or wounded 48 Vietnamese enemy soldiers. On 8 and 9 July, our national army attacked and destroyed a Vietnamese enemy's regimental position in Kap Chen village and two Vietnamese battalion positions

in Don Peou and Ta Hen villages on the Pailin-Route 10 battlefield. We killed or wounded 200 Vietnamese enemy soldiers. We destroyed 5 ammunition depots, 120 big and small military barracks, 500 trenches, and a large quantity of weapons, ammunition, and military materiel. On 16 July, our national army attacked and destroyed a Vietnamese battalion in an area south of Pen Bun, Koh Kong Leu battlefield. We killed or wounded 102 Vietnamese enemy soldiers. On 22 July, our national army attacked and destroyed Thpong district seat at Anlung Chrey in Kompong Speu Province. We killed or wounded 70 Vietnamese enemy soldiers. We destroyed a large number of warehouses and military barracks of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. A large quantity of enemy weapons was also destroyed.

Moreover, we have actively continued our guerrilla activities throughout the country. We have inflicted serious casualties on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. We have destroyed their state power at the village and commune levels. We have successively destroyed, liberated, and occupied many commune offices of the Vietnamese enemy. This has resulted in many more difficulties for the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. They have had to resist us in many places inside the country. Therefore, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are not able to launch any big offensive on the border to serve their psychological propaganda before the convening of the UN General Assembly session.

In conclusion, in this rainy season which will end in a month, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have had many more difficulties and are at a complete impasse. Although they have made every effort to extricate themselves from this impasse, they have lost mastery of the situation and lack initiative. They are on the defensive. Our national army and guerrillas have more initiatives and have actively continued to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in compliance with our plan this rainy season. We have continued to inflict many more casualties on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, to cut their supply lines, and to intensify our activities to enlarge battlefields deeper inside the country.

Our national army and guerrillas are determined to continue to implement more efficiently our guidelines for guerrilla warfare. We pledge to raise aloft the banner of struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators in all fields and on all battlefields in accordance with the guidance of the supreme command of Democratic Kampuchea. We are determined to continue to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors along the border and inside the country. We are continuing to attack and cut the Vietnamese enemy's supply lines. We are striving to inflict many more casualties on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and to destroy their state power in many more villages and communes. We pledge to launch many more attacks against the aggressors to broaden the battlefields and liberate many more areas inside the country in order to facilitate the conditions for offensives against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in the next dry season so that we can successfully fulfill the plans this rainy season and for the next seasons.

Preah Vihear Battlefield Activity

BK310654 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
30 Aug 84

[Text] On 25 August, our National Army and guerrillas attacked and totally smashed a Vietnamese commune building in Sre Thom commune, Rovieng District, Preah Vihear battlefield. We killed 2 Vietnamese soldiers; wounded 3 others; destroyed 30 military barracks; seized 1 AR-15, 1 SKS, and some war materiel; and liberated 4 villages, namely, (Bos Pey), Sre Thom, Thnal Keng, and Rovieng Khang Tbaung.

350 Khmer Soldiers Deserted 7-15 August

BK270604 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] On 19 August, two Khmer soldiers posted at Chamka Krouch, Thpong District, Kompong Speu Province, fled back home. Between 7 and 15 August, 350 Khmer soldiers, forcibly recruited and sent from eastern part of Kompong Cham Province to fight on Preah Vihear battlefield, fled back home.

Koh Kong Kraom Battlefield

BK270556 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
26 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Here is a report from various battlefields. Koh Kong Kraom battlefield [Koh Kong Province]: Between 11 and 16 August, our guerrillas ambushed and set ablaze two Vietnamese jeeps at an area west of Stoeng Chral along Route 4. We killed seven enemies, including two divisional-level experts, and wounded eight others.

Battambang Military Activity

BK270346 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Here is a report from various battlefields.

Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield [Battambang Province]:

On 22 August, we attacked the Vietnamese commune office in Kdol commune for the second time. We killed a Vietnamese soldier and wounded three others. We liberated seven villages, namely, Phum Kdol, Kdol Kraom, (Phum Bua), Phum Khnong, Phum Pongro Leu, Phum Pongro Kraom, and Phum Krasang.

Military Activity in Sisophon

BK030849 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Here is a report from various battlefields.

Sisophon-south of route 5 battlefield: On the night of 27 August, we attacked the Vietnamese commune office at Chamnaom commune. We killed two Vietnamese soldiers and wounded three others. We destroyed a 3.5-meter-long bridge in the area between Phum Chamnaom and O Snguot; and seized a gun and a quantity of war materiel. We liberated four villages, namely, Phum Rovieng, Phum Pralay Thom, Phum Prey Samraong, and Phum Chak. On 24 August, we attacked the Vietnamese soldiers at Lovea, Prey Khpos, and Dangkao Pen, killing three and wounding four. On 25 August, a Vietnamese M-113 tank moving out of Phnum Preal to Kompong Lei hit our landmines and was set ablaze. Five Vietnamese soldiers on the tank were killed and four others were wounded. A DK-106, a 12.7-mm machinegun, an M-30, a pistol, and a quantity of ammunition and war materiel were destroyed. On 26 August, we fired 107-mm rockets at the top of Sisophon hill, killing 15 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 6 others.

Attack on SRV Post

BK030704 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
2 Sep 84

[Text] On 26 August, our National Army and guerrillas attacked the Snar Ansa commune office, Krakor District, Pursat Province. After 15 minutes of fighting we totally destroyed the office, killing two Vietnamese soldiers and wounding five others. We destroyed a commune office building, 5 military barracks, 10 trenches, 1 warehouse, and some war equipment, and seized guns, ammunition, and war materiel. Moreover, we liberated two villages, namely, Phum Snar Ansa and Veal Vong.

Battambang Position 'Liberated'

BK060538 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Battle report from south Sisophon battlefield:

On the night of 2 September, we attacked a Vietnamese commune office at Rohat Toek [Battambang Province] for the second time. After a 15-minute battle, we completely liberated this position. We killed three enemy soldiers and wounded five others; destroyed a commune office building, a car, and damaged a 10-meter bridge between Rohat Toek and O Synguot; and liberated four villages: Khtim Chrum, Khnao, Rohat Toek, and (Puh Daeum).

CSO: 4212/63

KAMPUCHEA

OPERATION AGAINST 'POL POT BANDITS' REPORTED

BK290715 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Task groups of Regiment "Dar" of Brigade "khor" recently launched a sweeping operation against a group of bandits and scored satisfactory results. Upon hearing that a group of Pol Pot bandits stealthily crossed from the other side of the border into our territory 5 km from (Srayen) [not further specified]; our task groups quickly surrounded and killed three bandits on the spot and seized all of the bandits' weapons. Moreover, our task groups also destroyed 4 of the bandits' hideouts, 90 beds, 12 drum-magazine machinegun bullets, and a quantity of B-40 rockets and war materiel.

CSO: 4212/63

KAMPUCHEA

ARMED FORCES' AUGUST ACTIVITIES IN KOMPONG THOM

BK060707 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Armed forces and militiamen in Kompong Svay District, Kompong Thom Province, closely cooperated with local revolutionary authorities and people to defend villages and communes and thwart the subversive activities of the Pol Pot bandits.

In August, our forces killed 7 enemy soldiers and wounded 27 others. We also seized a large quantity of weapons and military materiel. Along with this, our combatants disseminated the clemency policy of the party and state in every locality. During that month, 23 misled persons awakened and returned to our revolutionary authorities, bringing with them 6 weapons and a quantity of materiel.

CSO: 4212/63

KAMPUCHEA

KAMPUCHEAN ARMY REPORTS BATTLEFIELD VICTORIES

BK230808 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] During the past 6 months, a battalion of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces sharpened its will to fight against the Pol Pot bandits and dealt a serious defeat to the enemy. The unit closely cooperated with local revolutionary state authorities and the Vietnamese volunteer army in launching operations to destroy the bandits in Phnum Srok District [Battambang Province], at Sophy Village on Sangha battlefield, and at O Kanseng, winning successive victories.

This unit completely took over the enemy refuges, killed 43 Pol Pot bandits and reactionary Khmer, wounded a number of others, and seized a large quantity of weapons and military materiel. Recently, the remaining bandits sneaked in from Thai territory in an attempt to carry out destructive activities against our people. However, they were smashed by our revolutionary armed forces, which killed 20 of them and wounded many others.

These victories were acclaimed and congratulated by people in every locality and the unit was praised for its outstanding achievements.

CSO: 4212/63

KAMPUCHEA

VODK HITS SRV OPPOSITION TO DK AT UN CONFERENCE

BK190455 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
18 Aug 84

[Text] Vietnam once again attempted to oppose the representativeness of the DK delegation to the UN population conference in Mexico City. However, as Vietnam itself was being strongly condemned by the world community and completely isolated in the international arena, it asked India to play the despicable role of a defender of Vietnam's war of aggression and expansion in Kampuchea and to circulate a letter protesting the representativeness of the DK delegation. Two days later, the Soviet and Vietnamese delegates also circulated another letter similar in content to the abovementioned Indian letter. The DK delegation responded to these two letters by laying bare their maneuver of trying to cover up the crimes of massacre and genocide perpetrated by Vietnam in Kampuchea in the past nearly 6 years. At the same time, the ASEAN countries--including Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines--which were at the conference and the PRC separately issued a letter voicing support for DK's representativeness in the conference and rejecting the protest by Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and India.

During the meeting of the committee studying the credentials of delegates to the conference in Mexico City, the Soviet Union was the only delegation that defended Vietnam's war of aggression and genocide in Kampuchea.

The conference later accepted the representativeness of the DK delegation without discussion.

Through this maneuver, Vietnam and its accomplices were exposed even more glaringly in front of the international community as the perpetrators of, and abettors to, the crimes of aggression and genocide in Kampuchea.

CSO: 4212/63

KAMPUCHEA

PHNOM PENH NOTES MESSAGE TO PRK LEADERS

BK180943 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Chan Si, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently received a message of thanks from Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR. The message says, among other things:

We would like to express sincere thanks to you, the KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers of the PRK, and the Kampuchean people for sending a congratulatory message on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Poland's rebirth. We firmly believe that the cordial relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between our parties, countries, and people will be further strengthened and expanded for the benefit of socialism and world peace.

CSO: 4212/63

KAMPUCHEA

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GREETES KHIEU SAMPHAN

BK210341 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Message from Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid, to Khieu Samphan,
DK Vice President in Charge of Foreign Affairs--date not given]

[Text] I received with joy your kind telegram along with the good wishes
on the occasion of my election to the post of foreign minister of the Arab
Republic of Egypt.

Please accept my warm consideration and sincere wishes for your continued
success and for your good health and prosperity.

With high consideration.

[signed] 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid,
Foreign Minister, the Arab Republic of Egypt

CSO: 4212/63

KAMPUCHEA

KHIEU SAMPHAN RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM EGYPT

BK210338 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Message from Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, to DK Vice President
in Charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan--date not given]

[Text] I would like to thank you for your congratulations. I would like
to take this opportunity to wish you success in your noble missions and wish
the Kampuchean people good health.

Please accept my highest considerations.

[signed] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

CSO: 4212/63

BRIEFS

KHIEU SAMPHAN IN MEXICO--During his stay in Mexico City from 5-8 August, Vice President Khieu Samphan, head of the DK delegation attending the international conference on population in Mexico, met and held talks with many head of delegations from friendly countries, namely, His Excellency Dr (Sufi 'Abd al-Hakem), president of the Egyptian Parliament; His Excellency Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Executive Council of the SFRY; His Excellency James Ongkil, justice minister of Malaysia; His Excellency Dr Emil Salim, minister in charge of demography and environment of Indonesia; His Excellency Wang Wei, minister in charge of the PRC's State Family Planning Commission; and His Excellency Thoetphong Chaiyanan, deputy minister of public health of Thailand. These talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and solidarity which reflected the good state of relations between DK and these friendly countries. Heads of delegations from all these friendly countries expressed joy over the allround achievements of the Kampuchean people and reaffirmed their firm support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK for national survival and against the Vietnamese war of race extermination. [Text] [BK181415 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Aug 84]

CSO: 4212/63

DOMESTIC REACTION TO NUCLEAR FREE, ANZUS POLICIES

Government Firm on Nuclear Free Policy

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 10 Aug 84 p 18

[Text]

New Zealand is now a nuclear-free country, and that is not negotiable, says the fifth-ranked cabinet minister, Mr Prebble.

He made the declaration in a letter to a member of the Auckland-based Scientists Against Nuclear Arms, Dr Peter Wills.

"Let me state very clearly to you what our Prime Minister, David Lange, has said unequivocally," Mr Prebble wrote.

"New Zealand is now a nuclear-free country. This is not negotiable."

Mr Prebble wrote that it was not correct the Anzus agreement was unequivocally a nuclear treaty.

"The correct position is that the position adopted by the New Zealand Labour Government makes Anzus a non-nuclear treaty, as far as this party to that treaty is concerned."

Dr Wills said yesterday that Mr Prebble's letter was significant because it committed the Government in writing, not just by word of mouth, to an anti-nuclear stance.

"It shows the Government is determined to take up its own position on the nuclear issue and on Anzus, despite the standover tactics being used by the United States."

Changing Views of ANZUS

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 13 Aug 84 p 12

[Article by R.N. Kennaway, senior political science lecturer at University of Canterbury: "Changing views of A.N.Z.U.S."]

[Text]

For the last 15 years or so there have been three main views of A.N.Z.U.S. and its role in New Zealand's security. There has been the traditional view, most clearly represented by successive National Governments which have regarded A.N.Z.U.S. as the essential foundation for New Zealand's security. There has been the opposite view, which considers A.N.Z.U.S. rather as a hindrance to security.

Over the last 12 years this view has been most clearly and consistently formulated by the Values Party, but in recent years it has, with some variations, gained wider acceptance and support from other sources including Social Credit, the New Zealand Party and some sections of the Labour Party.

Then there has been the official Labour Party view which has followed what may best be termed as a combined strategy, including elements of both the other views.

It has wished to maintain A.N.Z.U.S. but to broaden it and place greater emphasis on economic and development aspects. It has wished to ban nuclear ship visits and to promote actively the concept of the South Pacific Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zone — to which the National Party has also paid lip service — but it has also wished to continue to rely in the last instance on the United States for protection.

The question is how far such a combined strategy, including apparently conflicting elements of policy, is possible for New Zealand. The question also arose to some extent between 1972 and 75 but for various reasons it occurred in a much less acute form and was never fully resolved.

Nuclear-powered ships accounted at that stage for a far smaller proportion of the United States fleet. American foreign policy was in a period of rapid change with the withdrawal from Vietnam. The United States political system itself was in turmoil over Watergate. In any event New Zealand and Australian attention was focussed more sharply until

1974 on the more immediate issue of French nuclear tests which had no direct implications for A.N.Z.U.S.

In 1984, it is already clear that the question of the compatibility of the various strands in the Labour Party's alliance policies will need to be resolved more quickly.

Of course, it is true that neither a ban on nuclear ship visits — whether nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed — nor the active promotion of a South Pacific Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zone, is theoretically incompatible with the A.N.Z.U.S. Treaty terms. After all, nuclear ship technology had scarcely been developed and the nuclear-weapons-free zone concept had not been devised, when the treaty was signed in 1951.

There are countries in the Latin American Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zone which continue to maintain alliance ties with the United States in the Rio Pact, although the question of nuclear ship visits to the Latin American countries is up to the individual States. There are other United States allies, such as Norway and Japan, which, theoretically anyway, ban visits by ships carrying nuclear weapons.

It may well be possible in the short term to combine these various policy elements. Indeed, there may well be advantages in not trying to bring the matter to a head too quickly. It seems desirable to take some time to reach a mutual understanding and avoid an open breach with Australia.

A South Pacific zone involves about 12 separate States with widely differing views, ranging from enthusiasm to caution, and it seems equally appropriate to take some time for consultation with the island States rather than expect them to fall into line immediately just because Australia and New Zealand have altered their policies. It is also possible that there will be a change in the United States administration in the next six months which might make a more flexible policy easier to maintain.

In any event just as 60 per cent of New Zealanders voted for par-

ties which favoured banning nuclear ship visits, so too 80 per cent of New Zealanders voted for parties which favoured maintaining A.N.Z.U.S. in some form, and polls have shown that public opinion generally favours both the maintenance of A.N.Z.U.S. and the introduction of a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

Even in the longer term, it may well be possible and desirable to combine some elements of both strategies as the other countries mentioned have done. Nevertheless, it still seems that in some respects some more clear-cut choices will be necessary. This has nothing to do with possible external pressure from Australia or the United States, but rather with the need to evolve a reasonably consistent line of policy.

It is all very well to note the absence of specific obligations in the treaty and to accept nuclear ship visits; even the treaty, however, includes the obligation "to develop ... collective capacity for self defence," and one has to ask whether this is really compatible in the long term with excluding a large and growing proportion of a major ally's fleet. It is all very well to say that the treaty will be re-negotiated to put more emphasis on economic issues; but it

really is in essence and origin a security treaty and a security relationship, and it seems very doubtful that New Zealand's alliance partners will be interested in a formal renegotiation to turn it into something else.

I think, therefore, that we really have to make up our minds. Do we consider the security relationship to be of positive value, and in that case what costs and obligations are we prepared to undertake to ensure that will continue? Or, do we consider it to be of negative value, and in that case would it not be better to relieve our A.N.Z.U.S. partners of any obligation to maintain our security, just as we would wish to be released from any reciprocal obligations?

Whatever answer we give, I suggest that we remember that the global problems of nuclear proliferation and arms expenditure really do not depend on whether or not American warships visit New Zealand ports. However, concerned we may justifiably be about the scale and gravity of the problems, there is no action that New Zealand can take which can resolve them.

We can, however, make a small but significant contribution in two ways. Through established channels of communication and influ-

ence within the alliance, we can use our alliance membership to exercise "constructive leverage" to help resolve the global problems; or we can make our contribution by the influence and example of developing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Pacific and banning nuclear ship visits.

Both strategies may well be directed towards the same end of trying to resolve the global problems. We should not find it necessary to seek to create world peace by creating bitter divisions on the issues within New Zealand.

U.S. ANZUS Obligation Uncertain

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 14 Aug 84 p 6

[Text] The Anzus defence treaty, born out of fear of Japanese rearmament, is strong on United Nations principles but vague on the obligations of its members, and is outdated regarding its responsibility to the Pacific Islands.

The treaty, in force since April 29, 1952, was a condition insisted upon by Australia and New Zealand as their acceptance of the formal peace treaty entered into by the United States and her allies with a defeated Japan.

With fresh memories of the bloody Pacific campaign only just behind them, politicians like the Prime Minister of the day, Mr Holland, wanted to make doubly sure there would be no further risk from Japanese military expansionism.

Mr Holland was publicly sceptical that the peace treaty with Japan would work and, with the Australian Government, sought the safeguard of a defence treaty with the United States as a precaution.

Primary Concern

As spelled out by the Minister for External Affairs, Mr Doidge, at the time: "The conclusion of a treaty of this kind was discussed in connection with the Japanese peace

settlement, in which New Zealand's primary concern is to guard against any resurgence of Japanese militarism."

So, for the first time, New Zealand — and Australia — entered into a security treaty with a foreign country.

The Anzus treaty makes no direct or indirect mention of Japan and is

couched in such general terms, regarding possible threats to its three members, that within a year of signing it was already regarded by many as a bastion against communist armed aggression.

The only Anzus controversy of those early years was whether it would upset relations with Britain and the rest of the erstwhile British Empire, which was not invited to join the agreement.

For Labour in New Zealand, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Nash, lamented the absence of Britain.

Professor Nicholas Mansergh, a research professor with the British Commonwealth Relations Royal Institute of Inter-

national Affairs in 1951, saw the treaty as a defence mechanism against communism in what was one of the first public utterances of concern about a potential new enemy.

If anyone had cold feet about Anzus then, it was the United States. The *Sydney Morning Herald* in 1951 said the treaty was a remarkable development in United States public opinion, which had long been set against any treaty commitments in the South Pacific.

There were those who wanted to expand the treaty, like the Governor of New York, Mr Dewey, and President Syngman Rhee, of South Korea, in 1952, who were keen to bring more nations into the fold.

A notable exception was Canada's Minister of External Affairs, Mr Lester Pearson, who said the time was not ripe for Canada's entry.

Canada and the others did not join Anzus. But it was significant that at the first Anzus council meeting, in August 1952, the

council of ministers saw fit to deal with all Pacific problems in its deliberations.

Those worrying years of the Korean War, communist terrorism in Malaya and communist-inspired civil war in Indo-China were to follow and questions of treaty obligations among the three member nations were raised for the first time.

The Anzus treaty was never officially invoked as an instrument for New Zealand participation in any of these conflicts.

The United States Government, under the guidance of its Secretary of State, Mr Dulles, advocated the formation of the Manila Pact, which spawned the South-east Asia Treaty Organisation, for the protection of South-east Asia.

Seato faded into oblivion with the birth of the Association of South-east Asian Nations organisation, but not before some victories and defeats in that area and the almost

total withdrawal of British and Commonwealth Forces from Singapore and Malaysia.

Regional Defence

Within a year of its establishment the obligations of Anzus, under which member nations are required to assist each other, were challenged.

On August 6, 1952, the *New York Times* said the treaty would not be nearly enough to defend the critical Pacific area without taking into account regional defence and consultation.

The closest the Anzus treaty probably came to being invoked in a full military sense was during the Malaysian confrontation with Indonesia, when right on Australia's door-

step, Australian and New Zealand troops found themselves engaging Indonesian forces in North Borneo.

On February 27, 1963, Professor Norman Graebner, professor of diplomatic history at the University of Illinois, said that if Indonesia attacked Australia, the United States would probably do nothing about it.

In a radio broadcast he told Australians they should disregard contrary remarks made by the United States Secretary of State, Mr Dean Rusk.

Professor Graebner was one of the first to claim the Anzus treaty did not state in express terms what the obligations of member nations would be in the event of an attack on one of them.

Liability Fears

The Indonesian military expansionism of the 1960s brought worrying times for Australia and New Zealand; first, with the North Borneo campaign and later when the United States Government condoned an Indonesian takeover of West Irian.

In April 1964, the United States Government decided it would not become involved in North Borneo with Australia and New Zealand; the most it would commit itself to was a communique declaring that the United States was committed to the survival of Malaya (later Malaysia).

There were signs in the late 1960s that some Americans found Anzus rather a liability.

A United States Senate subcommittee associated with a Congressional armed forces committee suggested in January 1969 that Anzus was a burden.

It was a burden because Australia and New Zealand could hardly defend themselves, let alone assist the United States,

the committee suggested.

The 1970s saw a resurgence of interest in Anzus by the United States as well as the emergence of anti-nuclear issues.

The United States decided to build up its Pacific forces. And in June 1972, the Anzus council officially condemned French nuclear testing in the Pacific with a joint appeal to France to end its above-ground testing.

In New Zealand, the Labour Prime Minister, Mr Rowling, took an official stand on access for American nuclear ships to New Zealand ports, saying in April 1975 that Anzus did not stand or fall on the issue of nuclear ship visits.

It was a line since resumed by the present Labour Government.

Weakening Effect

A Labour Minister of Defence, Mr Faulkner, got a cool reception to New Zealand's nuclear-free Pacific plans at an Anzus meeting in May 1975. The Labour Prime Minister of Australia, Mr Whitlam, expressed concern about New Zealand's stand on the issue, saying it would weaken Anzus.

There were no nuclear ship visits to New Zealand during that Labour administration's term in office. Some were not even satisfied with that.

The skipper of the Muroa protest yacht Fri, Mr B. V. Rhodes, called for New Zealand to quit Anzus.

In an address to a Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament meeting, Mr Richard Northey, now Labour MP for Eden, said in March 1980 that Anzus served only American needs.

That was a view certainly not taken by the Labour Party over the years. But Mr Northey said Anzus no longer ex-

isted to defend New Zealand but was a commitment for New Zealand to send expeditionary forces to defend United States interests abroad.

No Formal Links

The past five years of Anzus have seen calls for Japan to join the treaty, and Japanese involvement in the joint Rimpac defence exercises in Hawaii.

There was a sober realisation that Chinese missile tests had proved that such projectiles could reach targets from the South China Sea at least to Vanuatu.

The New Zealand survey ship HMNZS Monowai witnessed those tests in May 1980.

Just what coverage the Pacific Islands get from Anzus is obscure; the treaty was drawn up when all the island nations were dependent, or trust territories.

As such, they were regarded as the territories of the metropolitan powers. Now, only the United States and France have Island dependencies and there are no formal Anzus links with the independent Island nations.

Australia once offered the United States an Anzus base at Manus Island, in northern Papua New Guinea, when it was still a colony. Sir Keith Holyoake, when Prime Minister of New Zealand, asserted that Papua New Guinea was encompassed by Anzus; but that was in June 1963, before the

Melanesian country had gained independence.

Now the Pacific Islands are somewhat divided about Anzus. Most recognise its value as a regional defence organisation but a few, notably Vanuatu, will not allow American nuclear-powered ships to enter their ports.

While simply lacking specifics on the treatment of nuclear-armed ships and aircraft, and the need or otherwise to keep members informed on any major armament changes, the Anzus treaty is strong on United Nations principles.

The first article states that no action shall be taken by the three Anzus members affecting peace and security which is inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

What is not contained within the Anzus treaty is probably of more concern to its critics than what is.

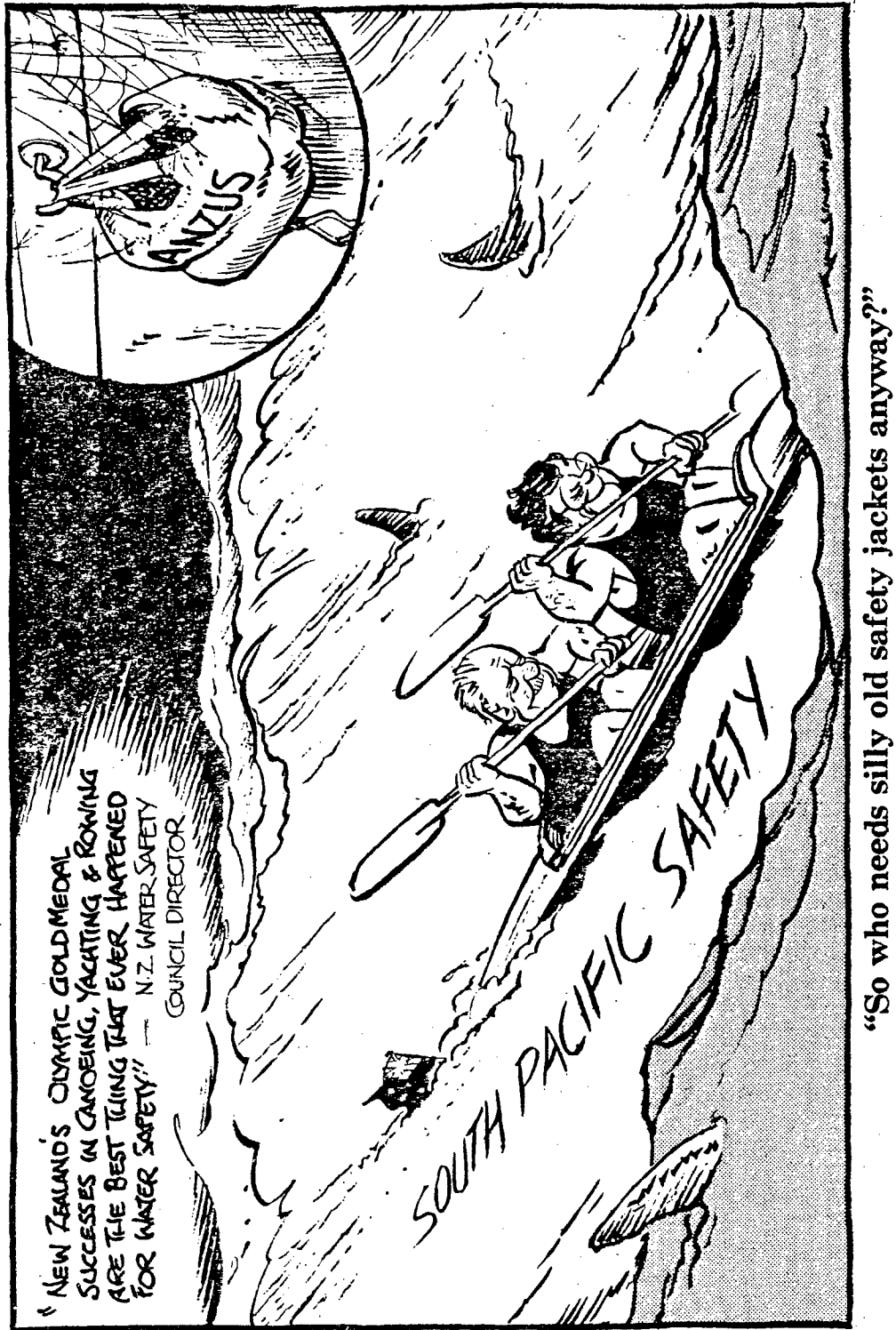
For example, under the Japan-United States Defence Agreement, the United States now has an obligation to notify the Japanese Government if nuclear-armed ships or aircraft visit its territory. There is no such obligation under Anzus.

Perhaps the biggest irony is that the United States has a very clearly defined obligation to defend Japan.

Many believe this is one of the least certain American obligations to New Zealand under Anzus.

Cartoon Lampoons Anti-ANZUS Mood

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 15 Aug 84 p 6



Veteran Leader Rebukes Former Secretary

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 13 Aug 84 p 4

[Text]

PA Wellington

The head of the Returned Services Association has reacted sharply to criticism of the A.N.Z.U.S. alliance by a former New Zealand Secretary of Defence, Sir Jack Hunn.

Sir William Leuchars, Dominion president of the R.S.A., dubbed as "extraordinary" the comments by Sir Jack recently that he would not mind if the Americans cancelled the treaty.

Sir Jack, Secretary of Defence during the 1960s, said that he would not be sorry if the United States withdrew from A.N.Z.U.S. over the nuclear ships access issue.

Sir Jack claimed that most people did not want United States nuclear warships visiting New Zealand ports.

Sir William said that the comments should not remain unanswered.

"Sir Jack sets out to dismiss A.N.Z.U.S. as a useless piece of paper," Sir William said.

"In fact, as every New Zealander accepts, A.N.Z.U.S. confirms the friendship and defence links which have existed since the last World War when, let it never be forgotten, this country and Australia were protected by the Armed Forces of America from Japanese invasion.

"Sir Jack says he 'wouldn't mind' if the Americans said 'Sorry, A.N.Z.U.S. is off.' This is an extraordinary statement having regard to his own later statement that New Zealand's defence future lay with Australia," said Sir William.

Letters Hit Government Policy

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 14 Aug 84 p 15

[Letters to the Editor: "History Gives Lesson"]

[Excerpts]

Sir,—What a pity most members of our present Government were too young or not born during the Second World War.

They would do well to study the history of the Pacific war theatre, and particularly the magnificent contribution made by United States troops there, and just what it meant to Australia and New Zealand.

Guadalcanal was the turning point of the Japanese drive south, with Australia and New Zealand as the objectives. To study the American achievement in the Solomons at Guadalcanal, inevitably brings one to the conclu-

sion of how much the freedom of Australia and New Zealand owes to our American friends.

The present Government's illogical attitude to American nuclear naval ships, must surely make the Russian bear grin slyly at such attempts to clip the American eagle's wings.

But then, of course, it must also be remembered that Wellington watersiders went on strike, making it necessary for American Marines bound for Guadalcanal to have to load their own ships.

3rd Div NZEF Veteran.
Epsom.

Sir, — Obviously our new Prime Minister wants his cake and to eat it too — that is to ban nuclear ships but remain with the protection of Anzus.

I know what I would tell him if I were the United States President.

Having read of Russia's very quick reminder to the Labour Party about its pledge to ban nuclear ships, it beats me how so-called educated people can really believe that Russia has no interest in us or the Pacific area in general.

Is it not time we began to think about the world situation as it is and not as we would like it?

Grow Up NZ.

Mt Eden.

CSO: 4200/1018

FOREIGN REACTION TO GOVERNMENT NUCLEAR, ANZUS POLICIES

Visiting Malaysia Prime Minister's Remarks

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 16 Aug 84 p 5

[Text]

NZPA Wellington

Malaysia believes New Zealand's policy on visits by nuclear-powered or armed ships is New Zealand's own business.

Speaking after having talks with the Prime Minister, Mr Lange, in Wellington yesterday, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Dr Mahathir, said that Malaysia wanted the Anzus Pact to continue.

But New Zealand's policy on nuclear ship visits was its own business, he said.

Malaysia's view was that a distinction had to be made between various activities that are generally termed nuclear.

Difficult

"For example, we certainly object to the testing of nuclear weapons and the dumping of nuclear waste and the permanent stationing of nuclear weapons in the area," he said.

"But obviously ships are going to pass through the South Pacific and it is very difficult to tell them to pass by an area.

"How do you stop nuclear submarines from sailing where they want to?"

No country had yet asked to berth nuclear ships in a Malaysian port, but his Gov-

ernment would study any such request as it arose.

Urgency

Dr Mahathir also said the Soviet presence in Vietnam would continue for as long as Vietnamese troops were in neighbouring Kampuchea.

Because the Soviet Union had bases in Vietnam and gave that country assistance, there was a fair amount of urgency in solving the problems in Kampuchea.

Speaking at the same press conference Mr Lange said the Government had expressed its concern at the potential emergence of Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge as the dominant force in Kampuchea and the possibility of their becoming the Government.

Mr Lange said he had assured Dr Mahathir that places for students from Malaysia would be available in food technology courses at Massey University and on agricultural technology courses at Massey and Lincoln College.

"But I can't even give an assurance to a student from Wellington that he or she is going to get into an engineering faculty or factory," he said.

USSR Peace Delegation

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 11 Aug 84 p 8

[Text] The world's largest peace movement--in the Soviet Union--believes the military buildup in the Pacific region is reaching a dangerous level because of the policies of the United States' Administration.

This comment was made in Wellington yesterday by Mr Georgi Sturua, a political scientist and expert on disarmament, who is part of the first Soviet peace delegation to visit this country. The delegation, led by Soviet actress Mrs Vija Artmane, arrived yesterday and was to leave the city today.

On the question of the reported Soviet presence in the Pacific, Mr Sturua said: "We in the Soviet movement consider that now we are witnessing a very dangerous situation because of the policies of the current United States Administration."

"We think that the United States would like to see the establishment of some kind of a new military alliance in the Pacific-Asian region, an alliance just like Nato alliance in Europe," he said.

In contrast to United States installations throughout the Pacific, the Soviet Union had no bases at all outside its own borders, Mr Sturua said.

The peace movement leaders said they understood and endorsed the decision of the Labour Government concerning the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in this country and the Pacific.

Mr Sturua said such a zone would help reduce international tensions and would create a more favourable atmosphere for the arms reduction negotiations as well as better prospects for world peace.

Worried

The Russian people, 90 million of whom contributed towards the peace movement, were very worried about the prospect of nuclear war, said delegation leader Mrs Artmane.

She said the peace movement in Russia had become very active in recent years due to the "growing threat" of nuclear war.

The visiting peace movement leaders have invited a New Zealand peace delegation to visit Russia in 1985. They were invited to this country by the New Zealand Council for World Peace.

Australian Democrat Party Head's Support

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 16 Aug 84 p 28

[Text] Canberra--The Australian Democrats' leader, Senator Don Chipp, will visit New Zealand soon to give moral support to the Labour Government for its anti-nuclear policy.

Senator Chipp yesterday condemned the pressure he said was being applied by the Australian Labour Government on New Zealand to overturn a ban on visiting nuclear warships.

He said his party, which holds the balance of power in the Senate, would keep harassing the Hawke Government in a bid to renegotiate the terms on which American bases operated in Australia.

US Stance

He said the United States had objected to New Zealand's position to block visits by nuclear-armed and powered warships because that country had to be seen to be disturbed.

The Democrats announced their revised anti-nuclear policy in Canberra yesterday.

Similar Ban

It calls for a ban similar to the New Zealand Government's on visits by nuclear ships and aircraft to Australia.

"I am appalled at the pressure that is being applied to them by a political party that was elected by hundreds of thousands of Australians who believed that party was anti-nuclear and anti-uranium," Senator Chipp said.

He said Australians did not appreciate the enormous size of the nuclear threat and the hazards of being tied into a first strike capability.

CSO: 4200/1018

WRITER CRITICIZES WESTERN SUPPORT FOR KHMER ROUGE

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 11 Aug 84 Sec 2 p 2

[Article by John Rae: "Fanatical Killers From Asian Holocaust Still at Large"]

[Text]

IF you thought mass murder went out with Adolf Eichmann, you were wrong. It happened in Kampuchea between 1975 and 1979.

If you thought the genocide carried out by the Khmer Rouge was different from the nazis, you were wrong. It was comparable in scale and in the pathological sadism with which it was executed.

If you thought those responsible for the Kampuchean holocaust were tried for crimes against humanity, you were again mistaken.

Pol Pot, the Asian Hitler, and his fellow butchers are still at liberty.

All holocausts are not equal, it appears. If you murder millions of Jews, you are brought to the scaffold at Nuremburg and your name is for ever synonymous with evil.

If you murder millions of Kampucheans, you remain free and recognised by the United Nations as the legitimate Government. The case of the Kampuchean butchers neatly illustrates the hypocrisy in our attitude to human rights.

The Khmer Rouge, a Chinese-backed Communist revolutionary force, seized power in Kampuchea in April 1975. They were driven out in January 1979 by Russian-backed Vietnamese.

In those four years they exterminated between 2 and 3 million people out of a population of 7 million.

Pol Pot's regime operated with a cruelty and total lack of humanity that makes the SS seem almost decent by comparison.

Even the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, which is anxious not to offend anyone, recognised that this was the most serious violation of human rights since nazism.

THE Khmer Rouge set out to create a new society, without historical precedent and without human feeling.

It was a cultural revolution that decreed that there should be no cities, no modern medicine, no property, no money, no families, no sentiment, no expressions of love or grief, no music or song, no books, no knowledge of the past.

In the Khmer Rouge utopia there was only work and death. Even the word sleep was banned; only "rest" was permitted.

Those who did not fit into this concept of utopia including virtually the whole middle class, were systematically eradicated, often with their families.

In the Gestapo-type HQ at Tuol Sleng, known as S21, thousands of men, women and children were tortured into confessing membership of the CIA or KGB and summarily executed.

In the vast work camps in the countryside, the genocide was cruder and more expensive. The Khmer Rouge guards made a spectacle of hanging children in front of their parents.

In order to save bullets, the parents were disembowelled or had nails hammered into the back of their heads. The executioners were Pol Pot's Hitler Youth, fanatical young men, trained to obey or die themselves.

THE leaders were sophisticated communist ideologues, edu-

cated in Paris. Nothing in nazi ideology was quite so terrifying as this marriage of the spirit of St Just with the utopian madness of Mao Tse-tung.

The murderers are still among us. The Khmer Rouge Government of Democratic Kampuchea is still internationally recognised as the legitimate Government with a seat on the United Nations and one of Pol Pot's closest henchmen as its accredited representative.

Pol Pot still commands a guerrilla army in the hills.

In the "refugee" camps near the Thai border, Khmer Rouge fanatics, including a notorious executioner known simply as "The Butcher," live on Western aid and listen to Western missionaries preaching Christianity.

It would be a good subject for black comedy — if the reality had not made laughter punishable by death.

But it is the famine that followed the expulsion of the Khmer Rouge that is remembered rather than the man-made horror of the regime itself.

WHY is the world's memory so short? Why are the Himmlers and Eichmanns of the Khmer Rouge still living free on Western support? Why is one holocaust not equal to another?

The two most obvious reasons are that it is politically inconvenient for the West to bring the murderers to justice and that the Kampuchean tragedy is sufficiently remote to make political inertia acceptable.

In the Cold War, the Khmer Rouge are on the side of the angels. They are fighting against the Vietnamese, who are supported by the Soviet Union.

The West has never condoned the Khmer

Rouge genocide, but it does not suit Western interests to take any action against the murderers. Political expediency takes precedence over questions of morality.

Kampuchea's remoteness is also an excellent anaesthetic. We cannot bring our feelings to bear on this obscure horror.

With a sense of Western superiority, we tell ourselves that this is how these uncivilised people may be expected to behave.

To gas European Jewish intellectuals is one thing, but Kampuchean knocking nails into one another's heads is different.

They would, wouldn't they?

Unlike the Jews, the victims of the Kampuchean holocaust have no international influence.

IN New York last year, I met a survivor of the Khmer Rouge work camps. He told me that the Jewish community in New York would never let the world forget Auschwitz, but were not interested in keeping alive the memory of Tuol Sleng.

It is almost as if the Jews were frightened that another holocaust would distract attention from their own.

Though the epithet may be obscene in the context, the Jewish victims of nazism were relatively privileged. For the victims of the Kampuchean holocaust there has been no memorial and no justice.

If the Khmer Rouge had been right-wing generals instead of left-wing ideologues, the response of the world community would have been very different.

Left-wing genocide is thought to be inspired by an excess of utopian zeal. It is regrettable but it is not the undiluted evil of right-wing genocide, which is seen as an end in itself, an inevitable con-

sequence of the evil nature of the regime.

I have never found this distinction convincing. Any political ideology that inspires genocide is, by definition, evil.

Terror, in the name of virtue, is not more acceptable — as Robespierre believed — than terror inspired by greed or lust for power. In many ways it is worse.

Our ability to focus on the reality of the Kampuchean holocaust is further impaired by our insistence that racism is the ultimate evil, rather than just one example of man's inhumanity to man. But the massacre of "class enemies" is just as abhorrent as the massacre of "racial inferiors."

TO believe that Pol Pot and Co will ever be brought to justice would be naive. With the help of China and the West, they might even find themselves back in power in Phnom Penh.

The other Kampuchean nationalist groups may deplore their bloodthirsty allies, but if the Vietnamese withdraw, it will be difficult to deny the Khmer Rouge a share of power. The butchers, I fear, will be back.

Already, the Khmer Rouge have started a campaign of "disinformation." The reports of genocide are explained away in terms of Vietnamese propaganda.

The atrocity stories are said to be the hysterical outbursts of refugees. There are even those who, like ex-nazis, claim that it never happened at all.

The final ironic twist that lets our conscience off the hook is that the United Nations Genocide Convention does not admit that genocide can be committed by a sovereign territorial state against its own people.

Well, that's a relief isn't it?

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DEFENSE OFFICIAL URGES BUILDUP TO COUNTER USSR

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 6 Aug 84 p 3

[Text]

The Secretary of Defence, Mr Dennis McLean, urged Asian and Pacific countries yesterday to build up their own defences in case American forces had to be switched elsewhere in a major war.

In the case of New Zealand which was surrounded by water, he said, this meant a need for stronger naval and air defences.

Mr McLean was addressing 70 people at a seminar in Auckland on "Security in Europe," organised to mark the 50th anniversary of the New Zealand Institute of International Affairs.

Complex

"The much discussed build-up of Soviet forces in the Pacific is a fact," said Mr McLean, a former Rhodes Scholar and diplomat.

A "complex of large air and naval establishments" had now been constructed in eastern Russia, including a fleet of "phenomenally large Typhoon-class submarines" which could launch missiles from beneath the northern Pacific to hit the United States.

The Americans had replied by building up their own Pacific forces, includ-

ing their own large Ohio class submarines which could stay close to the American mainland but still hit the Soviet Union.

However, the United States was aware that this development was stretching its military forces, and that it needed to be able to switch those forces to another theatre of war if necessary.

"If collective defence falls or falters, Asian-Pacific countries must then think about the need to build up their own defence capabilities in case the United States forces have to be switched elsewhere."

Refuge

Mr McLean said New Zealand had always been involved in European security because of "the sort of country we were and are."

An Auckland University political scientist, Dr Barry Gustafson, told the seminar that, facing strong opponents to east and west, the Soviet leaders saw the only weak point south of their borders.

"That is why they have pushed south into India and Vietnam, and they are coming south towards New Zealand," he said.

The Soviets were aiming to neutralise the Western Europeans by making them economically dependent on natural gas and oil from the Soviet Union.

The West German Ambassador to New Zealand, Dr Alfred Steger, replied that his country's trade with the Soviet Union, although increasing, was actually still smaller than that with Switzerland.

\$5-\$10.5 MILLION EXCESS LPG BURNED AT GASFIELDS

Auckland NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 15 Aug 84 p 1

[Text]

Large amounts of liquefied petroleum gas from Maui and Kapuni are being flared to waste because the volume produced greatly exceeds demand.

Some estimates suggest that half the LPG produced from the Maui gasfield is burnt in the Oaonui production station's flarestack on some days, with similar waste at Kapuni.

Demand for LPG from industry and from vehicles converted to the fuel has reached about 35,000 tonnes a year, but production is now around 60,000 tonnes, a figure which will grow sharply when the Motunui synthetic petrol plant starts late next year.

The oil industry consortium which owns the two gasfields is looking at exporting the surplus LPG, or reinjecting it into the North Island's extensive gas pipeline network.

But, if too much LPG is injected into the pipeline system, there would be severe problems with the delicate equipment at the PetraGas methanol plant at Waitara.

Precedent

And the consortium is reluctant to hire a foreign tanker to export the sur-

plus, for fear of setting a manning-level precedent which could affect negotiations on how many seamen should work the local LPG tanker, the Tarahiko.

The acting head of the liquid fuels section of the Ministry of Energy, Mr Alan Jenkins, says LPG will continue to be flared until demand reaches supply or adequate storage facilities are built.

It is hard to put a precise figure on the amount of LPG being flared or its worth.

This is because the amount wasted daily fluctuates markedly, and there is no direct cost as such. Rather, the cost is the loss of what could be earned if the LPG was sold.

But at an ex-field value of \$200 a tonne, the potential annual waste is \$5 million if all the excess LPG is being wasted, or \$10.5 million at its retail value of \$420 a tonne.

Ironically, only two years ago demand for LPG was at the limits of what could then be supplied from Kapuni and Maui.

But the start-up of the Waitara methanol plant late last year increased the volume of Maui gas needed, and the LPG available, and heavy demand from the new Huntly power station and the New Plymouth station in recent months has exacerbated the surplus problem.

Although the 1983 Energy Plan predicted the demand from vehicles for LPG would by now be 20,000 tonnes a year, the actual demand is understood to be about 15,000 tonnes.

Owens Both

Conversions to LPG have been much slower than hoped, partly because of the long delays in establishing the Liquigas national distribution system, and partly, it seems, because of the uncompetitive price of LPG at the pump compared with petrol and compressed natural gas.

The Kapuni field is owned by the Shell-BP-Todd consortium, which, in partnership with state-owned Petrocorp, also owns the Maui field under the umbrella of Maui Develop-

ments Ltd.

Getting information from Shell-BP-Todd is not easy because of restrictions on public statements in the consortium's agreement.

One person contacted yesterday said he was told while visiting Oaonui and Kapuni that LPG was being flared at Kapuni at the rate of 10,000 tonnes a year, while 30 tonnes of a daily production of 60 tonnes was being flared at Oaonui.

Problems

Various officials and executives confirmed the Oaonui figure, but the Natural Gas Corporation, which distributes gas throughout the North Island, queried the Kapuni claim, saying the LPG was burnt in furnaces in place of gas, rather than being flared.

Ministry of Energy oil industry officials confirmed that the problem was recent, had been caused by the growing use of the Maui field, and that it would worsen when the Motunui plant was ready unless markets for the LPG were found.

RESTORATION OF MILITARY CEREMONY OPENING PARLIAMENT COMMENDED

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 11 Aug 84 p 6

[Editorial: "A Guard of Honour, After All"]

[Text] Not for the first time in its brief life, the Fourth Labour Government has had second thoughts. A military presence is to be preserved at the state opening of Parliament next week, after all. So it should be. The earlier notion of dispensing with military representation was so peremptory as to be provocative.

Wiser constitutional counsels having prevailed, Labour has fallen into line, as they say on the parade-ground. Mr Lange's own earlier comments, questioning the parading of "military might" for the occasion, seemed sardonic at the time--and perhaps more so than even he quite realised.

The fact remains that military flypasts at openings of Parliament, long one regular facet of the ceremony, lapsed some years ago because of the penurious circumstances of a defence establishment which found it could no longer afford the fuel costs.

Far from presenting some awesome display of firepower, the remaining elements--an honour guard and trumpeters from the Services--have participated to serve the presence of the head of state's surrogate, who is their commander in-chief. That point has not eluded the Deputy Prime Minister, a man more sensitive to constitutional considerations than several of his more iconoclastic, not to say radical, colleagues.

The presence of an armed guard has not, within quite recent recall, necessarily prevented demonstrators from visiting indignity upon the Governor-General as he opens Parliament. But that is beside the point. Like the whole attendant ritual, the guardsmen's function of protecting the physical integrity of the Queen's representative is symbolic. And none the worse for that.

As it is, crowns, coaches, caparisoned cavalry and a robed peerage being hard to find in New Zealand, the pattern of the pageant has already evolved mutations from those of its centuries-old Westminster progenitor. By all means, let a Maori party and a children's choir embroider the texture of the ceremony for the first time next week. Augmentation, sans subtraction, has much to commend it.

To have reduced the military contribution to an artillery salute from afar and the attendance of Service chiefs and aides would have represented more than a tilt at tradition. It would have come dangerously close to an affront to vice-regal authority--and an overt insult to those whose calling lies in service to the state, with their lives if need be.

On this test, mark the Government flexible for its belated about-turn--and foolish for the gall of its original instinct.

CSO: 4200/1018

PHILIPPINES

CPP PLAN TO FORM FRONT GROUP CITED

HK121502 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 11 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Military authorities yesterday exposed a plan of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) to establish the so-called "Broad Legal Alliance" (BLA) as part of its program to court opposition political parties which participated in the Batasan polls last May 14.

The CPP plan was revealed by various documents seized by PC [Philippine Constabulary] intelligence agents who captured Milagros Aguilar-Roque, suspected of being the highest ranking female CPP leader, and her two associates in Quezon City [QC] last month.

At least 12 opposition political parties were mentioned as the targets of the BLA or "Malawak na Aliansang Legal."

Some documents confirmed that the activities of the CPP and its military wing, the New People's Army (NPA), were expanded to the regional and municipal levels with the creation of the BLA.

The CPP documents also revealed that the BLA was assigned to mount a propaganda campaign on national and regional political issues.

The military said documents seized during the raid on a house in QC occupied by a Catholic priest and several others last June 27, also revealed that the violent acts and civil disturbances in Metro Manila and other major urban centers recently were the handiwork of the CPP-NPA.

The military said the violent acts were done through the various legally established organizations or alliances of the BLA.

The authorities suspected that the BLA was formed to serve as the basic legal united front organization of the CPP.

The Military added that lately, the CPP has succeeded in exploiting the issues against the government among workers, media men, farmers, teachers, youths, priests, and nuns.

Military officials said the propaganda program of the CPP-NPA focused on the media.

This was shown by the publication of a document titled "Maikling Kurso sa Rebolusyonaryong Peryodismo," (Short Course in Revolutionary Journalism) seized in Bayugan, Agusan del Sur, recently.

The military said this showed the need for the CPP-NPA to influence the media on the CPP-NPA course.

Assessing the capture of Roque and her two colleagues, Nolasco and William Tolentino, the military said the creation of the BLA exposed the extent of the CPP-NPA influence and the threat to the stability and the security of the government.

A P100,000 (peso) reward was put up for the capture of Roque, now under military custody.

Roque, Nolasco, and Tolentino were transferred yesterday from their detention cell in Camp Crame, Quezon City, to Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig.

CSO: 4200/1043

MARCOS SPEAKS AT POWERPLANT, RAIL INAUGURALS

OWL20001 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 11 Sep 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The government will pursue with boldness the entire development program so it can hand over to future generations not only physical properties, but to Filipinos the ethics of positive thinking. The president made the pledge today in his remarks during the inauguration of the 300-megawatt Calaca, Batangas, coal-fired powerplant and the 110-megawatt (Magban-3) geothermal plant in Laguna. The president said that the various development programs vindicate the bold economic program of the government. The president added that these programs had saved the country millions of dollars.

[Begin videotape recording showing Marcos speaking at inauguration ceremony] These inaugural ceremonies mark another milestone in our power development program. The (Magban-3) geothermal plant adds 110 megawatts to the (Lasong) power grid, and the Calaca coal thermal plant in Batangas will increase (Nabuco's) power-generating capacity by 300 megawatts.

The completion of the projects puts us in the final stage of the ambitious power development program launched in 1972. Under this program, all the 50 provinces in the 8 major islands of our archipelago are to have electric power. Since 1977 [words indistinct] program finally in full steam. Twenty-five provinces and some 15 million among our own countrymen have begun to enjoy the benefits of electricity.

Today, only three [words indistinct] provinces and Ifugao remain without electric service. All these four provinces, however, will have electric power before the end of next year. [End recording]

Meanwhile, the president and Mrs Marcos also inaugurated the country's first Light Railway Transit [LRT] system. The simple inaugural rites were held on the second floor of the LRT Central Station on Arroceros Street in Manila; and Joel Barotilla was there.

[Begin recording] [Barotilla] The first couple took the ceremonial ride from the LRT Central Terminal on Arroceros Street in Manila to the South

terminal in Baclaran in only 15 minutes. Coming back to Manila, it took the train only 10 minutes. With the first couple were members of the cabinet, LRT officials, MP Ime Marcos Manotoc, and a Belgian delegation which helped finance the construction of the LRT.

The Metrorail is an electrically driven mass transit system for Metro Manila. Designed to run on elevated rails built 6 meters above and along existing major roads, it offers fast and cheap, yet safe, convenient, and reliable commuter service. It will cut travel time by three-fourths, carry three or four times more passengers than a bus, and it will cost the same no matter how far one goes.

In this brief remarks, the president said the light rail is the answer to the long-sought reforms in our public transport system.

[Video shows Marcos speaking at inauguration ceremony] [Marcos] LRT, therefore, should be viewed as an important measure to restore order, rationality, in our mass transport system, and for that matter, in our society in general. The LRT has the interest of the mass commuter, the common man at heart. While we cannot deny that it will soon displace other forms of mass transport, forms that may be unclean, wasteful, inefficient, evidently incapable of satisfying our requirements for mass mobility, the LRT provides a sane and intelligent option. We cannot permit the limit concerns of a single sector to override the best interests and well-being of the majority. [End Marcos recording]

[Begin Barotilla recording] The first metrorail line will be from Baclaran to Arroceros along Taft Avenue. Service will begin at 0400 in the morning and stop at midnight every day. [End recording]

CSO: 4200/1043

PHILIPPINES

INDICATIONS OF MOVE TO SINGLE CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE

BK071544 Hong Kong AFP in English 1519 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Manila, 7 Sep (AFP)--There are signs the Philippines' multi-tiered foreign exchange rates could move to a single rate by year-end, press reports said here today. Private bankers predicted the single rate would be about 20 pesos to the U.S. dollar, the reports said.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata, who is also finance minister, Tuesday told hundreds of businessmen of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry that the multi-tier rate was no longer acceptable.

A foreign private banker connected with Philippine lender banks called Mr Virata's statement "significant" and said it was a sign the situation would "lead to a single rate. The big question is what the rate will be and when it will happen," he said.

He also said indications were that a move to a single rate was "part and parcel of conditions for a 650 million dollar loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF)." The Philippines is trying to get the IMF agreement "to stress the strong possibility of such a monetary move by the government, he added.

The present rates are 18 pesos to one dollar for essential imports, 19.75 pesos to the dollar for non-essential imports and the officially tolerated black market rate, which fluctuates from 5 to 15 percent above the non-essential rate.

Authorities established the two official tiers to set priorities for dollar use and to keep Philippine industries operating after the amount of dollars available dried up because of a technical default on the Philippines' 26 billion dollars in foreign loans in October 1983. The monetary authorities tolerated the black market because legally available foreign exchange proved insufficient.

Meanwhile, press reports also said that part of the officially estimated 1 billion dollars in capital which left the Philippines in panic last year

appeared to be trickling back, primarily through imports financed with "unofficial" dollars. A private banker also said that "the general feeling is that partly because interest rates here are very high, it became more attractive to invest here again."

The Philippine Central Bank led in raising interest rates since its bills guaranteed at least a 35 percent return. The bills were being used to mop up excess money in circulation. "The whole idea behind these Central Bank bills is to attract this capital back and I do think they are coming back," the banker said.

CSO: 4200/1043

PHILIPPINES

MONETARY BOARD APPROVES BANK ACQUISITION

OW081549 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 8 Sep 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Excerpts] Commercial Bank of Manila is the new owner of Royal Savings Bank. The acquisition of the (Cavetabays) Bank was approved by the Monetary Board last night, as reported by David Nye.

[Begin recording] [Nye] After much talk, double-talk, and haggling, the fast-rising, full-service Com Bank, headed by Ramon Cruz, Jr, won the right to acquire the ownership, voting control and management of the (Cavetabays) Royal Savings Bank of Assemblyman (Ramer Dragon). The deal was finally hammered out at 9:00 this evening at the Central Bank in the presence of the entire Monetary Board, headed by Governor Jose Fernandez.

Amazingly, Royal Savings Bank was turned over to Com Bank for free. In banking jargon this could only mean that Royal Savings was insolvent at the time of the takeover.

[Dragon] The agreement consists initially of a voting trust agreement executed by the stockholders in favor of Com Bank to take over the management and control of the Savings Bank as of the date of this agreement. Eventually, there will be an actual conveyance and transfer of the ownership of at least 97 percent of the common stock of Royal Savings Bank to Com Bank.

[Nye] Cruz also announced that Royal Savings will from now on be known as Commercial Savings and will service the public beginning this Tuesday, September 11. Cruz said this is part of Com Bank's expansion program. [End recording]

CSO: 4200/1043

PHILIPPINES

LOCAL COMMANDER ON AFP, NAP, RECOVERY FROM TYPHOON

OW081455 Hong Kong AFP in English 0645 GMT 8 Sep 84

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Surigao City, Philippines, 8 Sep (AFP)--Government troops and communist insurgents have reached an undeclared truce as Surigao del Norte recovers from the ravages of Typhoon Ike which killed 772 people in the province, top military officials said here.

"We are not thinking of fighting each other yet," Regional Military Commander Brigadier General Madrino Munoz told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSES.

"The were also hit by the typhoon," he added, referring to guerrillas of the Maoist New People's Army (NPA).

Brig Gen Munoz, who is helping to supervise relief work in the devastated provincial capital, refused to estimate strength of the NPA--the military wing of the banned Communist Party--in the province. But provincial government sources said scores of guerrillas were known to be operating in villages within 27 kilometers (16.8 miles) of this hilly coastal city.

A spokesman of Provincial Governor Rolando Geotina said that some guerrillas had moved to the city itself, among 21,000 families hit by the typhoon.

Brig Gen Munoz admitted that Surigao del Norte was one of the "hotspots" in the NPA-military contest in northern Mindanao Island. "They really keep us busy but...the military is on top of the situation," he said.

The provincial commander, Lieutenant Colonel Francisco Tagum, said the NPA was rumored to have plans to burn down Surigao City last August 31, the 14th anniversary of the city's charter.

At his desk buried under a collapsed wall at constabulary headquarters here, he told reporters that fire engines with armed soldiers aboard were patrolling the city daily.

Official sources told AFP that the lack of food supplies in the countryside had forced rural people out of their isolated communities, depriving some NPA troops of "mass bases".

Governor Geotina reported that the typhoon had destroyed 90 percent of the province's coconut trees which were people's main source of income. He said farms were extensively flooded, and root crops destroyed.

Typhoon Ike, which pounded the central and southern Philippines last weekend, left 967 confirmed dead and 725 missing nationwide. Surigao del Norte has officially recorded 772 deaths so far with 516 missing. But officials fear the province's death toll may reach 1,000.

CSO: 4200/1043

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

NPA ROLE IN KARINGAL MURDER--Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya--DANGAGAN, a 10-page underground newspaper of the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), has confirmed military findings that the NPA was responsible for the murder of Brig Gen Tomas Karingal last May 24. Lt Col Rufo Bolido, Nueva Vizcaya PC-INP provincial commander, said DANGAGAN was among the voluminous subversive documents seized last Friday in a raid in a makeshift printing press at Barangay Ipikone, some eight kilometers from this town. DANGAGAN said "Fascist Police General Karingal was meted the capital punishment by the Filipino people last May 24. He died immediately after a team of five armed men reportedly of the NPA sparrow unit" launched a surprise move in Metro Manila. DANGAGAN accused Karingal of being "one of dictator-Marcos' most notorious henchmen, head of the northern police district. Among his crimes, it said were "violent repression of people's mass action and killing of two Foamtex striking workers." [Text] [HK111521 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Sep 84 p 5]

RURAL BANKS RESUME--Two rural banks may now resume normal banking operations. These are the Rural Bank of Bislig in Surigao del Sur and the Rural Bank of Bayugan in Agusan del Sur. The Monetary Board has lifted its receivership directives of the two rural banks following the infusion of additional capital by each of the two banks' respective stockholders. The board said the infusion of additional capital by stockholders has not only raised the two banks' liquidity level, but has also improved their risk assets ratio to within prescribed levels. [Text] [OW081537 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 8 Sep 84]

MISAMIS ORIENTAL AMBUSH--Nine army soldiers were killed and 9 others wounded in an ambush by heavily armed men in Misamis Oriental. The armed men, believed to be members of the New People's Army, attacked a military convoy in Tubigan Initao, Misamis Oriental, 47 km from Iligan City this morning. The fatalities were identified as Captain Gerardo Magbanqa, Sergeants Perfecto Ubongen, Guillermo Falcunit, and Pedro Dela Rosa; Privates First Class Nestor Sabunod, Felip Bendigo, Vicente Olivo, Alberto Entera, and Dicoson Nolsaco. They were all members of the army's 542d Engineering Combat Battalion based in Palao, Iligan City. Of the wounded, one was identified as Major Antonio Santos, officer in command of the 55-man Charlie Company. The soldiers were on their way to (Lumbia) Airport in Gagayan de Oro City when they were ambushed. The soldiers were ordered by Army Chief Major General Josephus Ramas to proceed to Cebu City to assist in typhoon rehabilitation. [Text] [OW081543 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 8 Sep 84]

GENERAL APPEALS FOR LOCAL SUPPORT--In Iloilo City, Brigadier General Isidoro de Guzman, commanding general of the Unified Command, made a strong appeal to local officials for their support of the government's counter insurgency campaign. This is in connection with reports about increased terrorist attacks in the Western Visayas. The latest incident involved in ambush of soldiers by rebels at Barangay Guadalupe, Libacao, Aklan, last Monday. The mayor and several other villagers of the barangay were reported killed, and many others were wounded. [Text] [HK311130 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 31 Aug 84]

BUTZ AQUINO IN HONG KONG--In Hong Kong this afternoon, Mr Agapito Aquino, brother of slain Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino, will speak in a public form on the Philippine situation. The meeting will be held at the Polytechnic. On his arrival, he said opponents will use non-violent means to bring down the government of President Marcos. Mr Aquino stresses that in the future anti-Marcos activities will employ aggressive tactics such as boycotts and strikes to force the authorities to the negotiating table. He also said the opposition has no links with the communists, but some of its members may be influenced by them. Mr Aquino is here for a 3-day visit and will leave tomorrow. [Text] [HK090532 Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0430 GMT 9 Sep 84]

INCREASED GOVERNMENT AID TO STUDENTS--The government will increase its assistance to students to help them meet the rising costs of education. In a letter of instructions, the president has directed the Ministry of Education and Culture to increase the number of slots available in the various scholarship, grant and aid programs it administers. At the same time, the ministry will view the terms and conditions of these scholarships to liberalize qualifying requirements. In the granting of these scholarships and study grants, preference will be given to children of schoolteachers and education support personnel. [Text] [OW121427 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 12 Sep 84]

STUDENTS CONTINUE BOYCOTT--Ateneo University students today put up barricades as their boycott entered the third day. The Ateneo students pointed out school authorities still have not replied to the students' grievances and demands after 20 meetings. The students have demanded the restoration of the student council, the democratization of the Ateneo school's policies and operations, and restoration of tuition fees to lower levels. Student leaders said they will not end their boycott until Ateneo University authorities granted their demands. [Text] [OW121423 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 12 Sep 84]

JAPAN'S AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS GRANTS--The Japanese Government has pledged its continued assistance to the Philippines in the field of agriculture. Luchi Cruz again has the details: [Begin Cruz recording] Japan's assurance was not only stressed anew but proven today during the signing of two Japanese grants amounting to some 10.94 million dollars. On hand for the signing were Ambassador Yoshio Okawa and Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino. The first grant assistance goes to the National Food and Agriculture Council with the aim of increasing food production. Under this grant of 10.5 million dollars, fertilizers and pesticides will be purchased and sold at concessional terms to

Filipino farmers. The second grant is for the (Pampadulan) forest development project. It will provide for forest fire fighting equipment amounting to 440,000 dollars. This money will be used to buy fire trucks, surveillance vehicles, portable pumps, and communications equipment. During the signing, Ambassador Okawa assured the country of Japan's continued support in agricultural endeavors. Foreign Minister Tolentino, for his part, underscored strengthened Japanese-Philippine relations in view of this pledge. [End recording] [Text] [OW121421 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 12 Sep 84]

CSO: 4200/1043

ATHIT ORDERS PURSUIT OF 'COMMUNIST INSURGENTS'

BK250144 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 25 Aug 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said yesterday he had ordered the Fourth Army Region to launch a pursuit against communist insurgents in areas straddling three southern provinces following an ambush which killed nine soldiers in Surat Thani on Thursday.

General Athit said communist insurgents in the south had been reduced to only ragtag guerrilla bands and government authorities had been keeping pressure on them.

Nine government soldiers were killed and six others wounded when they were ambushed by communist insurgents in a jungle area straddling La Mae District of Chumphon and Tha Chana District of Surat Thani on Thursday.

General Athit said most of the casualties were caused by a landmine.

The supreme commander said he ordered the Fourth Army Region to hunt down the insurgents in areas straddling Surat Thani, Chumphon and Ranong.

Another soldier was wounded yesterday when he stepped on a boobytrap during a patrol in an area near the scene of the ambush yesterday. There were no clashes, however.

Meanwhile, Secretary General of the National Security Council Prason Sunsiri yesterday estimated that there are presently no more than 1,300 armed communist guerrillas left in the country compared to 12,000 three years ago.

He said about 600 of them are in the south.

CSO: 4200/1036

MORE TROOPS SENT AGAINST 'COMMUNIST INSURGENTS'

BK270132 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 27 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] The Fourth Army Region has injected two more companies of rangers and infantry soldiers into a sensitive zone in the South in its continued attempt to flush communist insurgents out of an area straddling Chumphon, Surat Thani and Nakhon Si Thammarat, a senior army officer told THE NATION yesterday.

Deputy Commander of Civilian-Police-Military 43 Unit, Col Surapol Seniwong na Ayutthaya, said the reinforcement of two companies of military personnel into the area, which is currently under military operation codenamed Taksin 276, was made following an order by Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek.

The order was flashed out after nine military troopers were killed in a clash with communist insurgents in a zone which links the Chana District of Surat Thani and Lamae District of Chumphon last Thursday.

Colonel Suraphon said the situation in the troubled area had been quiet since last Thursday's clash and "the insurgents have not left any traces behind."

He said the operation by troopers would, however, continue and government forces yesterday discovered a number of dynamites and explosives in bags inside a jungle near an insurgents' hideout.

Inside the bags were 400 sticks of explosive and 600 dynamite sticks, he said.

Colonel Surapol said it was possible that the explosives were left in the forest by the insurgents who were busy fleeing a suppression by the Fourth Army Region.

He said rangers and infantry soldiers were instructed to continue their search in the area for possible insurgents hideouts.

CSO: 4200/1036

TOP CPT LEADER ESCAPES FROM BANGKOK HIDEOUT

BK110249 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 11 Sep 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] A top communist leader narrowly escaped a planned raid on his city hide-out which was cancelled last Sunday because of "political reasons," military sources told THE NATION yesterday.

The sources said that the target of the operation was Prasit Taphianthong, a Central Committee member of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT), and about 10 other communist operatives.

The raid was ordered suspended at the last minute as a team of Special Branch police officials were laying siege to the residence awaiting permission to break into the house, according to the military sources.

They said that the plan was cancelled because Police Director General Pol Gen Narong Mahanon was still abroad to attend an Interpol meeting. Pol Gen Narong is due back today.

It was feared that the round-up could be exploited for political purposes because of the fluid situation involving the move to open the extraordinary session of Parliament, the sources said.

Authorities planned the swoop following a long trailing which has finally enabled the authorities to locate the communist hide-out in the city.

One informed source said that the plan was suspended because it could affect Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, who has connections with a group of communist defectors headed by Thongphak Phiangket. The communist defectors organized the so-called Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Thailand apparently to drive a wedge into the rank and file of the banned party.

It was feared that the swoop could prompt an attack on Lt Gen Chawalit for his alleged protection for Thongphak's group.

CSO: 4200/1036

ATHIT-LED DELEGATION TO STATE LOYALTY TO PREM

BK260138 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 26 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek will today lead a delegation of senior military men to wish Premier Gen Prem Tinsulanon a speedy recovery from his flu and "to continue serving as the pillar" in the administration of the country, Deputy Government Spokesman Pramot Sukhum said last night.

Pramot indicated in a statement broadcast on Radio Thailand and all TV channels that the high-ranking military officials will be the only group of persons to be allowed to see Premier Prem on his birthday at his [word indistinct] residence.

He said a panel of doctors had advised the premier to take a full rest "and to suspend all activities until he fully recovers."

Pramot said General Athit and the delegation of military men representing the three armed forces will call on General Prem at about 9 a.m. despite his illness because "it has been their intention from the beginning to get together to demonstrate their respect and unwavering loyalty" to the prime minister.

They will present a bouquet to General Prem and wish him a "Happy Birthday" and a speedy recovery from his illness so that he will "continue to serve as the pillar in the administration of the country and serve the Nation, Religion and Monarchy."

Pramot said the military officers will call on the premier who is their direct superior as defense minister.

Premier Prem has been down with influenza since early last week. He did not attend the weekly Cabinet meeting and canceled all his schedules for the week.

The deputy government spokesman said the doctors had advised General Prem to suspend all activities until he fully recovers. General Prem has been confined to his residence since last week.

He said General Prem suffered from the influenza as a result of his hard work and inadequate rest.

Pramot said well-wishers should only send birthday cards to the premier so that he would not be bothered.

He said with enough rest, the doctors expect the premier to be able to return to work on September 3.

General Prem turns 64 today.

CSO: 4200/1036

140 COMMUNIST INSURGENTS REPORTED IN NORTH

BK240151 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 24 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] Government authorities have learned that about 140 communist guerrillas are in three northern provinces, a senior official of the Third Army Region said yesterday.

Colonel Yingyot Chotphimai, deputy chief-of-staff of the Third Army Region, said the insurgents had the support of about 410 sympathizers.

He said the insurgents have been reduced to rag-tag bands, moving mainly in areas straddling Mae La noi, Khun Yuam and Mae Sariang districts of Mae Hong Son. They have also been detected in Nampad District of Uttaradit, which borders Chat Trakan District of Phitsanulok.

The guerrillas, he said, had no permanent bases.

Colonel Yingyot said it was still too early to confirm a report that the Thai communist guerrillas in Mae Hong Son were trying to link up with members of the Burmese Communist Party.

During the months of April to July this year, 36 communist insurgents surrendered to the authorities, which seized 61 rifles and 145,909 rounds of ammunition. Colonel Yingyot said there were reports of movement of guerrillas of the newly-formed pro-Vietnam Communist Party in Nampad District of Uttaradit and Chat Trakan District of Phitsanulok. But there have been no reports of clashes with guerrillas of the pro-China Communist Party of Thailand.

"The guerrillas of the new party are concentrating mainly on intelligence gathering and getting to know the locals," he said.

CSO: 4200/1036

THAILAND

'WORKING GROUP' ON CHARTER CHANGE STUDY PROPOSED

BK100139 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 Sep 84 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] A group of senators have proposed the formation of a "working group," comprising representatives of the two Houses, to study the constitutional amendment to avoid confrontation if and when the issue is raised for debate in the joint parliamentary session, a Senate whip said yesterday.

Colonel Thani Seniwong na Ayutthaya told THE NATION that many senators supported the idea of achieving the constitutional revision by ways of a "compromise" between the upper and lower Houses.

A motion should be submitted to seek parliamentary approval to form a special committee to study constitutional amendment and to draft a bill on the issue before submitting it to a joint sitting of both Houses for its final approval at a later stage, he said.

"There will be no commitment that Parliament must endorse the draft bill," he added.

He proposed that the committee comprise representatives from all political parties and the Senate to avoid an open and critical row in Parliament over the issue.

The idea is based on the experiences that all the four previous attempts to amend the Constitution were foiled and only served to create internal bickering in the Houses, according to the Senate whip.

CSO: 4200/1036

FOREIGN MINISTRY CAMPAIGNING FOR UN SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT

BK090439 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 9 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Top officials of the Foreign Ministry, including Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, are involved in an intensive political campaign in countries from the Pacific to Latin America for support for Thailand's bid to win the vacant seat in the United Nations Security Council.

A senior official [told] THE NATION that at least seven top officials of the Foreign Ministry have either finished or are touring countries around the world to explain Thai foreign policy and its candidacy for the seat in the UN Security Council.

He said Foreign Minister Sitthi is leading a five-member delegation to tour four Latin American countries--Brazil, Venezuela, Uruguay and Jamaica--as Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpraphan has just finished his sojourns to the Middle East countries.

Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Asa Sarasin will soon leave for New Delhi, Moscow, Paris and London. In Moscow, Asa will meet Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitzka to explain Thailand's positions on various international issues and its plan to compete for the seat in the UN Security Council.

Thai Ambassador to France Arun Phanuphong will be the main Thai lobbyist in North Africa while Thai Ambassador to Washington M. R. Kasem S. Kasemsi initially planned a swing through the Caribbean Basin but his schedule was disrupted by Premier Gen Prem Tinsulanon's plan to have his medical check-up in Georgia later this month.

Thai Ambassador to Australia Jetn Sucharitkul was assigned to tour countries in the Southern Hemisphere, including several Pacific countries, according to the official.

"Thailand wants to demonstrate that she can have the South-South and North-South relations at the same time," he said.

Both Tej Bunnag, ambassador attached to the Foreign Ministry, Director General of the ASEAN Department Pracha Gunakasem are touring 10 African nations, which include Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana, Sudan, Equatorial Guinea, Burundi, Rwanda, Zambia, Malawi and Tanzania as part of the diplomatic manoeuvring.

But despite all these hectic diplomatic activities, the official admitted that they were facing an "uphill task."

Mongolia has proved to be a strong contender for the vacant seat in the UN Security Council.

The official said several years back, Thailand won the chairmanship of a committee in the United Nations by beating Mongolia.

"Now the competition is tough," he said.

Before Sitthi left for his Latin American tour Friday night, he was optimistic that Thailand would win the seat though it was still too early to be certain.

Asa, Tej and Pracha will join Sitthi in New York before the 39th session of the UN General Assembly begins on 18 September.

CSO: 4200/1036

COMPROMISE REACHED ON ATHIT MOVE

BK030339 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 3 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] The controversial motion seeking to permit government officials to hold political posts is expected to be dropped in a joint sitting of Parliament today following a public call yesterday by Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek who urged all parties concerned to delay deliberations over the issue.

Chat Thai deputy leader Col Phon Roengprasoetwit immediately voiced support to General Athit's announcement, but refused to commit that he would voluntarily withdraw the motion which he initiated and was seconded by 43 pms.

"It's the matter of Parliament, if Parliament resolves to withdraw it," he said.

Informed sources told THE NATION that a compromise to "defuse the political tension" was reached during a consultation which was attended by First Army Division Commander Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit last Saturday night. Major General Phichit had strongly supported the motion calling for "constitutional interpretation." But the method of withdrawing it remains in question.

Social Action Party (SAP) leader M. R. Khukrit Pramot also suggested in a meeting with Army Deputy Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Chaowalit Yongchaiyut that Colonel Phon should voluntarily withdraw the motion. The military officer was seeking consultation from the SAP leader over the controversy, the sources told THE NATION.

Lt Gen Chaowalit took note of the proposal by the SAP leader who reasoned that it was necessary to "defuse the political tension" by having the motion withdrawn to avert confrontation, the sources said.

Government Spokesman Trairong Suwankhiri also confirmed that the motion would be withdrawn today. Deputy Prime Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun told reporters that it was yet to be seen how the motion would be withdrawn.

"There will be no deliberation in the joint session over the issue because it is useless to debate it," Trairong said.

He said senators would certainly support the withdrawal of the motion overwhelmingly if their support was needed. The other way out is for the sponsors, including Colonel Phon, to pull out their endorsement for the motion, he added.

"Whichever way they will resort to, I am confident that MPS will fully back the withdrawal," he said.

He said Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon still enjoyed solid support. It has been speculated that the move to interpret the Constitution is aimed at paving the way for General Athit to enter the political area while he is still in military services.

In his announcement, General Athit said the consideration on the issue should be delayed because the current political situation required "unity and solidarity from all responsible parties."

However, he praised the people who kicked off the move "to dispel doubts" over the question whether the provisional clause of the Constitution was still valid or not.

Colonel Phon said that his move for the constitutional interpretation was not engineered by the military or General Athit. "Why does everybody have to assume wrong attitudes towards General Athit? Why does everybody think that he wants to be prime minister? The people who have the attitudes are insincere," he said.

While voicing his support for General Athit's statement, Colonel Phon said his move, if successful, would be very healthy and do no damage to the country. He said the people wanted the elections to be held on the basis of divided constituency and wanted to elect candidates on the individual and not party basis. The efforts to allow government officials to take up political posts should be viewed in the general sense that any capable officials should be given the chance of entering politics, he added.

CSO: 4200/1036

ACTION DEMANDED ON POLICE ABUSES, MOI REACTS

Columnist Views Problem

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 5 Jul 84 p 5

[Editorial: "The (Bad) Stories About the Thai Police"]

[Text] Recently the news about the Thai Police has been wild, and every story and every detail has been bad.

The stories about the police or police circles which are so ominous are apparently just now being revealed.

The unfavorable revelations about police circles have been made, I think, because both the director of the Police Department and the ministry of interior are in a position to be strict with bad policemen.

That is why the stories about the police were revealed to such an extent.

Such as the story about torture. Why should someone who believed the police were behind it and had been for some time-reveal it just at this time?

As for the story that the police control gambling dens, brothels (prostitution) and hotels (closed curtain), these things are commonplace.

They have known these things for some time.

But when the minister of interior takes this seriously, it turns most of the police into enemies, because the police who arrest and the police who control [illegal activities] are apt to be the same.

Two days ago a police inspector was interviewed by a newspaper about the evils of the police. The police inspector was Police Lt Gen Chumphon Kanyachonphanang, and he said in the interview that while he had been a police inspector, 11 years, he had found various police procedures which caused problems and which police inspectors had acted on according to their duties as inspectors (police). They reported matters to the commanders of each unit because they did not have the authority by law to do anything except report.

So what is the result? Things were very quiet.

As a result, the things which were wrong with the Police Department, still are. The police are doing more and more evil and are sympathetic when the good police cannot control the bad police.

The police themselves have publicized their problem by their actions which constantly disregard the law.

Actually there are many good policemen doing their duty, and it appears that these outnumber the bad ones.

I insist that this is true, because if the good police did not outnumber the bad the Police Department would not last the day.

But it is depressing and painful that the good police do not control the police and even worse that they do not suppress the bad police. The good police are therefore becoming bad police, as I said.

Now there is talk about the policeman who will retire at the end of September, Police Lt Gen Chumphon Kanyachonphanang. I have known him well since he was a lowly police officer and have seen his skill and ability. He became a high officer in a position everyone thought was very important.

But the police all knew that the position was not important. It did not have any meaning for the administration of the Police Department. It is a position which is called "the cemetery" of the Police Department.

Yes. The policeman who is skillful and is a policeman in both thought and action is the policeman who respects the law with regard to both civilians and the police.

It was as if that police (officer) was dead and they had to send him to the Police Department cemetery.

The problem with the police is like that. It has been for some time and will be in the future.

I am happy about one thing. The police loved the [police force] so much they could not do anything [bad]. But when a talkative policeman reveals all that is happening in police circles to the public instead of to the Commandant, it does not matter, because the Police Commandant has known about it for some time. In the school book the chicken saw snakes feet and the snake saw chicken udders. Why do they do things like that?

The talkative policeman's revelations to the public about police circles do not mean they are on the right path. It will jsut mean the bad police are publicly abused and disgraced a bit.

Sometimes disgrace will reduce the number of bad policemen somewhat.

You have to use psychological methods, because there is nothing else you can do. With bad policemen like that, even though they are publicly abused as now, I think if they are bad, they will remain bad. The disgrace probably will not be that bad, because it is not just one person alone being disgraced. If it is a group, it is not like disgrace.

The person who should be disgraced the most is the director of the Police Department.

Because how can the director be a good director and capable if he is not able to administer the people under his command.

I think he should be ashamed, but he should not just blush or hide, he should overcome his shame with some real action.

Do not go through the motions of being director while waiting for retirement age.

In any case I have written about the problems of the police already. I have had experiences with these police problems, and I would like to call certain policemen "idiots."

Yes, it was something close to me; it concerned a relative.

It happened on Friday the 22nd of June and involved a relative of mine who lived on Ranong Road, Khlong Toei in the area of Thungmahamek Station.

When he was looking over his car which was parked in front of his house, No 116 (Ranong Road), with his two sons, a policeman out of uniform called "Sakot" was chasing a criminal or suspect, I do not know which, and he ran into my relative and fell down.

This policeman, Sakot, was very mad and arrested my relative and his sons without giving a reason. When my relative asked the reason for his arrest, Sakot pulled out a pistol and struck a threatening pose like a movie star. Then he compelled my relative and his two sons to go to the police station.

This was the Tharua Khlongtoei Police Station.

He was arrested at gunpoint (government property), forced to the police station where it was reported to the police inspector who was apparently a police captain, and charged with secret gambling, a charge which is hit [in] now.

But when the truth came out that Sakot had arrested my relative and his sons at random and at gunpoint like a criminal, my relative was charged with gambling even though that was not the real crime. The police inspector

at the Tharua Khlongtoei Police Station recognized my relative because they had had a dispute previously. So he used his authority for revenge and charged him with secret gambling. He was arrested in the wrong area, so the inspector ordered the policeman to take him for trail to the Nakhonban Thungmahamek Police Station.

And he added a new charge: resisting the arrest of a policeman on duty.

It looks as though modern policemen like to have things their own way. They arrest innocent people, both father and sons, and charge them with gambling. But when it comes out that the father and sons live in the same house, the gambling evidence seems weak, so they make a new charge, resisting arrest, even though in arresting for such a self-serving charge they use a cocked gun to force them in.

After they arrested them, they could not do anything because they were in the wrong area. So they sent them to the local police station and jailed them, both father and sons, for 2 nights and 2 days. Then they agreed to accept bail on Sunday the 24th of June, and my relative bailed himself out.

They were out of jail after 2 days and 2 nights, and there was no wrong done except for the malicious charges which were made for personal revenge.

(It is probably lucky that they were not [tortured] to get a confession).

Do you see why the police commander and the police director say that the police under their command are so bad?

The police do not support the law every day or relieve people's suffering.

Instead of supporting the law they use the law to maintain the suffering and destroy people's happiness.

I would like the police director to initiate an investigation of this problem to uncover the truth, even if it is a small matter. It is a big matter in the hearts of the people who have experienced the stupidity of the police, both subordinates and commanders.

Sitthi Defends Police

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 4 Jul 84 pp 1, 16

[Article: "'Sitthi' Says the Police Inspector's Story Is Old. He Was Near Retirement and so Talked Now"]

[Text] Sitthi said that the matter of the police inspector criticizing the police throughout the department and accusing the police superiors of getting payments from their subordinates was old, and had to be corrected within the department. It is good that it was brought up. It will be recorded in the records of O.Tr. Hathepwun. An investigation has been ordered to see if the inspector's report is entirely true or not. The gigolos and brothel owners have been taken care of.

Gen Sitthi Chirarot, the minister of interior, gave an interview in the morning of 3 July at the Interior Ministry about the disclosure of Lt Gen Chumphon Kanyachonphanang, a police inspector, that there were payments to superiors to get better positions. He said this was not new. The police knew about it, they worked on it, they talked about it, and when they were through talking, they were surprised at what they had discovered. They did not know how to correct it. But it has to be admitted as it really is, and it has to be corrected. But the police are not really correcting it. Talking is easy. But the people who are talking have to help correct the situation. You cannot say one thing and do another. This is an important matter, and one has to be sincere.

General Sitthi said that he did not know if police inspectors were different from military inspectors. In the military they had the duty of investigating, and the commanders had to fix blame and punish according to the recommendations of the military inspector. In the police, they inspect, but afterwards the commanders do what they want. The police inspectors do not have the power to punish anyone. Their power is in their report, and the commander must proceed according to the inspector's report.

The reporters asked why police inspectors had investigated hotels with numbers [as names] and given the district a report on prostitution when the district report had not included this. General Sitthi said that everyone knew that you had to report the people you happen to meet and when. The police inspector observed at one time and the district police at another. They did not meet, so do not blame anyone. This is not avoiding the issue because they both traveled the same area. If you asked the district police if there was prostitution, they would report that they had looked and there was not.

The reporters asked if the superiors in the department benefited from these problems. General Sitthi said that the police had to correct the unexpected problem of payments to the commanders within the department because it had been growing for 10 to 20 years and the commanders had a part in creating the problem. He thanked the police superiors who brought this up. Most did not mention it. The minister had been talking about it for some time. As the matter of the payments followed the chain of command it was spoken of in many places. He did not know how to correct it. No one will say who received the bribes or who gave them.

The reporters asked if the authority of the police inspectors would be increased so that there would be a real investigation and reform. General Sitthi said that the Police Department would have to take care of that itself.

General Sitthi spoke of the inspectors being entertained by the police in the countryside whom they had gone to inspect. He said it was a matter of people who greet with a meal. The government did not hire them to prepare a feast for the general who came instead of the inspector who will

retire. Did he think that the good people were going to remain good when they were appointed or not? If they remained good it would show that they were properly appointed. If they were not consistently good then they would be a disappointment. It was just 3 months to his retirement. Until then he would just speak well of people because what he said would go on the police record.

Reporters asked if there would be transfers at the Police Department Conference this year and if the records would be examined. General Sitthi said he did not know; he would do what he should. As for those who had been in one position a long time, he did not know if they would be transferred or not. They would have to look at the records first.

Police Lt Gen Sane Sitthiphan, the deputy director of the Police Department, was interviewed at the Government Building about the problem of subordinates making payments to their superiors. He said that the director of the Police Department should be asked this, because he made policy.

The reporters asked if the interview was contrary to policy when it mentioned that brothels were not suppressed. How true were these reports in his former position in the headquarters of the city police. Police Lieutenant General Sane said that he did not know what time period was mentioned. He asked to look at the details. Today the director of the Police Department went to the Police Officer's Conference.

Police Lt Gen Mana Wongsomburana, the commander of the City Police, was interviewed about the police inspector's interview which mentioned that well-known hotels with numbers [as names] in the Wisutthikasatri area, Bangkhunphrom, had 80-100 prostitutes, and that the city commander had written to the Police Department to say there were not any. He insisted that since he had had that position he had not written such a letter to the Police Department.

"The Police Department has a basic policy with prostitutes which was given to us. We proceed against people who confine women to make money from prostitution or women who voluntarily or involuntarily participate, which depends on whether they are 18. If we find them we send them back to their native district. I have given orders to suppress brothels, tea houses, and massage parlors since I have been in this position," Police Lieutenant General Mana said.

Police Lieutenant General Mana, when questioned if he would have the local police S.N. just mentioned write a letter stating whether this was true or not, said it was not necessary because even if he did not direct the various branches to send information about this matter, those local police S.N. would write a letter of explanation anyway.

"Since last October when I took this position, we have arrested criminals in 2455 cases with 2875 accused. That is an average of more than 300 cases per month. Apprehending businesses dealing in sex is quite difficult.

Some places are disguised; the women act as hotel guests who are known by the hotel boy and the owner. I again insist that I have never gotten money from prostitution or sex businesses. It is disgraceful. We have had strict meetings with police officials every Tuesday and Thursday. These might deal with gambling dens, brothels, lewd shows or lewd video," Police Lieutenant General Mana said.

Police Department officials revealed that on the morning of the same day high level police officers including Police General Narong Mahanon, the director of the Police Department, and Police Lt Gen Thosane Sitthiphan, the deputy director for administration, had requested to know the truth of the report that Police Lieutenant General Chumphon made on 2 July. They requested a tape from Police Col Prathan Sawangwarorot, the deputy commander for the Research and Planning Division which makes and issues statements. But no tape was made except a personal one by a police inspector who left the Police Department that morning.

The report went on to say that the director of the Police Department had asked if the report of the police inspector was basically true or not. It appeared to meet the requirements for statements.

Police General Narong gave an interview in the evening of the same day, and he said that although there was prostitution, the policy was to suppress brothel owners, gigolos, and people who took advantage of prostitutes. The City Police had always arrested these people and had not reported that there was no prostitution.

The reporters asked about numbered hotels which usually had concealed prostitution. Police General Narong said that this was the duty of local police who had to investigate ways of preventing this and check to see that these ways worked.

Police Inspector General's Report

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 3 Jul 84 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Police Inspector Criticizes the Entire Police Force; Says That Subordinates Are Extorting Money and Paying Off Their Superiors"]

[Text] A police lieutenant general and police inspector led a team through the bowels of the Police Department. Subordinates to the commanders had to pay off their superiors. It is not like this in public. He admitted the [department] was a paper tiger. He had investigated a hotel and found prostitution. The City Police said they did not find any. There were people in the Police Inspector's Office who should have risen to a high position, but instead, people from outside were brought in.

Police Lt Gen Chumphon Kanyachonphanang, a police inspector, issued a statement at 1400 hours on 2 July. It said that the Police Inspector's Office had made official inspections in various places, and when they

found minor problems in the course of their duties, they did not fault the administrators, they just recommended changes. As for the problems which would require time, a memorandum was sent to the unit involved urging them to correct the problem quickly. Generally there was problems of order and discipline not being up to Police Department standards. For 1983 the number of correction orders sent were as follows: to units under the City Police: 77, to Central investigation: 10, to Education: 1, to Provincial Police Area 1: 166, to Provincial Police Area 2: 114, to Provincial Police Area 3: 142, to Provincial Police Area 4: 57.

In 1984 correction orders were sent as follows: to units under the City Police: 330, to the Border Patrol Police: 5, to Provincial Police Area 1: 120, to Provincial Police Area 2: 68, to Provincial Police Area 3: 59, to Provincial Police Area 4: 40.

Police Lieutenant General Chumphon said that in addition, the Police Inspector's Office also investigated cases where people had complained about police conduct. In the period from January to June 1984 there were the following cases: dishonesty and failure to fulfill duties: 4, illegal conduct and extortion: 23, misconduct: 5, others: 1. There was a total of 33 cases. The result of this was that the Inspector's Office recommended to the Police Department disciplinary action in two cases, transfers in three cases, and the establishment of an investigative committee in one case. Three investigations were halted for lack of evidence. Investigations are underway in 24 cases.

Police Lieutenant General Chumphon also said that police criminal offenses and disciplinary offenses for the period of July through August 1983 were equivalent to the period of September through October 1983 throughout the country. These are summarized as follows: criminal offenses for commissioned officers decreased by 4 officers, for non-commissioned officers it decreased by 16; disciplinary offenses for commissioned officers increased by 31 officers, and for non-commissioned officers it decreased by 63 officers.

Police Lieutenant General Chumphon said that dishonest police officials were a small percentage, but since their crimes involved defrauding the people they have been widely talked about. When the ratwisahakit and various ministries, bureaus, and departments began to quietly conceal unknown quantities of money, he investigated for prostitution in the area of Wisutthikasatri Road. He found that the hotels with numbers had about 80-100 prostitutes per hotel. He suggested that the Police Department take care of it, and they had the commander of the City Police report of it. Apparently the commander of the City Police reported that the police inspector's report was not correct.

"He did not say the report was false, but he did say that no curry [prostitution] was found. Therefore after the inspection the Police Inspector's Office could not take disciplinary action. But the commander was a paper tiger whether he was inspecting the Prime Minister's Office or

anything else," the inspector said. He also said that when he received his position he told people that he would not let the Police Inspector's Office be a paper tiger. Now he had to admit it was not possible because he had run into something unexpected. This was because there was a monetary relationship between the commanders and their subordinates. This happens all over. The subordinates have to make money and sent it to their commander. If they did not, things would not go well for them. The city does not have to be a jungle. This system should be stopped. There would not be this problem if commanders did not look for money from their subordinates.

Police Lieutenant General Chumphon said that in September he would retire. He wanted to say in parting that one's work is related to one's unit, not to individuals. If it is not like that, work will not be continuous. In appointing new police inspectors, people who have not been in the Police Inspector's Office should not be chosen, because in the past when bad people have been chosen and have inspected their old areas where there was a problem which would involve the police inspectors, they would end [the investigation] saying there was no evidence. When a general is chosen for the Police Inspector's Office, a special colonel [Brigadier general] from the Police Inspector's Office should get the raise and the position, not someone who is brought in.

Maj Gen Trithawi Na Bangchang, an assistant police inspector, added that the Police Department had agreed in principle to appointment a committee to establish a Center for Personal Development for Police which would work on police discipline and conduct. They will try to establish this center by the end of this year. There have been many measures proposed for discipline and conduct, but the problems has been hot to put them into practice.

Police Lt Col Somkit Chinawat of the Administrative Staff of the Police Inspector's Office said that the Police Inspector's Office had discovered there were illegal payoffs being made on Luang Road, but evidence could not be found. So both short-term and long-term measures were recommended to counteract this. The short-term plan recommended that a special task force, drawn from the Suppression Division P.P.P. of the Department of Transportation, be set up to deal with the problem. The Highway Department would make checks on the roads leading into Bangkok. They would investigate to see if trucks which broke the law could pass by and how. This method would reduce the illegal payments in various areas. He thought it would be a good method. If the Police Department permitted the special task force to be set up at once, he thought the results would be good.

Police Lieutenant Colonel Somkit added that the Inspector's Office had investigated illegal payoffs on the highways and found that not even one highway policeman was involved. There were provincial police, city police, and other units which had duties on the highways. Correcting the problem would require sincerity. All units would have to work together.

For the long-term solution it was recommended that a committee be established of people who had a knowledge of the law, social science, and economics to consider ways of solving the problem. He would recommend that there be a trip card for trucks which officials at the start of each trip would use to record the cargo weight and the time they left the station. If the officials inspected and signed that the information was correct, this would help to control loads over the limit and speeding. At the beginning of a trip no one would dare to lie. Other stations would probably not dare to lie either if there were spot checks. If it were found that a truck was in error, they would be able to find out which stations it passed. If a criminal drove off the route, they would be able to find this out. This has been recommended to the Police Department. He hoped that the Department would consider it, because it was in the people's interest.

Police Lieutenant Colonel Somkit said that the Police Department had received order No 1449/2525 stipulating ways to reduce crime and appropriate methods for the police. This was similar to order No 66/2525 received by the military. The order was given 2 years ago and apparently has not really been carried out. The order was useless. These steps will have to be taken so that the order can be carried out and the various problems solved.

8149

CSO: 4207/180

BRIEFS

ANGKOR WAR-FREE ZONE PROPOSAL--Singapore--Former Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan said yesterday that a proposal to make the ancient Kampuchean capital of Angkor into a war-free zone should be further examined. But he told reporters after meeting Singapore's Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan and Deputy Premier Sinnathamby Rajaratnam that the proposal by the UN-sponsored International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) had yet to be clearly defined. ICK Chairman Willibald Pahr told reporters last week that restoration of the ancient temples at Angkor in western Kampuchea would require the support of all warring factions in the country and could lead to national reconciliation. [Text] [BK120215 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 12 Sep 84 p 3]

LAO TROOPS ATTACK VILLAGE--Nan--A team of heavily-armed Laotian troops crossed the border here and attacked a village of Laotian refugees, killing four villagers and wounding five others early Saturday morning, the provincial governor said yesterday. Nan's Governor Prakop Phatthakun said that three houses were set ablaze in the shelling which broke off at about 2 a.m. at Nam Lu Mai Village in Tambon Chondaen of Chiang Klang District. The Laotian troops numbering 15 retreated after the attack and opened fire at pursuing Thai troops at 4:55 a.m. and 5:30 a.m. The village is inhabited by Laotian refugees under the care of Thai authorities, he said. The governor said the Laotian troops armed with rocket-propelled grenades and AK rifles, were clad in green uniforms and wore canvas shoes. Thai provincial authorities have been rushed to the scene to provide assistance to the villagers, he added. [Text] [BK110219 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 11 Sep 84 p 3]

IRAQI PARDON SOUGHT--The Thai Foreign Ministry sent a letter to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn asking for a clemency for a Thai worker sentenced to die by hanging. An informed source told THE NATION yesterday that a few days ago the Thai Foreign Ministry had instructed Suwat Seniwong, the Thai Ambassador to Baghdad to send a letter of clemency for Thitthai Charoentham, a Thai worker who was arrested by the Iraqi authorities on October 10, last year. Thitthai confessed that he was on an espionage mission. Later, the Iraqi Revolutionary Court sentenced him to death by hanging. "He was spying for other countries. Humanitarian reason in asking for a clemency is the last way to save his life," the source said. [Text] [BK050215 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 5 Sep 84 p 2]

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SECOND INDUCTION PHASE UNDER WAY IN NORTH VIETNAM

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by Khac Huynh: "Northern Provinces and Cities Complete Preparations for 1984 Second Induction Phase"]

[Text] To date, all northern provinces and cities have completed preparations for the 1984 second induction phase and are ready to deliver recruits to various units. Many localities have gathered a force greater than the set quantitative norms.

Progress in making the preparations is obvious. To concentrate leadership and guidance on local central tasks, many province have organized medical examinations prior to the 5th-month and spring harvest. A number of districts, precincts and cities have made preparations only once and have completed the medical examinations in a short period of time. For each young recruit, the medical examination effected and the bill of health issued in the current induction phase have proven more accurate than in the previous stage. This achievement is prevalent in all localities.

These results have been obtained because all localities have strictly implemented the Public Health-National Defense interministerial circular and have organized a practical training course before holding medical examinations in order to emphasize the responsibility and improve the specialized skill of cadres and personnel of district medical examination councils. Provincial and municipal public health services, regional army medical organs and provincial and municipal military organs have helped public health bureaus at the district level carry out medical examinations.

During the current induction phase, many localities have done their job much better than in the previous years; they have compiled complete, meticulous and understandable files to make it easy for army units to receive recruits quickly and neatly and to ensure that they are well qualified.

9332

CSO: 4209/414

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR IMPROVED SELECTION, DELIVERY OF RECRUITS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Aug 84 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Deliver Recruits Quickly, Orderly, In Sufficient Numbers and With Good Qualifications"]

[Text] The entire country has begun calling up youths for the second induction phase of 1984.

Based on experiences gained in five previous induction phases under the military draft law and thanks to the specific circulars and directives issued, we are in a better position to carry out selective medical examinations carefully, intensively and strictly and to deliver recruits quickly, orderly, in sufficient numbers and with good qualifications.

Experiences drawn from the previous years and especially from the first induction phase of this year have demonstrated that this task was carried out satisfactorily wherever party committees at various echelons and the local administration paid due attention to it, took measures to exercise concentrated leadership and close guidance, coordinated with various levels, sectors and mass organizations to carry out an effective propaganda to explain the military draft law and wherever they launched a motivation campaign in due time, handled and solved all cases in conformity with the provisions of the law and, at the same time, properly implemented the policies on army rear, fallen heroes' and wounded soldiers' families, and demobilized army men.

Wherever it was possible to deliver recruits quickly and orderly, it was because initiative was taken to solve problems related to various tasks such as grasping the real potentials, holding medical examinations, examining political criteria and compiling the young recruits' files.

In the past years, the numerous difficulties encountered in holding medical examinations frequently led to discords between the recruit delivering and receiving localities. This year, a Public Health-National Defense interministerial circular has been issued indicating the line of action and measures to be adopted by medical examination councils to ensure that the selection of recruits is timely, strict and conformable to criteria. Certain localities--such as Tran Yen District (Hoang Lien Son), My Van District (Hai Hung) and Thanh

Tri District and Hai Ba Trung Precinct (Hanoi)--which formerly organized medical examination unsatisfactorily have now improved on this task. However, many shortcomings can still be found in holding medical examinations, especially for remote mountain provinces. Therefore, local party committees at various echelons and military organs and units must continue to enhance the sense of responsibility of the cadres and personnel of medical examination councils in order to closely coordinate and unify all tasks involved in the youths' induction.

To deliver recruits quickly and orderly, many localities have procured means of their own to carry recruits and deliver them to army units and some localities have even supplied military equipment to young recruits before delivering them to army units. Nevertheless, a practice which is still rather prevalent among army units is to come to the spot to take delivery of recruits and to assume their transportation. Organizational inadequacy in applying this method has frequently led to shortage of military equipment, boarding and lodging facilities, transport trains and vehicles, etc. for the new recruits during each phase of recruit delivery and reception.

To ensure the rapid and orderly transfer of recruits to army units after receiving them, army units must study the topographic characteristics of the recruit reception area, positively plan the booking of seats on trains or vehicles, envisage the supply of military equipment and food and see to it that the boarding, lodging and transfer of recruits from the moment they are delivered to their arrival to army units are carried out satisfactorily. These tasks have recently been done well by units of the Central Highlands Military Corps.

At present, almost all localities have completed preparations for the youths' induction, are ready to deliver them to army units and are trying to fulfill the yearly recruit delivery plan norms as soon as possible.

The close and direct guidance exercised by party committees and the administration at all levels and the tight and uniform coordination between localities and recruit receiving units are essential to the quick and orderly delivery of a sufficient number of well-qualified recruits during the current induction phase, thus creating favorable conditions for [future] periodic inductions under the military draft law.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COOPERATION IN AN GIANG-TAKEO BORDER DEFENSE REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Phung Kim Long: "An Giang Border Defense Troops Intensively Build Border Areas and Develop Solidarity and Friendship"]

[Text] Clearly aware of their duty to "help friendly Kampuchea protect her frontier and to consider this mission as important as that which is performed on their own territory," the border defense troops in An Giang have chosen many hardcore cadres, organized them into task force units and assigned them to the staff of Vietnamese volunteer battalions to directly join the friendly armed forces in defending the frontier in the areas of the two provinces of Takeo and An Giang.

After carrying out activities for a year and a half with a deep understanding of the significance of their international duties, the task force units have overcome all difficulties and have, for the first time, satisfactorily fulfilled their task as staff members beside the friendly troops. In conjunction with [foreign] specialists, the cadres and combatants of the task force units have paid attention to motivating the masses. Thanks to propaganda and educational activities, the friendly people have gradually and clearly realized the value of the rights and obligations of each people as owners of their national border areas and have become increasingly aware of the enemy plot and trick to wage a manifold war of destruction. The friendly people have also correctly understood the revolutionary line and mission of the new regime and believed in its bright future.

On this basis, the task force units have wholeheartedly helped the friendly forces carry out special border defense training and continuously build and develop their people's border defense forces. Together with the friendly forces, our combatants have launched a motivation campaign among the masses and simultaneously conducted a basic survey of the manifold task of maintaining border security and national sovereignty. The census and management of population, households, occupations and social classes as well as the classification and management of political elements have been basically completed. The task force units have displayed great discipline in matters of international civilian proselyting.

For 18 months, together with specialists and the Vietnamese volunteer troops, the An Giang border defense combatants have positively contributed to consolidating the friendly administration and mass organizations at the grassroots level and have especially joined the friendly forces in building and strengthening the local armed forces and border defense units, thus winning the high level's confirmation of their good deeds. Playing their active role in a satisfactory manner, the friendly forces have closely controlled human, boat and vehicle traffic throughout the assigned area--especially the friendly border gates between Vietnam and Kampuchea in the Tinh Bien zone and the stations along the Lung Tien River; they have detected and handled 271 cases of illegal passage and caught hundreds of smuggling cases, retrieving nearly 1 million dong worth of smuggled and stolen goods as well as bribes...Especially noteworthy is the fact that our side and the friendly forces have organized many area inspections and, with the people's support, have discovered a number of political sabotage plots in the X., T., T. and O. Villages in Kirivong District and caught and dealt with 36 reactionaries who confessed that they were sent by the Pol Pot remnants to Thailand last year for intelligence and commando training, that they were afterward sent back to the country to establish bases to enable armed men coming from Thailand to counter the revolution and that they were also assigned the mission of infiltrating our Bay Nui region to get in touch and coordinate activities with other reactionaries hiding in areas inhabited by Khmer kinsmen.

Together with the friendly forces, our task force units have promptly drawn experiences from these realities and intensified their vigilant activities. As a result, regional security has been firmly maintained and the people have been motivated to develop better relationships of solidarity and friendship in the border zone.

In pursuance of the Military Zone Command order on border defense and the Border Defense Department directive, the An Giang border defense troops are now joining efforts with the Takeo border defense and security forces to carry out the emulation plan to build the border line between the two provinces in order to maintain constant political security and social order and security and continuously to develop solidarity and friendship between the two countries in conformity with the spirit of the agreements and border defense statutes signed by the two states.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SECURITY TIGHTENED IN THAC BA LAKE REGION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Jul 84 p 1

[VNA News Release by Au The Vinh: "Hoang Lien Son Performs Good Security Work in Thac Ba Lake Area"]

[Text] Thac Ba Lake, which is nearly 100 kilometers long and more than 30 kilometers wide, is not only a major source of hydroelectric power, it is also the base of a state fresh water fish business of high economic value.

In this vast lake are nearly 1,000 large and small mountain peaks, which the people in the surrounding area call "islands" and which are covered by tens of thousands of hectares of evergreen forests that constitute a valuable source of forestry products of Hoang Lien Son Province.

Due to the complex terrain, many difficulties are encountered in the management and maintenance of order and security by local agencies and governments. As a result, for many years, undesirable elements and persons who earn their livings illegally have been converging on Thac Ba Lake from all over to fish with nets, explosives and rods and empty, steal and destroy the nets of the marine products sector. They have also bribed and conspired with some deviant workers within the marine products sector to steal many fish and supplies and much fishing equipment from the state and send fish out the back door to accomplices who monopolize the market. Even spies, prisoners who have escaped from camps, suspects wanted in criminal cases and professional hoodlums use the deserted islands as hiding places so that they can continue their activities.

Since October, 1983, in order to restore order and security, clean up the area and protect the property of the state and people in the Thac Ba Lake area well, the Hoang Lien Son Public Security Service, with the active coordination and assistance of the units of the Northwest Regional Forces, has organized many combined patrol and inspection units consisting of public security forces, troops and self-defense forces of the Marine Products Corporation. In conjunction with mobilizing the local people and the troop units stationed within the area to display high vigilance and actively search for, expose and report undesirable elements to the government and public security sector, many operations have been conducted to apprehend and educate persons who earn their

livings illegally, hoodlums and criminals illegally residing in the vicinity of Thac Ba Lake and on the islands in the lake. Recently, the standing combined patrol unit of the Marine Products Corporation apprehended three persons who were impersonating troops as they were stealing nets and fish from the Marine Products Corporation. Following their arrest, they informed on many accomplices, gangs of hoodlums and persons who earn their livings illegally who are continuing to conduct clandestine activities.

7809

CSO: 4209/438

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VANDALISM IMPEDES MAINTENANCE OF DIKES IN HANOI

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by Dao Viet Hien: "Encroachment and Dispersal--the Struggle To Maintain the Dikes in Hanoi"]

[Text] The dike system of Hanoi stretches for a total of 368.5 kilometers and encompasses dozens of large and small erosion control rock embankments and many strategically important sections along the Red River, the Da River and the Duong River. To perform its flood prevention and control task, the municipality of Hanoi must annually mobilize a large amount of labor, equipment and materials and invest very much money in the construction and repair of dikes, erosion control rock embankments and sluices and the building of new projects and storehouses. However, at a time when the state and the people are making very large efforts to increase the capacity of the dike system, limit the damage caused by typhoons and flooding to the lowest possible level and protect the life and property of the people, there are still some individuals and collectives who are weakening the dikes by violating dike protection regulations.

As is the case in many other provinces and municipalities, the "encroachment upon the dikes" at a number of places within Hanoi and its outskirts primarily assumes the following forms:

Illegally building houses and projects within the dike protection zone. The dike protection zone runs along the length of the dikes and extends to a point 20 meters from the foot of the dike on the river side to a point 20 meters from the foot of the dike on the field side. Within this zone, many families, agencies and production installations have illegally constructed buildings. During the first 6 months of 1984 alone, the dike management units in Hanoi uncovered and put a stop to 15 violations of this type. Encroachments upon this zone generally proceed in the following manner: land is first taken to raise crops and subsequently taken to build a house; construction is expanded; temporary shelters become semi-permanent and eventually permanent buildings; and tents are erected to sell products on the dike.

Digging with shovels and picks into dikes and at the foot of dikes, cutting grass on the tops of dikes and cutting bamboo that blocks the flow of river

water: these are violations that cause direct damage to dikes, such as digging ponds and water holes, taking dirt to make bricks, levelling the ground on the tops of dikes to make roads for means of transportation and for loading and unloading cargo, mooring barges and motorboats against the tops of erosion control rock embankments, and so forth. Recently, in June, the cutting of grass on dikes declined markedly; however, in May, the dike management units stopped and handled more than 50 cases, most of which involved cutting grass to take home and dry for cooking fuel.

Taking rocks and other flood control materials: these are reserve materials that are very necessary in promptly dealing with breaks in dikes. A number of families have taken rocks to bake lime for sale, to make erosion control pond embankments, to build housing foundations and so forth. At some places, rock carriers, sandbags and so forth have also been lost. They are usually lost following a storm and flood or before a flood reaches its peak.

All of these forms of violations adversely affect the network of dikes, erosion control rock embankments and sluices. For this reason, each year and especially during the first months of this year, Hanoi strengthened the measures taken to protect the dikes in order to discover, stop and prosecute violations and avoid illegal encroachment upon the dikes. The cadres and people of the villages, subwards, wards and districts in Hanoi have actively participated in this effort.

On the basis of the duties and task assigned to them, the dike management units have taken specific steps to stop and deal with each type violation.

Clearly aware of the importance of the dikes, many districts have intensified their management and security in order to prevent violations of dike protection regulations. In Ba Vi District, the villages along the dikes have made pledges not to violate regulations and to help the management agency promptly uncover violations of every form. Some districts have also established people's dike management teams which operate with the professional assistance of the dike management units. As a result, dike management and security work have not only achieved good results, they have also spurred inspections and the formulation of plans to plant trees to block waves along the dikes in Tu Liem, Ba Vi and Gia Lam and remove animal burrows and lizard nests in dikes.

Generally speaking, during the past 6 months, the number of violations has declined compared to last year; however, the number of serious cases is still on the rise. The main reasons are that there are still some places at which dike management is lax, with the result that violations continue to occur; some cases have been prosecuted slowly, as a result of which they have become more serious; and there is a lack of specific, appropriate measures regarding rewards and penalties. Violators not only include individuals and collectives, but also agencies and production installations within the various sectors of the state. Practically every violation is the result of only seeing petty, immediate, personal interests instead of fully understanding the harm being done to the long-range, common interests of each person.

For these reasons, protecting the dikes is difficult and complex work. To protect dikes well in the present situation, it is first of all necessary to bring about a new change among cadres and the people regarding their realization of the importance of the dikes so that everyone fully understands and actively implements the guideline: all the people participate in the protection of the dikes. In essence, this is a steadfast struggle, one that requires the close coordination of educational, administrative and economic measures. Recently, when promoting the coordination of these three measures, good results have been achieved and many violations have been stopped in the villages and subwards. The professional dike management forces, no matter how much their size is increased, cannot be present day and night on all the various dikes. Therefore, many localities, considering managing the dikes and dike materials to be their responsibility, have taken specific steps to fulfill this responsibility, as a result of which they have not only assisted management forces in performing their task well, but have also reduced the number of violations to the lowest possible level within the jurisdictions they manage.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ADVANTAGE OF POWER CONCENTRATION ON INDIVIDUAL COMMANDERS EXPLAINED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Jun 84 pp 12-22

[Article by Maj Gen Le Xuan Luu: "One-Commander System--a Highly Important Organizational Principle for the Building and Combat Performance of Our Army"]

[Text] In the past few decades, to strengthen its leadership in the army and in view of the specific development situation of the revolutionary war and of the army in each stage, our party repeatedly modified and improved its leadership apparatus in the army. During most of that time, the system of "overall leadership by party committee echelons as collectives and task assignment to and responsibility of commanders" was kept up and proved highly effective. This leadership and command system strengthened party leadership in the army, ensured the effectiveness of command, increased the combat strength of our army and enabled it to mature quickly and to fulfill brilliantly all missions entrusted by the party and state.

Through this system, the party trained and improved, within the army, a body of party cadres which expanded vigorously and continuously with a great numerical strength and a high quality--a body of cadres who were absolutely faithful to the revolutionary cause of the party and people, who firmly grasped the Vietnamese military science and art, who underwent protracted training through the realities of combat and task performance, who gained rich experiences in leadership and command and who met requirements of the fight to liberate the nation in the past and to defend the fatherland in recent times.

Since we have entered a new revolutionary stage--one devoted to socialist construction and to the socialist fatherland's defense--, the consolidation of national defense, the building of the people's armed forces and the conduct of a people's war under new conditions are setting forth requirements and themes much more substantial and complex than those in the past.

Our army must be continuously built into a revolutionary people's army with an ever more regular and modern standard--an army which is ready to fight to defend the fatherland, to fulfill its international duties and simultaneously to perform productive labor to contribute to national construction.

The weapons and technical equipment of our army have been and are being renovated and geared toward homogeneity and modernity. If war ever breaks out under modern combat conditions and on a large scale, our army will have to act firmly and urgently with a close coordination of different branches of service and arms and commanders will have to cope with the situation with initiative, resolution, accuracy and timeliness in order to win victory.

After clearly realizing the above-mentioned objective requirements and simultaneously and accurately assessing the overall maturity of our army--primarily of our cadres--, the Fourth Party Congress indicated the need to conduct research to improve party leadership in the army and to implement the one-commander system. Some experiences were drawn from the gradual development and implementation of the one-commander system in the past few years. Afterward, the Fifth Party Congress indicated the need to further strengthen party leadership in the army and to fully implement the one-commander system with the objective of enabling commanders to fully develop their responsibility for executing the missions assigned by the party and state. The Political Bureau resolution on the need "to renovate and perfect the party leadership mechanism within the Vietnam People's Army and with regard to national defense and to the implementation of the one-commander system in the army" was issued mainly in answer to objective essential requirements and in conformity with the law on military organization and armed activities.

The renovation and perfection of the party leadership mechanism in the army and the full implementation of the one-commander system must be effected on the basis of developing our own experiences and selectively assimilating the progressive ones of the parties and armies of the fraternal socialist countries--first of the party and army of the Soviet Union. Study and research are necessary for us to firmly grasp the revolutionary, scientific, principled and creative nature of the organization and exercise of party leadership in the army, to take firm hold of the nature of the one-commander system advocated by the party and to eliminate old concepts which are no longer consistent with the new mechanism as well as new but erroneous views which may come into being.

During the first years of the Soviet administration after it had taken over Russia from the hands of exploiters and smashed their resistance, to govern the country and establish socialism, Lenin set forth principles for overall organization and management of the country and he made assertions throughout his uncompromising struggle against erroneous tendencies.

To our knowledge, in the first years of the Soviet administration, there was a state of disorder, a kind of widespread collective democracy in the managerial activities of the state apparatus in both the economic and military domains.

That was an inevitable phenomenon because at the outset when they had just seized power, the laboring people could not have much managerial experience. Realizing clearly the root cause of this situation, Lenin said: "Without

holding collective debates, it will be impossible to set one's hand to any task because for decades and centuries, the people had been forbidden to discuss any issue; meanwhile, the revolution cannot develop without going through a period when everyone participates in joint, extensive debates on all problems." (1) But he also believed that "the collective leadership system--a basic form of Soviet managerial organization--is something of an embryonic nature which is essential only in the initial period when construction must start from the beginning." (2) He vigorously contended that it would be impossible to administer Russia and build socialism if this situation was allowed to linger on. He criticized the extremist nature of disorder and of the widespread democratic system, pointed out the harm done by it and demonstrated the need to shift to the unit commander system in the overall management of social life while maintaining and developing the various Soviet forms of socialist democracy.

Concerning production, Lenin asserted: "All large-scale mechanical production systems--that is, the sources of material production of socialism--require an extremely close, absolute unity of willpower to regulate the common task of hundreds and thousands of people," (3) and that this unified willpower can be obtained only "by causing the willpower of thousands of people to yield to that of a single individual." (4)

For task performance, Lenin claimed that "the unconditional submission to a single willpower is also absolutely essential to the success of a task execution process organized along the lines of a large-scale mechanical production system." (5)

As for the state apparatus building principle, Lenin advocated: "The practical command of any organ, enterprise, and task and mission execution must be entrusted to only one comrade who is well-known for his firmness, determination, valor and ability to lead tasks in a realistic manner and who is most trustworthy." (6)

During the initial phase of national administration, many people disagreed with Lenin's views and a number of them even showed opposition. In their opinion, the collective management system seemed to be one of the workers while the unit commander's management system did not and the act of vesting an individual with limitless power would be tantamount to giving up the collective and democratic principles.

Lenin criticized such a reasoning method. He pointed out: "The question of management through an individual or a responsible committee is related to the class problem." (7) He affirmed: "The Soviet socialist democratic regime does not in the least contradict the unit commander system and dictatorship; the class willpower may sometimes be materialized by a dictator who can sometimes carry out more tasks and who often becomes more necessary." (8)

Lenin insisted on a clear-cut distinction between collective leadership and individual responsibility for organizing the task execution. He wrote: "Anyhow and in any case, collective leadership must be coupled with the individual responsibility which has been clearly defined for each person with regard to any specified task." (9)

Stating clearly which task must decidedly be assumed by an individual in order to develop his own responsibilities, to use human abilities to the best advantage and to ensure the most rapid and timely execution of tasks, he wrote: "... For task performance, realities must be linked to the unit commander system--one which best guarantees the best use of human abilities as well as the supervision of task performance in a realistic and not verbal manner," (10) and "while the collective leadership system is necessary to the discussion of basic problems, the individual responsibility and direction system is also necessary to prevent sluggishness and the habit of shirking responsibility." (11)

According to Lenin, collective management cannot ensure the quick and precise handling of affairs when he said: "The collective leadership system can at best lead to a great waste of efforts but cannot meet the need for rapidity and precision in handling affairs under the circumstances of centralized large-scale industry." (12)

In short, Lenin's basic views on this issue is as follows: /Leadership must be exercised by the collective but the management and organization of task performance must be assigned to an individual; when directing affairs, there must be only one individual to give out orders and directives. Individual responsibility is the continuance of collective leadership and turns the collective will into revolutionary action by the masses so as to transform the decision made by the collective into a reality./

While advocating the objective need for the individual direction system in managing all aspects of social life, Lenin called more earnestly for the one-commander system in the military field. Dealing with the necessary evolution from the collective management system to the unit commander system in military buildup, Lenin wrote: "Development according to law--this experience has gone from a fortuitous, vague collective leadership system to an organizational one which has deeply permeated all army organs and which, as a common trend, has now become the unit commander system, the only correct working method." (13)

Severely criticizing the habit of relying on the collective and displaying irresponsibility in military affairs, he said: "Irresponsibility under the pretext of collective leadership will do the most dangerous harm to all those who really have not yet much experience in practical collective task performance and, usually, in military affairs, this irresponsible attitude will naturally lead to disaster, confusion, panic, power dispersion and defeat." (14)

After reviewing experiences in smashing the [Contsak- Denikin-Iudenich] [Vietnamese phonetics] clique--henchmen of the imperialists--and speaking of the

causes of victory of the fatherland's defense war, Lenin pointed out: "On final analysis of the root causes of the historic legend about a weakened, exhausted and backward country's victory over the most powerful ones in the world, we will find that these root causes are the centralist system, discipline and an unprecedented spirit of sacrifice." (15)

The centralist principle is the leadership principle while the unit commander system is the managerial principle. In whatever domain, concerning the organization, management and direction of affairs, Lenin always struggled for the implementation of the unit commander system because in his opinion, this system/ emphasizes individual responsibility to the party and state and compels the commander to really take charge, to make firm decisions and to avoid hesitancy and reliance on the collective in order to shirk responsibility. This system makes it possible to make the most of human abilities, to handle affairs rapidly in due time and to control affairs through realities and not by words of mouth./

We will blunder if we pass over another fundamental concept of Lenin--/discipline. He constantly linked the unit commander system to the discipline problem/ and to the submission to the will of the person responsible for handling affairs. He indicated that to win success in carrying out practical tasks, it is necessary to resolve the problem of associating two aspects: strengthening discipline and simultaneously and strictly applying the unit commander system. He wrote: "It is necessary to enforce a more rigid discipline and to implement the unit commander system more strictly and the dictatorial system more vigorously. Failure to do so will make it impossible even to dream of great victory." (16)

He absolutely insisted: "In the process of carrying out tasks and performing labor, it is absolutely necessary to observe discipline whenever there is a need to make a large-scale production system work as an apparatus and to cause thousands of people to submit to the guidance and uniform will of a Soviet commander and to obey his orders." (17)

Based on the superior aspects of the one-commander system and on the need for discipline and uniform will in carrying out missions, Lenin concluded: "Our basic motto is: Let us implement the unit commander system more strictly and directly and let us further strengthen labor discipline..."(18)

The military organization is one composed of human beings and combat means closely organized according to principles conformable to armed struggle.

Military activities are a special type of activity. They are of a highly organizational and collective nature because the success of a battle or campaign results from a correct and centralized command and from the united efforts of combined collectives of military men. Combat activities are of a kind involving hardships, fierceness and bloodshed because human beings are constantly exposed to a situation dangerous to their lives. Therefore, these

activities require a high degree of organization and a strict discipline because without organization and discipline, it will be impossible to mobilize strength to defeat the enemy.

In the face of fierce combat ordeals, the strength of combat participants resides not only in their individual awareness of duties and their combat abilities but also in the effect of the orders issued by the commander and in his willpower, energy and creativeness. The one-commander system will make it possible to unite willpowers and acts, to create the greatest strength and to concentrate everyone's efforts on fulfilling missions under all circumstances.

As an army grows into a regular and modern one, its organizational structure and material-technical bases become increasingly complex, which implies a greater requirement for unified willpower and command in training, maintaining combat readiness and fighting.

As the military technique and science continue to develop, modern weapons and technical equipment have a highly collective character so that their use requires the coordinated action of many people. Fighting under modern conditions involves the joint action of many arms and branches of service. This requires a unified command and a uniform plan to coordinate all means and forces very closely and promptly in order to win victory.

In peacetime, it is also very important to vest the unified command in one person because only by doing so can we ensure the implementation and quality of the training plan, the strict execution of orders and regulations, the observance of discipline and the maintenance and preservation of weapons and technical equipment and can we continuously enhance the combat readiness of all units. This unified command will lead to unity between the militarymen's training and education, between their political education and military training and between their training and combat activities.

The centralization of command on an individual will create conditions for the commander to develop the efforts of all organs and militarymen under his command and to unify their willpowers and acts to carry out the unit's mission successfully.

Though being a principle generally applied in all armies, the socialist nature of the one-commander system in the proletarian army differs entirely from that of the same system applied in the army of the exploiting and ruling class.

In the bourgeois army, officers represent the exploiting and ruling class. In this army, the one-commander system becomes a tool to defend the interests of the ruling class and exploiting regime. The direction of this army is effected by taking compulsory, repressive and enslaving measures against the masses of soldiers who are laboring people.

On the contrary, the socialist army is founded by the communist party and socialist state to defend the laboring people's interests. In this army, the

one-commander system is the most suitable form designed to direct it in a centralized and unified fashion in order to serve the interests of the proletariat and laboring people. For this reason, the one-commander system does not in the least diminish the political equality of all militarymen in their capacity as members of the society. The relationships between officers and soldiers and between the high and low level are first of all the ones between persons having a common revolutionary goal and ideal stemming from a boundless loyalty to the fatherland and the people's cause. This system is absolutely not a means to establish the rule of one class over another.

A fundamental law on the formation and development of the socialist army is the need for overall leadership of the army by the party. Party leadership is exercised in many aspects but must always be aimed at developing managerial and leading effectiveness of the command organization which is a component of the party leadership mechanism and system and which is a consecutive link in the organizational and implementation process after the party has set forth a line, policy and mission. Thus, there is no contradiction at all between the one-commander system and the maintenance and strengthening of party leadership. On the contrary, properly applying the one-commander system is also strengthening party leadership in the army.

The basic characteristic of the one-commander system in the socialist army is the fact that this system is implemented /on the basis of the party/. This means that in all his activities, the commander must begin with the party line, position and policy, implement them firmly and thoroughly, always correctly express the party viewpoint in all affairs and in his work, fully develop the political organs' role, firmly rely on party and [youth] union organizations and use their leading and motivating power and their positiveness and creativeness to successfully carry out the unit's mission.

The leading commander of a unit must assume responsibility to the party, state and high level for the way the party line and policy and all missions of the unit are carried out, for maintaining the unit's constant ability to fight and high degree of combat readiness, for combat and political training, for the inculcation and observance of discipline, for the political and moral conditions in the unit, for the maintenance of weapons, technical equipment, ammunitions, fuel and transport means and for ensuring the physical and mental activities of cadres and combatants.

The commander is the highest chief of the unit and his function is to direct and manage the unit from all points of view--military, political, rear service and technical. Therefore, he must unhesitatingly dare make firm decisions on the conduct of affairs and dare assume responsibility without relying on others; he has the right to make the final decision but this must conform to the party line and policy, to the state law, to his own responsibilities, to the army orders and regulations and to the high level's intentions. The duty of the low-level cadres and all unit members is to execute the orders and directives of the commander and all the tasks assigned by him and to observe the promulgated regulations on relationships between the low and the high level.

The party and state vest the commander with enough power to ensure successful accomplishment of all the unit's missions. This power is merely a means to execute the people's will to defend the fatherland and safeguard the revolutionary achievements. The commander cannot and must not misuse this power. On the other hand, it must be understood that whether the commander's orders and directives are self-conscientiously and strictly carried out by the unit or not depends greatly on his own prestige, abilities and virtues.

Far from antagonizing democracy, the one-commander system aims mainly at applying the democratic centralist principle; instead of limiting democracy, this system is indispensable for its fulfillment because socialist democracy is materialized primarily and principally through debates and decisions on lines, positions and policies--a task assumed by the party and state. The commander is the organizer of the implementation of the party and state lines and policies--a task assigned by the high level--and thus must not act at his own convenience. Moreover, the one-commander system does not negate the collective leadership method in specific army tasks such as the setting up of military councils at the campaign and strategic levels in their capacity as collective military leading organizations designed to strengthen the one-commander system.

Under the one-commander system, low-level cadres and combatants are not allowed to criticize the commander's orders and directives during their execution. However, democratic activities with debates on essential problems must always be intensified within the party, union and unit and among cadres in accordance with the function of each organization and the role of each person.

The one-commander system does not either nullify the principle of socialist collective ownership of cadres and combatants in a unit. Collective ownership is a fundamental theme of the socialist revolutionary line of the party. The militarymen's right to collective ownership is the citizens' right to ownership applied in the army organization.

The application of the one-commander system neither limits the commander's attachment to the collective nor allows him to break away from it and place himself above everyone else. Standing at the head of the unit and bearing responsibility to the unit collective for the result of its activities and for its maturity, progress and material and moral life, the commander cannot fulfill his heavy function and duties without establishing close relationships with the masses, without feeling a deep attachment to the collective and without respecting the right to collective ownership of the cadres and combatants under his command.

The application of the one-commander system does not narrow down but rather associates with the intensification of the party political task. It is absolutely necessary for all commanding cadres fully to develop the role of political organs and cadres, firmly to rely on party and union organizations, to expand the political task's scope of action and to make cadres and combatants deeply

understand and actively participate in solving practical problems related to the unit's tasks of undergoing military training and political education, consolidating discipline, performing productive labor, maintaining combat readiness and fighting.

Political organs and party organizations have the duty to consolidate the one-commander system and increase its effectiveness and must play a very important role in this respect. It is necessary to make all militarymen correctly understand the nature, importance and usefulness of the one-commander system and to cause them to trust it and contribute to its development and to self-consciously respect the commander and completely submit to him. If political organs and party and union organizations at the basic level are stable and strong and if they satisfactorily fulfill their functions and duties in the new party leadership mechanism in the army, they will provide a firm support to the one-commander system.

Building and consolidating the one-commander system is a major duty of the entire army and of all cadres and combatants--first and foremost, of commanders at all levels. The political Bureau resolution has stated clearly: "The commander must be absolutely loyal to the fatherland and people and to the communist party ideal and must have abilities and qualifications commensurate with his mission. He must not only have a high professional standard but must also firmly grasp the party line, viewpoint and policy, be inspired by a high spirit and capable of organizing task execution and possess good working manners."

The party spirit must be reflected in the communist thinking pattern and a principled method in examining and solving problems of social and army life and in struggling uncompromisingly against nonproletarian concepts and negative acts. The commander must constantly cultivate the party concept, carry out activities in the party organization, submit to party management and control and try to become an exemplary party member.

The commander's qualifications and abilities directly influence the entire process of training the unit cadres and combatants and forming and developing their personalities. Since his prestige, virtues and abilities will inspire all militarymen with confidence in executing his directives and orders, the commander must carefully improve and train himself from all points of view in order to set a brilliant example for the unit.

The commander is entitled to make the final decision on all tasks of the unit according to his specified responsibilities while the low level's duty is strictly to obey his orders and directives; therefore, it is all the more necessary for him to display a high party spirit, to uphold the democratic concept and to guard against the belief that he must be authoritarian and militaristic and place himself above everyone and every organization.

The responsibilities and mission of the commander require that he has a diversified knowledge, the ability to apply science and a scientific skill.

The commander must first grasp Marxism-Leninism because this doctrine forms the basis of all qualities and abilities of a cadre and because it equips the commander with the communist world outlook, philosophy of life and ideal and with a revolutionary method of examination and action, thus making him feel stable under all circumstances and enabling him to command troops in a really scientific manner.

The commander must grasp the party political and military line because it indicates the combat targets and determines the direction and theme of our army's activities and because his duty is to resolve all problems in his unit in conformity with the party line, position, policy and viewpoint.

The commander must have all the knowledge, ability to apply science and scientific skill required by his function and mission. Military affairs are a specialized domain and sector embracing an entire system of knowledge of science, military art, and military science and technique. Only by possessing such a complete gamut of knowledge can the commander find a specific and effective solution to all building and combat missions. The commander's capabilities must include such a knowledge, ability to apply science and scientific skill. He must not confine his commanding function to making decisions and issuing orders because this is only part of his job; another important task is to organize the successful execution of orders by wielding his commanding power to direct affairs, to guide, urge, supervise and aid various organs and units and the cadres and soldiers under his command to turn these decisions into action.

The commander must not only be an administrative manager but also be a leader and educator. Therefore, he must have a knowledge of psychology and military education, deeply study the minds, feelings and life of the cadres and soldiers under his command and fully understand human nature in order to meet the need to transform cadres and soldiers into new socialist men in the people's armed forces.

Though not directing party tasks, the commander must have the party spirit, eagerly participate in party tasks and, in all of his activities, fully develop the role of political organs and firmly rely on party organizations while carrying out his own mission. This can be said to be the best way to fulfill all missions, to improve the organizational and disciplinary spirit in the army and to enhance the commander's prestige.

The commander must have a democratic behavior, closely single with the masses, heed the critical views expressed by party and union organizations and by cadres and soldiers, urge them to take initiatives, develop their experiences, and examine, select and use their opinions and suggestions to enrich his own intellect and ensure the correctness of his own decisions.

Because of his responsibilities, the commander must have realistic working manners, constantly keep in touch with realities, investigate, study and

analyze the situation, continuously display creativeness in handling affairs and shrewdly perceive novelties occurring during the task performance process so as to promptly improve his directives, orders and plan.

The commander must be able to direct affairs by means of and according to the plan and to manage his unit by means of and according to the system. He must set a goal and be specific in handling affairs. He must determine which of the many jobs to do is principal so as to focus his effort and that of the collective on this task.

Standing at the center of all unit activities, the commander bears a very great responsibility for developing the subordinate level's creativeness and initiative in carrying out tasks and for uniting the efforts of political organs--that is, party leadership organs assuming the party and political task--with those of the staff organ which is the commanding one and with those of other organs in order to fulfill all missions and training and combat plans. To tightly associate the party political task with the tasks to be fulfilled and the directives and orders to be executed by the unit, the commander must rapidly inform the political committee chairman, the political deputy commander and the party committee secretary of the high level's directives and orders, of the mission assigned to the unit and of his own decision on task execution and must also make suggestions on problems requiring guidance to ensure fulfillment of the mission. This close association means the coordination of command by orders with guiding, educational, persuasive, motivating and exhortative action so as to create a revolutionary movement among the broad masses of cadres and combatants in the unit.

The one-commander system is a highly important organizational principle for the building and combat performance of our army. To implement this system, it is necessary uniformly to develop all structures of the new leadership apparatus while continuously providing training for the commanding cadres and causing them to wage an overall struggle [for improvement]. Only by doing so can we meet the requirements of two important themes of the renovation and perfection of the party leadership apparatus--which are ensuring a firm party leadership under all circumstances and highly developing the commander's sense of responsibility in order to achieve at all costs the fundamental objective of continuously improving party leadership quality and increasing the combat strength of the army to enable it to fulfill all missions at all times.

FOOTNOTES

1. Lenin, "Complete Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, Vol 44, p 207 (Vietnamese version).

2. Ibid., Vol 40, p 88 (Vietnamese version).
- 3, 4. Ibid., Vol 36, p 245 (Vietnamese version).
5. Ibid., Vol 36, p 245.
6. Ibid., Vol 39, p 53.
7. Ibid., Vol 40, p 246.
8. Ibid., Vol 40, p 318.
9. Ibid., Vol 39, p 53.
10. Ibid., Vol 40, p 88 (Vietnamese version).
11. Ibid., Vol 39, p 486
12. Ibid., Vol 40, p 89.
13. Ibid., Vol 40, p 89.
14. Lenin, "Complete Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1977, Vol 39, p. 53
15. Ibid., Vol 40, p 279
16. Ibid., Vol 40, p 362
17. Lenin, "Complete Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, Vol 36, p. 337.
18. Ibid., Vol 40, p 363.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VETERANS ORGANIZED INTO SECURITY UNITS IN HOAN KIEM WARD

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by Manh Ha: "Wounded Veterans of Hoan Kiem Ward Maintain Order and Security"]

[Text] Of the 2,350 wounded veterans who have returned to live in Hoan Kiem Ward in Hanoi, 1,700 are now working at agencies and enterprises of the state. Practically all of them have been appraised by Hoan Kiem Ward as continuing to uphold the tradition and nature of the army, displaying a high degree of responsibility on their jobs and working with high efficiency. As many as 90 percent of them have been recognized by the Ministry of War Invalids and Social Welfare as "exemplary revolutionary families." As of June, 1984, 330 of 650 wounded veterans who have returned to live with their families have been given jobs at the enterprises and cooperatives managed by the ward. Practically all of the rest have been given jobs at cooperatives and teams in the production and service sectors.

Due to the requirements of security work within the city, almost all wounded veterans who have returned to work in the subwards are participating in the maintenance of security where they live through a wide variety of measures and forms of activity. In Cua Nam Subward, a subward in which security work is very complex, 28 wounded veterans voluntarily submitted applications for the ward security unit. The tasks of the unit are to encourage families, relatives and the other wounded veterans within the subward to properly comply with each line and policy of the party; provide assistance in every way possible to wounded veterans who are encountering difficulties; and quickly deal with disruptions of order. Recently, a number of complex cases that occurred at public places, cases which other agencies were unable to resolve, were resolved in an effective and timely manner by the wounded veteran security unit acting in coordination with the public security agency. In June, 1984 a bunch of hoodlums disrupted order at the Cong Nhan Movie Theater. After receiving a request from the public security agency, the two wounded veteran security units of Hang Bai and Hang Bac, displaying a high spirit of discipline and working closely with public security forces, went to the scene, assessed the situation and immediately broke up the scuffle. The disruption of order caused by dishonest merchants in late 1983 at the Trong Tien Department Store was also promptly handled by a wounded veteran security unit.

As these dishonest merchants were about to attack a sales person, the two wounded veterans Nguyen Van Tan and Nguyen Van Huyen, who were also at the store on that day, bravely intervened and forced them to disperse. On Hang Ma Street, where a hoodlum shot a public security officer as he was performing his task, Tran Son Ha, a 6/8 wounded veteran, charged into the street, pursued the hoodlum and apprehended him.

At first, the positive activities of the wounded veterans of Hoan Kiem Ward in security work were spontaneous actions motivated by their army character; later, these veterans were organized into wounded veteran security units that operate under a plan and have specific objectives. At present, there are eight wounded veteran units in Hoan Kiem Ward consisting of nearly 200 veterans who have volunteered to participate in the maintenance of order and security. Due to their positive activities, disruptions of order in Hoan Kiem Ward have markedly declined. Practically all wounded veterans in Hoan Kiem continue to display the qualities and ethics of the army and actively uphold the tradition and character of the army in all fields of work. Prior to the start of 1984, the wounded veterans of Hoan Kiem Ward had not allowed one serious incident to occur. During the conference to review security work during the past 6 months, the wounded veterans of Hoan Kiem were recognized by the Municipal Public Security Service as the force that has made the most contributions to order and security within the municipality.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ACHIEVEMENTS OF PEOPLE'S ECONOMIC, TRAFFIC POLICE REVIEWED

Hanoi QUAI DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 84 pp 1, 4

[Article by Lam Hung: "People's Police Implements Uncle Ho's Six Commandments, Displays High Sense of Responsibility in Maintaining Social Order and Security"]

[Text] To celebrate its traditional day (20 July 1962-20 July 1984), the people's police has intensified political activities to carry out the third stage of the movement "to thoroughly study and strictly implement Uncle Ho's six commandments to the people's security forces," stepped up the revolutionary action emulation movement and displayed a high sense of responsibility in performing tasks and combat activities and maintaining social order and security.

Since the beginning of this year, the people's police has closely coordinated with various sectors, production installations, agencies and units to organize the application of preventive measures, the conduct of an active struggle against criminal law offenders and the protection of socialist property. Together with the communications and transport, material supply and public health sectors, the people's police has strengthened the protection of seaport areas, gasoline, oil, therapeutic medicines and pharmaceuticals in the southern provinces, organized the effective implementation of measures aimed at strengthening the protection of installations and organized a struggle against state property thieves along railroads and rivers, which has resulted in wiping out many of their activity centers.

Keeping in constant touch with economic and production installations and with border and coastal provinces, the economic police has coordinated with various sectors and cooperated with army troops in an effective struggle against speculators and smugglers, especially smugglers crossing the northern frontier.

In conjunction with the public security forces in villages bordering on the Red, Duong and Ca Lo Rivers and others, the waterway traffic police of the Hanoi Public Security Service has taken the initiative to deploy forces to carry out a plan to control typhoons and floods to protect the people's life and property and the state property. Hanoi waterway traffic policemen have also coordinated closely with cadres of other sectors--especially the communications and transport one--to organize the management and control of technical means with the aim of maintaining communication and transport safely during the rainy and stormy season and simultaneously to intensify patrol and control to protect transport lines and areas with numerous warehouses, harbors and fields designed to store state property and goods.

The economic police of the Ho Chi Minh City public security forces has conducted an effective struggle against persons doing illegal business and disrupting the market. The economic police in the 11th Precinct has coordinated with public security agents in the local wards and quickly discovered eight smuggling and illegal production and business dens. The economic police units of the public security forces in the 5th and 3rd Precincts and the Tan Binh and Nha Be Districts, etc., have promptly uncovered many dens belonging to gold, dollar and state-managed merchandise smugglers, to goods and beer counterfeiters and to swindlers, speculators and persons disrupting public order and security.

Joining forces with cadres of various sectors and with army troops and local youths, the people's police in the provinces of Ha Yuyen, Hoang Lien Son, Lang Son, Hau Giang, Kien Giang and so on has stepped up patrol and control to maintain communication safety and public order and have effectively struggled against criminal lawbreakers and bogus public security agents and armymen, thus positively contributing to satisfactorily maintaining social order and security.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

ILLEGAL MATERIALS SEIZED--Recently, in a short span of time, the Hanoi municipal public security sector, together with the cultural sector, inspected numerous places where reactionary, pornographic cultural products were being stored and marketed, confiscating a number of decadent books, magazines, films, tapes, records and so forth. The capital public security forces also took action against many gambling houses, confiscating nearly 700,000 dong and initiating legal proceedings against 97 professional gamblers and gambling house operators. Some 630 violators, who were educated by neighborhood residents and helped to criticize themselves, have promised not to repeat their crime. Public security forces also investigated and took action against hundreds of persons who were secretly practicing fortune telling and sorcery to earn illegal income, confiscating 250 kilograms of paper used to make offerings, effigies and manikins and numerous devices used by them to deceive gullible persons. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Aug 84 p 2] 7809

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AGRICULTURE

RESULT OF 5TH-MONTH-SPRING RICE CROP IN HA NAM NINH REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] During the 5th-month and spring agricultural season of this year, all districts and installations in Ha Nam Ninh Province made an outstanding effort to achieve a high degree of self-sufficiency and took the initiative to overcome all weather-related difficulties to win success in cultivation. The entire province achieved an average rice output of 31 quintals per hectare.

At the beginning of the cultivation season, a very cold spell destroyed rice seedlings on 3,000 hectares so that transplanting had to be redone several times on 5,000 hectares, which required the use of an additional 9,000 tons of seed paddy and disrupted the planned allocation of rice varieties. However, the entire province still performed sowing and transplanting on 144,133 hectares representing 98.7 percent of the plan norm. Compared with last year, the mechanically tilled area in Ha Nam Ninh this year increased by 30,000 hectares and each hectare received on the average 7 to 8 tons of organic fertilizer and 178 kgs of standard nitrate fertilizer (versus 146 kgs in 1983). The 5th-month and spring rice output of Ha Nam Ninh reached 450,000 tons plus 30,000 tons of winter subsidiary crop output in paddy equivalent, thus raising the gross grain output of the recent cultivation season to 480,000 tons representing 52.5 percent of the yearly plan norm.

Throughout the province, there are six districts--Hai Hau, Nghia Hung, Nam Ninh, Kim Son, Hoa Lu and Y Yen--whose 5th-month and spring rice output exceeded that in the previous cultivation season by 1.5 to 3 quintals per hectare. In Hai Hau District, 22 cooperatives yielded each 57 to 68 quintals per hectares and 6 of them--namely, Hai Bac, Hai Van, Hai Tan, Hai Hung, Hai Trung and Hai Thanh--achieved an average output of more than 60 quintals. Xuan Tien cooperative in Xuan Thuy District obtained a per hectare output of 75 quintals--the highest in the province.

As of 15 July, four districts in Ha Nam Ninh Province and the city itself have fulfilled the overall grain obligation norm and the whole province has been trying to complete the grain delivery [to the state] by the end of July.

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AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

HANOI GRAIN PROCUREMENT--As of 21 July 1984, Hanoi has delivered 30,408 tons of paddy to the state granary, surpassing the overall collection norm for spring grain obligation by 408 tons and including 22,800 tons collected as agricultural tax and 7,608 tons collected in exchange for nitrate fertilizer supply, in compensation for the water conservancy and mechanical plowing cost and in payment of debts owed since the previous agricultural seasons. The districts of Phuc Tho, Dan Phuong, Tu Liem, Hoai Duc and Thach That have overfulfilled the spring grain obligation collection norms 2 to 8 days ahead of schedule. Twelve districts and cities in Hanoi suburbs are strengthening paddy and rice market management and are continuing to deploy additional forces and means to purchase the paddy surplus--which is left over after contract norms have been fulfilled and which cooperative member families want to sell at the state-fixed price--in order to take hold of most grain sources and to prevent dishonest traders from making competitive purchase and sale as in the previous years. [VNA] [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jul 84 p 1] 9332

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

POPULATION RELOCATION STATISTICS REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by P.V.(Reporter): "Achieving Increased Effectiveness in the Redistribution of Labor and Population: the Country Relocated 179,400 Persons and 83,100 Laborers During the First 6 Months of the Year"]

[Text] During the past 6 months, according to incomplete statistics, the localities and economic sectors of our country relocated 179,400 persons and 83,100 laborers, thereby meeting the requirements involved in building the economy and strengthening the national defense system. As a result, compared to this year's plan, 55.2 percent of the norm on the relocation of population and 63.95 percent of the norm on the relocation of labor have been met, which represent increases of 55.98 percent and 47.47 percent compared to the first 6 months of last year. The relocation of population and labor within and outside provinces has been balanced. The provinces of Kien Giang, Dac Lac, Dong Thap and Lam Dong have exceeded their labor relocation plans for the entire year. The two leading industrial crop sectors, the coffee and rubber growing sectors, have received 32,698 laborers, thereby meeting production season requirements.

These results were due to many new changes on the part of the cadres and personnel of the labor and population relocation sector, in particular, and the various levels and sectors, in general. The State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Home Trade overcame numerous difficulties and made practical contributions to the various jobs performed in the relocation process.

The guideline "the state and the people working together" has been flexibly applied and created new strengths that have made it possible to increase the scale of production as well as production quality and efficiency. As a result of closely coordinating labor with arable land and the trade sector in the relocation of labor and population within many localities, new models have been established at different places, such as the tea growing area on newly opened land in Dong Hy District in Bac Thai Province; the area in Haiphong in which land is being claimed from the sea; the assault on the foothills in Vinh Phu; the filling in of lowlying, overgrown spots in the delta in Hau Lac District, Thanh Hoa Province; the conquering of the western lands of a number

of districts and cities in Binh Tri Thien and so forth. In particular, in the three provinces of the Central Highlands, the members of the ethnic minorities, for the first time ever, have become workers at village-size state farms and forestry sites within the Ea Nup Federation of Agriculture and Forestry, the Dac Lac Rubber Corporation, the Mang Giang Rubber Corporation... More than 2,000 laborers from Lam Dong Province have been relocated to tea and mulberry enterprises, the collective economic zones of Di Linh District, Dong Duong District and so forth.

The labor relocation sector has begun to make "quality, productivity and efficiency" the standards of its activities and has improved the various stages involved in the formulation of plans, the assignment of norms and the organizing of implementation. The sector's organization has been further strengthened through the establishment of labor relocation branches and bureaus in a number of provinces and municipalities together with the close guidance of the relocation of labor and population at both the places from which and to which they are being relocated. The past 6 months have introduced new capabilities and new factors in organization and guidance and helped to achieve new results in the relocation of labor and population and exceed the quotas of the plan, thereby meeting economic-national defense requirements in the present situation better with each passing day.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

HA NAM NINH MIGRANTS--During the first 6 months of 1984, Ha Nam Ninh sent 2,132 families, 12,208 persons and 5,142 laborers, including 153 cadres, teachers and party members, to establish new homes in the provinces along the northern border and the southern provinces, thereby exceeding its norm on the number of persons relocated by 3 percent and its plan quota on the number of laborers relocated by 9 percent. As a result of making thorough preparations, especially implementing the policies of the state concerning the persons being relocated well, Ha Nam Ninh has brought about new changes in its population relocation effort. Generally speaking, these persons departed with a sense of confidence and enthusiasm; when they arrived in the new land areas, they quickly established stable eating and housing facilities and promptly began to clear land and prepare the ground for cultivation. In Hoang Lien Son, Gia Lai-Kontum, Lam Dong and Minh Hai Provinces, the people from Ha Nam Ninh have cleared nearly 2,000 hectares of wilderness and put 1,851 hectares under cultivation in time for the growing season. The province appropriated more than 500 tons of paddy and 3.1 million dong from its new economic fund to provide each person with a 3 month supply of grain and provide each household with 1,200 to 1,500 dong with which to purchase production tools, seed and livestock. The districts of Nam Ninh and Hai Hau have also invested in wired radio networks, public health instruments and medicine and established medical aid stations and schools. [Excerpt] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese: 1 Aug 84 p 3] 7809

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