

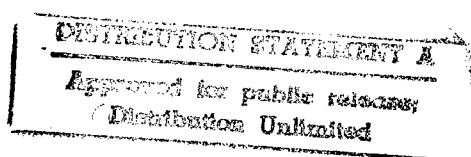
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Southeast Asia Report

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24 August 1984

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

CONTENTS

AUSTRALIA

Briefs

Permanent UN Representative	1
1983 Immigration Figures	1
Bass Strait Oil	1
Budget Deficit	1

LAOS

Article Urges Support for Koreans Against United States ROK (PASASON, 26 Jun 84).....	2
Transport Minister Visits SRV Workers on Route 9 (KHAOSAN PATHET LAO, 25 Jun 84).....	4
Guerrilla Combat, Organization in Thakhek Reported (S. Donsavang; PASASON, 26 Jun 84).....	6
Route 9 Construction Progress (Chittalat; PASASON, 28 Jun 84).....	8
Briefs	
Champassak Cooperative	9
Savannakhet Electricity Production	9
Bo Keo Guerrilla Training	9
Luang Prabang Road Repair	10

MALAYSIA

Communists Collect Funds, Food in North (SARAWAK TRIBUNE, 28 Jun 84).....	11
--	----

Dam Project To Cut Important Reds' Trail (K. H. Lim; NEW STRAITS TIMES, 3 Jul 84).....	13
Samarang Gas Begins To Flow (NEW STRAITS TIMES, 5 Jul 84).....	14
Mahathir on Economic Ties With Australasia (Lumpur International Service, 8 Aug 84).....	15
Briefs Visa Retaliatory Move Against India	16
NEW ZEALAND	
Australia-Japan Beef Deal Opens More Local Opportunities (Bruce Roscoe; THE PRESS, 23 Jul 84).....	17
Japan Importing Less Local Timber (THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD, 23 Jul 84).....	18
Australian Team Offers Submarine Sale (THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD, 17 Jul 84).....	19
Briefs S. African Diplomatic Mission to Close	20
PHILIPPINES	
Cardinal Sin Warning on Martial Law Renewal (Ruben G. Alabastro; VISAYAN HERALD, 19 Jul 84).....	21
Marcos Says No Compromise on Dual Position Ban (BULLETIN TODAY, 23, 25 Jul 84; ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 25 Jul 84).....	23
President Cites Cases Adaza Refused to Resign Tolentino Says Romualdez Must Resign	
Marcos Appoints Rono as KBL Batasan Whip (BULLETIN TODAY, 23 Jul 84).....	26
Bangsa Moro Leader Lucman Dies in Saudi Arabia (BULLETIN TODAY, 23 Jul 84).....	28
Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce Hit (Jake Macasaet; ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 24 Jul 84).....	29

MNLF Band Surrenders in Zamboanga del Sur (Vic Arevalo; BULLETIN TODAY, 24 Jul 84).....	31
Batasan Candidate's Family Tortured (ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 25 Jul 84).....	32
Survey Finds KKK, Sariling Sikap 'Most Disliked' Programs (Ellen Tordesillas; ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 26 Jul 84).....	35
Remaining AFP Courts To Be Phased Out (Isidro M. Roman; BULLETIN TODAY, 26 Jul 84).....	36
Cordillera Residents Fear Military Support of Dam Project (Manuel Sanchez; ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 26 Jul 84).....	37
Briefs NPA 'Shadow Government' Toppled	39

THAILAND

Poll on Economic System Preferences (Sirimana Sattamai; PATINYA, 16 Jul 84).....	40
Cement Industry, Gas Supply Issue Discussed (KHAO CHATURAT, 23 Jun 84).....	45
Minister Suli on Oil Imports, Reserves (Suli Mahasanthana Interview; PATINYA, 25 Jun 84).....	48
Further Reportage, Commentary on Lao Border Dispute (Various sources, various dates).....	53
MOI: Boundary Unclear MP: Problem From French Era Kriangsak Urges Moderation Fears of Soviet, SRV Editorial Urges Concessions	
Lao Border Dispute Debate Continues (CHAT ATHIPATAI, 24 Jun, 1 Jul 84).....	60
Thai Villages Militarized, by Rungfa Lao 'Resistance' Presence Noted Columnist Faults Policies, by S. Maisaikuok	
Origins, Impact of Lao Border Dispute Noted (SU ANAKHOT, 1 Jul 84).....	68

Columnist: Marcos-Style Leadership Could Ruin Thailand (Chatcharin Chaiyawat; MATUPHUM, 12 Jun 84).....	70
Controls on Currency Sales (MATUPHUM, 14 Jun 84).....	72
U.K. To Build Ordnance Plant (MATUPHUM, 27 Jun 84).....	74
Writer Notes Influence of Monopolies (Narong Phetpraseot; THAI TRIBUNE, Jun 81).....	76

VIETNAM

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

Ceausescu Receives New Vietnamese Envoys (AGERPRES, 9 Aug 84).....	85
Briefs	
British Support for SRV	86
Upper Volta Congratulated	86
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Expresses Support	86
U.S. Space-Weapons Talks	87
Greetings to Jamaica	87
MPR Envoy Press Conference	88
Greetings to Benin President	88

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Nearly 8,000 From Ha Nam Ninh Go To Build NEZ's (NHAN DAN, 11 Jun 84).....	89
Unnecessary Small Change Shortage Criticized (Thanh Tam; NHAN DAN, 18 Jun 84).....	90
Tien Giang Province Primary Socio-Economic Objectives (NHAN DAN, 19 Jun 84).....	91

AGRICULTURE

Hau Giang Intensive Cultivation Reported (NHAN DAN, 7 Jun 84).....	92
Safeguarding State Agricultural Enterprises (NHAN DAN, 11 Jun 84).....	93

Tien Giang Province Sets Annual Million Ton Grain Objective (Le Van Pham; NHAN DAN, 19 Jun 84).....	94
Briefs	
Hau Giang Grain Collection	98
HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION	
Capital Construction To Increase in 1984-1985 (NHAN DAN, 7 Jun 84).....	99
Editorial Urges Increased Power Line Protection (NHAN DAN, 18 Jun 84).....	102
Corporation Director Criticizes Construction Labor Management (Hoang Linh; NHAN DAN, 18 Jun 84).....	104
Editorial Urges Careful Self-Acquired Capital Investment (NHAN DAN, 21 Jun 84).....	106
Developments at Da Lat Nuclear Reactor Reported (Pham Duy Hien; VIETNAM COURIER, Jun 84).....	109
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE	
Border District Copes With War Conditions (Van Lung; VIETNAM COURIER, Jun 84).....	111
BIOGRAPHIC	
Information on Vietnamese Personalities.....	113
CHRONOLOGY	
Chronology for 16 Apr-15 May 84 (VIETNAM COURIER, Jun 84).....	119

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

PERMANENT UN REPRESENTATIVE--Australia has appointed its first permanent representative to the Office of the United Nations in Geneva. He is Mr Robert Robertson, a former ambassador to Yugoslavia and Italy and deputy high commissioner in London since 1981. [Text] [BK301015 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Jul 84]

1983 IMMIGRATION FIGURES--Net migration into Australia fell sharply last year. The Bureau of Statistics estimates net migration in 1983 was only 42,000--a drop of 60,000 on the previous year. The number of net migrants from Britain accounted for much of the decrease, falling from 30,000 in 1982 to fewer than 8,000 in 1983. The flow of New Zealanders to Australia also turned around from more than 7,000 immigrants in 1982 to net loss of 2,500 last year. The net number of Asian immigration rose by 9.3 percent to nearly 30,000. [Text] [BK301015 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 30 Jul 84]

BASS STRAIT OIL--The Esso-BHP group has found more oil at (Tuna-4) exploration well in Bass Strait. The well flowed oil at 450 barrels per day in production tests over the past week. Tests also showed a flow of 400,000 cubic feet of gas per day. Esso says a second production test is now underway in the zone that produced the oil flow. [Summary] [BK301015 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 27 Jul 84]

BUDGET DEFICIT--The federal government completed the financial year with an overall budget deficit of about A\$400 million below the estimates of the current budget. The treasurer, Mr Keating, and the finance minister, Mr Dawkins, said in Canberra the deficit was A\$7,061 million compared to the budget estimate of A\$8,361 million. The ministers said the statement of federal financial transactions showed that a large unexpected deficit was [words indistinct] primarily from income being more than A\$350 million higher than anticipated. They said the main factors contributing to this were the greater than anticipated upturn in the economy and stronger than estimated growth in taxation collections. The ministers said there were substantial increases in defense, health, housing, and public debt expenditure. These were offset by under spending, particularly in the provision of unemployment benefits following the strong improvement in employment. [Text] [BK151426 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Jul 84]

ARTICLE URGES SUPPORT FOR KOREANS AGAINST UNITED STATES ROK

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 26 Jun 84 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Support the Struggle of the Korean People for Independent Reunification by Peaceful Means"]

[Text] From 25 June to 27 July each year is the period the Lao people consider a solidarity month of the Korean people's struggle against the American imperialists, the power-holding reactionaries in South Korea, and other reactionaries.

This year the solidarity month of the Korean people's struggle against the American imperialists was opened in the midst of a tense world political atmosphere. The world situation has become confused because of the dangerous and risky policies of the imperialists led by the American imperialists.

Thirty-four years prior to this on 25 June 1950 the American imperialists had provoked a war of aggression against Korea in order to seize the whole Korean Peninsula. They used over 2 million soldiers, and a great many of their henchmen joined them. However, they could not get what they sought. The Korean people who did not yield under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] led by chairman Kim Il song punished them painfully. Once the American imperialists had been defeated they carried out a new scheme, seized South Korea, and divided Korea forever. They aimed to keep their collective schemes for a long time.

Since the Korean war of aggression of the American imperialists ended in 1953 they have continued carrying on many dark schemes without listening to the opposition and to the condemnation by the peace-loving peoples of the world. The American imperialists and also the Reagan administration have sought and done everything possible to provoke tension in Korea. They were most stubborn and shameless when they refused the reasonable, correct, and just aim of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] to independently unite their country by peaceful means. Meanwhile, the Reagan administration has feverishly transported many kinds of modern weapons into South Korea, including nuclear weapons and modern warplanes.

Now the Reagan administration is feverishly accelerating the setting up of a military alliance in this area involving the United States, South Korea, and their followers. This is a serious threat to the effort for independent reunification of Korea by peaceful means and is also a serious threat to peace and stability in Asia and in the world.

In order to wipe out the danger of war that could occur in the Korean Peninsula and for the success of the independent reunification of Korea by peaceful means, the American imperialists' invading armies must be withdrawn unconditionally along with the nuclear weapons and various war equipment from South Korea.

The Lao people give full support to the just struggle of the Korean people and strongly condemn the schemes of the Reagan administration and other reactionary cliques who seek to forever divide Korea and are again preparing to provoke a war on the Korean Peninsula. This is against the will of the Korean people and a threat to peace in this region of the world.

9884

CSO: 4206/144

TRANSPORT MINISTER VISITS SRV WORKERS ON ROUTE 9

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 25 Jun 84 p A7

[Text] Last weekened Mr Phao Bounnaphon, alternete committee member of the LPR Party Central Committee and also minister of transportation and post, led a delegation to visit the cadres and workers in Division 384 of our Vietnamese neighbors who came to help to construct Route 9 in Savannakhet Province. They are responsible for construction from the Laos-Vietnam friendship border to Tha Kong (Se Banghiang). Now they have basically completed the asphalt paving.

The road construction of the workers in this section started in mid-1979. The total length is 44 km, and the width of the paved area is 6 meters. Through the whole period of carrying out this road construction plan, along with attentively clearing and upgrading the road surface and successfully paving asphalt step by step, our Vietnamese neighbor cadres and workers in different construction units under Division 384 also constructed 17 medium- and small-sized bridges. They are of international standard steel-reinforced concrete. They also succeeded in constructing 142 steel reinforced concrete water drainage pipes under the road.

When they reached each construction site Mr Phao Bounnaphon and his team were warmly welcomed by Col Hoang Ding Phuong, chief of Division 384, along with the experts, workers, and Vietnamese neighbors around the division. Mr Phao Bounnaphon warmly sent regards, love, and the spirit of special militant solidarity of the cadres and workers of the Lao Ministry of Transportation and Post to all the technical cadres and workers of Construction Division 384. He also expressed satisfaction with the great achievement of the Vietnamese neighbor cadres and workers who succeeded in the basic construction of this road. Among his important words he said that the newly achieved victory of the Vietnamese neighbor cadres and workers of Division 384 is the great pride in carrying out the obligation of the proletarian internationalism and also the carrying out of the plenum of the Vietnamese Communist Party Congress and the LPRP Congress and the joint conference statement of the three Indochinese countries to become reality. He also emphasized that the success of the Route 9 basic construction, besides being the base in materials and techniques for the expansion of communications, for taking part in defending and constructing the nation, and for building a new life for the Lao people

to steadily expand and become strong, also increases the great friendship, the special militant solidarity, and the all-around cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two nations of Laos and Vietnam, and also the parties, governments, and peoples of the three Indochinese nations of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea to be strong forever.

On this occasion Mr Hoang Ding Phung, representing the cadres, technicians, and workers of Division 384, expressed happiness and gratitude for the comments made by Mr Phao Bounnaphon. He promised that the cadres, technicians, and workers in Division 384 would together fulfill their lofty proletarian internationalism duty assigned by the party, government, and Vietnamese people and the Vietnamese Ministry of Transportation to make it possible for this communications and transportation route to aid in defending and constructing the socialist countries to rapidly become prosperous and strong. He also promised to aim at making this great friendship route between the two nations be forever strong.

Joining Mr Phao Bounnaphon in visiting the Vietnamese neighbor cadres and workers of Division 384 this time were Mr Khamleua Siagnalat, deputy minister of transportation and post, and Colonel Bounthiam, chief of the Route 9 construction headquarters, along with high-level cadres and many other representatives of mass organizations of the ministry.

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CSO: 4206/144

GUERRILLA COMBAT, ORGANIZATION IN THAKHEK REPORTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 26 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by S Donsavang in the column "Talking Together": "A Leader Who Shows the Way"]

[Text] The sun went down beyond the treetops and the darkness began to creep in. Comrade Bounpheng, administrative committee chairman of Nadone Canton, Thakhek District, who had a well-proportioned figure with dark skin, went to pick up his [good luck charm] hanging on the wall, put an M12 rifle on his shoulder, and then bent down to lightly caress his little son's forehead saying, "Son, I am going to work. Do not make any trouble for your mother." Then he got up and looked at his beloved wife who was busily cooking in the kitchen, told his wife to eat with the child and that he would go to work, and then walked out of the house. His wife could see only his back until his figure disappeared in the dark. Actually, since the country had been liberated her husband had been assigned to be a canton administrative committee chairman. Some evenings he did not have a chance to eat dinner but went straight to work. When he showed up in the morning, then she knew he was still alive. This was the burdensome task of a guiding cadre in the production base.

In a small house in the middle of the village guerrillas had assembled. When he arrived he told everyone to move close to him. He spoke softly but firmly, saying that today they would carry out their duty defending their property as they usually did. The [base] had reported that a fair number of counter-revolutionaries has come into their area. This time they all had to be alert and ever ready to fight. His speech had not yet been finished when he led the guerrillas immediately to work. The guerrillas walked one after another in the night while the earth and field crickets sang everywhere competing with each other. Fireflies showed off by flying back and forth in glittering circles along the route. When they reached the edge of the forest at the foot of the village, the sound of a piece of dry wood breaking was heard. He quickly ordered the guerrillas to duck down in a position of readiness. Because the enemies had already gone into hiding earlier, they were waiting for our guerrillas. The sounds of their guns were heard many times in a row, causing Bounpheng to throw himself down right where he was and quickly roll into shelter. In a resolute voice he ordered "Fire!" immediately. The small

and large guns of our guerrillas sprayed bullets on the enemy and this kept them from lifting their heads. Seeing that our side was better than the enemy's, Comrade Bounpheng stood up and shouted loudly "...charge!!..." However, he himself fell down and it was very hard for him to stand. Red blood flowed over his body. One guerrilla close to him saw this so he crawled to him and said, "Brother Pheng...you are shot...do not go yet." That guerrilla embraced him and his first tears flowed with hatred. A short time later the guns had quieted down and the enemies were dead or wounded and had fled [for their lives]. When the guerrillas brought him home he was dangerously ill. As soon as his wife saw him she jumped up to embrace him, leaned his body on her delicate body, and cried loudly... "Pheng, those devils dared to do this to you....", and then everyone cried with hatred for the enemies.

At dawn at the provincial hospital doctors took special care of him. Twelve hours later his body started to move and he began to recover. His wife was incomparably happy. She wiped away her tears and kept on looking at her beloved husband. His eyelids started to move and he opened his eyes. "Where am I?" his soft voice was heard. "You have been wounded. Take it easy. This is a hospital," a doctor answered. While he was being treated in the provincial hospital I went to see him often. Because of his serious condition the higher echelons sent him to be treated abroad. Since then I had not heard anything about him. It happened that on that day there was an opening ceremony for the new hospital in Na Done Canton, and I was invited to attend. When I got out of the car at the gate where the sign said "Na Done Canton Hospital" I saw a middle-aged man wearing a full-honor LPA uniform with a star on his shoulder and a short [handgun], lame and walking with difficulty. He was waiting to greet the invited guests. I was startled and exclaimed loudly, "Pheng!" and stretched out my hands to say hello with love and respect. I learned that after he had been treated abroad and had recovered he was sent to work in the provincial military command. However, with concern for the people and his colleagues the same as before, he then asked to mobilize and construct a political base in his locality once again without being shaken by any threats of the enemies! He also promised the guerrillas and his people that "Everything is for the people and for the happiness of the people of ethnic groups."

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CSO: 4206/144

ROUTE 9 CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 28 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by Chittalat: "At KM 122 on Route 9"]

[Text] If you have an opportunity to go to KM 122 on Route 9 you will see there the active road construction of the [Central Irrigation No 2] workers in the Route 9 Construction Unit of the Ministry of Construction. The loud noise of bulldozers and scrapers echoed all over the area. Those driving dump trucks would take turns dumping dirt, and others were determinedly measuring and inspecting the road surface. When we saw it the whole area was filled with an attentive and awakening work atmosphere with responsibility and without coercion. Dirt was pured down to the low road surface to raise it up, high parts were leveled, and the width of the road was expanded by 4 to 5 meters from the old one to make a road 13 meters wide for cars to run on. Each side of the road was cleared out for 25 meters. Comrade Khoum of the committee responsible for helping the Central Irrigation Construction Company No 2 in the Route 9 Construction Unit told us that after their unit successfully worked on irrigation in Nam Suang and repaired [open spaces] in That Louang in 1981, they were assigned by the higher echelons responsibility for constructing Route 9 from KM 80 at Ban Chialamong [to] KM 130, Ban Sala Kaibang. In the first 6 months of 1984 their unit was able to basically finish 42 km of this road as follows. They succeeded in filling the road in order to upgrade the road surface to standard width, installed water pipes under the road [which would up under the weight of traffic], and paved the red dirt to get ready for asphalt paving later on.

The Central Irrigation Construction Company No 2 for Route 9 construction has only 102 people of which 15 are technicians; there are 2 each of bulldozers and cranes, 5 dump trucks, and 1 scraper and 1 steam roller. Though the equipment and vehicles have not been [completed], with firm belief and by absorbing the policies of the party and government and by seeing the significance of each road as a communications and transportation [link], all workers in this construction unit decided to work against time, to bathe in the sun and rain, and to endure all work in order to fulfill the main work for which they were responsible.

Now all the workers in the construction unit are continuously and hurriedly constructing the remaining 8 km of the road from KM 122 to KM 130.

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CSO: 4206/144

BRIEFS

CHAMPASSAK COOPERATIVE--Champassak Province is in the southernmost part of the country, and its border adjoins Thailand and Kampuchea. It is a strategic area for politics, economics, and national defense, and also the center of three southern provinces. Champassak is a large province of over 14,800 square kilometers with over 363,000 people. The wet-rice growing area throughout Champassak Province is over 78,850 hectares, an increase of 1,000 hectares or more from that of 1983. Concerning the conversion to agricultural cooperativization, in 1983 461 agricultural co-ops were organized all over Champassak Province. By the end of June this year they were able to add 90 units, making a total of 551 units, or 67 percent of the number of villages throughout the 10 districts under this province. Of these, Phong Thong District was able to successfully organize agricultural co-ops in 100 percent of 107 villages throughout the district. Khong District was able to expand by 35 more agricultural co-ops from the 75 units in 1983 to 110 units out of 131 villages under the district. By the end of 1983, 235 agricultural units transferred 22,837 hectares of rice fields to the co-ops' collective ownership, and a total of 9,294 buffalo were transferred into the co-ops. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 22 Jun 84 p 2] 9884

SAVANNAKHET ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION (KPL)--In the first 6 months of this year, the State Electrification Enterprise in Savannakhet Province was able to produce 5,220,268 kWh of electricity, or 49.8 percent of the annual plan. They wired electricity into 225 houses, offices, and organizations or [30.29] percent of the year plan. The State Electrification Enterprise was able to earn 4,584,800 kip, which was 46.6 percent of the annual plan. Besides being a base for the implementation of the 1984 annual path, it also brings electricity for economic construction and a steady improvement in the standard of living of the people of ethnic groups. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 26 Jun 84 p A9] 9884

BO KEO GUERRILLA TRAINING (KPL)--Military training for the first group of guerrillas in Nam Gnoung Canton, Houaisai District, Bo Keo Province, which started in early May was recently closed. There was a total of 167 attendees including 14 women. Major Siangsouk, the chief who is responsible for the training, said that the documents studied in the training of this group were on [the collective policies] of the new period of the revolution, regulations for guerrillas, [independence company], and other documents concerning such work. Along with learning theory they also trained and practiced at the same time, resulting in as much as 75 percent achievement of the training.

During the training these people also worked to emulate each other to score the following achievements. They repaired 2 km of damaged road, succeeded in digging two irrigation ditches, one of which was 2 km and the other 3 km long; they built seven outposts and dug a complete set of trenches in order to get ready to firmly defend sovereignty and all their land. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 26 Jun 84 p A4] 9884

LUANG PRABANG ROAD REPAIR (KPL)--In the first 6 months of 1984 workers in the National [Road] Repair Company No 2 in Luang Prabang Province all attentively and actively worked as follows. On Route 13 they swept 74 km of the road surface and filled in stones for 2 1/2 km; they swept out over 2 km of water drainage; removed 45 cubic meters of mud from water drainage pipes, and cleared brush along the road for 30 km. They also repaired eight wooden bridges, and they are building four steel bridges of which two have been completed. On Route 1 they cleared 35 km along the roadside; swept 22 1/2 km of water drainage pipes; patched over 300 meters of surface road with asphalt, etc. Now they are continuously emulating each other to attentively work in order to make it more convenient for coming and going and for goods transportation into rural areas. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 25 Jun 84 p A4] 9884

CSO: 4206/144

MALAYSIA

COMMUNISTS COLLECT FUNDS, FOOD IN NORTH

Kuching SARAWAK TRIBUNE in English 28 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] PULAU PINANG, Wed.--The outlawed Communist Party of Malaysia based in south Thailand is said to be collecting funds and food supply from residents in the region.

Commander of the Second Infantry Division. Mej. Jen. Datuk Yaakub Mohamed Zain, who is Peninsular operations commander, said today that the activities however were confined to the neighbouring country.

"Latest reports show that there is no intensification of activities at the border areas so far." he told reporters here.

He said that the Communist Party of Malaysia emerged on Dec. 5 as a result of a merger of strength by the Marxist-Leninist and revolutionary factions of the Communist Party of Malaya.

Mej. Jen. Datuk Yaakub also said that the security situation at the Malaysia-Thai border was under control and joint patrols were being conducted.

Mej. Jen. Datuk Yaakub said an armed forces personnel was killed and 19 others injured when they stepped on booby traps during operations in several "black areas" in Peninsular Malaysia and the Malaysian-Thai border in the first six months of this year.

However, security personnel succeeded in locating between 12 and 15 booby traps in operation areas in Gubir in eastern Kedah. Bukit Kobeh in Betong and Lenggung in Perak during the same period, he said.

In the operations, he said, 20 booby traps were also destroyed.

Mej. Jen. Datuk Yaakub said that those who stepped on booby traps usually received body and eye injuries but "not one of our armed forces personnel lost their sight."

Speaking to reporters after presenting Hari Raya cake parcels to 11 armed forces personnel who were injured in action at the general hospital here. Mej. Jen. Datuk Yaakub said that Marxist-Leninist faction of the Communist

Party of Malaya (CPM) particularly had been laying booby traps in security operation areas.

"Booby traps planted by the enemies is a big problem faced by security personnel at the border because the materials used to make these traps could not be traced by equipment carried during patrols." said Mej. Jen. Datuk Yaakub.

He said research carried out had shown that wire, glass splinters and batteries were usually used to make the explosives of the booby traps.

Most of the armed forces personnel who were injured by the booby traps were those who were responsible for "cleaning up" certain paths for their colleagues to carry out operations.

Booby traps were first used by the Communist terrorists active in the Malaysian-Thai border some 10 years ago since the ending of the Vietnam War.

It is understood that the booby traps were used by the Communists as part of a strategy to bring about more injuries to the security forces rather than facing them with arms.

CSO: 4200/935

DAM PROJECT TO CUT IMPORTANT REDS' TRAIL

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 3 Jul 84 p 7

[Article by K. H. Lim]

[Text]

KOTA BARU, Mon. — The Main Range, which security forces believe to be the most important north-south route of Communist terrorists, will eventually be reduced to a narrow corridor.

With the trail reduced from the vast expanse of thickly-forested mountains to a narrow strip, troops would face less terrain difficulties in their efforts to flush out the terrorists.

This will materialise if plans to construct a dam at the Nenggiri River in south-west Kelantan proves feasible.

A \$7-million feasibility study on such a dam for power generation and other purposes will be undertaken by an Italian firm, ELC-Electroconsult.

The corridor will be formed by the flooded south-western Kelantan with the building of the Nenggiri dam, and the Temenggor and Kenering dams in Perak and their reservoirs.

Secretary of the State Security Committee Taijadin Sabaran told the *New Straits Times* that the Nenggiri dam and the resultant flooding would form a "natural blockade" of the north-south route.

Menace

The Main Range runs down the length of Peninsular Malaysia from the Malaysian-Thai border to the north-eastern tip of Selangor.

The north-south route and the Betong salient trail were severely affected by the construction of the Temenggor dam in 1979.

Encik Taijadin said the Nenggiri

dam would be beneficial for the overall security in Kelantan and other Main Range States.

"Of course, flooding by the dam would affect our Orang Asli resettlement scheme but we are willing to relocate them."

He said three resettlement centres at Betis, Pulat and Pasik would have to be shifted.

For security reasons, the State security committee supports the construction of the dam, he added.

Encik Taijadin said to combat the Communist menace, a resettlement programme, comprising eight Orang Asli resettlement centres for the Main Range region in the State, has been planned

Patrols

With the Orang Asli grouped together and the protection of security forces, the 4,000-odd Orang Asli would be free from terrorist threat and intimidation.

He said the Orang Asli had in the past demonstrated their support for the Government and the resettlement programmes.

Under the programme, there were roads linking the centres as well as security roads facilitating patrols.

Encik Taijadin said another blow to the Communist would be the setting up of a police field force battalion headquarters in Jeli.

"With the continued presence of the police field force, security for the border area would be boosted."

The headquarters would be located at Pasir Dusun near the new Jeli township on the East-West Highway.

SAMARANG GAS BEGINS TO FLOW

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 5 Jul 84 p 7

[Text]

KOTA KINABALU, Wed.

— The first delivery of associated natural gas from the Samarang oilfield, 56km from the Sabah coast, to the Sabah Gas Industries (SGI) on Labuan island marked a milestone in the State's gas industry.

The gas was transported via a system of platforms and offshore and onshore pipelines to the SGI complex at the Ranche-Ranche industrial estate on the island.

The newly-completed offshore gas facilities and associated pipelines form part of the \$2.3 billion Sabah gas utilisation project commissioned on June 13.

Speaking at a Press conference today, Sabah Energy Corporation general manager Haji G.R. Ismail said the completion of the project would facilitate the recovery, conditioning and delivery of up to 2.5 million standard cubic metres of dry associated gas from the upstream

Samarang and Erb West platforms to a gas terminal at Kiamsam in west Labuan.

Haji Ismail said the facilities were designed to process and deliver up to 2.2 million standard cubic metres of gas per day to shore but initially Samarang would be the primary source.

Pipeline

The Erb West gas would be compressed and re-injected into the reservoir and in later years this platform would supply most of the gas with Samarang as the back-up source, he added.

Haji Ismail said safety had been given top priority in the design of the offshore and onshore facilities which included an automatic shutdown of gas flow in the event of an emergency and manual and automatic fire fighting systems.

He said Sabah Shell, which operated these facilities on behalf of the

corporation, was responsible for the direct management of the design fabrication and installation of the new offshore facilities.

The corporation was responsible for management of the design and installation of the onshore pipeline system on Labuan.

Haji Ismail said the SGI, as the operating arm of the corporation, had set up a methanol plant, a hot briquetted iron plant and a power plant at a cost of \$1.3 billion.

It planned to use over 2.2 million standard cubic metres of offshore gas per day, 660,000 metric tonnes of methanol, and nearly 730,000 metric tonnes of hot briquetted iron annually and 47 megawatts of electricity.

Haji Ismail said the methanol and hot briquetted iron products would be marketed internationally while the power plant would generate electricity for con-

sumers in Labuan and the two plants, expected to start operating by the end of September.

The corporation, he added, hoped to make its first profit in two to three years. He could foresee no problem in marketing the products but was concerned about getting the right price in view of the current recession.

Japan, Taiwan, India, Asean countries and Europe were potential buyers of the two products, he added.

Haji Ismail said the corporation was facing a problem in recruiting experienced Malaysian executives and engineering experts because the gas-related project was a new field in the country but he was confident that this would be overcome eventually.

Present at the Press conference was SGI managing director Mr Gustav Renstrom, a Swede with 29 years' experience in this field with Shell. — Bernama

CSO: 4200/935

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR ON ECONOMIC TIES WITH AUSTRALASIA

BK080815 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Malaysia will reexamine its relations with Australia and New Zealand to give greater emphasis on economic interaction. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir points out that it is a big scope for economic cooperation besides stepping up trade among the three countries. In the past, relations were more confined to education. He was speaking to Malaysian newsmen in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, on the eve of his departure to Australia on an 8-day visit. This will be followed by a subsequent 3-day visit to New Zealand.

The prime minister said he had certain ideas that he will put forth to his counterparts in the two countries. These include a possibility of making Malaysia a half-way house for the processing of goods and raw materials especially from Australia for exports to other countries. Malaysia has the capacity to undertake such an enterprise due to its abundant natural resources like gas.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir stressed that it is not good enough for businessmen to visit Australia or buy properties from that country. They should instead concentrate on drawing investments by means of joint ventures to Malaysia. On tourism, he said the government's efforts to improve the existing facilities would be carried out in stages due to financial constraints. The government cannot depend solely on the private sector to take the first initiative in this direction. It has to lead the way to convince the private sector that a

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Tengku Rithauddean; Education Minister Datuk Abdullah Badawi; Deputy Finance Minister Datuk Dr Tan Tiong Hong; and the deputy minister of trade and industry, Encik Oo Gin Sun; during his visit to Australia and New Zealand. A 39-member trade group will also join the prime minister's delegation. While in Australia, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir will hold official talks with the Australian prime minister, Mr Bob Hawke, as well as address the ASEAN-Australian Business Council. In New Zealand, he will meet newly elected Premier Mr David Lange.

CSO: 4200/958

BRIEFS

VISA RETALIATORY MOVE AGAINST INDIA--Kuala Lumpur, Tues--The government's decision to require Indian nationals to obtain visas to visit Malaysia is in retaliation to a similar move by the Indian Government, Deputy Home Affairs Minister Radzi Sheikh Ahmad said today. India imposed the visa requirement on 18 June and it was enforced 6 days later, while the ruling by Malaysia will take effect tomorrow. Encik Radzi said the Indian Government imposed its visa requirement on several commonwealth countries, including Malaysia. "With the enforcement of the visa ruling by the Indian Government, the Malaysian Government needs to take retaliatory action against all holders of all types of Indian travel documents who enter the country. "This means that anyone in possession of Indian travel documents is required to have a visa before being allowed into this country. "Each visa applicant will have to pay \$12, except those with diplomatic passports. In deciding on the visa ruling, the government considered the problems that holders of Indian travel documents now in the country are likely to face. "The government has, therefore, given appropriate consideration on this ruling and the duration of stay for such persons." [Excerpt] [BK030955 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 1 Aug 84 p 3]

CSO: 4200/958

AUSTRALIA-JAPAN BEEF DEAL OPENS MORE LOCAL OPPORTUNITIES

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 23 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by Bruce Roscoe]

[Text]

A new beef deal between Australia and Japan will give New Zealand the chance to bid for an extra 2100 tonnes a year in the restrictive Japanese Government import tenders.

The agreement follows the Japanese Government's decision to favour the United States in expanding its beef import quota.

Japan earlier this year raised its quota for what it calls "high quality" beef, which is grain fed, by 6900 tonnes a year for four years.

Only the United States stands to benefit because neither Australia, Japan's biggest beef supplier, nor New Zealand produce grain-fed beef.

Last week, after months of stalled talks between Japanese and Australian officials, the Australian Government accepted an earlier Japanese offer of an increased yearly tonnage of only 2100 tonnes.

New Zealand will be able to bid for the tonnage as it

falls in the grass-fed category. Unlike the United States and Australia, it has no independent negotiating forum on beef with Japan.

After successful bids in Japanese beef tenders this year, New Zealand exporters' interest in the Japanese beef market has markedly heightened. Sales of 5224 tonnes of beef to Japan so far this year have returned \$26 million.

The new agreement will raise Japan's fiscal-year beef imports from 141,000 tonnes in 1983 to 177,000 tonnes in 1987.

But the Australian talks in Tokyo last week failed to reach agreement on several fine points concerning the type of beef cuts the increased quota could contain, and no agreement was signed.

Australian officials said they wanted detailed descriptions of tender specifications put in writing, which Japanese Agricultural Ministry negotiators refused to do.

Meetings are continuing and the Japanese Government hopes an agreement

can be signed next month.

Japan also refused to liberalise imports of manufacturing beef which is ostensibly low-grade beef for processing. New Zealand and Australia strongly suspect the United States of using the Japanese manufacturing beef quota to get huge volumes of high-quality table beef into Japan.

Already this year the United States has sold a suspiciously high 25,226 tonnes of "manufacturing beef" to Japan, against only 1759 tonnes of Australian beef in the same category, and 980 tonnes from New Zealand.

Under heavy political pressure from Washington, Japanese appear to be turning a blind eye to the manufacturing beef issue.

Japan turned down Australia's request for a higher portion of chilled beef in the new quota. Chilled beef imports are restricted to 21,000 tonnes a year.

Imports of "aged beef" (chilled beef frozen after import), however, would be raised 1000 tonnes a year to 14,000 tonnes by 1987.

CSO: 4200/965

JAPAN IMPORTING LESS LOCAL TIMBER

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 23 Jul 84 p 4

[Text]

Tokyo
Japanese sawmillers are turning from New Zealand to Chile for supplies of radiata pine.

The 22 companies which make up the Japan-New Zealand Timber Association pay about 23,000 yen a cubic metre for New Zealand logs, but only 15,000 yen for Chilean pine.

The association chairman, Mr Sajuro Tachikawa, told a meeting of the sawmillers in Hiroshima that the association should change its name because members were using more logs imported from Chile and fewer from New Zealand.

The association is sending a buying team to Chile in November.

Meat Trade

This year New Zealand log and timber pine shipments are likely to total 470,000 cubic metres, down 18 per cent on last year, while Chilean pine imports will rise by 30 per cent to about 350,000 cubic metres.

On the lamb and mutton front, New Zealand is also losing ground.

The governmental Japan External Trade Organisation will send a team of importers to Australia in September to inspect mutton and lamb for ship-

ment to markets in Sendai, northern Japan.

Australia has sold more lamb and mutton to Japan than New Zealand for the first five months of this year, and a new market hold in Sendai, on the main island of Honshu, will consolidate Australia's position as the dominant sheepmeat supplier to Japan.

Controlled

New Zealand companies are no longer permitted by the Meat Board to freely export lamb and mutton to Japan, and all New Zealand sheepmeat imports are controlled by the board's marketing arm in Tokyo, Asian New Zealand Meat Co Ltd. A Japanese spokesman said it was therefore pointless sending an import mission to New Zealand.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM OFFERS SUBMARINE SALE

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 17 Jul 84 p 16

[Text]

A team of South Australian submarine salesmen is due in Wellington today hoping to persuade the Ministry of Defence to join a major submarine building project.

The recent New Zealand defence white paper recommended the Royal New Zealand Navy buy at least two conventional submarines, and the South Australian salesmen hope it can be encouraged to join a Royal Australian Navy order for submarines.

The Australian Navy is about to place an order for six to eight conventional submarines to replace its Oberon-class fleet.

The South Australian Government, chamber of commerce and local industries had joined forces to persuade the federal Gov-

ernment to establish a submarine building industry at Port Adelaide.

The leader of the group, Mr Jim Duncan, said the project could lift the level of technology in both countries, with important spin-offs to the manufacturing industry.

A New Zealand defence spokesman said it was the first he had heard of the scheme and of the planned visit by the delegation.

"No final choice of (New Zealand) submarine has been made, or any decision on whether we are going to enter the submarine programme," he said.

He said submarine salesmen from Europe had already visited New Zealand to put forward their proposals.

CSO: 4200/965

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

S. AFRICAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO CLOSE--South Africa is to close its diplomatic mission in New Zealand. The prime minister, Mr Lange, said South Africa's consul general, Mr Harvey, had informed the government that the mission will be closed immediately. Mr Lange said on the weekend that the consulate would be closed because of South Africa's policy of apartheid. He said he had intended to give South Africa time to end its operations and settle its affairs in New Zealand. In South Africa, the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, said the good relations and friendship between the two countries would not be damaged by what he called Mr Lange's impulsive and short-sighted attitude. He said it was clear Mr Lange had succumbed to pressure from the number of left-wingers in his own party. New Zealand has no diplomats in South Africa. [Text]
[BK010530 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Aug 84]

CSO: 4200/961

PHILIPPINES

CARDINAL SIN WARNING ON MARTIAL LAW RENEWAL

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 19 Jul 84 pp 1, 4

[Article by Ruben G. Alabastro, Associated Press]

[Text] MANILA, Philippines (AP)--Philippine Cardinal Jaime L. Sin said Wednesday President Ferdinand E. Marcos' hold on power is faltering and warned blood may flow if Marcos [words omitted] said.

"I have devoted a lot of thought--and spent many hours on my knees in prayer--about this matter of a second martial law, and I hope it does not come. I do not mind telling you that I regard it with fear and trembling," the 55-year-old Roman Catholic Archbishop of Manila said.

He said he is "begging" Marcos not to resort to the move.

Sin, a frequent Marcos critic and regarded as the most influential churchman in this largely 85 percent Catholic country, spoke at a luncheon with insurance executives who gave him a standing ovation.

Sin, at an open forum, said he knows nothing about published reports that rebel priest Conrado Balweg, a Roman Catholic priest who joined communist rebels in 1979, has been captured by the government.

Marcos has been in power 18 years, eight of them through martial law which he lifted in 1981. Critics in church, professional and labor sectors have expressed fear he may again declare martial law because of growing opposition to his rule a festering communist rebellion and a severe economic crisis spawned by the August 1983 assassination of former Sen. Benigno Aquino.

Marcos last week rejected such talk saying conditions for such drastic action do not exist.

Sin said there has been a "complete erosion of credibility and faith" in Marcos' rule among Filipinos and added that if Marcos says he will not impose martial law, "it means he is imposing (it)."

But "a second martial law would be a catastrophe...(it) will only portend more suffering and more bloodshed," Sin warned.

"One thing to me is incontestable," Sin said. "If martial law is re-imposed, the people will not accept it in the same docile spirit that they did in 1972. It would mean that the whole martial law apparatus would have to be more repressive."

Sin said that unlike in 1972, when people generally accepted emergency rule, Filipinos today "will see it not as a sincere attempt by a concerned leader to save the nation...but as a desperate last-ditch effort of a dying regime to hold on to power."

The cardinal said he had been told, "rightly or wrongly," that it is some presidential advisers who want martial law returned because the wealth and power they have gained are being threatened but that Marcos is resisting the advise.

"But how long can he hold out," Sin asked.

CSO: 4200/951

MARCOS SAYS NO COMPROMISE ON DUAL POSITION BAN

President Cites Cases

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Jul 84 pp 1, 17

[Text]

President Marcos said yesterday that the inhibition against Batasan members from holding two elective positions simultaneously is a constitutional provision which cannot be compromised.

The President said that this issue affects some members of both the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) and the opposition parties.

The charter provision, however, allows the holding of two positions if the Batasan member is appointed Prime Minister or member of the Cabinet, he said.

The President said: "Let it be known that this position is dictated

by law. It is not dictated by our whims and caprices. It is such that the law does not allow one to hold two positions at the same time."

The President cited the case of Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza who had to resign as governor of Pampanga in order to assume his Cabinet position and his membership in the Batasan.

Besides Mendoza, eight other provincial governors and four city mayors, who won seats in the Batasan, are also affected by the constitutional provision barring elective officials from holding two elective posts.

They are Gov. Homobono Adaza of Misamis Oriental; Arturo Barbero, Abra; Orlando Dulay, Quirino; Luis Etcubanez, Aurora; Benjamin T. Romualdez, Leyte; Vicente Cerilles, Zamboanga del Sur; Jose Neri, Camiguin; and Carlos Cajelo, North Cotabato.

The four mayors affected are Cesar Climaco (Concerned Citizens) of Zamboanga City; Aquilino Pimentel (PDP-Laban), Cagayan de Oro City; Omar Dianalan, (KBL), Marawi City; and Camilo Cabili (KBL), Iligan City.

Climaco and Adaza have said that they will hold on to both of their elective positions until otherwise told by the Supreme Court. Cabili resigned as mayor upon filing of his certificate of candidacy to give way to his vice mayor.

Adaza Refused to Resign

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 25 Jul 84 pp 1, 6

[Text]

President Marcos swore into office yesterday former Vice Gov. Fernando Pacana as governor of Misamis Oriental in place of Homobono Adaza who had been elected member of the regular Batasang Pambansa.

The President's action was in consonance with the constitutional provision prohibiting Batasan members from holding another position except that of Prime Minister or Cabinet member, Malacañang said.

But even as the President inducted Pacana in Malacañang, Adaza of the opposition Mindanao Alliance, attending the session of the Batasang Pambansa in Quezon City, issued a statement defending his position that it is a continuing tradition in parliamentary democracy that members of parliament can hold positions in local governments.

He declared that he would continue holding on to his position as governor while per-

forming his duties as member of parliament.

In an earlier statement, the President had stressed that the constitutional mandate cannot be compromised, saying that the issue affects some members of both the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) and the opposition parties.

The charter provision allows the holding of two positions only if the Batasan member is appointed prime minister or member of the Cabinet, he said.

"Let it be known that this position is dictated by law," the President said. "It is not dictated by our whims and caprices. It is such that the law does not allow one to hold two positions at the same time."

Aside from Adaza, seven other provincial governors and four city mayors, who won seats in the Batasan, are affected by the constitutional prohibition.

The governors are Arturo Barbero, Abra; Orlando Dulay, Quirino; Luis Etcubañez, Aurora; Benjamin T.

Romualdez, Leyte; Vicente Cerilles, Zamboanga del Sur; Jose Neri, Camiguin; and Carlos Cajelo, North Cotabato.

The four affected mayors are Cesar Climaco of Zamboanga City, Aquilino Pimentel of Cagayan de Oro City, Omar Dianalan, Marawi City, and Camilo Cabili of Iligan City.

Climaco has said that he will hold on to both his elective positions until otherwise told by the Supreme Court. Pimentel, Dianalan, and Cabili had reportedly relinquished their mayoralty positions in favor of keeping their Batasang Pambansa membership.

In defending his position, Adaza cited Section 10, Article III of the Constitution in relation to Section 1, Article II which provides for a republican state and that sovereignty resides in the people and all government authority emanates from them.

He contended that when the people elect a person to two positions, it is obvious that the people want that person to hold two positions.

Reacting to comments of Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino, Adaza maintained that Section 10, Article VIII, obviously prohibits an assemblyman from holding an

appointive position in government, including government-controlled corporations.

Gov. Pacana was city councilor of Cagayan de Oro for four terms and was appointed acting vice mayor of that city in 1966.

He was elected vice governor in 1980.

Also sworn in by the President at Malacañang were police Brig. Gen. Rene Cruz (ret.), who has been named deputy director general for civil relations of the Integrated National Police (INP) and newly promoted police Brig. Gen. Alfredo S. Lim, superintendent of the Philippine National Police Academy (PNPA).

A career officer, Lim entered the police force as a patrolman in 1951 and rose through the ranks to become general.

Lim, who received more than 100 commendations and citations for exemplary performance, was selected outstanding policeman for five consecutive years (1967-1971) by the Philippine Jaycees.

He holds the degrees of bachelor in business administration and bachelor of laws (1964), and a master's degree in national security administration from the National Defense College of the Philippines. He is also a member of the Philippine Bar.

Tolentino Says Romualdez Must Resign

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 25 Jul 84 pp 1, 8

[Text]

Leyte Gov. Benjamin Romualdez will have to resign as ambassador to the United States and as governor when he takes his oath as assemblyman, Foreign Minister Arturo M. Tolentino said yesterday.

Tolentino told newsmen in a press conference at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that Romualdez cannot legally hold on to the ambassadorial post and the Leyte governorship while remaining a member of the Batasan Pambansa at the same time.

He cited a constitutional provision prohibiting elective officials from holding on to two elective posts and appointive positions at the same time.

The only exemption to the rule, Tolentino said, is when an assemblyman is appointed as a cabinet minister or a deputy minister.

Tolentino, however, regarded as a "political question" Romualdez acting both as Leyte governor and Philippine ambassador to the US.

He indicated that he does not favor such an agreement. "If I were him (Romualdez), I would not be an ambassador and governor at the same time, since an ambassador is required to reside at

his post and a governor is expected to stay in his province," Tolentino said.

"But it is entirely a political question. The people

of Leyte elected him again, so they must like it," Tolentino said.

Tolentino also said he has suggested that the President appoint more career diplomats to Philippine embassies abroad, instead of appointing more political ambassadors. There are currently 17 political ambassadors assigned abroad.

He said that it is a presidential prerogative to appoint anyone as ambassador, but that President Marcos has asked him to review recommendations for appointments of political ambassadors.

Meanwhile, Mambabatas Pambansa (MP) Homobono Adaza of the coalesced opposition reiterated yesterday he will hold on to the governorship of Misamis Oriental while being a member of the Parliament at the same time.

He gave this stand in a strong reaction to a statement made by foreign affairs minister and MP Arturo

ro Tolentino who said that no member of the assembly should be made to hold two positions with the notable exceptions of the Prime Minister, deputy Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet.

Adaza cited several reasons for not vacating the governorship while performing duties as member of parliament, among them that parliamentary democracies by tradition allow members of parliament to hold positions in government.

Adaza said that what Section 10, Article VIII of the Constitution prohibits is for an assemblyman to be holding an appointive position in government, including government-controlled corporations.

"The recent appointment by President Marcos of MP Cayetano as manager of the EPZA is what the Constitution prohibits. This is an appointment which is a culpable violation of the Constitution," Adaza said.

CSO: 4200/951

MARCOS APPOINTS RONO AS KBL BATASAN WHIP

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Jul 84 pp 1, 16

[Text] President Marcos called on Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) leaders yesterday to harness all the strength and power of the party to pursue the administration's political objectives within the Batasang Pambansa.

Towards this end, the President directed Majority Floorleader Jose Rono to assign all KBL members their respective missions and to stress to them the "heavy responsibility they bear in the forthcoming regular Batasan sessions."

The President also enjoined KBL leaders to take appropriate measures to ensure more regular attendance among majority party solons to speed up the enactment of programs and policies vital to national development.

The President, as titular head of the ruling party, told newly-elected KBL assemblymen to consider their presence in every session of the Batasan as "a common ground of commitment in the pursuit of policies set by the KBL to enhance national progress."

The said experience in the interim Batasang Pambansa, the President said, -as that even the party whips were often absent when crucial issues were being deliberated on in the assembly.

The President said: "We will not follow this example of your predecessors. Every KBL assemblyman should keep himself within reach of his party whip any time, whether he is at leisure or at work."

"Let us organize now," the President said. "Every party whip should know exactly where each assemblyman in his jurisdiction is at any given time, night or day."

The President said the party whip is considered a "very important cog in the party machinery especially in parliamentary circles."

He said the party whip is supposed to be one of the most "diligent member who must even lead in every parliamentary debate."

The President said party whips are the men who should see to it that they are in touch with every KBL member of the Batasan so that when the latter's vote is needed, he can be called upon to cast his vote.

At the same time, the President said the party whip should inform the party leadership on any KBL members who are wavering in faith and trust in the party so appropriate measures may be adopted, particularly during the period of balloting.

CSO: 4200/951

BANGSA MORO LEADER LUCMAN DIES IN SAUDI ARABIA

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Jul 84 p 9

[Text]

Former Congressman Rashid Lucman of Lanao del Sur, Bangsa Moro Liberation Organization (BMLO) chairman, died of liver ailment in Saudi Arabia last Friday. He was 58.

His death was confirmed Saturday night by his niece Roswena Alonto, during a telephone interview.

Lucman left for Saudi Arabia on a self-imposed political exile a few months after martial law was declared in September, 1972. He has not returned to the Philippines since then.

Roswena said her uncle underwent two major operations at the King Abul Aziz Hospital in Riyadh. Lucman was then confined at

the hospital's "intensive care unit" for one week where he died at around 11 a.m., Saudi Arabia time, last Friday.

Lucman, according to Roswena, was granted a Royal Decree "privilege" by King Fahd to be confined at the hospital.

His body was immediately transferred to Mecca where he was believed to have been buried.

Under Islamic tradition, a Muslim must be buried within 24 hours after death.

CSO: 4200/951

FEDERATION OF FILIPINO-CHINESE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE HIT

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 24 Jul 84 p 3

[Commentary by Jake Macasaet in the "Business Views" column: "Cracks Appear in Chinese Clique"]

[Text]

The powers in the Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce should have on their conscience the suicide attempt early last week of the so-called "apple king" of the Philippines. The Chinese businessman, a Chinese friend told me, became despondent and tried to end it all with a bullet in the head after losing an estimated \$5 million deposited in Hong Kong and Macao. A minor miracle saved the man's life but, my friend said, "Tomas will be a vegetable all his life."

We gathered that Tomas made about \$5 million importing apples. The apple importation monopoly was given to him by the powers in the federation. The leaders of the federation reportedly convinced Tomas, much against his better judgment, to deposit the money — all \$5 million of it — in Hang Lung Bank in Hong Kong and Pacific Bank in Macao. Before Tomas could withdraw even a portion of the deposits, the two banks collapsed. The leadership of the federation reportedly refused to lift a finger to help Tomas recover at least a small part of the money.

Left high and dry, Tomas became despondent and attempted suicide.

It was also last week when a Chinese businessman from Cotabato by the name of Ko Cheng Chun gave the powers-that-be in the federation the shock of their lives. During the meeting of the federation, Ko stood up and demanded the expulsion from the federation of Sy Hian Cho, the

sardine king. His demand reportedly received a standing ovation and wild cheers from the general membership but the headman of the federation reportedly set aside the proposal pending consultation with other leaders, and interpretation of the federation's by-laws.

Sy Hian Cho, the sardine king, is the chairman of the federation's austerity and welfare committee. Ko explained to the membership in last week's meeting that Sy betrayed the functions of his committee and insulted the millions of suffering Filipinos with the lavish wedding of his daughter. Sy reportedly gifted his daughter with a certification of deposit denominated in American dollars.

This Chinese friend of mine, who is more Filipino than some of my own Filipino friends, also informed me that the federation has not done anything about alleged anomalies in Chinese charities, notably the Chinese General Hospital and the Chinese cemetery. These two charities, my friend said, are run mafia-style by persons the federation refuses to discipline or touch.

There has been no public accounting of the funds of the Chinese cemetery where burial lots are sold to the highest bidders. The cemetery alone, a land grant given during the Spanish time, makes an estimated P35 million a year. The Chinese community does not get financial reports on either the cemetery or the hospital.

There are also accusations from smaller Chinese businessmen that the leadership of the federation goes out of its way to prosecute personal enemies and look the other way to protect cronies or friends. The leadership in the federation has not moved for the arrest and prosecution of the members of the biggest dollar smuggling syndicate. The speculation is that the syndicate is protected by two Chinese bankers who flaunt their connections in high places.

If the leadership of the federation does not act fast enough on the proposal of Ko Cheng Chun to expel Sy Hian Cho, cries for more blood would likely follow. It appears that the middle and lower level in the Chinese community feel left out by their own chamber. The favors are given to a few friends while the problems of the small Chinese businessmen are completely ignored. There are reports that a new group of younger Chinese is making representations with an oldtimer — in his early seventies — to contest the present clique in the federation in the coming elections.

The group is also reportedly planning to divulge to the public the identities of powerful Chinese businessmen who have transferred their assets to "safer countries like Hong Kong, the United States, Europe and Singapore."

Note: I do not keep regular hours in the Malaya offices. Letters for me should be mailed to my office in Makati: RM 414, Rufino Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Metro Manila.

CSO: 4200/951

MNLF BAND SURRENDERS IN ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Jul 84 p 7

[Article by Vic Arevalo]

[Text]

ZAMBOANGA CITY — An 8-man group of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) tagged as behind the harassment of fishermen and residents of coastal barangays in the eastern part of Zamboanga del Sur, surrendered last Wednesday to PC authorities and town officials in Roseller Lim municipality.

Col. Carlos C. Aguilar, acting regional commander of the 9th PC-INP command, said the group, led by Commander Jessman Mohammad, 30, of Tabon, Tungawan, Zam-

boanga del Sur, was accepted by Mayor Romeo Billote, of Roseller Lim town, in a surrender ceremony held in barangay Canot.

The group yielded six firearms and hundreds of rounds of ammunition.

Aside from Mohammad, the others were identified as Philip Cenas, 23, of Rizal, and Crisologo Odilig, 27, of Mutia, both in Zamboanga del Norte; Cirilo Tapinit, 16, Silverio Panayang, 19, and Jose Rey Aba, 19, all of Bualan, Ipil; and Basnier Araneta, 17, of Calinta, Naga, Zamboanga del Sur; and Rodrigo Calunod, 27, of Sapang Dalaga, Misamis Or.

Colonel Aguilar said that the rebel group had operated from Tabon Hill in upper Tungawan since 1977.

They used Boalan island near Vitali, Zamboanga City, as their jump-off point in conducting extortion and terroristic activities in the western parts of Zamboanga del Sur, particularly coastal barangays.

CSO: 4200/951

BATASAN CANDIDATE'S FAMILY TORTURED

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 25 Jul 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Supreme Court received yesterday documentary evidence of the torture of six relatives and political followers of Batasan candidate Tito Dupaya of Cagayan, and medical certification of the injuries they suffered, while under military detention at the PC headquarters in Tuguegarao.

The six torture victims were presented by the military before the High Tribunal yesterday in compliance with a writ of habeas corpus issued by the High Court 10 days before.

The writ was issued against Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Dupaya's opponent for assemblyman in Cagayan, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Brig. Gen. Fabian C. Ver, Region II Regional Command chief Brig. Gen. Tomas Manlongat, and Col. [name indistinct] Gador, Chief of the Cagayan constabulary command.

The torture victims' lawyers headed by former Sen. Ambrosio Padilla and Raul Gonzales, presented to the Supreme Court notarized affidavits of the six stating that each was subjected by their military captors to hours of torture and indignities to force them to sign statements implicating Dupaya in a number of crimes the military is imputing to the former congressman.

One of them, a woman, said that in addition to blows on her body and stomach with fists and with the muzzles of rifles, she was stripped naked from the waist up and her breasts fondled and sucked by soldiers while a cassette player blared music in the interrogation room of the PC headquarters in Cagayan.

Each of the six sworn statements was accompanied by a certification from former NBI medico-legal expert Dr. Ernesto G. Brion of their injuries, which ranged from burn scars in the forehead and arms, and contusions in the chest, abdomen, thighs, back and hands--all accompanied by pain and tenderness despite the fact that the medical examinations were made three weeks after the tortures--to broken teeth.

One of them will suffer permanent facial disfigurement, the medical examiner's certification said.

The six torture victims presented before the Supreme Court yesterday were Orlandes and Samson Dupaya, both nephews of the former congressman, Franklin Biscara, Aquilino Moray(?), Henry Valdesancho, and the lone woman, Rosalinda Tamanu.

They were among 9 relatives of Dupaya who were picked up by the military in Cagayan in connection with arson and other cases to which they were linking the former congressman.

One of the remaining three, Alfonso Tulauan, appeared in court and appeared not to have been under military custody. The two others, Teresa Liban and Myra Talusig, did not appear and lawyers for the military headed by Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza denied the military had them in their hands.

The affidavits were replete with details of the punishment applied to the detainees while under interrogation, and in the effort to make them implicate Dupaya.

Orlandes Dupaya and Biscara, who were both picked up on June 24, said their ordeal started with two days of enduring fist blows and clubbing with rifle butts at the PC headquarters in Tuao, Cagayan.

Then, on June 26, they said, the two of them, with their hands bound behind their backs with wire, were taken out in a jeep and while kept separate from each other, threatened with death if they did not admit to participation in the burning of a schoolhouse in Tuao. The firing of guns accompanied the threats, they said.

When they would not submit they were subjected to more fist blows and clubbing with rifles. They were later brought back to the PC headquarters, but that on the way they were pistol-whipped and lighted cigarettes were thrust into their flesh. At PC headquarters, the torture went on until they were forced to sign statements whose contents they disclaimed knowledge of.

All torture victims renounced all confessions which they said were extracted from them by torture and duress.

Both bore scars, presumably from cigarette burns, on their arms, as well as contusions on the body. Orlandes Dupaya had the more extensive injuries, with contusions in the chest, abdomen, shoulder and right thigh, in addition to scars on both forearms and on the right wrist.

The pain and injuries inflicted on the three other men--who were arrested by the military on June 26--were no less serious. In fact, that suffered by Samson Dupaya are vividly described in his affidavit, including the infamous "water cure."

"Next they hanged me with my hands handcuffed over my head and my feet barely touching the ground while hanging by the handcuffed hands, they blindfolded me and my torturers or tormentors again took turns in boxing me on different parts of my body. They clubbed me again with wood and the blunt edge of glass jalousy," he recalled.

Samson's injuries included scars in the forehead, abdomen, and on the right elbow, wrist and arm. His contusions were on the chest, right and left elbows, and middle left finger. His medical examiner suspects a fractured rib. Among his torturers he mentioned Sgts. Banares, Macarubbu, Balisi and Busto.

Fellow detainee Valdesancho, aside from contusions in the abdomen, had four broken teeth and the medical examiner said these injuries will cause permanent facial disfigurement.

The woman torture victim said in her affidavit she was repeatedly boxed in the stomach, had the muzzle of a rifle thrust at her forehead, drawing blood, and rained kicks at while she was made to lie upward in a puddle of water.

She added that when she continued to disclaim knowledge of the crime imputed to her, one of the soldiers turned her over on her stomach in the puddle, stood on her back and pressed her face into the mud while the others rained kicks at her or thrust their rifles at her sides and back.

The sworn statements and their accompanying medical certificates refuted at least three denials of torture issued by Col. Gador, the Cagayan PC provincial commander.

Defending the arrest of the six, government lawyers told the High Court the arrest orders on former Congressman Dupaya and his followers were "pursuant to lawfully issued judicial warrants of arrests."

In his capacity and concurrent solicitor general, Minister Mendoza said Orlandes Dupaya and Biscarra are facing arson charges.

Samson Dupaya, Baldesancho and Mora and Tamano are also being detained on charges of arson for allegedly burning a school house in Tuguegarao. He added Mora and Valdesancho are further being held on charges of murder along with ex-solon Dupaya, who is at large. The alleged murder victim is a certain Rodolfo Dayap.

Dayap was allegedly killed in Tito Dupaya's kitchen last May 18 when he was suspected by Dupaya and his men of being a spy for Dupaya's enemies.

Mendoza also said that Myra Talusig is not under detention, but has asked for constabulary protection for fear of her life.

CSO: 4200/951

SURVEY FINDS KKK, SARILING SIKAP 'MOST DISLIKED' PROGRAMS

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 26 Jul 84 pp 1, 6

[Article by Ellen Tordesillas]

[Text]

The Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran (KKK) and Sariling Sikap are the most disliked government programs, according to a survey conducted among members of the Philippine Economic Society (PES) on the current economic crisis.

In a paper presented by economist Dr. Mahar

K. Mangahas during a forum on "Social Science and Government" held last Sunday, it was disclosed that 27 per cent of the 135 economists — respondents disliked KKK and Sariling Sikap due to what they perceived as the program's ineffectivity in promoting the general economic welfare.

Seven per cent of the respondents liked two projects spearheaded by Minister of Human Settlements Imelda Marcos. Three, however, qualified their replies with "if implemented properly".

Coming second in the most disliked projects were major industrial projects, nuclear plant and so-called white elephant capital projects.

On the question, "In general, which government program do you like the best in terms of effectivity in promoting the general eco-

CSO: 4200/951

REMAINING AFP COURTS TO BE PHASED OUT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 26 Jul 84 pp 1, 4

[Article by Isidro M. Roman]

[Text]

The remaining six military commissions will be phased out after completing trial of 11 cases under their jurisdiction.

A total of 35 military commissions were created during martial law to try alleged national security and economic sabotage cases.

Col. Marciano Bacalla of the Judge Advocate General's Office (JAGO) said the remaining 11 cases are being handled by military commissions 1, 5, 6, 8, 25, and 34.

The 29 other military courts were disbanded when martial law was lifted in 1981 and after completing trial of their cases.

Military Commissions 1 and 25 are separately trying Jose Ma. Sison, alleged chairman of the Communist Party, for rebellion and subversion, respectively.

Military Commission No. 5 is winding up its trial of Eugenio Lopez Jr. and his co-accused on rebellion charges.

Military Commission No. 6 is trying a subversion case against Luzvimindo David, while Military Commission No. 34 is winding up a case against Eduardo Olaguer for illegal possession of explosives.

Olaguer was tagged by

the military as the leader of the Light-a-Fire Movement which was allegedly responsible for the series of fires in Metro Manila in the early '80s.

Commission No. 8 will soon terminate its cases against Roque Balisa for alleged violation of the Revised Penal Code.

When martial law was lifted in 1981, Presidential Decree 2045 authorized military commissions to continue trial of cases under them until these are terminated or decided.

However, military personnel and members of the Integrated National Police (INP) will continue to be tried by courts-martial as provided under PD 1850.

CSO: 4200/951

CORDILLERA RESIDENTS FEAR MILITARY SUPPORT OF DAM PROJECT

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 26 Jul 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Manuel Sanchez]

[Text] BUGNAY, Kalinga-Apayao—Villagers of Kalinga and Apayao firmly believe that despite its heavy anti-guerrilla tones, the month-long military offensive ongoing in the vast Cordillera mountains in the north is a prelude to the resumption of the Chico River Dam Project in the area. The offensive, they fear, is aimed at "breaking the vigorous popular resistance" which has caused the dam project to be temporarily shelved in the past two years.

They also expressed strong apprehension that widespread famine would set in as early as September in several mountain villages of Tinglayan town, the focal point of the biggest military campaign in the Cordillera region in years, as the villagers are confined to their communities and restricted from going to their bean and rice fields on the grounds that they are providing foods and other support to the New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas.

These are some of the major but still unofficial conclusions drawn up by an 85-man International Fact-Finding Mission (IFFM) which visited this heavily militarized village and 11 other barrios of Kalinga-Apayao, Mountain Province and Ifugao provinces last July 18 to 21.

The probe body was formed to look into the reported killings of 51 alleged guerrillas as relayed by Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fabian Ver to President Marcos in a recent military briefing.

It also investigated reported cases of bombings, strafings, "salvagings" (summary executions), arrests, killings of domestic animals, and destruction of farm produce in the villages affected by the military drive.

The IFFM group is expected to release its official findings soon.

The fact-finding body, the biggest to be organized in recent years, was sponsored by the Bontoc-based Cordillera People's Alliance for the Defense of the Ancestral Domain, the Task Force Detainees-Bagulo City and by two Manila-based groups, the Philippine Conference for Human Rights and the Coordinating Committee for Minority Concerns.

Some 15 journalists and church people from the United States, Canada, Sri Lanka, Japan and West Germany took part in the inquiry.

In a bonfire meeting attended by the IFFM members and residents of this village, Ama Mario Yag-ao, 64, and five other tribal leaders of the influential Kalinga-Bontoc Peace Pact Holders' Association (KBPPHA) expressed serious doubts whether the 3,000 government troopers sent to their area were only after the estimated 700-man NPA force believed to be led by rebel priest Fr. Conrado Balweg.

According to intelligence reports, Fr. Balweg's group operates in the Mountain Province-Kalinga-Apayao area with the town of Tinglayan as its main base.

"We believe they (soldiers) are here because of the dam project", disclosed Ama Yag-ao, president of KBPPHA, which groups together some 50 villages in Kalinga and Bontoc.

Elsewhere, villagers expressed the same view in numerous interviews conducted by the fact-finding body.

CSO: 4200/951

BRIEFS

NPA 'SHADOW GOVERNMENT' TOPPLED--SAN JOSE CITY, Nueva Ecija--For the first time in many years, military authorities in Central Luzon toppled down last Saturday a "shadow government" established in 1979 by the New People's Army (NPA) without firing a single shot. The dismantling by the military of the NPA Barrio Revolutionary Committee (BRC) in barangay San Juan, located some nine kilometers east of this city, at the foot of the Sierra Madre mountain range, resulted in the surrender of 70 regular NPA members, 30 of them women, and hundreds of sympathizers belonging to 160 barangay families. Soldiers also unearthed seven bodies belonging to suspected military informers, one of them Delfin de la Cruz, former San Juan barangay captain, who was killed for refusing to cooperate with the dissidents. The surrenderees took their oath of allegiance to the republic before regional trial court Judge Cirilo Soriano and Brig. Gens. Jose P. Magno Jr. and Bienvenido L. Felix, regional unified command (RUC)-3 chief and 3rd PC-INP regional commander, respectively. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Jul 84 p 9]

CSO: 4200/951

POLL ON ECONOMIC SYSTEM PREFERENCES

Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 16 Jul 84 pp 26-30

[Article by Sirimana Sattamai: "Opinion Poll On Economic Systems: Socialism Is Too Far Too the Left; Thais don't Want This"]

[Excerpts] PATINYA has published the results of various polls conducted by the research team of Dr Somchai Rakwichit on students' and people's views on economic, social and political problems. The latest poll was conducted during the period 3-14 February 1984. In this issue, we will publish the results of the poll on economic matters. This poll shows what economic system most students and people prefer or what the important characteristics of this system are.

Socialism Is too Far to the Left; Thais Don't Want Such a System

Last February, the research team of Dr Somchai Rakwichit again polled students and other people on economic systems. A total of 1,115 students from four universities and people from every region were randomly sampled. Some of the same questions and response choices used in previous polls were used once again. The researchers presented the respondents with two opposing economic views, or values, and asked the respondents to select the view with which they agreed the most.

1) A. To make the country economically secure and prosperous, in the economic sector, people in the private sector should be allowed to carry on activities freely, with the government just supervising things closely to ensure that no one gains a monopoly. The only exception is in a few activities that affect the well-being of the majority of people, with the government entrusted with carrying on these activities in the form of a state enterprise.

B. To foster well-being and prosperity in society, most activities in Thailand's economic sector should be entrusted to the government. Because if the private sector is allowed to carry on the activities, goods will be expensive and items will be hoarded in order to make greater profits. This will lead to various injustices.

As for the results of the poll, 93.3 percent of the students chose "A" while only 6.7 percent chose "B" (see Table 1).

As for the people, 78.1 percent chose "A" while 21.9 percent chose "B" (see Table 2).

This shows that the great majority of the students and people felt that if the country's economy is to make progress, people in the private sector should be allowed to carry on economic activities freely. But the state must supervise things closely to ensure that people do not gain a monopoly. The only exception to this are certain activities that affect the well-being of the majority of people. The state should carry on these activities in the form of state enterprises. Another aspect of this is that most of the students and people favor a mixed economic system that places great emphasis on capitalism, with the government supervising things to ensure that people do not take advantage of others.

2) A. To solve the problems and ensure that the people live well, the most important thing is to eliminate exploitation by wealthy people.

B. To solve the problems and ensure that the people live well, the most important thing is to get the people to work hard, be thrifty and not engage in vices.

As for the results of the poll, 21.8 percent of the students chose "A"; 78.2 percent chose "B" (see Table 3).

As for the people, 27.1 percent chose "A" while 72.9 percent chose "B" (see Table 4).

Thus, it can be said that the majority of the students and people held similar views. That is, to solve the problems and ensure that the people live well, they felt that the people must be encouraged to work hard, be thrifty and not engage in vices. They did not feel that placing the emphasis on eliminating exploitation by wealthy people was the correct method. This means that the majority of the students and people favor the use of a capitalist economic system, which emphasizes competition and self-discipline. The government does not have to interfere directly.

3) A. To help raise the incomes of the people, the government must promote vocational and technical education and encourage free trade. But it should not allow financiers to gain a monopoly or make excessive profits.

B. To help raise the incomes of the people, the government should guarantee the incomes of the people and set price controls so that financiers do not take advantage of people.

The results were that 80 percent of the students chose "A" while only 20 percent chose "B" (see Table 5).

As for the people, 65 percent chose "A" and 35 percent chose "B" (see Table 6).

Something worth noting is that the percentage of people who chose "A" was 15 percent less than that for students. This may be because in the present situation, the cost of living has increased greatly and so some people want the government to play a role in guaranteeing incomes and setting price controls in order to help lighten the burden on the people.

However, it can be said that the majority of the students and people want the government to place greater emphasis on vocational and technical education so that the people will be better able to support themselves. They also want the government to promote free trade so that there is competition. Knowledgeable and capable people will have a chance to make large incomes. However, [they felt that] the government should supervise things to prevent financiers from monopolizing things or earning excessively high profits. Thus, the majority of the students and people favor a capitalist economic system in which there is responsibility and people are prevented from gaining a monopoly.

Conclusion

These results of the latest poll conducted by the research team of Dr Somchai Rakwichit show that the views of the majority of the students and people have not changed. That is, they still favor a mixed economy that places greater emphasis on capitalism than socialism and in which there is real competition, discipline and no exploitation. The government's only duty is to supervise things to ensure that economic injustices do not arise in society. This may be because deep in their hearts, the Thai people love independence and want individual freedoms. They want to control their own lives and to own their own property. They don't want the government to play too big a role in their daily lives.

Even though there are presently many economic problems and injustices [in society], particularly the problem of poverty and the income gap between the rich and the poor--which is growing wider and wider--most of the people are still showing patience since they know that the economic and social problems that they are experiencing are not the result of a bad economic system. They know that the present economic system is not the important cause of the problems. Instead, these problems have arisen because the country's political and administrative system is bad; it is not a real democracy. Thus, the government is not stable or secure. And evil influential groups play a part in the government. These people play an important role in creating economic injustices and in making the government so weak that it cannot solve the problems, enforce the laws against the financiers who exploit the people or implement the economic and social policies in accord with the wishes of the majority of the people. This is because if it did so, this would be contrary to the interests of the powerful and influential people in the government. Also, the government is afraid of the evil influential groups and takes favors from certain political and economic power groups.

Thus, if we can turn the country's political system into a real democracy and establish a stable and secure government, the large number of economic injustices presently existing in society will decline to the point where there are finally no more injustices. The question is, what can be done to build a real democracy and establish a stable and secure government that will protect the interests of the people and the nation?

Table 1: Students' Views on the Economic System

(Percent)

Choice	Total n=509	Sex	
		Women n=252	Men n=257
A	93.3	94.1	92.6
B	6.7	5.9	7.4
total	100	100	100

Table 2: People's Views on the Economic System

Choice	Total n=606	Sex	
		Women n=606	Men n=353
A	78.1	77.9	78.2
B	21.9	22.1	21.8
total	100	100	100

Table 3: Students' Views on Solving the Economic Problems

Choice	Total n=509	Sex	
		Women n=252	Men n=257
A	21.8	18.7	24.9
B	78.2	81.3	75.1
total	100	100	100

Table 4: People's Views on Solving the Economic Problems

Choice	Total n=606	Sex	
		Women n=253	Men n=353
A	27.1	26.5	27.5
B	72.9	73.5	72.5
total	100	100	100

Table 5: Students' Views on Solving the Economic Problems

Choice	Total n=509	Sex	
		Women n=252	Men n=257
A	80	78.2	81.7
B	20	21.8	18.3
total	100	100	100

Table 6: People's Views on Solving the Economic Problems

Choice	Total n=605	Sex	
		Women n=252	Men n=352
A	65	66.4	63.9
B	35	33.6	36.1
total	100	100	100

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CSO: 4207/176

THAILAND

CEMENT INDUSTRY, GAS SUPPLY ISSUE DISCUSSED

Bangkok KHAO CHATURAT in Thai 23 Jun 84 pp 29, 30

[Article: "PTT Gas, a Vexing Matter for Thai Cement"]

[Text] Recently, a French newspaper printed a story about the Petroleum Trust of Thailand [PTT]. The article said that the Thai Cement Company has asked to reduce the amount of gas received from the PTT. Normally, the PTT supplies methane gas that is separated, which accounts for 60 percent of the natural gas, to just two units--the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand and the Thai Cement Company. If the Thai Cement company really does reduce its use of gas, the PTT can't say anything. Each day, about 350 million cubic feet of methane gas is separated off, and the Thai Cement Company purchases about 50 million cubic feet of this. The other 300 million cubic feet is purchased by the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand. As of yet, no gas purchase contract has been signed. Costs have changed constantly. The capital-recovery point that was computed at the beginning has changed because the situation has changed completely.

Looking back at things, when the Thai Cement Company invited the mass media to come admire its plant that had been modified to use gas, the company wanted to create a good image. But what was seen on the tour was failure. Mr Thawi Butsunthon, the senior assistant manager of the Thai Cement Company, said that losses were suffered continually. At that time, there were reports that the actual amount of gas in the Gulf of Thailand was less than had originally been thought. Now, in addition to the fact that crude oil prices have dropped, it was originally estimated that the 1.3 billion baht invested to modify the company's plants so that they could use gas would be recovered within 5 years at most. But now, no one knows how many years it will be.

Mr Suthi Detchatiwong Na Ayuthaya, the manager of the Public Relations Office, Thai Cement Company, issued a statement concerning the critical remarks made by the PTT about the Thai Cement Company. He said "I checked with the PTT to find out who made these remarks. No senior person of the PTT made such statements. It's more likely that this was a misunderstanding on the part of PTT operations officials. Because no definite amount of gas is supplied to us by the PTT. Some days we receive a lot and other

days we receive only a little. Occasionally, the equipment breaks down and so we take less gas from the PTT during those periods. And now such stories have been reported.

"Make sure you report that the Thai Cement Company is not involved in an argument with the PTT," said Mr Suthi to CHATURAT after talking about the PTT.

As for the moment, nothing is wrong. Let's wait until the PTT and the Thai Cement Company sign a contract "within the next month or two," said Mr Suthi to CHATURAT.

Interview With Mr Suthi Detchatiwong Na Ayuthaya

[Question] How are things concerning the Thai Cement Company's plan to use gas?

[Answer] We initially told the PTT that we needed 40 million cubic feet of gas a day. Our plans called for us to use approximately 25 million cubic feet at the Thai Luang plant and 15 million cubic feet at Kaeng Khoi. You know that the gas is relayed. At the beginning, we thought that we would be supplied the full amount, but we were wrong. Initial supplies turned out to be only 10-12 million cubic feet a day. This gradually increased, but it was not enough to meet our needs. Initially, we could operate at only partial capacity. At present, no official agreement has been reached on how much the PTT will be able to supply us each day or how much we will accept each day. You have to understand. At the Thai Luang plant at Thung Song, we have two sets of equipment with each having a production capacity of 4,000 tons per day. There are two sets of equipment at Kaeng Khoi, too. But they are smaller. It is estimated that they can use 12-15 million cubic feet of gas a day. As you know, initially, the PTT supplied us 12 million cubic feet a day. It has tried to increase this amount gradually. Then, in the middle of May, the pipes were tested to see if they could supply us the 40 million cubic feet that we needed. And we tested our equipment. If we can use the full 40 million cubic feet, how long will the PTT be able to keep us supplied? The test period lasted only 7-10 days. But not all 40 million cubic feet will be used. Because the gas is used at various points. It is used with the kilns. In actual operations, whenever there are problems at some point, we may have to stop using gas and so we will not be using 40 million cubic feet all the time. You have to understand operations. Occasionally, some of the kilns become obstructed. This makes it necessary for us to use less gas. We have to gain expertise in the use of gas. We are experts in the use of fuel oil since we have been using this type of fuel for 40-50 years now. Whenever a mistake is made, we will temporarily have to reduce the amount of gas used and instead use oil to get things working properly.

[Question] How much did it cost to make the modifications necessary to switch from using fuel oil to gas?

[Answer] We spent 1.3 million baht. Most was spent on the gas pipeline.

[Question] Does this mean that the PTT will now supply you 40 million cubic feet a day?

[Answer] At present, we have not confirmed this. But in May, the PTT conducted a 10-day test in which it supplied us 40 million cubic feet. I think that this is possible.

[Question] Concerning the initial amount of gas [to be supplied] before the kilns are modified, how many years will the PTT supply this amount, and after that, will the amount change?

[Answer] You will have to ask the PTT about that.

[Question] What is the PTT's plan concerning this?

[Answer] According to the plans of the PTT, at the end of last year, it was our understanding that by the end of this year or the middle of next year, the PTT would be pumping 350 million cubic feet a day while we would need only 40 million cubic feet a day, that is, 40 million cubic feet after separation (60 percent of the gas separated is methane. It is sent to two units, the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand and the Thai Cement Company). And so there shouldn't be any problems. The only thing is that at present, the PTT is experiencing fluctuations. At present, no amount has been set as a ceiling. Each day that gas is used, the [cement] plants contact the center at Chonburi and tell it how much gas they need.

[Question] Were the kilns originally set up to use various types of energy or were they later modified to use gas?

[Answer] We modified them afterwards.

[Question] Can they also use coal?

[Answer] As for this, we are now purchasing additional equipment that will be installed.

[Question] After the equipment has been installed to use gas, how many years will it take to recover the capital invested?

[Answer] I don't have any figures on that. Let me say that when Dr Thongchat or the assistant manager went to the plant the last time, we discussed this matter. We felt that the price of oil from the Middle East would continue to rise. But after making our decision, the price of crude oil dropped. Thus, the capital-recovery point is not what we thought it would be. If the capital-recovery point had increased as we thought, we would have recovered our capital in about 4 or 5 years. But it did not increase; it has remained flat. And so the capital-recovery point has changed. I don't have these figures.

THAILAND

MINISTER SULI ON OIL IMPORTS, RESERVES

Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 25 Jun 84 pp 24-27

[Interview with Flying Officer Suli Mahasanthana, the minister attached to the Office of the Prime Minister: "There Is No Cause For Alarm But Preparations Must Be Made"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Oil is an important problem, and people are very interested in this. The reports on the fighting in the Persian Gulf between Iran and Iraq, which might affect Saudi Arabia, on which Thailand depends for its oil, are causing much alarm among people here. In order to help relieve people's fears and inform the people about what the government is doing about this, PATINYA interviewed Flying Officer Suli Mahasanthana, the minister attached to the Office of the Prime Minister, who is directly responsible for matters involving oil.

PATINYA: From where do we obtain the oil that is used here?

Suli: Some of the oil that we now use is self-produced, that is, it comes from Lan Krabu. At present, we are producing about 12,000-15,000 barrels a day. One barrel is about 160 liters. The Thai Shell Company has informed us that at the end of this month, production will be up to 15,000 barrels and that this will gradually increase to 20,000 barrels [a day] by the end of this year. But here, sometimes this is mixed with gas. This is usually referred to as hydrocarbon, which can sometimes be used mixed together. Thus, we also obtain gas from the Gulf of Thailand. At present, production is up to around 200 million cubic feet a day. This is increasing and so by the beginning of next year, we may be receiving approximately 350 million cubic feet a day. There is also the gas obtained from the land wells at Lan Krabu and the Thai Shell Company. This gas is obtained along with the crude oil. Approximately 7-10 million cubic feet a day is produced. There is also another source that has not been exploited. But definite deposits have been discovered. That is at Nam Phong in Khon Kaen Province. These deposits were discovered by the Esso Company. These are the hydrocarbons, or oil, that is produced domestically.

Besides this, the rest of the oil we use must be purchased from abroad. This can be divided into two types. Some is crude oil that is refined here; the other is oil that has already been refined. The refined oil that is purchased includes diesel oil, fuel oil and kerosene.

As for which countries we purchase oil from, at present, most of the oil that is purchased is purchased from countries in the Middle East. Some is purchased from ASEAN countries, including Indonesia. Refined oil is purchased from Singapore and China. In short, crude and refined oil is purchased from nearby countries in the Pacific Basin. Crude oil is purchased from the Middle East. And as I said above, most of this comes from Saudi Arabia.

PATINYA: What effect will the fighting in the Persian Gulf have on oil imports and oil prices in Thailand?

Suli: As things stand today, this will not have any effect. Because most of the oil comes from Saudi Arabia. And so far, they have not been affected as far as transportation is concerned. As for prices, at present, things are still normal. However, insurance costs will probably increase. But that is a minor matter; it will not have a great effect. In short, at present, the fighting may affect prices somewhat but not much.

PATINYA: How much are we paying for a barrel of oil?

Suli: The normal price now, that is, because we purchase at the government-to-government level, prices have stayed the same. Actually, prices have changed somewhat. Prices on the spot market do fluctuate. But we have made purchases at government prices, which are contract prices. We have purchased Arabian light at a price of \$29 a barrel F.O.B. Prices on the spot market have fluctuated somewhat but not very much. The oil that has fluctuated greatly in price is the oil from the North Sea. Spot market prices increase by as much as \$.50 a day, and some days the price increases by as much as \$1. But at present, the oil that we purchase is purchased on a government-to-government basis.

PATINYA: Concerning oil reserves, at present, how great has the effect been. Have there been any legal effects, and how closely have things been in accord with the real situation?

Suli: As for oil reserves, we have reserves in accord with the law. That is, people are required to keep reserves up to the full amount stipulated by the law. We cannot force them to do any more than that. A recommendation was made, and the Ministry of Commerce was informed that reserves should be kept at the maximum level stipulated by the law. We have [reserves of] both crude and refined oil. As for reducing reserves, sometimes they ask to reduce reserves because of transportation problems or something of that sort. We discuss this and are strict about letting reserves drop too much. Our reserves of crude oil are sufficient for about 30 days. And we have enough refined oil for about 30 days. Thus, altogether, we have enough oil on hand for about 50-60 days. We have told them to reserve oil as stipulated by the law. That is the best thing that we can do. Because reserving oil is good for the country. But those who stockpile oil must pay high storage fees. But we have ordered them to reserve oil as stipulated by the law. At present, the

the Ministry of Commerce is responsible for making inspections. They make checks weekly and then file a report. The Department of Commercial Registration, Ministry of Commerce, is responsible for inspecting the oil companies. This is unnecessary. The oil companies wouldn't dare provide incorrect data. And their stocks are checked by Ministry of Commerce officials.

PATINYA: Who is responsible for reserving oil? Are there standards for checking this, and who is responsible?

Suli: The producing and trading companies are responsible for reserving oil. The trading companies include Esso, Shell, Caltex and Mobile; the producing companies include the Thai Oil Refinery, the Bang Chak Refinery, the Esso Refinery and the Thai Oil Company. The producers have to stock crude oil; all the refineries have to have reserves of crude oil. The Department of Commercial Registration, Ministry of Commerce, is responsible for inspecting things.

PATINYA: Besides stockpiling oil or searching for alternate sources of energy, are there any other measures for handling things if there should be an oil crisis?

Suli: We have tried to find new sources. But in an emergency, we can contact ASCOP, which is an ASEAN organization that handles petroleum matters. That is, if there is an emergency, we can ask the ASEAN countries, such as Malaysia and Indonesia, to give us special help. It has also been agreed that the ASCOP countries will help each other whenever an appeal is made. Thus, in an emergency, we can use this measure. As for other measures, we have made preparations to contact other sources outside the Persian Gulf that can help us. At present, we are making preparations, but we are not overly concerned. Because the situation is not too serious. Even if problems arise in the Persian Gulf, there are still many other places in the world where oil can be obtained. It's true that these may be located far away, but they do exist. And recently, much oil has been stockpiled. Also, countries have measures for conserving energy and oil. Thus, I think that there will be ample supplies. We shouldn't become too alarmed. But we do have to be prepared.

PATINYA: Concerning purchasing oil after the contract with Saudi Arabia expires at the end of this year, will Thailand use the same method to purchase oil or switch to some new method?

Suli: Actually, it is already our policy to try to contact various countries. As I said earlier, we have contacted other countries. But in accord with the contract, we have to purchase large quantities from them. Actually, it is good that we have contacted Saudi Arabia since Saudi Arabia has the largest underground oil reserves in the world. They have a [large] source of energy. Other countries will have exhausted their sources while they will still have energy. Thus, it is good that we have contact with them. As for making a new contract, it depends on our negotiations

with them and on whether we want to do things on a year-to-year basis and other such conditions. Actually, making oil contracts on a year-to-year basis is too often. But this is good if oil prices fluctuate rapidly. And its good if we can negotiate with them and increase the credit period. We have to discuss this. As for purchase methods, we have to disperse things. Our policy is to purchase oil on a government-to-government basis. Using this method avoids having to pay agents' fees. The price fluctuates depending on the government's price. Concerning this, the mass media once wondered why we purchased oil at government-to-government prices. But now the government price is lower than the spot market price. As I said earlier, spot market prices fluctuate greatly while government prices are fixed. In some cases, spot market prices are higher than government prices. This is the case with North Sea oil. Thus, when we use the government-to-government method, we are guaranteed a fixed price unless the government changes the price, in which case it must inform us of this. And the change must apply to everyone.

PATINYA: Previously, there was a great hue and cry because we had made a long-term contract. When oil prices fell, we had to keep paying high prices. Was that true?

Suli: Actually, when prices fall we pay less. In writing a contract, we do not set a definite price. For example, we do not say that we will pay \$34 a barrel. Instead, we state that we will pay the government price, or selling price at the time of shipment. If the government price at that time is \$34, that is what we pay; if the government price at that time is \$29, then that is what we pay. If we were to stipulate a fixed price, that would be a mistake. People still misunderstand things and think that we are paying an excessively high price. But that is not true. Whenever the price drops, we pay a lower price. We have never purchased oil at high prices.

PATINYA: Because of the fighting in the Persian Gulf, if we continue to purchase oil from Saudi Arabia and conclude a long-term contract with them, will the purchase price be higher than at present?

Suli: As I said earlier, oil prices are prices for marker crude or Arabian light. If it becomes necessary and, because of bombings or something else, it is not possible to ship oil, Saudi Arabia will build a land oil pipeline from the Persian Gulf to the port of Yang Bu on the Red Sea, which is where we would go to pick up the oil. But other countries would not have such a pipeline and so there might be problems. But we purchase most of our oil from Saudi Arabia and so there shouldn't be any problems. Saudi Arabia still has tens of millions of barrels of oil in stock. They can supply us from other places. And so people should not become too alarmed by the fact that we have contacted Saudi Arabia. We feel that, as compared with other countries, Saudi Arabia provides great security in terms of both price and quantity. And so there shouldn't be any problems.

PATINYA: Do you have anything else you wish to say about oil?

Suli: At present, as we know, there is fighting in the Persian Gulf between Iran and Iraq. No one can foresee what will happen in the future. But based on the reports filed by knowledgeable people, it does not seem that the situation will become too serious. It is unlikely that the fighting will spread to other countries. But no one knows for sure. I think that at present, much oil is still available outside the country. We should not become overly alarmed about this. But we must be careful. We should make preparations, and the government has done so. We have readied stocks and make preparations to inform people. Other preparations have been made, too. Thus, people should not be overly alarmed. What I would like to tell people is that since Thailand is an oil importer, we have to purchase oil somehow. We produce only a small amount. Thus, I hope that people conserve. Energy is expensive. And we have to make purchases in dollars. Thus, if we conserve, that would be very good as far as the cost of living is concerned. This will help the country conserve. Since the drop in oil prices, I have the feeling that oil consumption has increased. Thus, I would like to ask the people to help by conserving. People elsewhere are doing this.

11943

CSO: 4207/171

THAILAND

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON LAO BORDER DISPUTE

MOI: Boundary Unclear

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 29 May 84 pp 1, 14

[Article: "Laos Said to Have Seized Three Villages; No One Knows Who This Land Belongs to, Will Have to Wait Until the Military Investigates"]

[Text] The matter of Laos launching an attack along the Thai border is a rather strange matter. Because even the undersecretary of the Ministry of Interior cannot confirm whether that area belongs to Laos or Thailand. We will have to wait until the military completes its inspection and survey. The reports that Lao soldiers have taken up positions inside Thailand are false. This has not been confirmed; there are only newspaper reports to this effect.

Some newspapers have reported that Lao civilians and soldiers have crossed into Thailand and set up a base inside Thailand. The reports say that Lao people have settled down in Uttaradit Province. Concerning this matter, Mr Phisan Mulasatsathon, the undersecretary of the Ministry of Interior, told reporters that even officials in the area cannot confirm whether those villages, which newspapers have said were invaded by Lao people who entered Thailand, are inside Thai territory. He said that it is not yet known for sure whether this area belongs to Thailand or Laos. We will have to wait until the military conducts a survey. But this does not present a problem. If this is Thai territory, we can get them to leave. This is a matter that the local committee can handle. It is not a major problem.

Mr Phisan also said that if we can prove that this land belongs to Thailand, we must expel them from our territory. But because of the nature of the terrain, it is not yet possible to determine whether this is Thai territory. A reporter asked whether the reports that Lao soldiers had set up a headquarters in Thailand were true. The undersecretary of the Ministry of Interior said that this was not true. No one has confirmed that Lao soldiers have set up a headquarters in Thailand. Such stories have appeared only in the newspapers. But if this is true, officials are capable of handling this matter.

The reporter also asked when the Thai-Lao Border Committee will meet again. Mr Phisan said that the committee will meet again next month in Vientiane. It is thought that the same topics as before will be discussed again, that is, the border problems and the matter of people from the two countries contacting each other, including the matter of facilitating border crossings. The difficult problem will probably concern the border in Nakhon Phanom, Nong Khai and Loei provinces and the Mekong river channel since we have stipulated that the deep-water part of the river is to serve as the boundry.

MP: Problem From French Era

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 19 Jun 84 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Laos told that Thailand Does Not Want to use Force to Solve the Problem; the Three Villages Definitely Belong to Thailand; [Laos] Should Stop Arousing People"]

[Text] Thailand has told Laos that "we don't want to solve the border problem using force" and has confrimed that the three villages [under dispute] belong to Thailand. We have asked the leaders of Laos to stop mobilizing the Lao people against us and instead negotiate with us if they have doubts. We have regularly sent rice to help Laos. But they seem to have forgotten all our help. An MP has suggested that the government improve the border, and stressed that Thailand is not the servant of anyone.

Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, the secretary-general of the National Security Council [NSC], talked with reporters on 18 June after attending an NSC meeting on the Thai-Lao border situation in Uttaradit Province. He said that there is no problem. Laos has been informed about the entire matter. We have told Laos that our attitude is that this area definitely belongs to Thailand. However, if Laos still has questions, we can meet and discuss the matter. We have repeated once again that we don't want to have to use force to solve this problem. But if Laos is unwilling to negotiate, it shows that Laos is not ready to confront the problem and facts. General Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, and General Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander, have already spoken.

Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri also said that Thailand desires peace. We want to negotiate in order to bring about good relations between the two countries. Concerning the fact that some Lao leaders are inciting the people to view Thailand as an enemy, he said that he is very worried about Laos, particularly the people, since we regularly send rice to help the Lao people. Lao leaders should stop inciting the people like this since that indicates that we are not friends. Also, Laos has broadcast radio programs attacking Thailand. We should discuss matters if there are problems or questions.

A reporter asked what caused this clash between Thai and Lao soldiers. The secretary-general of the NSC said that this occurred because Thailand's policy is to build roads to all the border villages. We built roads to the three villages under dispute, and a clash took place. The reporter asked why Laos was taking such a strong position against Thailand. Squadron Leader Prasong replied that certain Lao leaders are trying to mislead the Lao people about us. This is not worrisome. What is worrisome is the economic problem. But they are not interested in this. We have informed Laos about all these things.

Dr Phaithun Khruakao Na Lamphun, an MP from Lamphun and the secretary of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee, was interviewed by reporters at parliament on 18 June on the matter of important people charging that the RTA CINC had received plans from China and sent forces into Laos. He said that he wanted to talk about the Thai-Lao border problem, which is an old problem left over from the period of French colonialism. All along the Mekong river to Uttaradit Province, there have frequently been conflicts. The Thai government first raised this problem in 1976. At that time, he was the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee. He suggested that the border be improved. For example, during the dry season, our boats cannot operate along certain stretches of the Mekong River since the channel is on the Lao side. When they do so, they are fired on. As for the islands or islets, some of them are near the Thai bank but yet they belong to Laos. Thus, there have constantly been problems. Just as in the case of the three villages in Uttaradit Province, Laos claims that they belong to Laos while Thailand says that they belong to Thailand.

Dr Phaithun Khruakao Na Lamphun, a Thai Nation Party MP from Lampang Province, also said that he would like to suggest that a committee be formed to determine for sure to whom this area belongs. Also, he thinks that negotiations on this should be the start of negotiations on improving the entire Thai-Lao border. Previously, the secretary-general of the Security Council said that the border would have to be improved before there could be good relations. He [Dr Phaithun] went to Laos, and the Lao government said that we must have good relations first. The border issue is a minor matter. He suggested that relations had improved and that we should take this opportunity to negotiate improving the border so that problems don't arise.

Dr Phaithun Khruakao Na Lamphun praised the Thai government, saying that, concerning the events that have taken place on the Thai-Lao border, the Thai government has shown great patience. It has not taken a strident approach and has shown a willingness to negotiate. Thus, Laos should stop its [verbal] attacks, sit down at the negotiating table and appoint officials to a bilateral committee to go inspect the area and make improvements along the entire border. The Thai-Lao border problem will be discussed at the subcommittee meeting on Thursday, 21 June.

Dr Phaithun also said that Sisauat Keobounphan, the Lao minister of interior, had attacked Thailand, saying that Thailand had been given plans by China. He does not agree with using this method. But he does not believe that the Thai government or Thai leaders are the underlings of anyone. We are independent and do not have to take orders from anyone. No Thai would do that; that is impossible. Both sides feel that Thailand and Laos have had fraternal relations both historically and culturally. And relations have improved. Whenever something happens, the two sides should negotiate and not make attacks like this. This is not right and will ruin the brotherly atmosphere and affect our good relations, said the Thai Nation Party MP from Lampang Province in conclusion.

Kriangsak Urges Moderation

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 30 Jun 84 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Thailand and Laos Can Reach an Agreement"]

[Text] General Kriangsak Chamanan spoke about the dispute over the three villages in Uttaradit Province. He praised the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the way it has handled the matter. He said that Thailand and Laos can reach an agreement. He warned the mass media not to print stories that might provoke or insult the other side.

General Kriangsak Chamanan, an MP from Roi Et and the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee, told reporters that representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior and Police Department had been invited to attend today's subcommittee meeting to have them discuss the dispute involving three villages in Uttaradit Province. The subcommittee feels that the method being used by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to solve the problem is achieving good results and that it will be possible to reach an agreement. Because the area under dispute is just a very small area. In solving the problem, an effort should be made to maintain our friendly and fraternal relations, said General Kriangsak.

General Kriangsak also said that he would like to ask the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to make sure that the lower-ranking officials understand the principles and policies so that things are carried out in a unified way. As for the reports that Laos will wreck the negotiations, that is not true. Both sides are working in an orderly manner, and rapid progress has been made. People should not be alarmed by what has happened. They should have confidence in the state officials, said the leader of the National Democracy Party [General Kriangsak].

General Kriangsak also said that solving this problem involves the prestige of both countries. This involves looking at historical evidence. Each side must listen to the other. Thus, he would like to ask writers and reporters not to write things that might provoke or insult the other side since the other side might be able to use this against us and it

might ruin the negotiating atmosphere. The Foreign Affairs Subcommittee will hold another meeting on Wednesday, July 6. The subcommittee might ask military officers to come talk about this, said General Kriangsak in conclusion.

Fears of Soviet, SRV

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPDA in Thai 17 Jun 84 p 8

[Article: "Thai-Lao Border Explodes, Effects of the Past That Must Be Cleared Away"]

[Excerpts] The situation in the three villages along the Thai-Lao border in Khok Sung Branch District, Uttaradit Province, has become much more tense.

A military news source said that Thailand's military operations were launched on 6 June by elements of the 1st Cavalry Division. And on the morning of 7 June, they succeeded in taking control of the three villages. The Lao forces withdrew to Ban Pak Lai in Sayaboury Province. The Thai forces captured a number of weapons, including 10 shotguns, 8 rifles, 10 "sekase" guns, 2 K82 rounds and 1 RPG round. Major General Sathon Suwannapha, the commander of the 1st Cavalry Division, said that Thai forces raised the Thai flag and erected pictures of the king and queen in these three villages.

When news of this appeared in the newspapers, the Lao government refused to issue a statement even though the Thai government claimed that these villages belonged to Thailand. The military news source said that Laos did this because it felt that it had the advantage since it had armed forces stationed in these villages. But when Thailand used military measures to assert its sovereignty and legal rights over the three villages, Lao officials reacted for the first time.

Concerning these villages on the Thai-Lao border, it can be said that these are remote villages that are difficult to reach both from the Thai side and the Lao side. For a long time now, this area has been considered to be a communist-infiltrated area. Thus, Thai officials have rarely gone into that area. The governors of Uttaradit Province prior to Mr Thawat Mekaraphong were all aware of this problem but none of them thought about solving the problem. Then, when we began building roads here after the influence of the communists waned in the north, we found that Laos had stationed small forces here.

Both Thailand and Laos claim ownership to these three villages. If the two sides cannot limit the scope of this dispute to this small area, it is quite possible that the situation may grow worse. The Thai-Lao border problem did not arise just recently because of the fact that Laos is a communist country while Thailand is a democracy. Rather,

this is a sore that is left over from the colonial era of the French imperialists. This has greatly confused the border issue.

Something about which special care must be taken is that if left alone, Thailand and Laos would be able to hold talks like brothers. But it is thought that Vietnam and the Soviet Union are behind Laos. The border between Sayaboury and Thailand is a very delicate area and an area that infiltrators use to [cross into Thailand] and stir up trouble. Thus, while Laos, like a fraternal country, wants to negotiate, it is tying this situation to bigger conflicts. And this is a strategic point with a hidden political target. This will cause the conflict to expand, and so there will definitely be more clashes along the border.

The attitude of the Thai government, that is, remaining calm but at the same time affirming our sovereignty over the three villages, is the right attitude.

Editorial Urges Concessions

Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 2 Jul 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Thai-Lao Border Problem: Look Far Ahead"]

[Excerpt] Problems frequently arise along the Thai-Lao border. Since ancient times, the two countries have had different forms of administration. But they have still managed to maintain relations, both at the national level and at the village level. Thus, there are bound to be times when they bother each other, like the tongue pressing the teeth. This is natural. But each time, the two countries have always managed to reconcile their differences like brothers.

The problem concerning the three border villages in Uttaradit Province is another such collision. Initially, both sides wanted to keep it a minor matter by limiting their activities to these three villages and then solving the problem by holding talks at the local level. But this problem developed into a major issue since Thailand used military forces to clear the area and Laos retaliated by holding demonstrations. And Lao ministers have strongly condemned [Thailand].

However, this conflict does not have to grow worse. The seriousness of the problem can still be reduced by holding talks. And if an impasse is reached, the matter can be turned over to the World Court.

It can be seen that, militarily, Thailand now has the advantage and so it doesn't have to take much action on this front. But Thailand should quickly take action to gain a greater advantage on the international political front.

Having the advantage on the international political front means keeping Laos in a subordinate position like a younger brother. As for Laos agreeing to place itself in such a position, it will do so because of feelings about lineage. But Thailand must be a good older brother. That is, it must make sacrifices for its "younger brother" and serve as a support for it in times of trouble. This will make it unnecessary for Laos to turn to other countries, which are not close to it in terms of lineage.

When a bigger country gets into an argument with a smaller country, it is often viewed as a bully. And even if it wins [the argument], it does not gain any honor.

Thus, concerning what our attitude should be toward this matter of the three villages, we should take a far-reaching view and set our sights on long-term results. That is, we should try to be friends with Laos instead of being enemies. We must not be impatient or be overly concerned with honor. We must compromise whenever possible even if Thailand has to make some small sacrifices. But if this will result in Laos respecting us, we should do this. Because by doing so, Thailand stands to gain much more than it would by winning a political and military victory in such a small matter while making enemies of the Lao people. This would push Laos even closer to Vietnam.

11943

CSO: 4207/169

THAILAND

LAO BORDER DISPUTE DEBATE CONTINUES

Thai Villages Militarized

Bangkok CHAT ATHIPATAI in Thai 1 Jul 84 pp 4-6

[Article by Rungfa: "Bo Bia Is a Thai Border Village: Will This Be a New Battle Front?"]

[Text] People in general are quite perplexed by events at the three villages along the Thai-Lao border in Uttaradit Province. The situation is becoming more tense. Thailand and Laos are confronting each other coldly.

This is certainly puzzling. Because over the years, there have never been any problems along this stretch of the border. The Thai-Kampuchean, Thai-Malaysian and Thai-Burmese borders and the Nakhon Phanom-Nong Khai stretch of the Thai Lao border have all been the scene of armed clashes. Each side has suffered casualties each year.

The Thai-Lao border in Uttaradit Province used to be a peaceful area. And so when something terrible like this happens, it is only natural that people are startled and wonder "what is happening to our country? Why are we fighting on all fronts? Fighting has occurred in places that have always been peaceful, such as in Uttaradit. Why? Who is responsible, Thailand or Laos?"

I have heard such remarks. I took a trip to that area on my own and went to Ban Mai, Ban Klang, Ban Sawang and other villages along the Thai-Lao border such as Ban Na Fai, Ban Muang Thung, Ban Daet, Ban Na Muang, Ban Yai, Ban Thatu, Ban Dan, Ban Daen, Ban Na Hai, Ban Na Bun, Ban Na Pluoi, Ban Rong Pla Na, Ban Nong Kok Thon and Ban Na Nong Prit. I don't think that Thai officials have ever visited any of these villages except for the three villages of Ban Mai, Ban Klang and Ban Sawang. Now, since last month, military forces have been stationed there to preserve the integrity of the border.

It is very difficult to say whether these three villages belong to Thailand or to Laos. Thus, I will leave that to officials to decide. And we know what they say. I don't know the answer.

I just want to remind senior military officials that, these days, the situation is tense along all our borders. Uttaradit was one of the few places where things were still relatively quiet. Even if there were problems, the area was free of fighting. Thus, if there is some way of keeping this area peaceful, I ask people to show a spirit of neutrality in order to restore peace to this border area so that future generations will be able to write that Thailand maintained its sanity and prevented a new war from breaking out along the Uttaradit border.

I don't want to talk about the villages that are under dispute. I just want readers to know what is happening in Bo Bia, a Thai village that is very close to the border. Two kilometers from Bo Bia is Ban Takhep Thai-Lao, a village with a long name.

To repeat, it's true that I once visited these villages and had a good time there before Laos changed its administrative system. And just recently, when this incident over these three villages occurred and people everywhere wanted to know what was happening, I decided that I should go see what was happening on the spot. For this reason, I went to get information on my own. Reporters were barred from visiting this area since the military had sent in forces and set up a headquarters there. And soldiers were patrolling the area strictly on the orders of higher echelons.

The men in Ban Bo Bia were patrolling the area, too. The women were responsible for informing officials whenever strangers entered the area. If they saw anyone, they were to inform the military immediately.

Concerning this, I feel that those in Ban Bo Bia have the same rights as other Thais. Because as long as there are Thais living in Ban Bo Bia, other Thais should be able to go and inquire about their welfare. After all, Ban Bo Bia is a Thai village, the people there speak the northern Thai dialect and there are Thai administrative officials there just as in other localities.

What is important is that at this village, nothing terrible or mysterious is going on that must be kept a secret. Also, Red Laos has not sent forces into Ban Bo Bia. These events took place away from Ban Bo Bia, a village situated on the Thai-Lao border. It is there that reporters or tourists should not be allowed to go since things are unsafe there. But people have been prevented from going to Ban Bo Bia, and this has made things very difficult for the people there. They can't go about their business as usual since they have to wait for help from officials, who keep a close watch and who prevent reporters and others from going into the area.

Besides this, when villagers from Bo Bia want to go to town on business, they have to inform branch district officials 1 day in advance. As for food and other supplies, they are not allowed to purchase large quantities. If they do so, they are accused of sending supplies to Red Lao forces.

It is worth noting that the military is in tight control of the border villages. Because of this, the people of Ban Bo Bia cannot go into the dangerous areas. For various reason, I can't go into any more detail. Because I have to think about the interests of the country, don't I?

After going and seeing the problems along the border and at Ban Bo Bia, I have great sympathy for the people there. Concerning the fact that I was able to enter the area, readers and soldiers are probably wondering how I was able to enter Bo Bia, or a restricted area, since the area was so heavily guarded.

That sort of thing is not difficult for me. It is very difficult to keep people like me out. Officials disagree among themselves and so we can carry on our activities.

This shows that in any group, if the views or policies of officials in working among a group of people, such as at Bo Bia, are not unified, this gives people such as myself an opening. Second is our experience in this type of work. Even if we are not half as skilled as the Red Lao forces, like Khom Dam Din, we can still manage to get to Bo Bia.

I am worried about the forces that are protecting the three border villages here. Is it known when the Red Lao forces will attack? Third Army Area soldiers are too arrogant (and lifeless). Take what happened with the Tha Song Yang District civil-police-military unit in Mae Sot District on the Burmese border. I told them that the Burmese were planning to attack in the next few days. They just shouted at me, saying "how can you know that. We work here and even we don't know that?"

Yes, how can they know whether the enemy is coming or not since they ignore everything. Thus, I ask the commanders in Bangkok to wake up so that the Red Lao forces don't disgrace all Thais.

Lao 'Resistance' Presence Noted

Bangkok CHAT ATHIPATAI in Thai 24 Jun 84 pp 14-15

[Article: "Laos Seized Three Thai Villages; Be Careful About Reaching the Boiling Point Along the Thai-Lao Border"]

[Text] The border problems of Thailand are problems in which Thailand frequently collides with its neighbors. Take the border problem that just arose in Uttaradit Province. Laos violated Thailand's sovereignty by seizing three villages inside Thailand in Uttaradit Province. These three villages, Ban Klang, Ban Mai and Ban Sawang, are located near Ban Bo Bia in Muang Chet Ton Subdistrict, Khok Sung Branch District, Uttaradit Province.

But after these villages had been occupied by Lao forces for a short time, the Thai military sent in troops to clear this area and maintain Thailand's sovereignty in order to boost the morale of the villagers there.

Thus, this area, which was occupied by Lao forces and then retaken by Thai troops, has become a bone of contention between Thailand and Laos. After Thai forces retook this area, Laos filed a protest against the Thai government through the Thai ambassador. Laos called on the Thai government to withdraw its forces from the area, claiming that that area belonged to Laos.

As a result of this incident, we have thought about the administrative system of Laos. It is our feeling that Laos was occupied by foreign troops, who have trampled on the Lao people. This resulted in the administrative system changing to a communist system. And so now, the administrative system is controlled mostly by Vietnamese soldiers.

Concerning the fact that Laos sent forces to occupy Thai territory, it is worth noting that in the past, Laos frequently experienced periods of unrest within the country and during those periods, Lao liberation groups often used Thai territory to assemble forces in order to fight the Lao government.

"The present situation in Laos shows that the Lao people are tired of socialism. Lao liberation forces will definitely assemble forces in order to use these patriotic people's forces to liberate Laos from the Vietnamese troops, who now occupy the country. The fact that Lao forces occupied this area in Thailand shows that the Lao government wants that strategic point so that it can suppress the Lao liberation forces," said one observer near the border.

However, as for whether Vietnamese forces will invade Thailand, considering the view expressed above, even though Vietnamese forces are in control in Laos, it would be difficult for Vietnam to invade Thailand here. Thus, what is most likely is that this incursion was launched in order to block the Lao liberation groups.

As for this Lao liberation movement, it can be seen that it has arisen because the Vietnamese military has taken control of the administrative system in Laos, including the military and civil administrations, and trampled on the traditions and customs of Laos.

"Take the matter of Vietnamese troops sleeping with Lao women so that Vietnam can swallow Laos. This has been a very bitter experience for the Lao people. The people have become very tired of these things and so they have formed a liberation movement in order to fight the Vietnamese forces and drive them out of Laos. I think that fighting will break out in the near future," said the same observer.

Besides this, the Lao people have had to rise up and engage in an armed struggle because they are tired of the socialist system, which was introduced by the Vietnamese. At the same time, the Vietnamese have broken the promises they made to the Lao people. Because of all this, it has not been difficult to launch a Lao liberation movement.

"This liberation movement will have to be launched by former Lao leaders who lost power. They will definitely be the leaders of the Lao liberation movement. If the Lao people are led by former leaders who are of Lao extraction, it will be easy to launch a Lao liberation movement," said this observer.

For these reasons, it is quite possible that, in addition to other reasons, the Vietnamese-controlled Lao government sent Lao troops into Thailand in order to block the Lao liberation groups that will soon launch operations to liberate the country.

When the fighting breaks out in Laos, this will definitely have an effect on Thailand. As this same observer said, "when the fighting breaks out in Laos, it will definitely have an affect on the Thai-Lao border situation. For example, while the fighting will be taking place in Laos, forces of one side or the other will occasionally cross into Thailand. This will affect the people who live along the border, just as when Burma expelled the Karens and just as has happened along the Thai-Kampuchean border."

In short, this incursion by Lao soldiers who entered Thailand and occupied three Thai villages in Uttaradit Province is a clear warning that the Thai-Lao border will definitely be the scene of fighting between Vietnamese troops and Lao liberation forces. And this will definitely affect the lives of the people who live along the Thai-Lao border.

Columnist Faults Policies

Bangkok CHAT ATHIPATAI in Thai 1 Jul 84 pp 22, 23

[Article by S. Maisaikuok: "I Want to Talk About This Matter Once Again"]

[Text] Dear readers, I want to talk about this matter once again. I promise not to talk about this again since it has become a boring matter for me.

I love and respect my readers. I want to present views that may not be in line with those held by government officials. These are just the ideas of a Thai man, that is, me. My views may differ from those of others. I will not lie to you. I will tell you exactly what I think.

I support a policy of neutrality. But this does not mean that we should let ourselves be intimidated. Neither should we rush to attack our neighbors. Maintaining a policy of neutrality does not mean that we cannot retaliate against an enemy that is harassing us. But some people [government officials] don't understand. They think that I am hotheaded, crazy and stupid. But that is not the case at all. Whatever you say to these people, they still don't understand. It's like trying to write clearly for an illiterate person. No matter how clearly you write, they still don't understand.

If you don't believe me, you can re-read what I have written in the past. In every case, I have used the word "if."

If they attack us first, what will we do? How will we respond? That's something we should think about. But it's crazy to think about attacking them if they haven't done anything to provoke us.

They don't understand the phrases "offense is the best defense," "reconnaissance in force" or "seizure of limited objectives." They don't understand that the word "plan" just refers to making preparations and does not mean that action will be taken.

Thus, all these people [who don't understand] have no idea what is happening. To fire artillery, you have to have permission. Otherwise, as in ancient days, the firing will scare the "women in the palace." All these people who are "in turmoil" should be given a "slap" to calm them down.

Quite frankly, I am very disturbed by the fact that the Thai people know nothing about what is going on. They just have to put up with being shot at.

No one is taking responsibility. There are no plans to move them outside the range of the [enemy's] artillery. If we are silly enough to let them stay there, they must fight in a planned way and not just haphazardly. I have listened to radio reports. It has made me angry to hear them. They said, "whoever wants to fight, please go ahead and do so. But do your fighting outside our country. Let the communists go ahead and fight. We are not involved."

Just listen to that. The fighting is going on outside the country. But the fact is that artillery shells go astray and land in Thailand. What are we going to do about this? The military says that it is difficult to prevent this. But what is so difficult about preventing the Thais who live along the border from becoming artillery targets? What I mean is that, if they attack us at Aranyaprathet, Wattana Nakhon or Sakaeo, we should hit back and launch an attack of our own to stop this. But saying just this much brings forth a hue and cry from people, who say that this is not being neutral. I get so tired of hearing this. But these are separate matters. I have been accused of being ultranationalistic. That makes me angry. For example, suppose the Vietnamese were crazy enough to attack Aranyaprathet. What would we do? Do we have any plans? Would we respond by firing at Ban Nimit? What is there in Ban Nimit? People don't understand and yet they make criticisms. That's terrible.

Things are not the same everywhere along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Different types of terrain call for different combat methods. Inside our border, there are many villages. But on their side, there are no houses; there is only green jungle. Thus, in an artillery duel, who is at a disadvantage? Has any thought been given to improving our positions? Or will we wait until we have suffered losses before taking such action?

During the period that Thailand was friends with Lon Nol and in the period before Laos split apart, we were engaged in things together and so there were no border problems. Now, the problem of the three villages along the Thai-Lao border has arisen. The question is whether these villages are in Thailand or Laos. I don't want to answer that question.

I think that Thailand and Laos should first try to discuss this problem like brothers. Forces can be sent in anytime. If the negotiations don't achieve anything, we can send in forces then. But I have not advocated that. These people [officials] have used the phrases "politics leads the military" and "being neutral." But when this happened, these people kept quiet and never mentioned me.

There will be problems if we try to wage war on several fronts and fail to join forces. The political and military games are in a state of confusion and things are unrelated. This should be corrected. We should look at Israel. They don't do things this way.

I told you that I would be frank about this and discuss lighter topics later on. As for those who don't approve, that is not my problem. I have my own style of writing. Whoever wants to do things differently, please go ahead and do so.

I want to say, frankly, that at present, Order 66 is not achieving anything. This is because few people are acting in accord with this order.

This is a joke just like the "basic values" matter. Do you remember? [A set of] basic values was issued. But this had no effect. No one acted in accord with them. This didn't amount to anything. Then there was all the turmoil over revising the constitution. No action was taken on the important issues. People concentrated on minor matters. If people were to do things like this in the German military, they would be shot for being so stupid.

"An army travels on its stomach." It's crazy for an army without food or clothing and with little ammunition to go into battle. It's crazy to continue fighting like that.

I don't think that Thailand wants anyone to win. If the Khmer Rouge wins, that would put Thailand in a bad position again. Believe me. There are lessons. Thus, let them [the communists] keep fighting. If they stop, Thailand will have problems. Just look at Laos. Thailand now has a problem over these three villages since it isn't known to whom they belong.

If they keep fighting for another 5 years and the Khmer coalition (actually, the Khmer Rouge) hasn't won, I think that countries will have to recognize the Heng Samrin government in the interests of trade. And Thailand? In the end, we will have to accept this.

Trade is a sore point. Thailand has suffered losses because of closing the border. But Singapore sends shiploads of goods to sell at the port of Kompong and makes huge profits. But look at the political effects. Thailand is in a trade slump.

I want to stop here. There is no harmony. Let's wait and see what these people [officials] do.

11943

CSO: 4207/174

THAILAND

ORIGINS, IMPACT OF LAO BORDER DISPUTE NOTED

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 1 Jul 84 pp 19,20

[Article: "The Thai-Lao Conflict: A Regional Fight"]

[Excerpts] The conflict between Thailand and Laos over the location of the border in the area of the three villages in Uttaradit Province in Thailand and Sayaboury Province in Laos is turning into more than an "argument between brothers." It is turning into a regional fight involving more and more countries, including great-power countries.

It is becoming a border problem similar in degree to the conflict between Thailand and Vietnam in the east and northeast.

Other countries that are involved in this dispute between Thailand and Laos include Vietnam, China, the United States and the Soviet Union. This is an expansion from the local-type conflict that we used to engage in with Laos along the Mekong river. It is quite likely that Thailand may end up having to confront enemies on two fronts.

As for Thailand's explanations and diplomatic response, with General Athit Kamlangek going to visit the scene of the incident on the border and Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, the secretary-general of the National Security Council, inviting ambassadors from various countries to come hear explanations concerning this matter, the retaliatory measures taken by Laos have shown that Thailand's responses have not adequately countered the charge by Laos that General Athit is being guided by China. And diplomats and reporters in Laos, including Thais, too, have been invited to listen to explanations given by Lao officials, who have controverted the statements made by the secretary-general of the National Security Council of Thailand.

Thailand's border problems with Laos and Kampuchea are chronic problems, and it is not possible to stipulate things clearly in order to overcome [people's] doubts. This is because France, which once controlled Laos and Kampuchea, drew up maps and established boundary lines in ways that benefited its colonies. Even though the French have been driven out of their colonies in Indochina, the negotiations to solve this problem have been fruitless. It can be said that this is a dispute left behind by the French imperialists.

When relations between Thailand and Laos are good, the border problem is forgotten. But it is always there waiting to explode whenever the situation changes, as is the case at present.

Thai military officers, who have never had much contact with China, have recently made frequent trips to China. This is true for General Athit Kamlangek, Thailand's supreme commander, and the RTN CINC and the RTAF CINC. They have said that they made these trips in order to exchange ideas on the situation in Kampuchea, to discuss the purchase of new weapons and to study the conflict between China and Vietnam.

China has constantly put pressure on Vietnam and has taken action to "teach Vietnam a lesson" several times. In the latest instance, there was a clash along Vietnam's northern border. One of the reasons for "teaching Vietnam a lesson" was to prevent Vietnam from acquiring greater power in Kampuchea than it now has and to try to reduce Vietnam's power there.

At the same time, Vietnam's policy of occupying Indochina is strongly supported by the Soviet Union. However, this policy is being opposed by China and the United States.

Thailand's close political and military relations with China disturb Vietnam, which is being supported by the Soviet Union. And since Laos is backed by Vietnam and the Soviet Union, it is quite possible that Vietnam will use Laos as another point of contention with Thailand in addition to the Thai-Kampuchean border. The purpose of this may be to tip the balance of power or to create greater disorder for Thailand.

The important assertion made by Vietnam and Laos, which speak with one voice on this matter, is that Thailand's present close relations, particularly its military relations, with China are threatening three Indochinese countries and that Vietnam has to find a way to protect itself or respond to this. It is this that has caused the problems along the Thai-Lao border.

What is important about this is whether or not Thailand is playing a political and military game in accord with China's lead. What exactly is our policy on this matter? This is not clear even to Thais.

While it is necessary that Thailand make preparations in the provinces that border Laos, at the same time, this will create greater tension in this area. Along with making military preparations, it is essential that we try to find a peaceful way to resolve our differences with Laos. But in the end, what is the best way to handle this situation is a question that the country's leaders will have to ponder deeply. Because today, the view that Thailand is "following the butt" of China or playing the game stipulated by China is becoming more and more prevalent. And this is a response to the conflict that has arisen along the Thai-Lao border. If this cannot be solved or if it is not solved well, we will be engaged in a two-front war against Vietnam in Kampuchea and against Vietnam in Laos.

11943
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THAILAND

COLUMNIST: MARCOS-STYLE LEADERSHIP COULD RUIN THAILAND

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 12 Jun 84 p 4

[Walking In the Rain column by Chatcharin Chaipayat: "Thailand and the Philippines"]

[Text] Mr and Mrs Marcos of the Philippines can be considered to be ASEAN's top "artists" in the field of "gaining and maintaining power." They have held power for a rather long time amidst various crises in the Philippines. When Mr Benigno Aquino, an important Filipino opposition leader, was assassinated at the airport, Mr and Mrs Marcos became the focus of the outrage over this. There were demonstrations along important streets, and even important Filipino businessmen and financiers attacked Mr Marcos strongly. But the final result was that Marcos quickly overcame that obstacle. In the recent election, he was able to "hang tough" and maintain his position as the top leader of the Philippines.

Now, Marcos is still president amidst a severe economic crisis. The value of the peso has dropped 13 percent, with the exchange rate now 18 pesos to the dollar. Oil prices have increased 24.7 percent, and prices of other goods have skyrocketed. Businessmen lack foreign currency with which to purchase raw materials. And the foreign debt now exceeds \$25.1 billion, or approximately 500 billion baht.

But amidst this crisis, Marcos has been able to maintain his administrative power in the Philippines using various policies and methods, including very dirty and "blood-stained" methods.

People say that it will be very difficult to topple Marcos since there is little chance that today's opposition leaders in the Philippines will select a "good" person. This is because the "good" people have been eliminated by the Marcos government. And this includes Mr Aquino, who is considered to have been the last important opposition leader. The groups with the greatest chance of toppling Marcos are the Filipino terrorists and communists. However, the international political situation will make it difficult for them to topple Marcos. The American base there, which is the home of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, will probably enable the Marcos dictatorship to maintain its position.

Stated simply, the benefits that foreign countries derive from the Philippines are helping to keep Marcos from being toppled by the terrorist groups and buying him a rather great amount of time.

There are those who say that leaders like Marcos should have fallen a long time ago considering the country's economic decline and the dirty tricks seen by the people of the Philippines and the world. But Marcos is still in power. And in Thailand, it is said that many of Thailand's leaders have taken a great interest in Mr Marcos' ability to "stay in power." This is particularly true for those leaders who think that "politics is a matter of fighting for and seizing power."

When people in the Philippines rose up in opposition to Mr Marcos over the Aquino affair, certain senior people in Thailand said that certain important people in Thailand were "closely" watching events in the Philippines and the methods used to solve the problems. These important people in Thailand are paying close attention to the methods used to control riots, disperse crowds and give bribes to divide and destroy the opposition.

Those leaders who believe that "politics is a matter of gaining and holding power" have praise for the methods used by Marcos. There is a universal political proverb that says that "those who gain power using illegal methods are usually more interested in maintaining their power than they are in the fairness or legality of those methods." Thus, the attention of certain Thai leaders is focused on "what methods Mr Marcos is using to preserve his power while the country is falling apart" rather than on "why the Marcos system is destroying the country."

Marcos, "Susithaihao" and certain Thai administrators think the same way. That is, they think of themselves first and the country second. But even after their political lives have come to an end, the deep wounds that they have inflicted on the country remain.

The effects of Susithaihao's reign led to a violent rebellion in China and finally to the overthrow of the old system by Mao Tse-tung. As for Marcos, it is said that if there is to be a change in the Philippines, it will have to be a violent change.

As for Thailand, if Thai leaders follow this path or are interested in these methods, change in Thailand will be pulled in the same direction.

11943

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THAILAND

CONTROLS ON CURRENCY SALES

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 14 Jun 84 p 8

[Article: "National Bank Issues Order to Put Pressure On Foreign Currency Market Activities"]

[Text] The national bank has issued an order to put pressure on those, other than commercial banks, who have been given permission to engage in foreign currency market activities. They will be forced to sell the foreign currency to commercial banks. The purpose of this is to bring foreign currency into the central source and prevent it from leaking out to the black market.

Mr Kiettisak Micharoen, the deputy chief of the Office of the Secretary, Bank of Thailand, discussed the new order and announcement issued by officials. People will now be allowed to purchase foreign currency only; they will no longer be allowed to sell foreign currency to the general public. They can now sell only to commercial banks. Previously, they could purchase and then sell the foreign currency to the public. And if a commercial bank or foreign currency exchange office of a commercial bank wants to sell foreign currency, the purchaser must show his passport or travel documents. Also, no more than \$250 will be sold. Previously, purchasers were not required to show their passports, and there was no limit on the amount of foreign currency that the commercial banks or foreign exchange offices of the commercial banks could sell to purchasers.

In cases in which the purchaser is just in transit through the country, the commercial banks or the foreign currency exchange officers of the commercial banks can sell more than \$250. The purchaser must have evidence showing the sale of foreign currency at a value at least equal to the amount purchased.

In cases in which purchasers wish to purchase foreign currency in amounts exceeding \$250, they can do so if they submit a request to the currency exchange control official through a commercial bank. The total amount purchased in bills and coins must not exceed \$500.

Concerning this order issued by the Bank of Thailand, Mr Kiettisak said that this was done in order to stress the government's policy for bringing foreign currency into the central source and preventing it from leaking out to money markets outside the system, which might speculate [in foreign currency] or turn over prices. Besides this, this will result in the sale of foreign currency being controlled more strictly and reduce the role of shops that buy and sell foreign currency.

11943

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THAILAND

U.K. TO BUILD ORDNANCE PLANT

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 27 Jun 84 p 2

[Article: Decision Made to Award Contract to English Company; Work Will Be Completed In 2 Years. Phanieng Says That There Was Nothing Behind [This Decision] to Build Ministry of Defense Ordnance Plant"]

[Text] Phanieng has talked about the construction of a Ministry of Defense ordnance plant at a cost of 2 billion. He maintains that the English company is reliable. If the negotiations break down over the details, new bids can be tendered. He confirmed that the advisory company has not been abolished. He repeated that the plant must be built this year before the money has to be returned to the treasury.

Concerning the construction of an ordnance plant using Ministry of Defense money totalling 2 billion baht, certain newspapers have reported that the advisory company has been abolished. It was feared that there might be corruption in the construction of this plant, as certain newspapers reported.

On the morning of 26 June 1984, Air Chief Marshal Phanieng Kantarat, the deputy minister of defense, said in an interview that he wanted to clear up this matter. He said that before he became the deputy minister, bids for the construction of this plant were tendered in 1981. A total of nine companies tendered bids. The committee at that time selected three companies and then decided to award the contract to a South Korean company. But the Korean company could not do the work.

When he became the deputy minister of defense, the committee recommended that he cancel the contract with the South Korean company and change the bidding to a turnkey system. He presented this to the cabinet for approval. Then, the advisory company recommended that new bids be tendered. But there were problems in opening the bids tendered since none of the countries would reveal the composition of their explosives since this was a secret. They agreed to reveal this only after reaching an agreement to build the plant. And selecting the winning bid was not just a matter of selecting the lowest bid. Attention also had to be given to choosing the best [explosives] formula.

Air Chief Marshal Phanieng also said that after studying old matters again, it was felt that the English company that had tendered a bid in the first bidding was the best company and so it was asked to come discuss the details. A committee was organized to go observe the work in England. It reported that the company was reliable and so a resolution was passed to begin construction. Because if construction is not started this year, the money will have to be returned to the Ministry of Finance since this money is not committed money.

"At present, we are discussing the details, particularly costs. If everything goes all right, construction will be completed within 2 years. We have not abolished the advisory company. If the negotiations with the English company fail, we will act in accord with the recommendations of the advisory company and have new bids tendered," said Air Chief Marshal Phanieng.

11943

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THAILAND

WRITER NOTES INFLUENCE OF MONOPOLIES

Bangkok THAI TRIBUNE in Thai Jun 81 [pages not given]

[Article by Narong Phetpraseot: "Monopolies In Thailand"]

[Text] Concerning the leading business families, besides having interests in the commercial banks and finance companies, the leading business families in Thailand control Thailand's trade and industrial activities, too. This can be seen from the examples shown in Table 1, which shows which families had members serving as chairmen of the board or board members of the 100 largest companies in 1976. The data in Table 1 can be summarized as follows:

1. The fact that a person is the chairman of the board or a board member is an indication that that person is an important shareholder or has influence in that company. Thus, the fact that a person is the chairman of the board or a board member can be used to measure the interests of a family in a company.
2. The data in Table 1 are just examples that show that members of today's leading business families have gained administrative power in major industrial businesses. We have listed only 60 companies as examples.
3. The data concerning affiliated banks shown in Table 1 show with which banks these companies have dealings, that is, which banks provide financial services for them. The commercial banks listed are just examples of the important sources of capital of these companies. These companies also have dealings with other banks not listed here. Looking at which commercial banks these companies deal with indicates how much influence these commercial banks have over these industrial companies. Besides this, this provides us with a basis for studying the economic interests that the people in these families have in the industrial businesses and commercial banks.
4. Looking at the examples provided in Table 1 in conjunction with the names of the leading business families shown in Figure 1, it can be seen that members of these leading business families hold administrative

positions in 23 of these 60 companies. This shows the characteristics of the concentration of economic power by these families.

Professor Kroekkiet has concluded that this concentration of economic power "is something that occurs naturally in all societies where the people have much economic freedom. However, if people use these economic freedoms without showing any responsibility and the government does not supervise things closely, this will lead to exploitation and cause conflicts in society. And if the government cannot solve the problems, these serious conflicts will not only destroy the stability of the government but also the stability of the society."

Professor Kroekkiet has made three observations about Figure 1:

1. Most of these leading business families are of Chinese extraction. They have influence over almost all of the country's trade and industrial activities.
2. These leading families are engaged in financial activities, banking and insurance activities, export and import activities, the textile, vehicle, petroleum, mining and liquor and soft drink industries, hotels, leading goods and other important businesses that play a role in the daily lives of the people.
3. Today, family relationships among these business families have increased in importance and now include political and military power groups. For example, there is the family relationship between the Kittikhachon, Phenchat and Chonlawichan families. On another front, the Kittikhachon family has relations with the Charusathien and Kanchanachari families.

Besides the relationships among the leading business families that were cited as examples, the leading business families in each province or in each occupational sector have family relationships similar to those discussed above.

"However, the social relations among families discussed above are in accord with human nature, and there is nothing wrong with this. What is interesting about this is whether or not the formation of social groups by people who have economic and political power leads to their exploiting others and how much responsibility they show to society."

Table 1: Examples of People From Leading Business Families Who Served As Chairmen of the Board or Board Members of the 100 Largest Industrial Companies in 1976

Company	Rank	Main Activity	Chairman of the Board or Board Member	Affiliated Bank
1. Thai Oil Refinery	1	petroleum	Khawnyun	Bangkok Bank, Krung Thai Bank, Thai Commercial Bank, Chase Bank, Thai Farmers' Bank, The Charter Bank
2. Thai Cement	4	Cement	Krairuk	Bangkok Bank, Thai Commercial, Thai Farmers', Si Nakhon
3. Mahakhun Liquor	6	Liquor and soft drinks	Mahakhun	Si Nakhon, Thai Farmers'
4. Bunrot Beverage	8	Beer and soft drinks	Phiromphakdi	Bank of America, Bangkok Bank, Thai Commercial, Thai Farmers', Krung Thai, Lam Thong
5. Hai Suong	10	Block rubber	Ophatsawong	--
6. Siam Machinery and Nissan	12	Vehicles	Phonprapha	Bangkok Bank, Krung Thai
7. Bangkok Animal Feed	13	Animal feed	Chiarawanon	Asia Bank, Bangkok Bank, Thai Farmers', Thai Commercial, Wang Li
8. Thai Klieng Weaving and Dyeing	15	Textiles	Ophatsawong, Thirachaimongkhon	Si Ayuthaya, Bangkok Bank, Charter Bank, Thai Commercial, Thai Farmers', Krung Thai

9. Siam Steel	16	Steel	Krairuk	Bangkok Bank, Thai Commercial, Thai Farmers'
10. Thai Tile and Paper	18	Building materials	Krairuk	Bangkok Bank, Thai Commercial, Thai Farmers'
11. Krung Saeng	19	Natural rubber	Siriwibun	--
12. Thai Rungroeng Industry	20	Sugar	Atsadathon	Si Ayuthaya, Bangkok Bank, Thai Farmers', Krung Thai, Si Nakhon
13. Thai Nam Thip	21	Soft Drinks	Salasin	Thai Commercial, Thai Thanu, Hong Kong Bank
14. Thai Bridgestone	22	Vehicle tires	Bunsung	Krung Thai, Mitsui Bank, Bank of Tokyo
15. Soem Suk	24	Soft drinks	Bulasuk	Bangkok Bank, Thai Farmers', Krung Thai, Thai Commercial
16. Bangkok Poultry	26	Fresh chicken, eggs	Chiarawanon	Bangkok Bank
17. Chonprathan Cement	27	Cement	Kunlawanit	Bangkok Bank, Si Nakhon, Krung Thai, Thai Commercial, Lam Thong, Thai Metropolitan Bank
18. Ayinomoto of Thailand	28	Food seasonings	Phankawi	Bangkok Bank, Thai Farmers', Si Nakhon, Mitsui, Bank of Tokyo
19. Firestone Rubber of Thailand	30	Vehicle tires	Krairuk	Thai Farmers'

20. G.L. Steel	31	Steel	Wisawaphonbun	Thai Commercial, Thai Farmers', Si Nakhon, Mitsui, Bank of Tokyo, Wang Li
21. Thai Seri Freezer	35	Seafood	Chaiyaphon	Bangkok Bank, Thai Farmers', Thai Military Bank
22. Thai Iron	37	Iron	Yenmanot	Bangkok Bank, Krung Thai, Lam Thong, Si Nakhon, Mitsui, Bank of Tokyo
23. Thai Central Chemicals	39	Chemical fertilizer	Prakaphesat, Tangtrongsak	Bank of America, Bangkok Bank, Thai Farmers', Krung Thai, Mitsui, Bank of Tokyo
24. Sanyo Universal	40	Electrical appliances	Nanthaphiwat	Bank of America, Bangkok Bank, Thai Farmers', Thai Commercial, Krung Thai
25. Prachuap Industry	41	Sugar	Chinhammit	Si Ayuthaya, Bangkok Bank
26. Thailand Ironware	42	Steel and iron plating	Kasetraina	Si Ayuthaya, Bank of Tokyo, Mitsui
27. Goodyear of Thailand	44	Vehicle tires	Sifoengfung	Bangkok Bank, Krung Thai, Si Nakhon, Thai Military, Charter Bank
28. Osotsapha Tek Heng Yu	46	Medicines	Osathanukhro	--
29. Mitraphon Sugar	47	Sugar	Wongkusonkit	Si Ayuthaya, Bangkok Bank, Thai Commercial, Krung Thai, Thai Farmers'

30. Mit Siam Sugar	48	Sugar	Wongkusonkit	Si Ayuthaya, Bangkok Bank, Krung Thai, Thai Commercial, Thai Farmers'
31. Thai Weaving Industry	49	Textiles	Bunlong, Adreksan	Bangkok Bank, Si Nakhon, Thai Metropolitan
32. Lam Thong Sahakan	50	Flour	Khanathanawanit	Bangkok Bank
33. Ban Pong Sugar	51	Sugar	Wongkusonkit	Si Ayuthaya, Bangkok Bank, Thai Farmers', Thai Commercial, Krung Thai
34. Chonburi Sugar Mill	52	Sugar	Chinthammit	Si Ayuthaya, Bangkok Bank, Thai Thanu, Thai Farmers'
35. Tha Maka Sugar	53	Sugar	Chinthammit	Si Ayuthaya, Bangkok Bank, Krung Thai
36. Thai Tejin	54	Textiles	Bunlong	Thai Commercial, Si Nakhon, Bank of Tokyo
37. Building Materials and Products	57	Building materials	Krairuk	Thai Commercial, Si Nakhon, Thai Farmers'
38. New Krung Thai Sugar Mill	58	Sugar	Chinthammit	Si Ayuthaya, Bangkok Bank, Thai Farmers'
39. Thai Wilat Steel Plating	60	Steel plating	Wisawaphunphon	Lam Thong, Mitusi, Bank of Tokyo
40. Mahakhun Sugar Industry	61	Sugar	Mahakhun, Detchaphaibun	Si Ayuthaya, Bangkok Bank, Krung Thai
41. Metropolitan Cement	62	Cement	Rattanak	Si Ayuthaya, Bangkok Bank, Thai Metropolitan

42. Thai Synthetic Textiles	64	Textiles	Phenchat	Bangkok Bank, Thai Thanu
43. Thai Plastics and Chemicals	65	Plastics	Uachukiet	Asia Bank, Si Nakhon, Wang Li
44. Thai Blanket Industry	67	Textiles	Chonlawichan	Bangkok Bank, Thai Thanu
45. Thai Paper Industry	69	Paper	Chusakun	Thai Farmers', Thai Commercial
46. Thai Asahi Glass	70	Glass	Sifuoengfung	Bangkok Bank, Si Nakhon, Wang Li, Mitsui, Bank of Tokyo, Bank of America
47. Lam Thong Industries	74	Gunnybags	Khanathanawanit	Bangkok Bank
48. Asia Fiber	75	Nylon	Wirawan	Bangkok Bank, Si Nakhon, Asia Bank, Bank of China
49. K Cotton and Gause	77	Textiles	Iemsakunrat	Si Ayuthaya, Bangkok Bank, Bank of China, Thai Farmers' Lam Thong, Bank of Malaya
50. Sahathai Paper Mill	78	Paper	Nithiwasin	Bangkok Bank
51. Bak Chong Gunnybag	79	Gunnybags	Pekanan	Bangkok Bank, Krung Thai, Si Nakhon
52. Far East Iron	81	Iron	Rutchirawong	Bangkok Bank, Si Nakhon
53. Bangkok Steel	83	Steel plating	Mahakhun	Bangkok Bank, Si Nakhon Wang Li
54. Union Mythol	84	Steel products	Kanchanaphat	Si Ayuthaya, Bangkok Bank, Thai Farmers', Krung Thai, Chase

55. Charoen Phokkaphan Industries	88	Animal feed	Chiaworanan	Thai Commercial, Thai Farmers' Thai Thanu, Wang Li, Bangkok Bank, Asia Bank
56. National Thai	91	Radios and televisions	Kanchanachari	Bank of Hong Kong, Bank of Tokyo
57. Wiwat Industries	92	Vegetable oil	Phinitchonkhadi	Thai Commercial
58. Siam Flour Mill	94	Flour	Rattanakarak	Si Ayuthaya, Bangkok Bank,
59. Lion Fat and Oil	95	Detergent	Chokwattana	Bangkok Bank, Thai Farmers', Bank of Tokyo, Charter
60. Sukoson and Mazda Automobile Industry	99	Automobiles	Sukoson	Si Ayuthaya, Bangkok Bank, Krung Thai, Thai Commercial, Thai Farmers', Si Nakhon, Thai Military, Wang Li

Notes: (1) The Krairuk family administers things in the name of the Royal Assets Office.

(2) The rank of the companies is based on sales in 1976.

Figure 1: Relationships Among the Leading Business Families in Thailand

Key:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Atsarat | 45. Kanchanachari |
| 2. Mahakhun | 46. Pramot |
| 3. Sethaphakdi | 47. Phinitchonkhadi |
| 4. Uawattanasakun | 48. Chalichan |
| 5. Chirathiwat | 49. Yotmani |
| 6. Sifuoengfung | 50. Kittikhachon |
| 7. Adireksan | 51. Phenchat |
| 8. Chunhawan | 52. Charutsathien |
| 9. Siyanon | 53. Chiraphong |
| 10. Detchaphaibun | 54. Chonlawichan |
| 11. Uachukiet | 55. Khotchaseni |
| 12. Khwanyun | |
| 13. Prasoetchai | |
| 14. Kantanon | |
| 15. Krairuk | |
| 16. Phothirattanangkun | |
| 17. Chokwattana | |
| 18. Sanguanpiyaphan | |
| 19. Nithiwasin | |
| 20. Wongsiridet | |
| 21. Sombatsiri | |
| 22. Yiemsakunrat | |
| 23. Ophatsawong | |
| 24. Thirachaimongkhon | |
| 25. Suwannasin | |
| 26. Namchaisiri | |
| 27. Phonprapa | |
| 28. Narongdet | |
| 29. Sophonphanit | |
| 30. Bencharongkun | |
| 31. Sarasin | |
| 32. Bunsung | |
| 33. Thawisin | |
| 34. Khiengsiri | |
| 35. Wisawaphonbun | |
| 36. Nathaphiwat | |
| 37. Yipinsoi | |
| 38. Chutrakun | |
| 39. Chatikawanit | |
| 40. Thewakun | |
| 41. Wang Li | |
| 42. Lamsum | |
| 43. Lailoet | |
| 44. Tanthasethi | |

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CSO: 4207/184

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW VIETNAMESE ENVOYS

AU091850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1824 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/8/1984--On Thursday, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received at Snagov Pham Duy Toan [spelling as received], who presented his credentials as ambassador of Vietnam to Romania.

Handing over the letters of credence, Ambassador Pham Duy Toan conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of warm friendship on behalf of the Vietnamese Party and state leadership, of Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and of Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State.

In his address, the ambassador underscored the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between Vietnam and Romania and expressed the conviction that they would further strengthen and develop in the future, in the spirit of the agreements and documents signed at top level during the Hanoi and Bucharest talks.

Upon receiving the credentials, Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message conveyed to him and addressed in his turn a warm friendly salute and best wishes to the Vietnamese Party and state leadership and to Le Duan and Truong Chinh.

In his address, the Romanian head of state assessed that the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Vietnam--strengthened during the Vietnamese people's long-standing national liberation struggle--had broad possibilities of expanding on the political, economic, scientific and cultural planes, as well as in other domains, in the mutual interests of the Romanian and Vietnamese peoples, of the general cause of socialism, progress, cooperation, understanding and peace in the world.

Next, he expressed his conviction that Romania and Vietnam would cooperate ever more closely both bilaterally and in the international arena, in the struggle for a democratic solution to the major present-day world problems, for social progress and world peace.

CSO: 4200/957

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

BRITISH SUPPORT FOR SRV--Hanoi, VNA, 3 August--Dr Joan Michael, secretary of the British Medical Aid Committee for Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and her husband, Mr Jack Askins, secretary of the northwestern branch of the Britain-Vietnam Friendship Association, have decided to send 1,325 sterlings, their wedding present, to help enlarge the pediatric ward of the Ky Anh Hospital. The Ky Anh Hospital, in the central province of Nghe Tinh, was built with the assistance of the British Medical Aid Committee for Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. On 30 July, a delegation of the northwestern branch of the Britain-Vietnam Friendship Association, led by its President James Lemond, member of Parliament, went to the Chinese Embassy in London to protest against the China's attacks against Vietnam's northern border areas and its new crimes against the Vietnamese people. The delegation condemned China for its continued support for the genocidal Pol Pot gang to sabotage Kampuchea's revival. It refuted a Chinese representative's slander that Vietnam had "attacked (China) first" and "had exaggerated" the Polpotists' crimes, and demanded that the Chinese authorities immediately withdraw their troops from areas they have illegally occupied on the Vietnam-China border and resume negotiations on the normalization of relations between China and the Indochinese countries. Many mass organizations in Britain are actively taking part in a campaign to collect signatures for a petition condemning the Beijing authorities and demand that they put an immediate end to their criminal acts against the Vietnamese people and respond to Vietnam's peace proposals. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 3 Aug 84]

UPPER VOLTA CONGRATULATED--Hanoi, VNA, 3 August--State Council President Truong Chinh today extended his warm greetings to Thomas Sankara, president of the Military Council for National Rehabilitation and head of state of the Republic of Upper Volta, on the occasion of its first national day. The Vietnamese president says in his message: "The Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the achievements recorded over the past year by the Upper Volta people, under the leadership of the Military Council for National Rehabilitation headed by your excellency and believe that the friendly relations between the peoples of Vietnam and Upper Volta will be constantly strengthened and developed." Also on this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach sent a message of greetings to his Upper Volta counterpart Arba Diallo. [Text] [OW031800 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 3 Aug 84]

KRASNYA ZVEZDA EXPRESSES SUPPORT--Hanoi, VNA, 4 August--The Soviet newspaper KRASNYA ZVEZDA on 2 August expressed support for the stance of the three

peoples of Indochina of making this peninsula a region of peace. It said that the constructive initiatives of the three Indochinese countries aimed at improving the situation in southeast Asia have made an important contribution to the common struggle of socialist countries for world peace. The resolutions of the regular conferences of the Indochinese foreign ministers show that they sincerely desire peace and want to establish good neighbourly relations with other countries. On the Sino-Vietnamese relations, the paper said that Indochina had many times expressed the wish to restore friendship with China on the principle of peaceful co-existence. The Cuban movement for peace and national sovereignty recently released a statement welcoming the success of the Ninth Conference of the Indochinese Foreign Ministers and demanding the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory. It condemned Thailand's illegal occupation of three hamlets of Paklai District, in Laos' Sayaboury Province, and called for immediate withdrawal of Thai troops from there. The statement demanded that the Pol Pot gang aided and abetted by the Chinese hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists, stop their attacks immediately. After exposing the Chinese armed provocations against Vietnam in support of the reactionaries in Kampuchea, the statement stressed: "President Reagan's visit to China last April showed that the United States and China are teaming up more closely to oppose the revolution in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea." It welcomed the recent partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea and said that this testifies to the improvement of the situation and stability in Kampuchea. [Text] [OW041205 Hanoi VNA in English 0811 GMT 4 Aug 84]

U.S. SPACE-WEAPONS TALKS--Hanoi, VNA, 4 August--"It is an imperative demand of the world people to block all the ways leading to the militarization of the outer space," says NHAN DAN in a commentary today. The Communist Party daily voices support for the Soviet Government's 29 June 1984 statement on the opening of Soviet-U.S. negotiations aimed at preventing the militarization of the outer space. "The United States' taking the arms race into the outer space has increased the possibility of war and reduced the prospects for arms limitation and reduction," the paper says. It points out that the Reagan administration's current talk about peace and negotiations with the Soviet Union is a mere ploy to get more votes for Ronald Reagan in this election year. NHAN DAN says that the Soviet proposals for preventing the militarization of the outer space stem from its unswerving peace policy, and reflect a high sense of responsibility toward mankind. "As pointed out by President Konstantin Chernenko and underscored by the recent Prague conference," the paper says, "the common peace program of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is designed to achieve agreements in favour of an effective easing of military confrontation, to eliminate from international relations the use of force and the threat to use force and to avert the danger of a nuclear war." "Vietnam fully supports the principle stance and good will of the Soviet Union and resolutely exposes the U.S. deception," the paper concludes. [Text] [OW040857 Hanoi VNA in English 0801 GMT 4 Aug 84]

GREETINGS TO JAMAICA--Hanoi, VNA, 5 August--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has extended his warm greetings to Edward Seaga, prime minister of Jamaica, on the 22d anniversary of his country's independence day (6 August). In his congratulatory message, Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed his wishes for further consolidation and development of the friendly relations between the two

countries. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent his greetings to his Jamaican counterpart, Hugh L. Shearer. [Text] [OW061530 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 6 Aug 84]

MPR ENVOY PRESS CONFERENCE--Hanoi, VNA, 7 August--Rabdangiyn Gunsen, ambassador of the People's Republic of Mongolia to Vietnam held a press conference here today to present a quiz on the People's Republic of Mongolia, jointly sponsored by the Mongolian radio, TV and the Revolutionary Youth League of Mongolia. The quiz is organized on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Third Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the republic. The ambassador brought out the aim and significance of the quiz which will last until the end of November this year, and which is being held in all countries of the socialist community. [Text] [OW071557 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 7 Aug 84]

GREETINGS TO BENIN PRESIDENT--Hanoi, VNA, 9 August--Truong Chinh, president of the State Council, has sent his warm congratulations to Mathieu Kerekou on his reelection as president of the People's Republic of Benin. In his congratulatory message, the Vietnamese president expressed his wished for further consolidation and development of the friendly relations between the two countries, and for good health to the president of Benin and success in his noble mission. [Text] [BK091606 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 9 Aug 84]

CSO: 4200/957

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NEARLY 8,000 FROM HA NAM NINH GO TO BUILD NEZ'S

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Jun 84 p 4

[Text] In the first 5 months of this year, Ha Nam Ninh has sent 1,733 families totaling 7,992 persons, including 4,126 workers, and over 70 cadres and party members who volunteered to build new economic zones [NEZ] in the provinces of Gia Lai, Kon Tum, Lam Dong, Minh Hai and a certain number of other provinces, thus reaching 90 percent of the annual plan.

The localities conducted propaganda and mobilization activities very well, and they coordinated closely with the receiving provinces to prepare resettlement areas, thus allowing the new NEZ builder a rapid stabilization of their food and shelter needs and an early start of production activities. Over 1,560 hectares have been brought into timely planting of rice and other crops.

Different sectors achieved a harmonious cooperation and met the needs of sending and receiving the citizens. The Transportation Service mobilized enough vans and trucks to make nearly 300 trips to transport people and commodities. The Directorate General of Railroad, Hanoi and Nam Dinh Stations tried everything possible to stick to contracts and reserved 60 cars to haul passengers and commodities safely. The Central Directorate of Labor Dispatch and the Labor Service provided for the capital needs for the transfer of people in a timely manner.

Besides carrying out the state general policies well, Ha Nam Ninh set aside nearly 2.3 million dong and 328 tons of paddy to assist the families going to build NEZ's. Contributing villages such as Truc Khang, Nam Duong, Binh Minh, Nam Hoa (Nam Ninh), Truc Thai, Truc Thang, Hai Hung, Hai Phu (Hai Hau), Giao Tien, Giao Yen (Xuan Thuy), and My Trung (Vu Ban) provided aid to each departing family in the form of tools and production materials valued at nearly 4,000 dong.

In June, Ha Nam Ninh will continue to transfer 50 households who have chosen their own resettlement areas and send 2,500 persons to NEZ's.

9458

CSO: 4209/363

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

UNNECESSARY SMALL CHANGE SHORTAGE CRITICIZED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by Thanh Tam, Thai Binh Province: "Small Change, Making Change."]

[Text] Recently, not a few individuals selling goods and food or tickets for boats and vehicles have not been returning the change to the customer. The reason is that there is no small change. At the same time, many goods stands will not accept small change with the pretext that they cannot deposit it in the banking agency.

One woman selling meat in the Ket Nuoc Food Store in Thai Binh City declared she would not accept 5 hao [1 hao equals 0.1 dong] denominations and gave priority to those with large bills. The price of an autobus ticket on the Phu Tien line in Hai Hung Province is stipulated at 8.5 dong but the ticket seller takes an even 10 dong from the passengers. At a stand which sold 5 to 7 quintals of fish at a price of 1.4 dong per kilogram, the seller took 1.5 dong. When all the fish were sold, surplus receipts amounted to nearly 100 dong which were solemnly placed in the private pocket and not the public fund.

In a situation of high market prices with many goods rising even higher, can't anything be done to correct the cause of the small change shortage?

The exchange of small denomination currency for the commerce sector is one of the jobs of the banking sector which partially assists in regulating currency circulation. We recall that during previous years, bank personnel usually arrived at work early to provide small change for the accountants of trade stores. Due to this, the store clerks had small change to return to the customer. This stipulation has disappeared during the past few years. Many store accountants are unwilling to exchange the money or to accept small change and deep in the heart of many individuals, if there is sufficient small change for return to the customer, they will be unable to make a profit.

When selling and supplying goods, the trade stores must absolutely have the responsibility of providing sufficient small change to settle accounts with the customer. Banks should not allow their employees to set an example of looking down upon the types of money published and managed by the agency. In reality, the branch banks have no shortage of small change to join the stores in causing a needless negative occurrence.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

TIEN GIANG PROVINCE PRIMARY SOCIO-ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jun 84 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Primary Socio-Economic Targets By 1985 of Tien Giang"]

[Text] 1. Agriculture:

High output rice area: 80,000 hectares with an average yield of 10 tons per hectare.

Tenth-month crop area (one crop): 20,000 hectares with an average yield of 4 tons per hectare.

Total rice output: 850,000 tons.

Grain collection: 160,000 tons.

Land cleared and newly planted: 15,000 hectares (primarily in sugarcane and pineapples).

Stock Raising:

Hogs: 300,000 head.

Buffaloes and cattle: 60,000 head.

Raised and caught in rivers and at sea: 40,000 tons of fish and shrimp.

2. Industry, small industry and handicrafts:

Total output value: 250 million to 300 million dong.

Placing part of the annual 300,000 ton My Tho port into operation.

Perfecting the rural communications and transportation system to the level at which automobiles can travel to every village and two-wheeled vehicles can travel to every hamlet.

3. Exports:

Each citizen achieving an annual average value of from 50 to 65 dong.

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CSO: 4209/392

AGRICULTURE

HAU GIANG INTENSIVE CULTIVATION REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Jun 84 pp 1, 4

[Text] Right after the winter-spring rice harvest, Hau Giang immediately began the summer-fall rice crop. This year Hau Giang tried to increase the rice-planting area of the summer-fall crop to 117,000 hectares, an increase of almost 30,000 hectares over last year and thus become the province having the largest rice-planting area for the summer-fall crop in south Vietnam. The whole province struggled to reach an output of 45 quintals per hectare this year.

Because chemical fertilizers provided by the central government were limited, and aside from their efforts to alleviate this shortage by other sources of fertilizers, the province has also enticed the people to increase their green and stable manures. In 1983 alone, the movement to make green and stable manures conducted by the youth has produced tens of thousands of tons.

Hau Giang also actively encouraged the people to use garbage and calcium fertilizers produced by the enterprises in the province; it also lowered the cost of those two kinds of fertilizers to permit their convenient purchase and use by farmers. To make farmland richer, Hau Giang directed the districts and production agencies to practice dry-plowing at the very start of the summer-fall rice crop and mobilized enough tractors in the province to dry plow large areas in a short period of time. Due to this, the dry-plowing for the summer-fall crop was quickly and neatly done and the momentary lack of draft animals in each district was avoided. Up to present, the whole province has plowed and aerated 102,000 hectares for the summer-fall crop, including 90,000 hectares of dry-plowing. This was a summer-fall rice crop with the largest dry-plowing area. The province also made available new types of rice with high output such as the MTL-3, HTL-6, and the OM-33...to be sowed and transplanted in extensive areas.

It was Hau Giang's policy to actively prevent insects and diseases, to launch a drive to invite farmers to sanitize ricefields, and to attach enough importance to warning and reporting insects and diseases. This year, chemicals will not be distributed in equal parts, neither are sprays made periodically, but a network of warning and reporting insects and diseases has been well organized. Whenever insects and diseases are discovered, chemicals and equipment are mustered for a prompt eradication. In order to implement this program, the province has trained 5,000 agricultural technicians for the hamlets and production collectives. These people are in charge of warning, reporting and prevention of insects and diseases, and in the meantime, they have to bring new techniques in agricultural production to the organization.

AGRICULTURE

SAFEGUARDING STATE AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] The Ministries of Agriculture and Interior have recently issued an interdepartmental circular regarding the protection of state agricultural enterprises. The agricultural sector has the responsibility for propaganda, education, and the launching of a popular movement to protect the safety of the fatherland among cadres, workers, and disease prevention servants in order to deter the enemy sabotage plots and to defeat all subversive activities of economic offenders and other criminals. The sector strengthened internal building, completed and carried out seriously the systems of economic management, finances, production, technique, material supplies and product equipment; it organized protective forces, and provided required protection means. The sector also coordinated with police force, the armed forces, local authorities, the organ of control, the courts, and the people's groups in this matter.

Under the leadership of party committees, the local authority and the people's police had the responsibility for propaganda, education, and the launching of a popular movement to protect the safety of the fatherland to fight the enemy's sabotage activities, to assure internal security, to protect the properties of socialism and of enterprise, and to provide security in the neighboring areas around the enterprise. The people's police force carried out professional measures, cleaned up outlying areas around enterprises, and assured a tight surveillance of political and criminal undesirables. Furthermore, it implemented other management measures as prescribed by the state. The people's police force cooperated closely with the enterprises, the local military command, army units and other sectors to prevent [damage by], search for, and dispose of thieves and scoundrels and to eradicate illegal merchants and smugglers. The people's police force closely coordinated with the enterprises to build the popular movement to protect the fatherland, and to contribute to the improvement of relationship between the enterprises and the people, primarily the minorities.

The people's committees of various levels strengthened their leadership in activities pertaining to local security and order and directed the enterprises in better accomplishing their economic and social tasks and in educating all units and all persons to bear in mind their responsibility to protect the enterprises.

9458

CSO: 4209/363

AGRICULTURE

TIEN GIANG PROVINCE SETS ANNUAL MILLION TON GRAIN OBJECTIVE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jun 84 pp 3, 4

[Article by Le Van Pham, Secretary of the Tien Giang Provincial Party Committee: "Tien Giang Strives To Achieve 1 Million Tons of Grain on More Than 110,000 Hectares of Farm Land"]

[Text] Tien Giang Province lies within the delta area of the Mekong River, the most populated and richest agricultural area of our nation. Prior to 1945, Tien Giang (then My Tho-Go Cong) was a rice granary in this delta. The people of Tien Giang have always been skilled in raising rice and the province was one of those to promptly use new short-term varieties demanding high standards of intensive cultivation. Even during the years of the resistance war, with two crops per year, a number of areas in Cai Lay District achieved annual yields of 9 to 10 tons of rice per hectare. However, Tien Giang also had other characteristics; as the most populated province in the Mekong Delta, Tien Giang has little land and many people, a population of 1,300,000 with only a little more than 110,000 hectares under rice cultivation.

Since liberation, with a thorough understanding of the Resolution of the Fourth National Party Congress of Delegates, Tien Giang has promptly defined its present situation as a province with primarily an agricultural and fishing economy with the principle products of rice, hogs, fish and shrimp. In implementing the objective to build an industrial-agricultural economic structure, Tien Giang has set a mission for itself of simultaneously developing sources of aid from the central government while the local area--and this is the primary aspect--develops a revolutionary attack will and spirit of self-reliance in rising to best exploit the potential of the local area. Tien Giang has promptly formulated total concept projects and agricultural production reorganization projects on a province-wide scale and has gradually achieved these projects. With realistic efforts, Tien Giang has substantiated these projects by five socio-economic programs with objectives, on that basis forming the composite economic areas of the province. Within the five socio-economic programs are three dealing with agricultural development, one on the development of marine products and one for the development of industry, small industry and handicrafts. The new economic structure above correctly reflects that the greatest capabilities and potentials of the local area are in agriculture. In the agricultural development programs, Tien Giang Province has given great emphasis to and placed unceasing effort in the key program of high yield rice. Tien Giang understands that concentration on the grain front is a requirement of the local area and also a sacred obligation to the country at the present time. The need

to rapidly increase grain production, first of all rice, and gradually achieve additional grain and subsidiary food crops has been the will and determination of the entire Tien Giang party organization since liberation. Tien Giang regards the good development of grain production as completing the glorious mission of an agricultural province assisting in national industrialization and indicates that many capabilities and conditions exist from the rice to unceasingly improve the living standards of the people, build the new rural area and industrialize the province and state but if only monoculture of rice is conducted, rapid forward progress will be impossible. Successful solution of the grain production development problem creates the firmest base and is at the same time a motive force stimulating the development of other agricultural and industrial sectors. Actually, Tien Giang during the past few years has proven that only since 1981 when grain production had reached a satisfactory level were there conditions for developing industrial crops, raising the economic effectiveness of gardens, developing the economy of rivers and the sea and developing industry, small industry and handicrafts.

With revolutionary enthusiasm and an objective estimate of the capabilities, Tien Giang immediately with the First Provincial Party Organization Congress in 1977 set forth the objective of 1 million tons of grain on the present area of more than 110,000 hectares of farm land, the majority of which is rice with a small number of other grain and subsidiary food crops.

Beginning to achieve this determination, Tien Giang has mobilized great efforts in breaking and clearing land, multicropping and intensive cultivation to increase yields. The volume of cleared mines, leveled bomb craters, cleared irrigation ditches clogged through 30 continuous years of war, excavated canals and ditches for irrigation, constructed culverts, dams, pumping stations, field surfaces and protective area and plot levees during the past few years has been extremely great. Compared with the period of the war and even before that, extremely basic changes have been made in the fields of Tien Giang in a direction of intensive cultivation to achieve extremely high yields.

Nevertheless, the road forward has been truly difficult. During the years of 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980, because the land was newly cleared and due to a lack of synchronization in the various types of fertilizer and the serious and continuous infestations of leafhoppers, output increased but was extremely slow. Crops have been irregular with one location achieving success and one failing. If the winter crop was good, the fall crop was a loss or vice versa. Worthy of note is that the brown planthopper created havoc in the rice fields. These conditions forced the farmers to enter cooperatives in 1978 and 1979 and also contributed toward stagnating production in many areas. In 1981, the year in which stabilization began, insect resistant rice varieties were available, fair technical materials with a consistent structure were present (phosphate fertilizer was used for the first time, producing extremely good results) and the initial experience was gained in methods of intensive cultivation over different areas, general output achieved about 550,000 tons, an increase of about 150,000 tons over 1976.

Due to the limited results, a number of people in the province demanded reexamination of the objective of 1 million tons of grain. However, during the

past few years, Tien Giang has achieved a relatively rapid rate of development after introducing increasingly more intensive cultivation on a widespread scale in all areas and especially after finding consistent methods of organizing the farmers in collective work. In 1983, an output of 750,000 tons was achieved, 200,000 tons over 1981. From the figure of 750,000 tons, prospects for achieving the objective of 1 million tons have become a soon attainable reality if no fluctuations occur in the weather or our ability to supply technical materials.

The determination of Tien Giang is to attain that objective within the period of the next 2 or 3 years. The immediate direction of our efforts will be to expand the high output area of 80,000 tons of one-crop rice with efforts to achieve an average yield of 4 tons and also to achieve a worthwhile output of green beans and soybeans. All of these things are within our grasp.

Tien Giang is now achieving this determination by tremendous effort. All party organization, administrative and mass organization echelons are striving to strongly launch a mass movement aimed at achieving the following tasks:

1. By manual and mechanized capabilities to promote field construction, trying during the next few years to construct field surfaces and perfect the agricultural irrigation, area and plot levee system throughout the districts of Cai Be, Cai Lay, Chau Thanh, Cho Gao and My Tho City aimed at achieving greater intensive cultivation along a course of two or three rice crops per year.
2. To complete the projects for introducing fresh water to Go Cong District, a location with excess soil salinity, to support multicropping and intensive cultivation. This is a job requiring many years but it is possible immediately to concentrate on the achievement of a number of medium size projects to produce rapid results.
3. To unceasingly gain experience and successfully apply methods of intensive cultivation and advanced technical regulations to production. To define and strictly achieve crop discipline in each field. To define and scientifically use varieties and strive to achieve an appropriate fertilizer structure with emphasis on phosphate and organic fertilizers. To carry out good land cultivation and dry land technique main crops on land still without an irrigation initiative.
4. To raise the management standards of production collectives and cooperatives. Many production collectives will be mobilized to form cooperatives in order to obtain the conditions necessary for better labor use and for rapidly increasing the capital of the collective to purchase additional machinery for achieving increasingly greater mechanization.

In order to achieve the successes set forth in the objective, Tien Giang must understand how to uneasingly develop a composite strength. The greatest potential of Tien Giang and also of the entire nation is labor. Tien Giang must first of all develop every labor capability, both encouraging every individual to have the highest number of man-days during the year and organizing the supervision and best use of the various types of technical labor, including intellectual labor. We must launch a movement of workers and public servants

serving agriculture, concentrate the strength of all sectors for the grain production front and, from the need to satisfy the requirements of grain production in particular and agriculture in general, develop our own sector. The most difficult problem at the present time is the need for technical materials, including fertilizer and insecticides. Reality has demanded in the recent past and will in the near future that, besides the common materials supplied by the central government in an irregular, unsynchronized and imprompt manner, the local area must absolutely strive for balance. This forces all sectors to produce export goods in order to import goods.

With the grain output increasing each year, the people of Tien Giang are ready to fulfill the mission of collecting increasingly larger amounts of rice for submission to the central government. In return however, the state, local area and central government must also implement suitable policies for improving the living standards of the people, developing production and building the new rural area.

Enthusiastic over the situation of increasingly stabilized and developed production, the party organization and people of Tien Giang are determined to achieve the objective of 1 million tons of grain during the next 3 years.

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CSO: 4209/392

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

HAU GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--In the last 5 months, Hau Giang Province has collected 270,721 tons of grain reaching over 90 percent of the grain collection plan for the 10th month and winter-spring crops, an increase of almost two-fold compared with the same period last year. The province has collected 84,038 tons of tax paddy, 101,482 tons for payable accounts of two-way commodities reaching 95 percent of a plan to pay the central government 216,613 tons. The districts that satisfactorily made grain collection were Long Phu with 34,808 tons, My Xuyen with 36,381 tons and Thanh Tri with 29,778 tons. This year, Hau Giang excelled in the management and use of the grain collection fund and has, since the beginning of the season, forwarded to the production installation 6,995 tons of cement, 22,400 sheets of aggregated roofing, 500 tons of gasoline and 600,000 meters of fabrics. The province has started a drive to encourage farmers to make saving sale of paddy [as published], to buy government bonds with paddy and to sell paddy to the government before the harvest and to be remitted afterwards with commodities. To meet the grain collection quotas for the whole year, Hau Giang has resolutely availed itself to make advance loans of fertilizers and gasoline to farmers, creating favorable conditions for them to increase production in a better summer-fall rice crop. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Jun 84 p 1] 9458

CSO: 4209/363

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION TO INCREASE IN 1984-1985

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Jun 84 pp 1, 4

[Text] (VNA)--In early June, in Hanoi, the Council of Ministers has convened a state capital construction conference to review the situation in the 3 years from 1981 to 1983 and to discuss the guidelines for capital construction missions in 1984, 1985, and the years thereafter.

Comrade Do Muoi, commissioner of the party Central Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, presided over the discussion.

In the past 3 years, capital construction has been reorganized and focused on key targets of the economy and on important state projects in support of agriculture, production of staple commodities, export goods, and transportation. Special attention was placed on the construction of energy projects (electricity, coal, oil and gas), and cement, paper, fiber, sugar projects and a housing project in Hanoi and in a number of industrial complexes. A number of new projects have entered production, such as Section 1 of the Pha Lai Electric Plant, the 220,000 kilovolt Thanh Hoa-Vinh powerline, the Vinh Phu Paper Plant, the Yarn Spinning Plants of Dong Nam, Thang Loi, Nha Trang and Hanoi, the two cement plants of Bim Son and Hoang Thach, the Pha Rung Ship Repair Yard, Step one of the Thang Long Bridge Project, Lam Thao Phase Two-Extended Superphosphate Plant, La Nga Sugar Plant, Dalat Nuclear Institute, and 51,000 square meters of housing, including nearly 18,000 square meters in Hanoi.

Many localities used the motto: "The State and the People Work Together; The Central and Local Government Work Together." Moreover, some were able to mobilize investment capital and labor on the spot and were to build new projects, bringing convenience and advantages for production and for the people's lives.

After promulgation of the statutes of capital construction attached to Decree No 232/CP of the Council of Ministers, management of capital construction was reorganized and improved. A number of new guidelines and policies encouraged the worker to pay more attention to construction products, to step up the pace of emulation and to increase production output, and quality and quantity.

Investment results reached 94.7 percent in general, 102.7 percent in building and assembly in the 3-year plan for 1981-83, and 60 percent in the 5-year plan for 1981-85, causing a visible increase of production in a number of sectors. Electricity output increased 131,000 kilowatts, coal, 1.6 million tons; cement,

1.6 million tons; paper, 51,000 tons; and thread increased 15,000 tons a year. Cleared land increased 15,200 hectares; irrigated land, 14,300 hectares; drained land, 7,400 hectares; reforested land, 22,100 hectares; new rubber plantations, 39,198 hectares; coffee [plantations], 4,051 hectares, and tea [plantations], 3,934 hectares increased. Three thousand kilometers of railroad were restored or built; hundreds of meters of sea and river ports were built; nearly 6,000 tons of coastal ships and 6,400 tons of river ships were built. Storages were also built to accommodate 60,000 tons of grain; 332 square meters of yard for drying; 45,000 square meters of store yards for export; 10,000 hospital beds and over 3,000 classrooms, etc...

The statutes of capital construction have been developed and the projects have been transferred to the economic-technical dialectics in order to make appropriate investment decisions. The procedures for distribution, capital loans and payment of loans were improved. Many regimes and policies concerning wages and bonuses integrating correctly the three advantages have been instituted. The movement of product contracting in construction has started to develop. However, management of capital construction has not radically changed and still has many weaknesses and shortcomings. Construction investments lacked synchronization, depth, and were still dispersed; the ratio of new fixed assets placed in production was low; emulation in project construction was loose; and construction and assembly tasks dragged on, including some important state projects. Production and supply of construction materials could not meet demands, the quality and quantity of work were not high enough; production cost and labor productivity were still low.

The conference determined that per the guidelines and missions of capital construction in 1984 and 1985 and in the following years, a faster progress must be made in capital construction investments to support agricultural, forestry and marine products production in order to properly use labor and land to increase production for society. Industrial development and transportation investments, primarily for electricity, coal, oil and gas, fertilizers, chemicals, metallurgy, production of staple commodities and of export goods, projects, must be stepped up. In the meantime, proper attention should be given to cultural, educational, health, communications and housing projects. Moreover, advanced preparation for capital construction investments and implementation of a number of pilot projects for the 1986-1990 5-year plan should be actively pursued.

In his closing remarks, Comrade Do Muoi, on behalf of the VCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, lauded the results of various sectors, localities, and all cadres and workers of the construction sector in the whole country who have steadfastly overcome difficulties in production and in everyday life, and who have staunchly implemented material and technical construction projects entrusted by the party and the state. Said Deputy Chairman Do Muoi: To carry out the strategic objectives, the 4 general objectives, and the 10 big economic and social policies put forward in the resolution of the 5th Party National Convention, the 2 years of 1984 and 1985 are of utmost importance. Crucial objectives of the 1981-1985 period to stabilize the economic and social situation have to be successfully accomplished. Meanwhile, preparation for the 1986-90 5-year plan must be done extremely well. Therefore, the capital construction missions in the next 2 years should be thoroughly in line with the following fundamental principles:

[We must] continue to push production in all sectors of agriculture, forestry and fishing, to use the highest labor and land potentials to solve grain and food problems. [We must] develop animal husbandry and industrial tree planting in order to increase raw material sources for industry and to expand exports.

In industry, attention must be focused on the development of two sectors: agricultural product manufacturing and the production of staple commodities. Construction of heavy industry projects that have key effects in the development of agriculture and in staple commodities production such as: energy, machinery, fertilizers, chemicals, raw materials and materials, must be accelerated.

[We must] expand transportation, communication and postal services, water conservancy, and prepare well for infrastructure projects.

[We must] promote projects in support of cultural, educational, health and scientific research. New housing and remodeling projects in Hanoi, in other cities, in industrial complexes, in mines and rubber plantations, in new economic zones and in rural areas in the Cuu Long Delta, must also be promoted.

In order to carry out the above missions well, we must improve the planning of capital construction investments, radically change the planning process in both the methods and context, and make the plan the focal point of the management system.

In order to achieve all of this, the capital construction plan should be well balanced and consistent. It must adhere to the construction needs of the whole society for each year as well as for 5 years and, henceforth, formulate production development and construction plans including surveys, designs, industrial construction and development of construction materials, urban development and the building of new economic zones.

Investment funds for capital construction must be well planned and managed, and from now until 1986, investment without thorough planning should be eliminated.

Construction projects must be well delineated and construction management geared toward the rapid and strong expansion of construction materials, and a good distribution of material supplies and construction materials. Construction forces must be tailored to consolidate and develop all central, province, district, city, village, ward, survey, planning, construction, assembly, and support, forces in order to enable them to accomplish in an outstanding manner the political missions entrusted to the capital construction sector by the party and the government.

9458

CSO: 4209/363

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

EDITORIAL URGES INCREASED POWER LINE PROTECTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jun 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Building and Protecting Electric Power Lines"]

[Text] Electrical energy is a special technical material of foremost importance to production sectors. In conjunction with efforts to increase the sources of electricity, it is necessary to simultaneously build the electric power network, carry out the Resolution of the Fifth Party Congress in "assuring a balance between development of electric power with a power line network and the projects supporting the electric power sector, and between electric power generation sources and electric power consumption facilities in order to most effectively exploit our energy," and organize protection, distribution and use of electric power in the best manner.

During the past few years, power line corporations and stations (of the Ministry of Power) have overcome many difficulties and shortages in construction of the national electric power network. Many high voltage 110, 220 and 230 kilovolt lines have been placed in use in many of the northern provinces and in the Mekong Delta, tens of thousands of kilometers of 35 kilovolt and lower power distribution line deliver electricity night and day to many distant rural and mountainous areas, support mining, industrial and new economic areas, etc. The capital invested by the state in energy development, including construction of electric power plants and power line networks, has moderately risen. However, because management, production and construction have not been synchronized, the percentage of investment in the network has been too small in comparison with sources and because management and protection are still poor, excessive amounts of electricity are being wasted and lost. At a time in which the sources of electric power are still limited, 18 percent and in some locations 30 percent of the output is lost in transmission, an unacceptable proportion. In the northern provinces alone, power line losses last year amounted to 9 million kilowatt hours. The percentage of electric power lost during distribution and use is increasing at an alarming rate. Conditions in which power is used illegally, used in excess of supply norms, used for private purposes when supplied for production, acquired through the use of switches and taps attached to priority lines, used without a meter, etc. are fairly widespread, creating no small harm to furnaces and machines, disintegrating the network, reducing the quality of electric power and adversely affecting industrial and agricultural production. Because electric power production facilities as well as the power line system have failed to provide strict protection and party committee and administrative echelons in many locations have not yet given concern to this task, power outages have occurred (including on the high voltage lines), insulators have been

smashed and guy wires and supports have been lost, causing great losses in production and socialist property.

Our sources of electricity have only partially increased but the requirements in electric power for production and life have increased beyond present levels. Allowing waste and losses in electricity to occur is a crime against the people and the fatherland. The electric power sector, besides concentrating efforts on generation facilities, must appropriately invest in the construction of power lines and stations to include improvement of old and dilapidated networks, swift construction of new networks, and methods to resist underloads, increase capacitance, shorten the radius of low power distribution, emphasize production and supply a relatively sufficient number of transformers and meters. State guidelines must be better implemented and the people, central government and local areas must join in concern for building and protecting the electric power network. Coordination and labor division are necessary with locations being made responsible for handling the situation when power line destruction or loss of electric power sector materials are allowed to occur; production facilities, wards and villages and especially their agency commanders and administrations must bear the responsibility when electric power losses and thefts and other troubles occur. The statutes on supply and use of electricity promulgated by the state must be widely disseminated and strictly implemented within the electric power sector as well among power consumers and the people. In management, the electric power sector must establish and assign rational norms in electric power line loss levels to corporations and branches, considering them an important economic-technical norm.

Electrical energy is a valuable asset of the nation. Along with increasing the sources of electric power, construction and protection of the power line network and electric power stations is the responsibility of every sector, echelon and individual. Only by successfully accomplishing this task can we have a stabilized source of electricity, control the electric power distribution process and control production arrangement and operation.

7300

CSO: 4209/392

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

CORPORATION DIRECTOR CRITICIZES CONSTRUCTION LABOR MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by Hoang Linh, Director of the Southern Area Construction Corporation, Ha Son Binh Province: "Managing Labor in Construction"]

[Text] Many construction projects are completed later than planned and quality is poor, creating losses in investment capital. Not counting a scattered few, a number of key construction projects with priority in materials, vehicles, machinery and energy still fail to maintain the construction rate. The primary cause affecting the construction rate at these projects is "labor," a dynamic and decisive factor. We will present here a few problems on the management of labor in construction at the present time.

A number of corporations and enterprises still have a situation of high level skilled craftsmen desiring to retire early or quit work for a job on the outside. A number of "private" agencies and individuals with construction requirements hire workers at an arbitrarily high salary, creating an "electrode" attracting many skilled craftsmen away from the state area for outside jobs.

If outside work by the craftsmen is not managed by the state, a number become their own boss, fail to register their profession, do not fulfill their tax obligations to the state and receive payment for whatever amount of work they do, resulting in a situation in which two men work on the same project with the same labor time, intensity and product but the one engaged in independent trade makes 150 dong a day while the man working in the state area receives 7 dong. Although a norm of 726 in construction is an improvement, the conditions for application exceed shortages such as those in tools and materials, work conditions, etc. and the norms therefore cannot be achieved. On the other hand, salary levels are too low. For example, the wages for laying a 022 foundation are 5.77 dong per cubic meter and for building a 001 wall are .79 dong per cubic meter. Those for plastering a wall are .22 dong per cubic feet and .36 dong for plastering a concrete ceiling. Thus, after 8 hours of work by the laborers, their wages fail to compensate for the manpower reproduction, not to mention raising their family and putting aside a little as a precaution against the unexpected.

Working in accordance with the norms and including subsidy items, the average monthly salary of a construction worker is from 250 to 280 dong. In order to raise the income to from 700 to 800 dong, it is necessary to undercut contracts and increase percentages, including those involving construction surcharges.

This is still unreliable because of control by the general salary fund and consideration as "fence busting" when inspected. Because of low salaries, the laborer is unenthusiastic and every management method right from the first recording departs management procedure, resulting in a situation of working for form's sake and barely maintaining man-days and the nine supply commodities while earning an income primarily from outside jobs from which ranks are formed that "take from the outside to nurture the inside." Another reason with no less an adverse effect on labor management is the problem of prices in construction and capital.

Due to excessive fluctuations in material prices, the costs estimated in accordance with unit prices are less than the actual material purchase costs. Because funds received are insufficient for the purchase of raw materials and supplies and do not assure the following production cycle, there is a constant shortage of money for wages and awards. A situation of late wages and awards is a fairly widespread occurrence in the construction sector, causing difficulties for the laborer. When wages are low and also late, peace of mind in production is difficult. The theft of materials such as cement and lumber to use for cooking is also an affliction reducing work site quality and prolonging the construction period.

Our corporation has used many methods in labor management: wage and award incentive systems, emulation movements and efforts to raise the living standards of the laborer but all have been assistance "braking" methods which have not yet basically resolved the negative situation in construction.

In our opinion, we need a system favoring the skilled craftsman to replace the management mechanism. Subjectively, the managing unit must have more active and effective methods in labor management. Consequently, we suggest that the state promptly study and promulgate new wage levels in construction to assure a temporarily sufficient standard of living for the laborer. A specific policy is necessary concerning independent craftsmen which forces them to register their profession and contribute to the state fund and units contracting independently and disrupting prices must be severely punished. Workers with enough time on the job but of insufficient age to "resourcefully" retire early must be distinguished for limited handling with a system of supply in kind. The State Capital Construction Commission should study the promulgation of surcharge percentages consistent with present prices (construction surcharge percentages are too low). Wage funds should be assigned based on estimates which have been examined and amended. They should not be assigned in accordance with the average number of men and part of the labor and wage fund management should be decentralized to the facility director.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

EDITORIAL URGES CAREFUL SELF-ACQUIRED CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jun 84 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Effective Use of Self-Acquired Funds in Capital Construction"]

[Text] Carrying out the motto of "the state and the people working together, the central government and local area working together," many districts, provinces and cities have recently invested additional self-acquired funds into capital construction. These funds have been acquired by promoting production, expanding exports and imports, organizing business alliances and mobilizing potential capabilities among the people.

During 1984, some local areas used their self-acquired capital to invest in construction of the material and technical base, double, triple and sometimes more than ten times the capital invested by the central government. In the construction of child care centers and schools alone, the people since 1982 have invested more than 4 billion dong. By investing additional self-acquired capital in capital construction and especially in important objectives and products and key projects, many sectors and local areas have initially achieved concentrated investment and the conditions necessary for promoting construction, completing the construction promptly and precisely in accordance with the plan and rate of progress, and promptly placing a number of projects and project items in use. Since 1982, the number of projects failing to meet norms due to scattered investment has gradually declined. The many sectors and local areas investing self-acquired funds have contributed toward overcoming the situation of unsynchronized construction in a number of primary level production units, invested heavily in a number of sectors and assisted in promoting the exploitation of potential capabilities. The results of this concentrated investment have assisted the national economy by further increasing an appreciable number of fixed asset values and raising the collection coefficient. The production abilities of a number of sectors such as electric power, cement, fiber, paper, land clearance, afforestation, industrial crop cultivation, water conservancy, communications and the construction of housing, hospitals, schools, etc. have clearly risen. The investment of additional self-acquired capital in construction of the the material and technical base is a proper course and must be encouraged.

Of greatest importance in capital construction is the balance between capital and labor, supply and raw material capabilities. Due to a lack of many types of basic material supplies such as iron, steel, cement, lumber, bricks, tile, etc., we advocate concentrated investment, emphasizing first of all the projects of foremost importance to the economy, culture and life. This allows

construction to achieve higher effectiveness. However, while using their self-acquired capital, there are still not a few local areas that have invested in many projects in a scattered and thin fashion without careful deliberation and without concentrating on the center of importance and the crucial points. Grain is the foremost front and at this time should have an appropriate investment, at least from 70 to 80 percent of the self-acquired capital, but many provinces have achieved only 20 to 30 percent; at the same time, capital is being invested in not truly necessary projects. Some localities with a shortage of gasoline and oil have mobilized vehicles and machines to level an entire hill to build a ball field. Some districts, at a time in which a shortage of cadre and worker housing existed and in which the water conservancy canals and ditches and communications and transportation routes remained unrepaired and uniformly unperfected, used their capital to construct extremely large theaters and auditoriums, wasting hundreds of thousands of dong.

Production promotion and thrifty saving to create capital are extremely valuable. However, one cannot believe that with money jingling in his pocket, he can build anything he desires. In capital construction, a dong invested must be balanced with so much cement, iron, steel, brick, tile, etc. Construction materials are scarce and are for the most part reserved for key projects. If investment is scattered out to many construction points, it also means that materials are divided up with a little going to each location, making it impossible to achieve the foremost requirements of the construction site, to maintain the construction progress, meet the deadline for placing the project in use according to the plan or to promptly develop capital effectiveness. One of the long-term reasons that construction of key state and local projects has been desultory and introduction to use has been late is that the construction materials slated for them have been siphoned off to small, scattered, dispersed and nonessential projects.

To most effectively use the self-acquired capital which is steadily increasing in many sectors, local areas and primary level units, it must first of all be managed in accordance with the plan and invested in a concentrated manner in important objectives with special attention to synchronization of present projects and those presently under construction in order to promptly best exploit the potential capabilities in labor, land, trades, equipment, etc. Capability, quality and effectiveness must be used as the foremost standards for evaluating each investment and construction index aimed at the highest objectives of creating new use value of high quality, resolving the unbalanced aspects, rapidly increasing the gross social product and the income of the people, and acquiring increasingly greater accumulation from the interior of the national economy. First of all, investment in construction must be aimed at strengthening and perfecting new production relations, expanding the socialist position, promoting production and creating conditions for the state to control goods, money, the market and prices, on that basis gradually stabilizing the lives of the laboring people.

In defining the key points of construction investment, it is necessary to make truly careful calculations: for new construction, based on the the degree of effectiveness of the project in answering the socio-economic requirements; and for projects under construction, with scrutiny of each project item to see

which can be promptly placed in use in order to resolutely invest additional capital and create every condition to promote construction. On the basis of arranging investment and construction in accordance with the interests of the national economy, regionalism must be overcome and capital used in the most effective manner. If economic effectiveness has not been calculated, material sources have not been balanced and economic and technical dialectics are not present, it is surely impossible to use capital for construction. No matter what the source of capital, it is necessary in capital construction to give initial emphasis to effective calculation and the conservation of each dong and each material item with full resistance to corruption and waste.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

DEVELOPMENTS AT DA LAT NUCLEAR REACTOR REPORTED

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Jun 84 pp 25-26

[Article by Pham Duy Hien, director of the Da Lat Nuclear Research Institute]

[Text] Nine years ago, before withdrawing from South Vietnam the Americans hurriedly dismantled the Triga Mark II reactor of the Da Lat nuclear research centre and took away the nuclear-fuel rods, thus completely neutralizing it. This installation in fact had been only of a "decorative" character and had ceased operating many years before. Protection against radioactivity in particular was very primitive.

In fulfilment of its international duty to Vietnam, the Soviet Union has sent experts to tackle the delicate task of reactivating the reactor and increasing its capacity. This restoration and expansion would include designing a new protective system in order to ensure the highest possible level of safety for man and the environment. It practically amounted to building a new reactor.

Work started two years ago on this project which comprises 15 installations of different kinds and sizes. By the end of October 1983, the Soviet experts, together with hundreds of Vietnamese engineers and technicians, had completed the assembly of the reactor and a number of other key systems. The reactor was then started and experiments were conducted to determine its critical mass. The critical state was reached at 19.40 hrs on November 1, 1983. An

experimentation program at low capacity (a few watts) was undertaken immediately afterwards to determine and readjust the parameters of the reactor. The program was not only of paramount importance for ensuring the safe operation of the reactor but also bore a major theoretical significance since the Da Lat reactor is different in many ways from the U.S. Triga "swimming-pool" and the Soviet IRT type.

The experiments conducted in early February 1984 and aimed at gradually raising the capacity of the reactor to its planned level proved that the reactor and other systems fully met the high requirements set for them. Measurements showed that the amount of radioactive leaks was even lower than the already very low figures foreseen in the Soviet design. Maximum protection against radioactivity has been the major requirement in designing, technical equipment, and organisation. The radioactive exhaust chimney rising to 42 metres above ground is connected to huge ventilation systems. The heat-exchange room protected by super-heavy concrete shields, the waste disposal system, the area where liquid and solid radioactive waste is buried underground, the storage-basin for spent fuel, the strictly sanitary entrances and exits for the personnel, the automatic control and alarm

equipment... all that will deeply impress those who had visited the former Triga reactor.

The reactor's capacity has now been raised to 500 kilowatts. It is thus not a large research reactor, but it should be noted that heat capacity is neither the only nor the most important feature of a research reactor. What really counts is the density of the neutron flow in the active field and the experimental channels. At the neutron trap of the Da Lat reactor measured neutron flow is 2×10^{13} neutrons per square centimetre per second.

Analysis of stimulated neutrons to determine the composition of elements in such domains as geology, environment, agriculture, industry and health work, is one of the most important uses of research reactors. However, the main task of the Da Lat nuclear reactor remains to produce radio isotopes and train an ever larger number of qualified personnel in such important fields as producing nuclear electricity. In the past months, with both old and newly-devised equipment, a group of technicians of the Da Lat Nuclear Research Centre have designed and equipped an installation for small-scale production of isotopes. Beta Phosphorus-32 radioactive material has been sent for experimental use in a number of hospitals in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. In the days to come, along with perfecting the process of production of this radioactive substance the production will be undertaken of other radioactive matters such as Technetium-99m which is the most widely used

radioactive substance at present in diagnosis and research work in modern hospitals in the world. The capacity of the Da Lat reactor for supplying radioactive marker compounds for the medical service in our country is much higher than the quantity which has so far been imported by our hospitals. However, before radioactive substances from Da Lat may be widely used in our hospitals, it will take some time to build production facilities beside the Soviet-equipped reactor and to further develop nuclear medicine, especially in the South. A major part of the radioactive substances will be used in different domains of the national economy, for instance, in the transformation of materials, in the processing and transformation of various biological objects, in agriculture, etc. Acting along this line the techno-scientific and economic establishments of industry and agriculture will find in the Da Lat nuclear reactor a new and original tool for experimentation.

Nearly 40 years have passed since the development of the first nuclear reactor in the world and the data gathered since then make up a wealth of experience with regard to the possible utilisation of nuclear reactors. The reactivation and exploitation of the Da Lat nuclear reactor is only the first step in our advance on the road to the conquest of nuclear energy. But it is evidence of the very significant effort made by the Vietnamese Party and State in this field with the assistance of the Soviet Union and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

CSO: 4200/937

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BORDER DISTRICT COPEs WITH WAR CONDITIONS

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Jun 84 p 30

[Article by Van Lung]

[Text]

A frontier district of Hoang Lien Son province with an area of over 105,000 hectares, Bat Xat is the home of eleven fraternal ethnic groups: Hmong (28%), Dao (27%), Kinh (Vietnamese from the plains — 20%), Giay... The population has been increasingly successful in growing 2,100 hectares of wet rice — with more than 900 hectares giving two crops a year. It also manages the forestland, exploiting over 56,000 hectares which yield a wide range of exportable forest products.

The economic structure is to be a forestry-agriculture-industry combination, but the implementation of this watchword has not been smooth sailing. A remarkable change over the past five years has been the achievements in food production. In early 1979, people had just planted spring rice when the Chinese invaders came, but they kept on tilling their fields while fighting, eventually harvesting more than 6,500 tonnes of grain. Over the last five years, hostilities have continued along the frontier. "The war has not ended," said the secretary of the district Party committee. Yet in 1980, the production of grain jumped to 11,000 tonnes. Last year, despite enemy sabotage and natural calamities the Bat Xat collective peasantry brought in 11,500 tonnes, or 341 kg per head of population compared with 290 kg in 1979.

On the road leading to the district town many sections of which are exposed to Chinese bombardment from across the Nam Thi river the cooperative members continue to work in the fields — smooth lakes of mud the edges of which have been packed hard to deny shelter to the pests waiting to attack the rice seedlings. Everywhere people discuss intensive farming, crop composition in low-lying and high-lying plots, ways to achieve a high input of manure... Last year, the per hectare yield for two crops in Ban Qua 1 agricultural cooperative was 5.964 tonnes, in Tien Phong cooperative 6.1 tonnes, while Ban Vuoc and Ban Qua 2 harvested from 6.514 to 6.535 tonnes. Thus in low-lying areas, the communes have got more than 5 tonnes per hectare. Cadres have been sent by the district agricultural service to the communes to help them build rice-growing areas with high yields. These now cover 403 hectares and give 3.788 tonnes per hectare for spring rice and 3.38 tonnes for autumn rice. Thanks

to intensive farming, Bat Xat district is now self-sufficient in rice with a little surplus which goes to the army unit stationed there.

After rice, Bat Xat has been successful in growing subsidiary food crops: cassava, sweet potato, taro... These account up to 33.9% of the total output of food crops. At present, the crop composition is undergoing a change so as to solve the problems of food, clothing and cash income. Thus 123 hectares have been planted with soya, 95 with peanuts, 30 with sesame, 90 with cotton and flax... Each year, 17 more hectares are planted with tea and 30 more with sugarcane. Intensive farming has been practised right from the start. Besides developing agriculture all-sidedly, Bat Xat has also focused on processing its own agricultural products.

The gaps created by enemy plunder have been rapidly filled. By 1983, the herd of buffaloes and oxen had grown to nearly 7,200 and that of horses to over 4,300. With a population of only 33,000 Bat Xat manages to rear 13,462 pigs. The district plans to bring the number of ducks raised in submerged fields to 10,500. Intensive farming of forestland has helped expand the herds of pigs, buffaloes and oxen, while ducks are raised in large numbers in submerged fields. This is evidence of the resourcefulness of the people in a border mountain district.

The uneven distribution of land and manpower is posing new problems. While average population density is 34.4 per square kilometre, in thinly-populated areas it is only 3.7. There are also discrepancies in culture and education, and differences in farming practice and in the organization of Party and administrative organs and of revolutionary mass organizations. All these must be taken into account so as to develop the economy, improve the people's material and cultural standards and raise their fighting strength to defeat the Chinese aggressors.

For the Bat Xat Party and administrative apparatus an urgent task is to organize minority people for sedentary farming and settlement, and establish new population centres of adequate size and militarily advantageous location.

These new population centres are to be veritable forts. That is why, capital, materials and manpower are to be devoted not only to irrigation, communications, schools, health stations, trading stores... but also to the building of shelters, trenches, combat villages together with a contingent of able-bodied youths.

Overcoming numerous material difficulties Bat Xat settled 775 families in 1982 — 1983 in new population centres — combat villages which vigilantly oppose all enemy encroachment and sabotage schemes, and help build a prosperous frontier area. So far, more than 140 such villages have been established.

Bat Xat is not a rich district. It was moreover heavily damaged by war. But it knows how to rely on its own forces, pooling the efforts of the people and the State.

In the building of Nam Run canal, the State invested 169,000 dong while the population contributed 120,000 dong. For the construction of the Ta Pin and Na Tat dams before the province had made any investments the people already contributed 300,000 dong. Quite a few other undertakings also began with the people's contribution. From 1981 to 1983, Bat Xat reclaimed 169 hectares of land and planted them with wet rice. This spirit of self-reliance prevails in the new population centres.

To commemorate the fifth anniversary of the victory over the Chinese aggressors (March 1979 — March 1984) the people of Bat Xat have begun the construction of Ban Xeo hydroelectric station, the first small-sized hydroelectric station of the district.

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Hoàng Ban [HOANGF BANJ]

Deputy head of the Post and Telecommunications General Department; his article "Completing the Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh-Minh Hai Land Line Communications" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 5 Jul 84 p 3)

Lê Quang Báu [LEE QUANG BAUS]

*Chief of Cabinet of the State Science and Technology Commission; his article "Some Problems With the Utilization of Scientific Achievements and Technological Advances" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC May 84 p 16)

Nguyễn Đình Bìn [NGUYEENX DINHF BIN]

Ambassador of the SRV to Nicaragua; his article "Five Years of Heroic Struggle and Victory of the New Nicaragua" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Jul 84 p 3)

Lê Bửu [LEE BUWUR]

*Director of the Physical Education and Sports Service, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he headed a table tennis team on a visit to Czechoslovakia. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Jun 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Thọ Chân [NGUYEENX THOJ CHAAN]

Head of the Central Committee Emulation Department; on 12 July 1984 he attended inaugural ceremonies of an emulation drive to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the liberation of Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 16 Jul 84 p 1)

Ngô Quốc Chân [NOONG QUOOC CHAANS]

Vice Minister of Culture; vice president of the Vietnam-Poland Friendship Association; on 19 June 1984 he chaired a meeting to commemorate Poland's national day. (NHAN DAN 20 Jun 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Huy Cháp [NGUYEENX HUY CHAAPS]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghi Loc District, Nghe Tinh Province; his article "Experiences in Organizing and Allocating Labor in Nghi Loc District" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Jun 84 p 2)

Đường Hồng Đạt [DUWOWNGF HOONGF ZAATJ]

*Vice Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; on 15 June 1984 signed an agreement for science and technology cooperation with Bulgaria. (NHAN DAN 20 Jun 84 p 1)

Phan [Thi] Ngọc Dung [PHAN THIJ NGOCJ ZUNG]

*Acting President of the Ho Chi Minh City Women's Association; she was mentioned in an article on contributions of women to national defense. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 Jun 84 p 3)

Lê Minh Đào [LEE MINH DAOF]

*Acting Secretary of the CPV Committee, Ben Tre Province; his article "Ben Tre Advances Through Comprehensive Agricultural Development" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 3 Jul 84 p 3)

Nguyễn Công Đoàn [NGUYEENX COONG DOANF]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Thuy Nguyen District, Haiphong; his article "Thuy Nguyen District's Six Economic Targets" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 17 Jul 84 p 2)

Trần Hạc [TRAANF HACJ], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1928 at Trung Hai Village, Gio Linh District, Binh Tri Thien Province; Deputy Chief of the Rear Services and Technical Department, Border Defense Forces; he died following an illness at the 108th Military Hospital on 28 June 1984. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Jul 84 p 4)

Võ Sĩ Hoà [VOX SIX HOAF]

*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Nghi Loc District, Nghe Tinh Province; his article "Nghi Loc District Coordinates Economic and Military Activities" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 Jun 84 p 3)

Lê Hoàng [LEE HOANGF]

Deputy Director of the Vietnam State Bank; Chairman of the Vietnam Foreign Trade Bank; on 3 July 1984 he signed a credit agreement with India. (NHAN DAN 4 Jul 84 p 4)

Vũ Tuyền Hoàng [VUX TUYEEN HOANGF]

Head of the Institute of Grain and Food Plants; his article "Scientific and Technical Research Serves Agricultural Production" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 18 Jul 84 p 3)

Lê Hòe [LEE HOEF], *Colonel

His article "The Ho Chi Minh Trail and Problems in the Art of Organizing and Conducting Strategic Transport" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN May 84 p 40)

Phạm Văn Hy [PHAMJ VAWN HY]

Secretary of the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone; his article "Making the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone a Petroleum Industry and Tourist Zone" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 17 Jul 84 p 3)

Hoàng Văn Khánh [HOANGF VAWN KHANHS] Major General

His article on air defense tactics appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Jun 84 p 38)

Lê Khắc [LEE KHAWCS]

Vice Chairman and Secretary General of the Vietnam Federation of Science and Technology Associations; his article "Some Thoughts on the 25th Anniversary of the Journal TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC May 84 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Khiếu [NGUYEENX VAWN KHIEEUS], *Colonel

His article "Improving the Quality of Practical Training at the Artillery Officers School" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN May 84 p 68)

Nguyễn Mạnh Kiêm [NGUYEENX MANHJ KIEEMR]

*Vice Minister of Building; his article "Results Achieved by the Ministry of Building in Scientific and Technical Research During 1981-83 and the Mission for 1984-85" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC May 84 p 13)

Lê Văn Kiên [LEE VAWN KIEENS]

*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Long An Province; his article "Exploit Labor and Land Potential for the Gradual Development of a Comprehensive and Stable Economy" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Jul 84 p 3)

Nguyễn Lam [NGUYEENX LAM]

Secretary of the CPV Central Committee; *Head of the Central Committee Economics Department; on 12 July 1984 he attended the 1st Congress of Party Organization of the Central Economic Agencies Bloc. (NHAN DAN 16 Jul 84 p 1)

Vũ Lập [VUX LAAPJ], Lieutenant General

His article "The Soldiers and People of All Nationalities in the 2d Military Region Are Determined to Defeat the War of Destruction" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN May 84 p 30)

Vũ Đình Liệu [VUX DINHF LIEEUJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; *Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Intergovernmental Committee on Economic, Science and Technology Cooperation; on 15 June 1984 he attended the signing of an agreement for science and technology cooperation with Bulgaria. (NHAN DAN 20 Jun 84 p 1)

Lê Duy Lương [LEE ZUY LUWOWNG], deceased

Born on 6 March 1908 at Le Son Village, Quang Trach District, Binh Tri Thien Province; member of the CPV; he participated in the May 1945 revolution; former head of department CP.38; former secretary of the Vietnam-Lao Friendship Association; he died on 8 July 1984. (NHAN DAN 13 Jul 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Lương [NGUYEENX LUWOWNG]

*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Nha Trang City, Phu Khanh Province; his article "Comprehensive Development of the Commercial Marine Products Sector in Nha Trang" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 3 Jul 84 p 2)

Lưu Thanh Nhả [LUWU THANH NHAX], deceased

Born on 19 August 1936; Standing Vice Chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City Capital Construction Committee; Vice President of the Vietnam Architects Association; Member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Arts and Letters Federation; President of the Ho Chi Minh City Architects Association; former head of the Planning Institute, Ministry of Light Industry; member of the CPV; he died on 14 July 1984 while enroute to an assignment. (NHAN DAN 16 Jul 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Tiên Oanh [NGUYEENX TIEENS OANH], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1938 at Phu Quan Village, Tien Son District, Ha Bac Province; Political Officer of the 321st Division, Capital Military Region; he died following an illness at the 103d Military Hospital on 19 June 1984. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Jun 84 p 4)

Lê Văn Phâm [LEE VAWN PHAAMR]

Secretary of the CPV Committee, Tien Giang Province; his article "Strive to Produce One-million Tons of Grains From More Than 110,000 Hectares of Farmland" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Jun 84 p 3)

Đinh Quang [DINHF QUANG]

*Vice Minister of Culture; recently he was appointed head of the 1985 National Arts Exhibit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Jun 84 p 4)

Trần Văn Quê [TRAANF VAWN QUEES]

Vice Minister of Forestry; on 11 March 1984 he attended a conference on the results of carpentry products exhibit. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC May 84 p 47)

Nguyễn Thanh Sơn [NGUYEENX THANH SOWN]

*Acting Head of the Forest Reserves and State Arboretum Bureau, Department of the Forester, Ministry of Forestry; his article "Making Con Dao a Comprehensive and Unique Arboretum" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC May 84 p 38)

Nguyễn Văn Sư [NGUYEENX VAWN SUWR]

*Head of the State Survey and Mapping Department; his article "Survey and Mapping During Recent Years and New Directions" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC May 84 p 11)

Cao Kiên Thiết [CAO KIEEN THIEETS]

SRV Ambassador to Mongolia; on 14 July 1984 he attended the arrival in Ulaan Bator of an SRV delegation headed by Political Bureau member Truong-Chinh. (NHAN DAN 15 Jul 84 p 1)

Trình Văn Thịnh [TRINHJ VAWN THINHJ]

*Director of the Science Information Center, Ministry of Agriculture; *Director of the Library, Ministry of Agriculture; his article "We Strive to Become the Close and Trusted Friends of the Scientists and Technologists" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG May 84 p 5)

Chu Tâm Thức [CHU TAAM THUWCS]

Minister of Finance; his article on the national bond drive appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 Jun 84 pp 1, 4)

Trần Hữu Tiêm [TRAANF HUWUX TIEEMF], Architect, deceased

Born in 1912 at Trinh Xa, Binh Luc District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; member of the CPV; member of the Advisory Council of the Vietnam Architects Association; former deputy head of the Management and Planning Department of the Ministry of Construction; former acting head of the Planning and Standards Department, State Capital Construction Commission; former acting secretary general of the Vietnam Architects Union; he died suddenly on 12 July 1984 at Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 14 Jul 84 p 4)

Hoàng Đình Trần [HOANGF DINHF TRAAN] M.D.

*Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Lang Son Province; his article on his committee's new activities appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 20 Jun 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Trần [NGUYEENX VAWN TRAAN]

Head of the Central Economic Management Research Institute; on 2 July 1984 he presented awards to Soviet technicians. (NHAN DAN 5 Jul 84 p 4)

Bà Nam Trung [BAS NAM TRUNG]

Born in 1919 at Hon Ong mountain hamlet, Son Phuoc Village, Tay Son District, Phu Khanh Province; a member of the Bahnar tribe; former Standing Member of the Phu Yen CPV Committee; member of the CPV Committee, Phu Khanh Province; former vice chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Phu Khanh Province; he died following an illness on 29 May 1984. (NHAN DAN 20 Jun 84 p 4)

Quang Trung [QUANG TRUNG], Colonel

Commander of the Son La Province Military Organization; his article "Son La's Armed Forces Strive To Grow and Are Prepared to Reinforce the Front Line" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Jul 84 p 3)

Hoàng Anh Tuấn [HOANGF ANH TUAANS]

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 3 July 1984 he attended the signing of a credit agreement with India. (NHAN DAN 4 Jul 84 p 4)

Quang Tung [QUANG TUNG]

*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Hai Ninh District, Quang Ninh Province; he was mentioned in an article on military activities in his district. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 Jun 84 p 2)

Vũ Bá Tước [VUX BAS TUWOWCS], Colonel

*Head of the Transportation Department, VPA; his article "Develop a Heroic Tradition, Improve the Quality and Effectiveness of Transportation and Complete the New Mission" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Jun 84 p 2)

Nguyễn Như Văn [NGUYEENX NHUW VAWN]

*Deputy Director of the Central Science and Technology Library, State Science and Technology Commission; his article "The Science and Technology Library in the Support System for Research Information" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT KHOA HOC May 84 p 29)

CSO: 4209/407

CHRONOLOGY

CHRONOLOGY FOR 16 APR-15 MAY 84

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Jun 84 p 32

[Text] (16 April - 15 May)

April

16 — 21. A delegation of the SRV National Assembly, headed by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho, pays an official friendship visit to France.

17. A Soviet book exhibition is opened in Hanoi, highlighting Vietnamese—Soviet cooperation in book printing and distribution on the occasion of the 114th birth anniversary of V.I. Lenin.

— Ending of a visit to Vietnam by a delegation of the General Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy, begun on 10 April.

18. Ending of a visit to Vietnam begun on 14 April by a delegation of the Czechoslovak Education Ministry to mark the 30th year of Czechoslovakia's assistance to Vietnam in personnel training.

— A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issues a statement demanding that Thailand stop immediately its violations of Kampuchean air space.

18 — 20. French Minister in Charge of Cooperation and Development Christian Nucci pays a visit to Vietnam and attends the inauguration of the French Language Department of the Hanoi Foreign-Language Teachers' College.

20. A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issues a statement to the effect that Kampuchea's punishment of the Pol Pot clique and its accomplices is the legitimate right of any sovereign nation.

21 — 28. A delegation of the Soviet Army Engineer Corps, led by Marshal A. Ganov, visits Vietnam.

22. A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issues a statement rejecting the slanderous allegations contained in an American demand that Vietnam include the question of the departure of

Amerasian children and their families in the Orderly Departure Program (ODP) of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

23. **Vientiane:** Signing of an agreement on postal cooperation between Vietnam and Laos.

— Vietnam attends the 62nd Milan International Fair held from 14 to 23 April.

26 — 27. A symposium to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory is held in Hanoi.

26 April — 3 May. A delegation of the Office of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee pays a friendship visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

27 — 28. **Phnom Penh:** Holding of the first conference of Ministers of Culture of the three Indochinese countries.

29. Signing of a plan on judiciary cooperation for 1984 between the ministries of justice of Vietnam and Laos.

30. Holding of a grand meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam (30 April) and May Day.

— The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issues a statement condemning Chinese war escalation and Chinese land-grabbing attacks in a number of places in Ha Tuyen province.

May

7. **Hanoi:** A grand meeting is held to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory.

9. A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, headed by Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of its Central Committee, leaves to attend the Congress of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) in Greece.

10. A delegation of the Office of the People's Republic of Kampuchea's State Council, headed by Chan Ven, General Secretary of the State Council, pays a friendship visit to Vietnam.

11. **Hanoi:** Signing of minutes on financial cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea in 1984 — 1985.

— A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issues a statement rejecting the statement of the recent ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Conference which repeated Thai and Chinese slanders against Vietnam.

— A delegation of the Australian Foreign Ministry and Defence Ministry visits Vietnam to work with the concerned Vietnamese departments on the problem of six Australians missing in action in the American war in Vietnam.

— The Vietnam Olympic Committee decides not to take part in the Los Angeles Olympic Games.