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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

MARINE SCIENCE COOPERATION PROGRAM--The acting minister of foreign affairs, Mr Scholes, has announced a 5-year cooperation program in marine science between Australia and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations--ASEAN. Mr Scholes said the coastal areas of Southeast Asia contained resources of great economic significance, but they were under threat from a variety of causes, including overfishing and pollution. He said the main aim of the program should be to develop an ecological reference standard for assessment of the use of ASEAN's coastal zones. The program would also develop scientific and technical expertise from the proper management of these zones. Radio Australia's Caberra office says the program which has an estimated cost of \$3.2 million [Australian dollars] will be funded under Australia's overseas aid program. [Excerpt] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Sep 84 BK]

SEABED RESEARCH IN PACIFIC--The acting minister for foreign affairs, Mr Gordon Scholes, has announced that Australia, the United States and New Zealand will extend their joint program of seabed research in the South Pacific. The program is being conducted in conjunction with island countries in the region. Mr Scholes said that the first phase was carried out by Australia, New Zealand, and the United States during 1982 and 1983. This obtained extensive geological data and samples from the ocean bottom and had greatly improved understanding of the geological and petroleum potential of the region. Mr Scholes said the new program, using advanced American and New Zealand ships, especially equipped for off-shore prospecting for oil and mineral resources, was in response to requests from South Pacific governments for additional research. Australia will contribute to the cost of operating the vessel, supply specialist staff, and analyze data gathered. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Sep 84 BK]

FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTS--A senior French official has said it may be possible to reduce the number of nuclear tests carried out on Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific. Assistant director of tests, Mr (Alain Bugaard), told journalists touring the installation that while it might be possible to reduce the number of tests, it would not be possible to stop them. He said experience, scientific progress, and more accurate computer simulations could reduce the necessity for future testing. More than 60 tests have been recorded Mururoa Atoll since 1975. Mr (Bugaard) said that since the tests started, officials had not recorded any notable incidents of people being contaminated with radiation. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Oct 84]

BRIEFS

AIR SERVICES AGREEMENT--Bandar Seri Begawan--A new air services agreement between Brunei and Singapore has opened "important new doors for travel," officials here said this week. Two days of talks held in Brunei between government and airline representatives of the two countries ended on Tuesday, [28 August] with a "liberal" agreement being reached. Under this, Royal Brunei Airlines [RBA] will be able to operate to and beyond Singapore to points in Asia, the Middle East, Europe and North America. At the same time, Singapore Airlines will be able to operate to and beyond Bandar Seri Begawan to points in Asia, the South-West Pacific, North and South America. While RBA currently does not have the aircraft capacities to operate to Europe and America, the agreement leaves the door open for long-term expansion. Singapore Airlines, however, will be able to carry passengers from Brunei to America and other agreed destinations and disembark passengers from these regions in Brunei. RBA is said to be more interested in services to Asia and the Middle East and under the agreement it can negotiate with Singapore Airlines to fly to destinations in these regions from Singapore. [Excerpt] [Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 1 Sep 84 pp 1 and 38 BK]

RAPIER MISSILE FIRING TESTS--Bandar SERI BEGAWAN--Royal Brunei Armed Forces' [RBAF] coastliest firepower exercise drew to an end this week. Now senior officers are assessing the wealth of experience gained from unleashing more than \$4.5 million worth of rapier air defence missiles off the Brunei Coast. Up to Tuesday [28 August] this week, the target had been hit just once out of 44 launches, so was it worth the money? The RBAF's air defence battery, formed in the middle of last year, gave an emphatic "yes" and said the exercise was a big success. Each of the British made missiles cost about \$100,000--about the same price as the target plane. Every rapier operator in the air defence battery had one crack at the target--apart from the occasional misfires. Yesterday (Friday) the battery was preparing to try out the rapier's radar-controlled blindfire system which provides almost full automation and greater accuracy. The firings took place at Bukik Agok between Jerudong and Tutong, where a new air defence firing range is being built. The area was chosen because it is well away from offshore oil installations. [Excerpts] [Kuala Belait the BORNEO BULLETIN in English 1 Sep 84 pp 1 and 38 BK]

CSO: 4200/30

VOPB ON COMMUNIST PARTY DEMANDS FOR URBAN POOR

BK021247 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Here are the immediate demands for the urban poor:

1. Economics:

A. Every possible effort must be directed toward bringing down the prices of basic foodstuffs, clothes, basic consumer items, and medicines, as well as the cost of commuting and traveling.

B. Assurance must be given on the right to make an honest living--security jobs for the jobless, allowing vendors to sell their wares, and permitting slow-moving vehicles [pedicabs] to ply their trade.

2. Social:

A. Housing problems of the homeless must be solved efficiently. Forced eviction of poor quarters must be avoided. If such quarters must be moved, a substitute location must be provided after talks with the residents concerned.

B. Water, electricity and sanitary facilities must be provided for poor quarters. Responsibility must be assumed to ensure that the environment of such quarters is hygienic and free from fire hazards.

C. Dispensaries, hospitals and other medical centers must fully and efficiently take charge of public health. Medicines must be obtainable easily and at low cost.

D. Arrangements must be made to open low-cost day-care centers for children of the poor.

E. Administrative circles, including the military and police, must cease all forms of interference and harassment in poor quarters and at homes of the poor.

In order to make the immediate demands for the urban poor more complete, the Burma Communist Party is always prepared to hold talks with forces and individuals who are opposing and fighting the Burma Socialist Program single party dictatorship.

THAI PAPER SAYS MON REBELS TO SET UP GOVERNMENT

BK181143 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 18 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Mon rebels in Burma will set up a self-proclaimed government by next year in a stepped up opposition to the central Burmese Government, a top rebel leader said yesterday.

New Mon State Party [NMSP] leader, Nai Nolah, yesterday announced that his party is setting up the government because it was felt that the party is now strong enough to do so.

The NMSP is one of the oldest rebel groups in Burma which had first taken up arms against the central Rangoon government 35 years ago. The group's headquarters now stands opposite Kanchanaburi province at the Three Pagodas Pass, the demarcation point between Thailand and Burma.

The policy of the government will correspond to the wish of the majority of the people and will be neutral, Nai Nolah said.

President Nolah said there are no communists in his area, either those backed by Russia or China.

He denied a report that a communist group recently approached the NMSP to offer military assistance.

"We have a different policy from the communists. Their views and our views do not correspond," he said.

The Mons are comprised of different people--traders, Buddhist monks, villagers--but all in all they want to be neutral, said Nai Nolah.

Nai Nolah, who joined the armed secession revolution against the Burmese Government 35 years ago, said that at present there are about four million Mons living inside Burma, with one million of them in his control area.

"About 20 years ago, we proclaimed the Monland government with I myself serving as finance minister. But due to lack of support, our government collapsed 3 years later," said Nai Nolah.

Nai Nolah, however, expressed the confidence that the government which the NMSP will form in the near future will not collapse as it will be well organised.

"We have intellectual and capable personnel to join us in forming the government," he said.

CSO: 4200/36

FOREIGN FIRMS EYE GAS DEVELOPMENT CONTRACTS

BK271304 Hong Kong AFP in English 1223 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Singapore, 27 Sep (AFP)--Burma has decided to tap its offshore gas reserves earlier than expected raising hopes among international companies facing mixed fortunes in the Far East.

They are eyeing a possible slice of an estimated U.S. \$1 billion worth of contracts from one of the world's most walled-up economies.

Petroleum industry sources here said that a team from Petro Canada, the Canadian national oil company has just arrived in Rangoon for a feasibility study on the first of two gas finds in the Gulf of Martaban at the top of the Bay of Bengal.

The finds could help launch Burma into the petroleum business next year.

Burma, keen to speed up the development of its natural gas reserves--which according to initial estimates by Norwegian state oil company, Statoil, runs to 3.5 trillion cubic feet at the area Petro Canada will study--has sought a U.S. \$500 million loan from the World Bank to finance its offshore project and an onshore plant.

While the Canadians have entered the scene with a \$4 million Canadian grant to help Petro Canada with the study, an Austrian-German joint venture has started work on a 300,000 tonnes per year methanol plant near Myanaung slated to go on stream by 1986, the sources said.

OIL AND GAS NEWS, a specialised journal for the industry, quoting a confidential report from the Burmese said the state-owned Myanma Oil Corporation (MOC) has drawn up a tentative plan to start production from Martaban gas fields next April.

The journal said Rangoon's industry minister in charge of the MOC, Colonel Maung Cho, who made a tour of Europe last month has ordered MOC officials [words indistinct] details of offshore development work that is expected to cost a quarter of the \$1 billion outlay for the project including onshore facilities.

According to the confidential report, the MOC has to work out a drilling programme involving 10 production wells, the building of production-process-accommodation platforms and the construction of pipelines to carry the gas from the offshore wells to the onshore gas processing facilities.

Although MOC expects adjustments as a result of Petro Canada's study of methods and cost due in (?about 10 months) it has envisaged the Martaban project yielding a total of 200 million cubic feet of gas per day to be done in two phases according to the report quoted by the journal in its latest edition.

Under phase one, six production wells and pipelines carrying a total of 114 million cubic feet of gas per day will be completed in 1 to 3 years and the remaining four wells with a total of 86 million cubic feet per day output will be the second phase in the 4th year. The onshore and offshore pipelines are expected to run for a total of 180 kilometres (111 miles).

First offshore gas find for Burma was in December 1982 when the Franco-U.S. firm Schlumberger drilled an exploration well MOC-13A in the Gulf of Martaban some 200 kilometres (124 miles) southwest of Rangoon and two appraisal wells MOC-15 and MOC-16 nearby.

MOC-13A, drilled after the earlier well MOC-13 was plugged and abandoned following a gas blowout, tested an aggregate of 39 million cubic feet of gas per day and is considered Burma's first commercial offshore gas discovery.

After the latest well MOC-20 with the second promising find was completed last April, the MOC bought the jack-up rig "Forex Trident I" from the Schlumberger group for U.S. \$12.5 million and renamed it Nayminyaung as the first of MOC's own equipment for the Martaban project, the journal said.

Burma, according to the report, wants to start production of natural gas for domestic use and for export to earn badly-needed foreign exchange. Two proposed uses for the gas are in fertiliser and methanol production.

According to the journal, Burma has been offered a package by West German interests to construct the plants and provide the financing under a buy-back arrangement in which the Germans would accept products as part of the repayment.

The methanol plant now under construction is the first such international enterprise in which Uhde of West Germany has collaborated with Voest Alpine of Austria, it said.

Among the earliest to make a bee-line for openings in Burma will be the South-east-Asia based support industries who most recently are faced with the prospect of Esso pulling out of Thailand after a U.S. \$200 million onshore exploration programme since 1981, industry sources here said.

BURMA

BRIEFS

FRG LOAN AGREEMENT--Deputy Minister of Finance and Planning U Aye Ko and FRG Ambassador to Burma Dr Helmut Turk signed a financial cooperation agreement at 1400 today at the Ministry of Finance and Planning for the purchase of two ships. Under the terms of the agreement, the FRG Government will extend a loan worth kyat 256 million or DM 88.35 million for the purchase of two cargo ships for the Five Star Shipping Corporation. [Excerpt] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 Sep 84 BK]

CSO: 4211/1

VODK EDITORIAL ON 39TH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

BK220432 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
21 Sep 84

[Station editorial: "The Kampuchean People Hope That the 39th UN General Assembly Will Strengthen the UN Role and Stimulate the Implementation of the Five UN Resolutions on Kampuchea That Demand That Vietnam Withdraw its Troops Totally, Immediately, and Unconditionally From Kampuchean in Order To Let the Kampuchean People Decide Their Own Destiny"]

[Text] In his annual report dated 10 September which will be presented to the 39th UN General Assembly, UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar stressed that it is necessary to maintain, defend, and consolidate the role of the United Nations for safeguarding international security and peace. The UN secretary general noted that there was no progress in the past year. The use of brute force, threats, and various other problems have taken place in various regions throughout the world. He pointed out that the threat to international security and peace is a more urgent problem to be dealt with than the problem of conflict of ideals among states. All countries are duty-bound to eliminate this threat.

At a banquet held at the UN headquarters on 13 September, the UN secretary general called on all countries to make joint efforts in order to realize the goal defined in the UN Charter. The UN secretary general also said that in the coming 39th UN General Assembly, he would make every effort in order to bring about the settlement of a number of unresolved international problems.

Many big events took place in the world during the past several years. These events have taken place in gross violation of the sacred principles of the UN Charter and international law. These events are the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, Soviet aggression against Afghanistan, and various other problems. These acts of aggression have caused great destruction and the loss of independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the victimized countries; destroyed the security, peace, and stability of the neighboring countries in these regions; and constituted a grave threat to international security, peace, and order. Such events have taken place more often in various regions throughout the world, thus causing more international tension.

Despite the fact that the United Nations--the top body of the world--has adopted various resolutions concerning these events, these problems still have not yet been resolved. Concerning the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, the 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, and 38th UN General Assembly sessions adopted resolutions with an overwhelming majority vote every year demanding that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors withdraw their troops totally and unconditionally from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchea people's right to self-determination free from any outside interference. Almost 6 years have elapsed, but these UN resolutions have not been implemented. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have trampled upon these resolutions at will. They have escalated their war of aggression against Kampuchea and massacred the Kampuchean people in a more cruel and barbarous manner. The Vietnamese aggressors have used all types of modern weapons as well as man-made famine and chemical and biological weapons to kill the Kampuchean people and exterminate the Kampuchean race. At the same time, they have continued to send troops, tanks, large and small weapons, and more equipment to Kampuchea in order to accelerate the extermination of the Kampuchean race, thus enabling them to occupy Kampuchea forever.

The Soviet aggression against Afghanistan is being carried out in the same way as that in Kampuchea. Not only has the Soviet Union refused to implement the UN resolution on Afghanistan, but it has escalated its war of aggression and massacred the Afghan people in a more cruel way. The number of Soviet aggressor troops in Afghanistan has increased from 80,000 men at the beginning to 150,000 men now.

The Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan have caused more tension in the Southeast Asian and South Asian regions. The Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea have kept invading the Thai border. The Vietnamese aggressors, who have 60,000 troops in Laos, have instigated and joined hands with the Vientiane puppets in causing provocations and invading the Thai border. The Soviet Union has ordered its puppets in Kabul to shell and bomb Pakistan's border areas. Thus, the danger of war spilling into other areas in these two regions has become more grave.

The violations of the UN Charter and international law have also taken place in various other areas throughout the world. If such an event is allowed to spread like cancer, what will be the fate of the weak, small, and medium-size countries in the world? What will happen to international order and security? What attitude should the 39th UN General Assembly take in the face of this danger?

The only way to eliminate this danger is for all peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world to jointly strengthen the role of the United Nations and make every effort to realize the goal defined in the UN Charter for which the UN secretary general has appealed. Briefly speaking, it is necessary to for all to jointly eliminate acts that violate the UN Charter and international law and to prevent the aggressors and expansionists from further trampling upon the UN Charter and international law. All should jointly take concrete and effective measures to force the Hanoi Vietnamese

and the Soviet Union to implement the five UN resolutions by totally and unconditionally withdrawing their troops from Kampuchea and Afghanistan in order to allow the Kampuchean and Afghan peoples to decide their own destinies without any outside interference. Only by jointly opposing and preventing the aggressors and expansionists from fulfilling their cruel acts can we safeguard international security, peace, and order.

The Kampuchean people and the CGDK--the victims of this barbarous aggression for almost 6 years--are very pleased to hear the UN secretary general's statement that in the 39th UN General Assembly, he will make every effort to accelerate the settlement of a number of unresolved international problems. The Kampuchean people hope that the 39th UN General Assembly will take concrete and effective measures to pressure Vietnam to withdraw its aggressor troops totally, immediately, and unconditionally from Kampuchea so as to prevent it from carrying on its war of aggression and genocide against Kampuchea and from violating and trampling upon the UN Charter any longer.

CSO: 4212/4

VODK VIEWS GANDHI'S COMMENTS TO LE DUAN

BK250700 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
24 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "Le Duan Was Slapped on the Face in India"]

[Text] During a banquet that she hosted in New Delhi for Le Duan, ringleader of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi advised him that peace cannot be guaranteed in Southeast Asia unless intervention and interference in other countries' internal affairs are ceased. She added that Vietnam can play a role in achieving this goal; that is, Vietnam must withdraw its aggressor troops from Kampuchea and stop interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs. Le Duan was stuck and replied that Vietnam is ready to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea by standing on an acceptable basis. He continued to state that the Kampuchean problem should be resolved on the basis of the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination.

This statement by Gandhi was an indication to Le Duan that as long as the Vietnamese continue to annex Kampuchea, the Kampuchean problem cannot be resolved, there will be no peace and security in this region, and India cannot help Vietnam. This statement was like a strong slap on Le Duan's face.

Le Duan went to India at a time when his war of aggression in Kampuchea is seriously deteriorating and when the international community has strongly denounced, condemned, and pressured the Vietnamese to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's right to determine their own destiny. Le Duan's purpose in visiting India is to ask India to restore his difficult and deteriorating situation in all fields. In particular, he wants to ask India to hide Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea so that the international community does not denounce, condemn, and pressure it vigorously. Le Duan lost face and was further stuck when he heard Gandhi's advice for troop withdrawal from Kampuchea because she has supported Vietnam's acts of aggression in Kampuchea during the past several years. On the other hand, this statement by the Indian prime minister also shows that Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea in gross violation of and trample upon the UN Charter and international law as well as the principles of nonalignment cannot be hidden. According to this statement by the Indian prime minister, India might have some experience related to the issue and perhaps it dares not

stage activities to defend Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea as it once did. India often used to defend Vietnam's acts of aggression in Kampuchea but it was useless. India shamefully lost face and influence. Furthermore, it was criticized as a supporter of the aggressive and unjust acts. Therefore, India turned to the principles of international law by advising Le Duan to withdraw his aggressor troops from Kampuchea because it has clearly realized it can no longer walk against the current of history. Le Duan was shamefully stuck and lost face and resorted to his old trick, the trick of thief shouting stop thief. He unshamedly stated that the Kampuchean problem should be resolved by standing on the principle of the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination. Does this statement by Le Duan mean that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have abandoned their aggressive ambitions in Kampuchea and respect the principles of international law?

No, this statement is only an assertion of aggressors who know only the law of the jungle and violence. It is also a statement of a thief who is stuck and resorts to the trick of thief shouting stop thief. Who are the violators of the Kampuchean people's right to determine their own destiny in Kampuchea? The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been the violators of the Kampuchean people's rights. They have sent over 250,000 soldiers to attack and annex Kampuchea since the end of 1978. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressor troops, who have annexed Kampuchea, have not only violated the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination but they have also barbarously and fascistically massacred the Kampuchean people and committed genocide against the Kampuchean race with all their means that the world and humanity have not encountered in the past. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have killed the Kampuchean people by using modern Soviet weapons, famine, destruction of foodstuffs and economy, and by forcing the Kampuchean people not to leave their localities to earn their living. They have even used toxic chemical and biological weapons to massacre many Kampucheans. They do not care at all about international law.

In the past few years, the UN General Assembly, like the whole of mankind, has called on the Vietnamese to completely and unconditionally withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny free from outside interference. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, however, have blithely ignored the UN General Assembly's resolutions. They have made every effort to bury the past five resolutions of the United Nations and to avoid withdrawing all their troops from Kampuchea so as to continue their occupation of Kampuchea forever. Clearly the Vietnamese are not abandoning their aggressive and expansionist ambitions in Kampuchea and the region. They will continue their maneuvers to achieve their aggressive and expansionist ambitions in Kampuchea.

The above-mentioned statement by Le Duan was only an attempt to hide the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' criminal acts in Kampuchea and to please India which has advised him to withdraw his troops from Kampuchea. This statement was also intended to mislead the international community into believing that Vietnam has already changed its aggressive stand on Kampuchea so that international opinion will not strongly pressure it during the 30th UN General Assembly session.

The international community will not be duped by Le Duan's tricky propaganda. It has clearly determined that if the Vietnamese truly want to resolve the Kampuchean problem they must respect the past five UN resolutions by completely and unconditionally withdrawing their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. There is no need for them to stage any tricks. During the forthcoming 39th UN General Assembly session, the international community will raise its voice to condemn Vietnam more vigorously and call on it to unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea and to respect the Kampuchean people's right to determine their own destiny free from outside interference.

CSO: 4212/4

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITY

Fresh SVC Troops for Kratie

BK040549 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
3 Oct 84

[Text] In September, the Vietnamese enemy sent 37 truckloads of fresh troops to Kratie Province--20 truckloads to Kratie District township and 17 others to Snuol District. These newly arrived Vietnamese soldiers are young students. This shows that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not withdrawn, nor are they ready to unconditionally withdraw, their troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions in order to settle the Kampuchean problem politically through peaceful means. Their concerns are to conscript more fresh troops from Vietnam, forcibly drafting ordinary people in the street, state employees, and school children and send them to fight in Kampuchea so as to perpetuate their occupation of this country.

Therefore, the propaganda about their so-called peace negotiations is merely a trick to deceive world opinion and to serve their policy in the world arena and at the 39th UN General Assembly session.

Moung Battlefield Activities

BK060400 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Here is a report from various battlefields.

Moung battlefield: We attacked the Vietnamese soldiers at (Pranaok) position on 28 September, killing one and wounding two. We liberated three villages, namely Phum (Sdei Stoeng), Phum (Sdei), and Phum (Pranaok). We attacked the Vietnamese soldiers at Kakaoh commune office for the fifth time on 29 September, killing one, wounding two, and destroying some documents. We liberated three villages, namely Phum Kakaoh, Phum Tuol Prom, and Phum Damnak Kathen.

Kompong Speu Villages 'Liberated'

BK080842 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodia 2300 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Here is a report from various battlefields:

Kompong Speu battlefield, Thpong District: At 0600 on 28 September, we attacked and totally smashed the Vietnamese enemy's commune office in Sangke Satop commune. We killed two Vietnamese soldiers and wounded another. We seized 22 assorted weapons, including 11 AK's, 5 SK's, 2 AR-15's, 1 [words indistinct], 1 SKS, 1 M-79, and 1 carbine. We liberated eight villages: Phum Pring Kaong, (Ta Deh), Chomniep, (Ta Soeng), Chompeak Sleng, (Yang Pi), Pream, and (Samanh).

Vietnamese Draft Plan

BK010238 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] In September in Kratie Province, Vietnamese aggressors planned to conscript 1,000 youths from each district. However, our people absolutely opposed this Vietnamese plan. They opposed it by avoiding the draft and hiding relatives from being drafted. Those who were drafted refused to serve the Vietnamese and fled home.

SRV Draft in Takeo, Kampot

BK010308 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] On 10 September, Vietnamese soldiers rounded up 12 truckloads of youths in the Tram Kak District, Takeo Province, and sent them to Koh Kong battlefield.

On 17 September, 11 truckloads of youths and people drafted from Krang Snay commune and along Route 3 in Kampot Province, were also sent to Koh Kong battlefield.

Poison Use Alleged

BK010326 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] On 24 September in Chhuk District [Kampot Province], Vietnamese soldiers put poison in foodstuffs sold in markets. Four of our people in Thmei commune who bought and ate this were killed: two others were seriously affected.

CW Use Condemned

BK261147 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
25 Sep 84

[26 September "station condemnation" on Vietnamese use of toxic chemicals]

[Text] The Vietnamese enemy aggressors fired toxic gas shells by 105-mm cannon and 82-mm mortar into people's villages, streams, ponds, creeks, and forests--often traveled through by our Kampuchean people--in Leach District, Pursat Province, at the beginning of September, incapacitating 55 inhabitants. Of these, 13 were seriously incapacitated.

Symptoms of the victims include tightness in the chest, difficulty in breathing, vomiting, numbness in the hands and legs and inability to walk.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have continued to fire this kind of toxic chemical by cannon and mortar to kill our people in Leach District, Pursat Province. Having suffered more serious defeats on the military field and failed to harm our national army and guerrillas, the very cruel, barbarous, and fascist Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have increased the use of all types of toxic chemicals to kill our innocent Kampuchean people in a planned and systematic manner everywhere. They have been using toxic chemicals not only on the battlefield, but in people's villages, water sources used daily by our people, ricefields, forests, grounds, and even populated areas in the zone they are controlling temporarily. They use toxic chemicals by spraying them from airplanes, firing them by cannon and mortars, letting the toxic gas emit from cans that they leave in forests and grounds, and sending special agents to spread the chemicals in food, cakes, vegetables, meats, fish, candy, and medicine on sale in market places.

Briefly speaking, they have resorted to all means and methods to kill as many Kampucheans as possible. This is why the Kampuchean victims of the Vietnamese enemy's toxic chemicals include the elderly, adults, men, women, pregnant women, newly-born babies, small children, and even fetuses. This clearly shows the most fascist and cruel acts of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors--the murderers who indiscriminately kill innocent people--as well as the cruel and barbarous nature of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' war of aggression and genocide which is unprecedented in world history and humanity.

In the face of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's criminal and genocidal acts against the Kampuchean race through the use of all types of weapons, including toxic chemicals, the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, on behalf of the Kampuchean victims everywhere and on behalf of the entire Kampuchean people, vehemently condemns the extremely cruel Vietnamese murderers. On the same occasion, we can on peace- and justice-loving world public opinion to condemn more strongly the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' crimes in using all types of chemical weapons to kill the Kampuchean people in a systematic manner in accordance with their policy of exterminating the Kampuchean race. At the same time, we call on all peace- and justice-loving

governments and all relevant international organizations, particularly the United Nations, to take all effective measures to check the Vietnamese crimes of using chemical weapons to exterminate the Kampuchean race. This is in order to prevent them from any longer violating international law in such a way. In particular, we call on the current 39th UN General Assembly to take measures to pressure and force the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors to withdraw their aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions so as to end all kinds of suffering of the Kampuchean people and end the tense situation in Southeast Asia.

[Signed] Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 26 September 1984

Unity of Resistance Praised

BK300522 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "The Three Parties of our Resistance Forces Against the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors and Race Exterminators Have Cooperated and United More firmly"]

[Text] Since the birth of our CGDK on 22 June 1982, our three Kampuchean resistance forces have cooperated and united more firmly in military, diplomatic, and all other fields.

On the diplomatic field, during the past more than 2 years, our three resistance forces have jointly frustrated all kinds of perfidious maneuvers of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Our three Kampuchean resistance forces have jointly held a delegation to attend the current 39th UN General Assembly in order to oppose the dark schemes of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy, its Soviet boss, and its accomplices aimed at plundering our Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat for the puppet regime installed in Phnom Penh by Vietnam. Our forces also jointly defend the just cause of our Kampuchean people's struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and for the survival of our Kampuchean nation and race. At the same time, our three Kampuchean resistance forces have made every effort to seek more support from the world community for the Kampuchean people's just cause against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators. Currently, our three Kampuchean resistance forces have joined in a delegation to participate in the celebrations of the friendly PRC's 35th founding anniversary.

These activities clearly show the whole world how our three forces have placed the sacred national interest about all else and how they have cooperated and united more firmly and effectively in their confrontation against our nation's and people's enemies, that is, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and expansionists. Friendly countries near and far throughout the world which have supported our Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors for the past several years are very satisfied with this firm and effective unity of our three Kampuchean resistance forces. They

have more sympathy for and have become convinced that struggle waged by our Kampuchean people and CGDK against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors will advance toward seizing final victory, that is, the total liberation of our beloved Kampuchean fatherland from the claws of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and the defense of our Kampuchean nation and race forever. At the same time, our three Kampuchean resistance forces' firmer and more effective unity in military, diplomatic, and all other fields constitutes a heavy blow on the tricky, cunning, and obstinate nature of the Hanoi Vietnamese expansionists, their Soviet boss, and their accomplices who have made every effort to sabotage and dissipate the solidarity and unity of our three Kampuchean resistance forces and undermine our CGDK. They want to prevent our forces from jointly fighting against their acts of aggression and expansion, thus enabling them to realize their criminal aim to totally exterminate our Kampuchean race, annex Kampuchea to Vietnam, and set up the Indochinese Federation for use as a springboard to carry on their expansion and aggression in this region in accordance with their strategy of aggression and expansion and their Soviet boss' global expansion strategy in this region.

Based on the good experience in jointly fighting against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors in the past more than 2 years, our entire Kampuchean nation and people and the CGDK are confident that so long as all of us place the national interest above all else and further rally the great national union to fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators, we will certainly score final victory and be able to defend and make our Kampuchean nation and race survive forever.

Northern Battambang Town Attack

BK250252 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Our national army launched a 4-pronged sweeping attack against the Vietnamese enemy in the northern part of Battambang town on 19 September. The first prong was directed against (?the Nus' hospital) and the new concrete bridge. The second prong was directed against the Vietnamese enemy's paddy gathering places at Vat Sophi and Vat Balang. The third prong was against Narea rice mill and Narea commune office. The fourth prong was launched to sweep the enemy from Narea Kraom to Sala Ta An and Samraong Knong commune office.

After 30 minutes of fighting, we completely destroyed the Vietnamese enemy's positions targeted by the 4-pronged attack. The results are as follows:

We killed 4 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot and wounded 6 others; destroyed a Vietnamese platoon position, 5 group positions, 13 assorted guns, 5 trenches, 6 military barracks, a commune office, a paddy gathering place, 1 rice mill, 1 paddy storehouse, a paddy warehouse, and a quantity of military materiel; and seized 2 guns, 1 cassette recorder, 5 rolls of cloth, and a quantity of documents, ammunition, and military materiel.

CSO: 4212/4

BRIEFS

RETURN OF 'MISLED PERSONS'--During the past 2 months, 156 misled persons in Seim Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province awakened and returned to live with people and state authorities in Banteay Ampil District. Twenty-six others surrendered to Varin District authorities. These 150 [as heard] misled persons brought with them weapons, ammunition, a number of mines, a field radio, and a quantity of materiel. The successive awakening of our people reflects the just and correct clement policy of our party and state which is penetrating deeper and deeper among misled persons causing a number of them to abandon enemy ranks and return to society. The returnees exposed and condemned the true traitorous nature of the three Khmer reactionary groups--Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann--which are daily quarreling among themselves and have been severely punished by the Kampuchean revolutionary army and the Vietnamese volunteer army when they sneaked in to carry out subversive activities in Kampuchean territory along the Kampuchean-Thai border. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Sep 84 BK]

FIGHTING IN PREAH VIHEAR PROVINCE--Aside from helping the solidarity groups in launching agricultural production, the Armed Forces of Preah Vihear Province have always been successful in launching operations against enemy elements. After being beaten badly by our Armed Forces along the border, a group of bandits who were starved attempted to steal rice and threaten our people living in the outlying areas. Hardly had these bandits carried out their crimes, than they were quickly surrounded and crushed by our Armed Forces in Preah Vihear Province. On 1 September, "Khar" Battalion of the Preah Vihear Provincial Armed Forces surrounded the bandits in an area 25 km southeast of Choam Khsan, killing six and seizing seven weapons, including six AK's and a B-40. On the same day, in close cooperation with some combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer Army's battalion [name indistinct], the company unit of Samraong District launched a sweep operation against the bandits in deep forest and encountered a group of bandits attempting to rob our people in an area 10 km southwest of the district. Aware of the enemy's activities, we successfully surrounded and killed 10 enemy elements and seized 6 weapons. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 25 Sep 84 BK]

MASS GRAVES IN PREY VENG--Pol Pot--lackey of the Beijing Chinese hegemonist-expansionist clique--implemented the genocidal policy against over 3 million Kampucheans. He completely uprooted the Kampuchean social system and

transformed the Angkor fatherland into an isolated place full of ashes, blood, and tears. In Peam Chor District, Prey Veng Province, 47 mass graves with 7,700 corpses have been discovered in the southeastern part of the Peam Chor District office. A mass grave found at a mound in Angkor Ang commune contained 1,900 corpses. Six other mass graves at Tuol Borei in Trang Trayang commune and at Ampeou Prey in Kaoh Sampeou commune contained 2,689 corpses. Under the KPRP's leadership, the entire people in Peam Chor District are determined to transform their anger and sufferings into concrete revolutionary activities in fulfilling the three revolutionary movement. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Oct 84 BK]

KRATIE PROVINCIAL FORCES' ACTIONS--The revolutionary armed forces of Kratie Province have laid plans to seek and sweep the Pol Pot remnants in order to preserve well the social order and to fulfill the prime duty of our revolutionary armed forces. During the 1st half of 1984, the provincial commanding group, districts' forces, and militiamen in villages and communes, in close cooperation with the units of Vietnamese volunteer troops, on 48 missions sought and destroyed the refugees of the Pol Pot bandits in isolated and forested areas. We killed 61 enemy soldiers and wounded 36 others. We seized 30 weapons and a quantity of documents. Concurrently, our revolutionary armed forces performed the persuasion movement toward the misled people. Twenty-eight misled persons surrendered to our revolution. They brought with them 11 weapons. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 2 Oct 84 BK]

SIEM REAP-ODDAR MEANCHHEY SITUATION--In this rainy season, the revolutionary armed forces in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province have sought, ambushed, and swept the Pol Pot bandits in order to defend the people and ensure security for them in the agricultural work. From 1 to 7 September, the revolutionary armed forces in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, in close cooperation with Vietnamese volunteer troops, launched 20 operations to ambush and sweep the Pol Pot remnants who took refuge in isolated and forested areas. We killed 18 Pol Pot bandits on the spot and wounded 5 others. We seized 2 weapons, 2 B-40 rockets, 50 kg of rice, and destroyed 6 weapons. Concurrently, our forces launched the persuasion movement toward misled people. Seven misled persons surrendered and returned to the revolution. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 2 Oct 84 BK]

DAMBE FORCES AMBUSH 'BANDITS'--The armed forces in Dambe District, [Kompong Cham Province] have taken strict measures to patrol and seek out the enemy in order to defend the people and their belongings. Recently, Company No 2 of the Dambe District's armed forces in close cooperation with local militia-men laid a plan to seek and ambush a group of Pol Pot bandits after grasping their plan to rob our people of their paddy, rice, and cattle in a number of isolated localities. We received good results from this battle. It was carried out well because our combatants have high combat capability, a firm determination to fight the enemy, and vigilance. They also know how to keep secrets, and they examined all the enemies' activities. Our combatants ambushed the bandits and put seven of them out of action. They also seized a quantity of weapons and military materiel. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 2 Oct 84 BK]

MONKS MEETING CLOSED--After meeting for 2 days, the conference to sum up monks' achievements over the past 5 years was concluded on 20 September. Attending the closing ceremony were Keo Chanda, party committee secretary and chairman of Phnom Penh people's revolutionary committee; Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council; Bonze Um Sum, vice chairman of the municipality front and chairman of Phnom Penh monks; a Buddhist delegation from Ho Chi Minh City; and many people from Phnom Penh monasteries. Speaking on the occasion, Keo Chanda called on monks, monastery committees, and lay people in Phnom Penh to cooperate closely with state authorities to thwart the enemies. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Sep 84 BK]

MORE MISLED PERSONS RETURN--Thanks to the effective dissemination of the leniency policy of our party and state, by September 158 misled persons had returned to the fold in Kompong Svay District of Kompong Thom Province. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Sep 84 BK]

PHOMVIHAN THANKED FOR SYMPATHY--Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly and of the front National Council; and Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the state, chairman of the SPC, and chairman of the National Reconstruction Front of Laos. The message said, among other things: We are moved beyond description by the sincere feelings you expressed in the message of sympathy to the fraternal Kampuchean people who were suffering from floods. We deeply thank you and, through you, the fraternal Lao people for constantly according our people moral and material assistance whenever we encounter difficulties. Please, comrades, accept our warm militant solidarity, respect, and highest regards. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodia 1300 GMT 3 Oct 84 BK]

SRV CASUALTIES REPORTED--The Democratic Kampuchean Government reported that its forces killed or wounded 1,175 Vietnamese soldiers in 100 attacks during the past 2 months. Son Sann's radio reported that 1,495 Vietnamese soldiers were wounded during fightings and that 490 Heng Samrin soldiers and 11 Vietnamese soldiers fled to join the patriotic forces resisting the Vietnamese occupation. The fightings between the Khmer resistance forces and the Vietnamese troops mostly took place in areas in Battambang Province and along the Thai border. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Cambodia 1300 GMT 2 Oct 84 BK]

CSO: 4212/4

REACTION TO U.S. ANTI-DUMPING MOVES

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 22 Aug 84 p 15

[Article by Yee Mee Fah: "Blow After Blow for Our Textiles"]

[Text]

THE US Government's decision to investigate alleged dumping of Malaysian-made textiles and garments in the United States has been likened to a blow to someone who is struggling to get to his feet.

It cannot be determined at this juncture how harmful the blow will be to Malaysia's textile trade but local manufacturers said it would at least upset trade relations between the two countries and interrupt business.

The local textile industry, still recuperating from the effects of the recession, has been through all this before and are taking steps to stall any further action.

The American textile manufacturers and its workers unions have alleged that Malaysian manufacturers are enjoying Government subsidies which enable them to compete with unfair advantage in the American market. Thus they are calling for the imposition of duty to negate this advantage.

Malaysian textile manufacturers have been through all this before. The last time it happened was in 1979. The American manufacturers sought and won a petition

to get the US Government to slap import duty on textile products from Malaysia.

However, local manufacturers, through the Malaysian Textile Manufacturers Association (MTMA), acting in concert with the Government, took the issue to court and succeeded in preventing the imposition of counter-vailing duties.

Obviously, the American industry is unhappy with the existing trading condition, where cheaper imports are beating local products in the market. But imports from Malaysia and other Asean countries are really very small compared with the total going into the United States.

"We do not see how much they can gain by doing this to Malaysia," a manufacturer said.

Subsidies

In its recent report to the US Government, the American industrialists and textile workers again claimed that as a result of the subsidies to the industry, exporters from Malaysia and 12 other countries are able to sell their goods more cheaply there and petitioned for protection from these imports.

The president of the MTMA, Mr Y.H. Tan, told *Times Business* yesterday that their American counterparts pur-

sued this matter even though they know that investment conditions in Malaysia have not changed since the "last incident."

"If nothing has changed since then, it means that there is no case for them, yet they insist on pushing for retaliatory trade measures. This only goes to show that they are doing it on purpose.

"It is a most unfair way to deal with a developing country. They have no case against us at all.

"If the industry decides to take up a case against us every two years or so, imagine the kind of time and money we will be wasting trying to refute such allegations. Not to mention the fact that it will shake the confidence of our buyers," he added.

According to Mr Tan, the subsidies referred to by the Americans are the pioneer status and duty free raw materials imported by manufacturers.

He said MTMA officials have been meeting Ministry officials to discuss the best way to tackle the problem. And it is highly probable that they may engage an American lawyer to contest the case.

Meanwhile the MTMA has sent out circulars to its members collecting the data on profits and export figures to prepare its case.

The manufacturers will also be discussing the issue on a regional basis at the Asean Textile Federation (Aftex) meeting in Singapore on Thursday.

"We may decide to make a joint representation on the Asean level to the US Government. However, nothing is definite yet. Asean textile imports into the US, even on a collective basis, is also very small." All the five Asean Governments are alleged to be subsidising their industries.

The other countries include Turkey, Peru, Sri Lanka and Portugal.

Mr Tan said the American industry is capitalising on the political situation in the country for their own gains, while the US Government (in agreeing to investigate the case) is out to gain votes for the coming presidential election.

According to reports from America, the US Government, after considering a report from the American manufacturers and Textile Workers Union, decided that there is justification for a further investigation into the matter.

The director of International Trade in the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Encik Asmat Kamaluddin, responding to the reports last week, said there was no basis

[words indistinct].

IMPORT BAN TO PROTECT LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 22 Aug 84 pp 1, 4

[Text]

THE government would not hesitate to ban the imports of goods which could threaten local industries, Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah said last night.

He said if the government felt that the import of certain products was destructive to the economy, a ban could be imposed or alternatively, prohibitive duties could be slapped.

In an interview over RTM's "Ehwal Semasa" programme, he said the government was closely monitoring the situation.

Asked on goods that were meant for export and the possibility of these being marketed locally, the minister acknowledged that these products were of very high quality, even better than some of the imports.

Tengku Razaleigh said the government was consistently striving to protect the quality of Malaysian exports.

The minister spoke at length on the current "Buy Malaysian" campaign which he launched recently. He said it was prompted by concern about the country's balance of payments position.

He said the campaign was necessary because Malaysians were still biased towards imports, despite the high degree of sophistication of local products.

This campaign would cover all walks of life to change public attitude which was still colonialistic, he added.

So many factories producing import-substitutes had been set up since Independence, whose products not only were of par quality with imports but were even better.

"There is no reason why we should spend our fortunes on imports," he stressed.

The fact that Malaysian goods were sold in foreign markets was proof of their quality.

Tengku Razaleigh, however, said that the process of changing the people's "import mentality" and brand consciousness could be done through education and exposure, especially by more extensive dissemination of information by local manufacturers.

Efforts should be made in inculcating a sense of national pride in buying Malaysian. Misconception on the quality of Malaysian products should also be corrected, he added.

"We have reached a desperate point where we must change our attitude with regard to our own ability to produce quality goods, especially with our worsening balance of payments position," he said.

Tengku Razaleigh cautioned that Malaysia must control its services account deficit to prevent it from wiping out any trade surplus the country might enjoy.

He said the country's services account deficit was estimated to reach \$9.5 billion this year, rising to \$10 billion next

year, compared with \$8.3 billion last year.

If this trend was not arrested, any increase in Malaysia's exports earnings still would not neutralise the government's current account deficit.

The economic recession during the last few years had adversely affected the country's balance of payments position, which this year alone would be \$5.8 billion in the red.

"This is related to the deficit suffered in the services account this year, after taking into account an estimated surplus of \$3.7 billion in the trade account," he said.

He said that if the situation did not improve, Malaysia's economic health would take time to recover, considering the deficit was expected to rise year after year.

Tengku Razaleigh also said that although the country had succeeded in increasing its exports, and hence foreign exchange, the services account continued to balloon, chiefly due to heavy dependence on foreign services in the invisibles trade sector.

He estimated that Malaysia's invisibles trade deficit would rise by

some \$1 billion annually.

Some of the steps already taken by the government to check spending included cutbacks in the development budget, import restrictions, and attracting foreign investment.

The government had also taken definite steps to increase the use of local shipping and insurance services in exporting Malaysian goods.

The number of Malaysian students to be sent abroad for higher studies would also be reduced to save foreign exchange.

Tengku Razaleigh said greater efforts were being made to bring in more tourists by giving new incentives to local tourism entrepreneurs.

He said the government was formulating ways to enable local exporters to penetrate new overseas markets apart from consolidating trade ties with the industrialised nations which had high purchasing power.

Malaysian exporters should not be contented with the markets in the industrialised countries but should explore opportunities in new outlets in Africa, Asia and Latin America. — Bernama ES

RAZALEIGH SAYS UK CAN HELP IMPROVE TRADE TIES

BK211149 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Wed---Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah said today that Britain could help improve trade relations between the two countries which had so far always been in Britain's favour.

He hoped that with the inauguration of the Malaysian-British Society and the recent seminar on invisibles trade, there would be an improvement in trade ties between the two countries.

Tengku Razaleigh was speaking to reporters after officiating at the topping-off ceremony to mark the completion of the main structure of the Shangri-La Hotel.

He said Britain could help rectify the imbalance in trade by importing more from Malaysia, using Malaysian ships in transporting goods as well as being supportive in other areas in invisibles such as insurance.

Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad had yesterday expressed concern over the shrinking British market for Malaysian goods.

The prime minister said that while he appreciated the positive contributions of the British Government and the business community towards the New Economic Policy, such as a trade imbalance should not be allowed to continue.

CSO: 4200/37

INDUSTRY, TRADE BOARD CHAIRMAN ON UK TRADE TIES

BK211229 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Sep 84 p 9

[Excerpt] Kuala Lumpur, Wed--Exports to Britain had improved in quality but trade volume slackened under a fragile economic recovery in the European Economic Community, industrialists here said.

Chairman of the British-Malaysian Industry and Trade Board G.E.F. Taylor said today Malaysia was, so far this year, running a visible trade surplus for the first time with Britain.

He was responding to Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad's comments last night, which berated Britain for its permanent trade surplus with Malaysia and the dwindling share of its market for Malaysian goods.

Mr Taylor said the "trade-transfers" arising out of British investments in Malaysia have replaced imports with goods of British-origin made locally.

Uncertain international trade conditions have affected British imports of Malaysian goods. He cited the weakening pound and increasing competition in Britain as the main causes for the slow entry of imports.

There was "nothing wrong with quality (of Malaysian goods). But we are in competition with companies around the world, every country is trying to cut down imports...perhaps it may be easier to export to the United States," he said.

Mr Taylor felt that the only sore point left in British-Malaysian trade relations was the invisibles deficit. He said that that huge deficit was largely unavoidable--as more foreign investments came in, payments would have to flow out in dividends and repatriated profits.

His opinions were echoed by British High Commission spokesman Ian Danson. Mr Danson said Malaysian exports to Britain were increasingly made up of semi-manufactured and manufactured goods.

"This year, so far, the majority of Malaysian exports were in made-up or semi-made-up goods, from the industrial sector (which shows that Malaysians) have taken advantage of the increased value-added," he said.

Both suggested that there were mitigating circumstances for Britain to hold down imports, but commercial interests in both countries were quite satisfied with trade under present conditions.

Mr Ng Ufong of the Malaysian Textiles Manufacturers Association said Malaysian textile exports to Britain were controlled by an EEC agreement. Without those curbs, Malaysia could export more.

CSO: 4200/37

NEW STRAITS TIMES ON TRADE RELATIONS WITH UK

BK211219 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Sep 84 p 10

[Editorial: "A Question of Balance"]

[Text] Retrospect, that pre-eminent rapporteur of past shortcomings and guide to future pragmatism, has some very pertinent things to say about Malaysia's bilateral relations with Britain. In looking back over the past three years of that relationship, it comes clear that the single most important hurdle confronting the attainment of a productive and mutually beneficial relationship is the attainment, first, of a healthily mutual respect for each others' priorities, perceptions and needs. An attitudinal, rather than economic, symbiosis must precede any attempt to make good the deficiencies of Anglo-Malaysian relations as a macroeconomic whole.

Gratifyingly, the chequered fluctuations of the past three years have brought about much of the necessary maturation of perceptions. In October 1981, Dr Mahathir's dismay with British attitudes over such matters as Malaysian students in Britain and the repatriation of Malaysian resource concerns resulted in what became popularly known as the "Buy-Britain-Last" policy. Although this was never a formal policy as such, it was nevertheless correctly perceived as singularly detrimental to British self-esteem and prestige in this country; factors which turned out to be far more pivotal than whatever economic damage resulted from the directive to Malaysian entrepreneurs to seek British suppliers only when there was no reasonable alternative.

In the wake of this nadir in bilateral relations, there came an unprecedented effort on the part of the British to soberly appraise Malaysian grievances and set their perspectives straight--a process aided by the highly constructive meeting of Dr Mahathir with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher last March; a meeting which set the stage for a series of high-level visits to Malaysia by British business leaders and civil servants over the ensuing months. The enhanced matrices of cooperation and investment generated by these revamped links have done much to bring Anglo-Malaysian relations to a far more productive footing than before. Obviously, the changes of attitude have been positive.

Now, however, must come the meat to flesh out the newly-refurbished framework of cooperation. The trade imbalances referred to by Dr Mahathir at the inauguration of the Malaysian-British Society (an organisation which is

itself a flagship of the new order) continues to cast a pall over the conceptual progress that has been achieved. Britain, our sixth largest trading partner, commands our third largest services imbalance. Our services trade deficit ran at \$1.2 billion last year--over 12 percent of our overall invisibles deficit. The trade gap itself has widened over the past three years, despite the altered priorities of 1981-82 and an overall decrease in trade, down 1.7 percent in 1982 over the almost \$2 billion recorded the previous year.

These figures point to the inconsistencies of our trade relations with Britain, restrained by EEC imperatives as much as by an entrenched reluctance on the part of British importers to widen the openings to Malaysian products and services. The difficulties faced by our national airline, MAS, in gaining a fifth frequency to London is very much part of that continuing malaise; as damaging an attrition of relations as are the frustrations of Malaysian manufacturers trying to gain a foothold in the British market for end-products such as surgical gloves and finished textiles.

But the avenues towards progress are now visible. The signals of a renewed mutual respect are already being heard, in terms of economic investment here and educational assistance over there. Much more still needs to be done, however, before the professed revitalisation of bilateral relations is fully balanced by a more secure and cooperative trade profile, more equitably shared by the two nations.

CSO: 4200/20

CHINA TO BUY MORE RUBBER

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 Aug 84 pp 1, 24

[Article by Sharif Haron:

[Text]

CHINA has given an assurance that it would buy more rubber from Malaysia in future, Deputy Minister of Primary Industries Megat Junid Megat Ayub said in Kuala Lumpur yesterday.

This was expected to be achieved through the special office China has set up in Kuala Lumpur, he told reporters after holding discussions with the Chinese trade mission led by Vice Minister of Metallurgical Industry, Mr Lin Hua.

Megat Junid was hopeful that the setting up of the special Chinese office would enable Malaysia to have a larger share of China's rubber purchases and help offset the country's invisible loss.

The Deputy Minister also pointed out that China was looking seriously for a switch in its rubber imports from RSS to SMR to take advantage of the higher quality.

At the moment, China buys some 39 per cent of its rubber from Malaysia and 45 per cent from Singapore.

Malaysia exported 107,883 tonnes of rubber

to China last year and 37,636 tonnes during the first four months of this year.

Megat Junid notes another positive gesture in the Chinese encouragement to Malaysian businessmen to invest in various fields, especially in construction.

The Chinese delegation, he said, had emphasised that interested businessmen should have no fear as far as the safety of their investments was concerned, even for those with 100 per cent Malaysian equity, as all foreign investments was protected by the Chinese government.

Megat Junid said the Chinese mission stressed much on bilateral visits by government officials as well as businessmen.

He said more visits would be made to China by government officials and businessmen to help create a better understanding between the two countries.

Megat Junid pointed out that it was high time for China to join the Association of Tin Producing Countries. There was no reply from the Chinese but it is understood that China would

take note of the possibility.

Megat Junid added that the question of Chinese tin flooding the world market would not arise since its production was still far short of local demand.

He also noted that China had been buying palm oil from this country besides cultivating oil palm on their own and producing some 200,000 tonnes of palm oil a year, mainly for industrial purposes.

Palm oil as an edible fat had not caught on with the Chinese public and therefore, promotional activities have to be intensified before Malaysian palm oil could penetrate deep into the Chinese market.

The Deputy Minister said the potential for Malaysian timber and timber products, especially plywood, in the Chinese market was discussed.

Bernama adds: China has indicated the possibility of buying hot briquetted iron direct from Malaysia if it is found feasible, Deputy Trade and Industry Minister Oo Gin Sun told reporters af-

ter meeting Mr Lin.

Mr Oo added that Mr Lin would further explore this possibility when the mission visits Labuan on Wednesday for a first-hand look at the Sabah Gas Industries plant.

He added that China had also agreed to look into the possibility of sending iron ore it now imports from Australia and India for processing at the Labuan plant.

Mr Oo also urged Cosco, China's national shipping line, to make more regular calls at Malaysian ports to help boost bilateral trade.

He said by using more Cosco services, the two countries would not only be able to enjoy cheaper freight rates but also reduce dependence on Far East Freight Conference (FEFC) liners. Cosco is not a FEFC member.

The delegation will visit the Amalgamated Steel Mills in Kelang and John Lysaght factory in Petaling Jaya today. While in Sabah, they will hold discussions with Chief Minister Datuk Harris Salleh and State Industrial Development Minister Datuk Clarence Mansul.

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SIGNALS WILLINGNESS TO HELP

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 3 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by Hamidah Hamid: "PM: Learn to Work Together"]

[Text]

THE Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia (ACCCIM) proclaimed yesterday its readiness to mobilise the resources of the Chinese business community to help realise the government's aim of private sector-led economic development.

It called on the business community, particularly the Chinese sector, to discard any doubt or negative attitude and participate more positively in the nation's economic development.

However, it stressed, the government must ensure fair distribution of opportunities under the privatization policy to all ethnic groups.

And in the spirit of the Malaysia Inc. concept, public enterprises should steer clear from business areas which were already highly competitive and efficiently carried out by

the private sector.

In making this call, ACCCIM president Tan Sri Wee Boon Pin pointed out that while cooperation between the public and private sectors should be promoted, business competition between them must be avoided.

Speaking at the chamber's annual general meeting, Tan Sri Wee said: "Too much government involvement in business is undesirable for it will relegate the role of the private sector, stifle competition and reduce the net gains to the economy."

He was referring to the fact that in its laudable objective to restructure society and alleviate the standard of living of the people, the government had involved itself in the economy on a massive scale.

However, he noted that the climate was right now for greater

private sector participation.

Under the present leadership, emphasis had again shifted to promoting the growth of private enterprise. This was reflected in the government's determination to smoothen administrative procedures, simplify regulations and rectify any deviations in the implementation of various government policies.

"Under the leadership of Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad, there is a marked change in the government's attitude towards the private sector. The government has now provided new directions in development and implementation of strategies," Tan Sri Wee added.

On its part, the ACCCIM has set up an investment company, Unico Holdings Bhd, as an example of the positive

attitude of the Chinese business community towards Malaysia's economic development.

The concept behind the establishment of Unico was to mobilise resources to complement productive investments in the country. In its operations, joint ventures between Bumiputeras and non-Bumiputeras would be actively promoted.

Initially, Unico aimed to raise \$50 million and a public issue promotion campaign was now under way, said Tan Sri Wee.

A joint venture project in oil palm and cocoa plantation between Unico and Koperasi Pembangunan Desa in Sabah was being implemented. In addition, a memorandum of understanding has been signed with Sabah Land Development Board to set up a crude palm oil milling plant in Sabah.

PRIVATE SECTOR TO ACCEPT CHALLENGE OF PRIVATIZATION POLICY

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 16 Aug 84 p 22

[Editorial: "Accept the Challenge of Privatization Policy"]

[Text] While officiating at the opening ceremony of a dialogue on the 1985 fiscal budget, Finance Minister Daim Zainuddin stressed that the government will make an overall review of the national economic policy, curb the rising expenditures, and call on private industrial circles to take part in the development plan and to accept the challenge of privatization.

His talk amply shows that the government is hoping to promote economic activities in all fields and improve the national budget situation through the vigorous cooperation and participatory development of private entrepreneurs throughout the country.

In reality, the government's energetic promotion of its privatization policy in recent years has helped ease and reduce the government's financial burden, promote economic competition, enhance efficiency and productivity and speed up the growth of private investment.

We have noticed, however, that the reaction of certain entrepreneurs to this matter is far from positive; in fact, they are adopting a "wait and see" attitude, as hinted by the finance minister.

Nevertheless, we believe that there are many reasons which have led certain private entrepreneurs to refrain from or to fear accepting the challenge of the privatization policy. Today, as the government is striving to overcome the nation's difficult economic problems, it should pay particular attention to the relationship between the department which executes the privatization policy on the one hand and the private sector on the other.

In this connection, Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir once pointed out that cooperation is the prerequisite to obtain a good result for any activity, investment or organization. The "Malaysia, Inc" policy stresses the collaboration between the public and private sectors. We should treat our country as a company, and the private sector as its

commercial pillar, while the government provides a policy structure, course of action and the services needed. This is a kind of mutually-supporting and mutually-benefiting relationship for coexistence.

We hope that in handling the problems of the privatization of public enterprises, the government functionaries concerned would regard the private sector as a true partner for developing national economy and simultaneously treat private entrepreneurs of various nationalities fairly.

We believe that as long as the government adequately pay attention to and appreciate the entrepreneurs of various races, particularly the feelings and worries of Chinese entrepreneurs, it can succeed in urging the private sector to be more vigorous in accepting the challenge of privatization.

In the situation following the sincere appeal of the newly-appointed finance minister Daim Zainuddin, leading organizations of Chinese businessmen all over the country should rally around him and prepare themselves for participation in the nation's economic mainstream in the interests of Chinese commercial and industrial circles.

Recently, the Sabah State Land Development Bureau proposed to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce's holding company to jointly operate a raw palm oil processing factory in Sandou [phonetic], with the Chinese side holding 70 percent equity and the Sabah State Land Development Bureau holding the remaining 30 percent of share ownership. This is a moving example of a joint enterprise between a Chinese holding company and the government.

In facing the big projects of public enterprises, Chinese industrial circles and holding companies should grasp the opportunity and proceed with joint enterprises. Not only would this expand the Chinese businessmen's scope in the national economy, but also help eradicate racial demarcation in economic fields. Now is the time for private entrepreneurs of various nationalities to grasp firmly and accept comprehensively the challenge of the government's privatization plan.

9300

CSO: 4205/76

MAHATHIR URGES BUSINESSMEN TO COOPERATE

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 3 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by Khalid Jaafar]

[Text]

PRIVATIZATION of certain government services which are too large for a single company can only succeed when Malaysian businessmen learn to work together and are prepared to hold minority shares, Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad said yesterday.

"The idea that a company can only succeed if someone holds controlling shares of 51 per cent must be banished. It is grossly unfair for anyone holding 49 per cent to have no say in a company, especially when the paid-up capital runs into millions," he said.

He said it was only when Malaysians accepted that companies could be run effectively with minority shareholders that big companies could be built.

And it was these big companies that could take over some of the

huge government agencies which would be privatized.

Dr Mahathir welcomed the setting up of Unico Holdings Bhd recently by the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia (ACCCIM) as it had the potential to become a really big investment company.

He said the company should go into joint ventures with other institutions and communities so that it could function in accord with its Malaysian identity.

"Such a company should look into its role in the context of privatization of some of the biggest government services such as the railway, Telecoms and the airline," he added.

Dr Mahathir also asked the ACCCIM to react positively to the government's privati-

zation programme.

He added that the government had no illusions about profit being the main objective of the private sector, despite what people may say about paying too much attention to profit. However, the profit made should not be at the expense of the employees.

Dr Mahathir hoped that the ACCCIM would show good response to the guidelines which the government had drawn up on privatization and which would be made available to the private sector.

He added that the private sector was in control of or had access to large amounts of capital. Privatization would need capital from the private sector.

He said the government was willing to examine any proposal although it had already

identified several areas for privatization.

The only reason the government had accepted its increasing role in the private sector was to prevent disturbances such as riots and civil strife that could destabilise the economy.

"Businessmen, who believe completely in free enterprise were not averse to requesting the government to intervene in order to save their business. We are forever being asked to raise or lower tariffs, to protect local industries and, as a responsible government, we have to accept the increasing role we are asked to play," he said.

Nationalism and socialism, Dr Mahathir added, emerged because businessmen failed to be fair and to exercise their rights with responsibility.

COMMUNISTS STILL FINDING LOCAL SUPPORT IN PAHANG

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Aug 84 p 9

[Text]

TANAH RATA, Fri. —

A small group of people are still giving material and moral support to Communist terrorists, Pahang Menteri Besar Datuk Najib Tun Abdul Razak said today.

Security forces had found evidence of people providing food and shelter to the terrorists.

With such assistance, though meagre and limited, the terrorists were able to carry on with their futile activities, he said.

Datuk Najib, who is also chairman of the State security committee, said security forces had scored a number of successes against the terrorists and their supporters this year.

Several terrorist bases had been detected while a number of terrorists had surrendered.

Committees

Though the security situation was under control the Government would continue to be vigilant.

The Menteri Besar, who arrived here yesterday to chair a meeting of the committee, directed district level security committees in the State to take steps to improve their organisational set-up and function effectively.

He later presented land titles to 139 people from Kampung Baru, Ringlet, Lembah Bertam, Kampung Raja, Kuala Terla and Kampung Baru Brincang at a ceremony at the Dewan Sultan Abu Bakar here.

Last night, Datuk Najib attended a reception organised by the Cameron Highlands Barisan Nasional. — Bernama

CSO: 4200/27

PAS ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Aug 84 p 4

[Article by Zainon Ahmad: "What PAS Is Doing on the Ground"]

[Text]

KUALA TERENGGANU, Sat. — There is growing concern that Pas leaders here are working the people's emotions up to a feverish pitch that could explode at any time.

"Pas leaders now are like maestros playing on the emotions of the people. They raise them to a feverish pitch and then cool them down.

"They purposely force members to bottle up their feelings, but one day they are going to open the floodgates.

"I dare not imagine what is going to happen then," said a senior police officer today.

A Member of Parliament also warned of Pas leaders fanning the resentment generated by the arrests of three party Youth leaders and the restriction on political gatherings.

Meanwhile, Pas leaders feel they have gained "much ground" with the ceramah assault programme and are determined to press on until "our objectives" have been achieved, the Government restrictions notwithstanding.

"We will continue," said Pas deputy president Haji Fadzil Nor. "We will find other means of doing it if the restrictions prevent us from reaching the people."

Party Youth leader Haji Mustafa Ali said the ceramahs would continue.

"Even though we have completed our ceramah assault programme in every parliamentary constituency in Terengganu, we will still conduct ceramahs."

He contended that the police had no right to stop ceramahs in areas not gazetted as security areas.

"That was why I challenged the police officer when he tried to stop our ceramah in Kampung Buloh, Hulu Nerus, on Tuesday night," he said. About 3,000 people attended the ceramah.

Pas leaders feel the party had gained a victory of sorts when the police failed to cancel the Kampung Buloh ceramah, saying it was a morale booster.

Party members, right down to those in the kampungs, seem to be "excited" by the new "assault" strategy which has done

much to lift their flagging spirits, at their lowest since the party's disastrous showing in the 1978 and 1982 general elections.

At almost every ceramah cancelled by the police, the leaders, knowing the anger of the members and supporters present, would quickly appeal to them for patience.

Members and supporters would then protest against the "misplaced patience" of the leaders. Their shouts of "let's carry on regardless of the consequences" are often silenced by the leaders with "let's show that Pas members are disciplined people".

Cancelled ceramah sessions have been turned into mass *yasin* recitation sessions. These the police cannot stop nor can the Government dare prevent.

Thus, instead of losing face after having the police cancel their ceramahs, Pas members walk home with heads held high that they have "gained merits" from the occasions.

They walk home with the feeling that they have been on the threshold of martyrdom.

"It is a new form of defiance, but who dares act," said the police officer.

Indeed, most Pas leaders in small indoor ceramahs have been emphasising *jiyah* (holy war) and *syahid* (martyrdom) in their talks.

Party vice-president Haji Hadi Awang made it the theme of his last "address", at his mosque in Rusila on Friday, before departing for his pilgrimage to Mecca next week.

"Those who die as martyrs will have the angels umbrella their bodies with their wings until they are buried. They will be accorded special privileges in Heaven though they are buried without any shrouds but the bloodied apparels they wear when they are cut down."

He said it should, thus, be the dearest wish of every Muslim to die as martyrs if they want to see the establishment of an Islamic State.

Islamic Bank

"Even the Prophet was not spared all sorts of obstacles in his attempt to set up the first Islamic State."

The Prophet refused to be persuaded and threatened by leaders of the *jahiliyah* (those who could not be converted to the Islamic cause) to give up his mission.

"As Muslims, we must submit to God and God has laid down how we should live. And as Muslims we must strive to live according to his way."

Haji Hadi said God was all powerful and even the strongest Government would fall if he so wished.

● "The mighty Persian empire fell. And so did the Roman empire. *Even this Government can fall.*"

In his Friday *khutbah* (sermon), he criticised those who advocated nationalism as *jahiliyah* elements because they were the ones who had broken up the Islamic *ummah* (community) and prevented attempts to re-establish such *ummah*.

He said these elements appealed to the glory of the pharaohs in Egypt, the greatness of Srivijaya and Majapahit in Indonesia, Asoka in India and the glory of Hang Tuah in Malaysia.

"Muslims can only prosper in an Islamic *ummah*. Nowhere in the Quran and the *Sunnah* (traditions) is there mention of nationalism. As Muslims, it is our duty to realise this *Ummah*."

Several thousands attended the farewell *ceramah* in the morning and the Friday congregation, which included some Arabs from Saudi Arabia and Iraq, overflowed into the compound.

"Our members and supporters are with us all the way as we have an objective in our struggle — the establishment of an Islamic State," said Haji Mustafa Ali.

He said if Umno was willing to make it its objective "we will help the party leaders in planning strategies for the final realisation of that objective".

On statements by Umno Youth leader Anwar Ibrahim that that was where the country was heading and that to get there

the Government was establishing Islamic institutions such as the Islamic Bank, the Pas Youth leader said:

"That is only Anwar saying it. He is not the party president. We want the president, Umno and the Government to state it as a policy."

He said Pas would continue to inform the people why Muslims must live in an Islamic State until they were willing to struggle for it.

"This is our objective and we will struggle for it."

The party is also capitalising on the restriction on *ceramah* as obstacles placed by the Umno-led Government to prevent the realisation of the Islamic State.

Whenever this is raised by leaders at *ceramahs*, there are be shouts of *kafir* (infidel) and *thaghut* (tyrants).

The restrictions were not for security reasons, but imposed because Umno feared Pas influence, said Haji Fadzil.

"Umno is rotten," he added.

"All Umno members are rotten," chipped in Haji Mohamed Amin, Kelantan Pas liaison committee secretary, who was present at the interview with the party's deputy president.

Haji Fadzil said: "If they are not rotten they should allow us to continue with our *ceramahs*. After all, Umno leaders themselves say that this is a democracy where there is freedom of expression.

"I fear that the resentment felt by our members and supporters at the Government's restrictions may be exploited by the communists... then the Government will have a real security situation to contend with."

While the leaders talk about an Islamic State and the ideals of Islam, those at the grassroots in fishing villages and farming communities griped at the unfair distribution of Government subsidies.

"It is the bread and butter issue that has really divided *kampung* communities in Besut where Pas influence is getting stronger," said a teacher in Marang.

In Rusila, near Haji Hadi's mosque, stalls spring up every Friday to take advantage of the thousands that come to listen to the *Ustaz*.

PARLIAMENTARIANS CITED ON REPATRIATION DELAY

BK031535 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 25 Sep 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Delay in Repatriation"]

[Text] The delay in the repatriation of 7,000 or so of the Indonesian border crossers to the province of Irian Jaya has invited comments from three members of the DPR (People's Representative Assembly) (See KOMPAS of 24 September). They are Hasan Matareum, chairman of the DPR [Parliament] Commission I (Foreign Affairs and Defence) and member of the PPP [United Development Party] faction; Isaac Saujay from the KP [Functional Group] faction; and Steef Patrick Nafuni from the PDI [Indonesian Democratic Party] faction. Messieurs Saujay and Nafuni represent electorates in Irian Jaya.

It was reported and made known to the press that the Indonesians who crossed the Irian Jaya border to Papua New Guinea would be repatriated back to Irian Jaya beginning from the 17th of September. The agreement on this point was supposed to have been reached between the government of Papua New Guinea and the government of Indonesia. But up to now the repatriation has not yet begun, in spite of the fact that the Indonesian minister of foreign affairs had already sent to Papua New Guinean foreign minister nearly 2 weeks ago an official letter of assurance reiterating the previous commitment of the government to receive back the border crossers warmly and to guarantee their security and welfare.

According to the observation of the three parliamentarians, doubt and suspicion seem to linger still in the mind of the Papua New Guinean Government and it is better for the Indonesian Government to make further efforts to examine the real reasons for delaying the repatriation and to further convince the government of Papua New Guinea of our goodwill and the sincerity of the commitment we have given it.

We agree with the parliamentarians that it is better to do something actively than to wait passively, because every delay in repatriation will harm the interests of both countries.

We would like to draw government attention to the remarks made by Messrs Saujay and Nafuni which we consider important. They are of the opinion that development in border area is still inadequate, both in the material and psychological fields so that the population are not resilient enough to resist temptation to cross the border due to the propaganda of the trouble makers or to hope of a

better life. The parliamentarians have suggested that development in the border area should be accelerated and intensified and the people must be made secure materially, physically and mentally. We are of the opinion this is a very sensible suggestion that the government should agree and carry out immediately.

The parliamentarians also pointed out another important factor that has caused the people to cross the border. That is the behaviour and action of some of the government's officials stationed in Irian Jaya. The officials concerned act and behave contrary to the interest of the state indulging in a sort of corruption and deviation and intimidate the people. They suggest necessary correction must be made regarding the concerned officials.

We feel the suggestion is very sound and it is our sincere hope that the government will make necessary correction and see to it that the officials (military and civil) to be appointed in Irian Jaya, especially in border areas, must be clean, honest dedicated and patriotic--officials who put the interest of the people and nation above their personal interest. Surely, there must be still many of such officials.

They also suggest to appoint as many Irianese as possible to government posts as soon as they qualify.

CSO: 4200/32

INVESTIGATION OF ETHNIC POLARIZATION URGED

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 13 Aug 84 p 8

[Text] Lim Kit Siang, secretary general of the Democratic Action Party [DAP], called on the government to set up a Royal Commission of Investigation to make an in-depth study of the ethnic polarization issue.

At the same time, he urged the government to solicit the assistance and cooperation of all political parties and groups to curb the worsening ethnic polarization.

According to Mr Lim, Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam has expressed his concern over the trend toward ethnic polarization throughout the country, even spreading among schoolchildren.

Mr Lim continued that if the government had shown its concern over this problem as early as the DAP, ethnic polarization would not have developed to reach today's stage.

He indicated that if the government were sincere in seeking a solution, it should stop exploiting this issue of ethnic polarization to gain political points.

"The government ought to have the courage to admit that the main cause for ethnic polarization is attributed to the policies it pursues and that the government alone cannot solve this problem," Mr Lim said.

He stressed that to arrest the deterioration of this problem, the government must get the help and cooperation of all political parties and groups, and that merely talking about the issue without earnestly and energetically burrowing into the root of the matter will not serve any purpose.

Mr Lim made these remarks while officiating at the opening ceremony of the annual Penang DAP general assembly.

He indicated that the biggest cause for the creation of an ethnic polarization is the separation of Malaysians into bumiputras and non-bumiputras.

"At the time when the deputy prime minister is expressing his concern over ethnic polarization, we notice that what is being practiced by the government precisely intensifies the degree of the polarization," he said.

Mr Lim pledged that his party is prepared to give the government full cooperation and assistance by identifying and distinguishing the causes.

"If Malaysia cannot break itself away from the problem of ethnic polarization, everybody will suffer, no matter whether he belongs to the DAP and the ruling party," he said.

9300

CSO: 4205/76

ARMY TAKES MEASURES TO INSTILL ISLAMIC VALUES

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by P. Selvarani: "Army Gets Green Light To Set Up Religious Corps in Terendak"]

[Excerpt] MALACCA, Sat.--The Armed Forces will soon set up a religious corps in line with the Government concept of instilling Islamic values.

The Armed Forces Council has given the green light for the establishment of the corps.

The setting up of the corps was first proposed in June 1980, Deputy Defence Minister Abang Abu Bakar Haji Mustapha said.

The preparations for setting up the corps is almost completed and, if all goes well, it will be implemented by the end of the year or early next year.

The Deputy Defence Minister told newsmen this after closing the army shooting competition at Terendak Camp this morning.

He said the members of the religious corps would comprise the existing religious staff in the armed forces.

Staff, who are degree holders in religious studies, would be automatically absorbed as captains, while those with experience but without tertiary qualifications would be taken in as lieutenants.

Non-commissioned officers will be given ranks similar to the staff in the other corps.

In an effort to upgrade their professionalism, the Defence Ministry is studying the possibility of sending officers in the religious corps for further studies in other Islamic countries like Pakistan.

CSO: 4200/27

MISUSE OF RELIGION BY OPPOSITION PARTIES SCORED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 13 Aug 84 p 12

[Text] Dr Lim Keng Yaik, president of the Malaysian People's Movement [GERAKAN], said that several opposition parties in our country are fooling around with racism and religious fanaticism, as well as plotting to destroy the nation's achievements of the 1970's.

He said that these opportunist politicians are sparing no effort in sabotaging our multiracial, multicultural and multireligion society. To obtain a political foothold, Dr Lim continued, they are resorting to all kinds of strategem to shatter the greater unity of Malaysians.

Dr Lim was speaking at the opening of Kedah State GERAKAN's general assembly at Sungei Patani yesterday.

Dr Lim Keng Yaik stressed that his party wholeheartedly supports government action to curb this sort of unsound development and that it is GERAKAN's current main task to launch a struggle against the continuing unhealthy activities of racists and religious fanatics.

He urged all GERAKAN members to be well prepared in demonstrating the political line to be followed by the Malaysian people, so that they will not be shaken by racists and extremists.

The role being played by GERAKAN in national construction, through taking firm actions and energetically unifying the trust of all nationalities, will ultimately win the praise of the entire population.

Datuk Lim also called on the people to be discerning enough not to be influenced by demagoguery. "We should carefully observe what the demagogues have to say and clearly recognize the true and real conditions which would bring benefit to the country and society, instead of being swayed by their willful propaganda," Dr Lim concluded.

9300

CSO: 4205/76

RELIGIOUS COLLEGES CHARGED WITH ANTI-GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 22 Aug 84 p 4

[Text]

KUALA TERENGGANU, Tues. — A Government backbencher told the State Assembly that the Sultan Zainal Abidin Religious College (Kusza) in Gong Badak near here is being used as a centre to spread anti-Government sentiment.

Haji Mustaffa Muda (BN-Tanggol) said some of the students had been misled by "certain people" at the college.

Haji Mustaffa urged the State Government to investigate the activities at the religious college.

He expressed disappointment with the students for being easily influenced by the irresponsible people and betraying the trust of their parents.

"The Government should take a serious view of the matter and necessary steps to prevent the college from being further used by undesirable elements must also be taken," he said.

Meanwhile, Kusza Council chairman Datuk Haji Abu Bakar Daud admitted that certain people

had been using the college to spread anti-Government sentiment.

A meeting is expected to be held at the college tomorrow to discuss the matter.

Datuk Haji Abu Bakar, who is also an Exco member, said what was happening at the college was similar to what took place at the Sungai Petani Science School recently.

Datuk Abu Bakar, however, said the situation was under control.

CSO: 4200/27

TERRENGANU ISSUES WARNING ON ILLEGAL MOSQUES

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 22 Aug 84 p 4

[Article by Manan Osman: "MB's Warning on Unauthorised Mosques"]

[Text]

**KUALA TERENG-
GANU, Tues.** — The State Government may demolish mosques built without its authorisation if they are considered a threat to Muslim unity.

Menteri Besar Datuk Amar Haji Wan Mokhtar Ahmad said at the State Assembly today that State agencies are empowered to level those mosques, but no such action has been taken so far.

He said in reply to Encik Harun Ali (BN-Merchang) that those connected with the construction of such mosques were under surveillance.

Twenty-nine mosques — 22 in Besut, three in Hulu Terengganu, and two each in Marang and Kuala Terengganu — had been built without Government permission, he said.

"The State Gov-

ernment will not hesitate to take action, including destroying the buildings if their existence disrupts the harmony of the people or break Islamic unity," he said.

Also, several imams were under prosecution for delivering sermons which had not been endorsed by religious authorities, he said.

Questioned by Haji Mustaffa Ali (Pas-Wakaf Mempelam), the Menteri Besar said two Government officers were suspected of being involved in the theft of timber logs in Hulu Terengganu recently.

Police are investigating, but he gave an assurance that charges will be brought against them.

To a further question, Datuk Amar Wan Mokhtar said he had asked the Navy, Marine Police and the Police air wing to increase coastal patrols against foreign intruders, especially during the monsoons.

He said the State had also requested the Federal Government to build a forward berth for large patrol vessels on one of its islands.

Datuk Amar Wan Mokhtar believed the Federal Government was acting on the State's report and had sought the co-operation of a neighbouring country to curb the intrusions into Terengganu waters.

Earlier Datuk Amar Haji Wan Mokhtar denied today that an Umno surau near the Rusila Mosque (belonging to Pas) was damaged and its imam was obstructed from discharging his duty.

Replying to Wan Muta-lib Embong (Pas-Batu Buruk), he said he had never mentioned whether the surau belonged to Umno or anybody.

"It does not matter whose surau it is as it was built for all Muslims to pray," he said.

To another question from Wan Muta-lib on whether cooking gas consumers in the State can obtain a special price to benefit from the discovery of gas, he said the prices of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) had been fixed by the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

To a supplementary question from Wan Muta-lib, the Menteri Besar said Petronas had sponsored a number of students in the State for further studies up to post-graduate level.

"Such an opportunity has not been given to students of other States," he said.

Replying to Encik Mustafa Ali (Pas-Wakaf Mempelam), he said that he had no plan to appoint a new Exco member following the resignation of Petroleum and Industrial Development Committee chairman Datuk Wan Adnan Ismail recently.

BRIEFS

MUSA HITAM OPENS GERAKAN CONFERENCE--Datuk Musa Hitam has expressed regret that the term "Muslim fundamentalists" has been treated negatively within the context of the Malaysian political situation. The acting prime minister made it clear that the fundamentals of Islam call for tolerance, moderation, fairness and justice. Islam accepts the existence of a multiracial and multireligious society. It also calls for just treatment and a rightful place for non-Muslims. As such, Muslims have been urged to live in peace and harmony with non-Muslim members of society. Datuk Musa was opening the 13th national delegate conference of the Gerakan Party in Kuala Lumpur today. He points out that the country is now facing what he calls Muslim deviationists and so-called Muslim extremists. A true Muslim believes that Islam shall not be used to achieve political ambitions. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Sep 84]

GERAKAN LEADERS RETAIN POSTS--Datuk Dr Lim Keng Yaik succeeded in retaining the post of president of Parti Gerakan [Gerakan Party] in the elections held today. He defeated his challenger, Datuk Michael Chen with a 60 vote majority. Datuk Dr Lim polled 830 votes, while Datuk Chen received 770 votes. Its deputy president, Datuk Paul Leong, also retained his post. He won by a five vote majority over Dr Goh Cheng Teik. Datuk Leong collected 805 votes. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 29 Sep 84]

NUCLEAR POWER OPTION POSTPONED--Malaysia is to put aside the nuclear option for power generation until at the end of the century. The minister of energy, telecommunications and posts, Datuk Leo Moggie, said this at the opening of the symposium for a Norwegian transformer company in Kuala Lumpur today. He says the country wants to develop its renewable resources such as gas and hydropower first. This is part of the government's efforts to diversify power production now based on liquid fuel to nonpetroleum basis. Datuk Leo Moggie points out that Malaysia has large hydropower potential, especially in Sarawak. The nuclear option is also accorded low priority because it involves the import of uranium from a few producing nations. Moreover, it is expensive to build an optimum size nuclear plant of 1,000 megawatts. It is also unwise to rely on this source of power as the peak demand of the country is 1,800 megawatts. However, the minister stresses that Malaysia will keep track on the latest research of nuclear technology as it can be used for other purposes such as in the field of health and agriculture. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 2 Oct 84]

MUSA WELCOMES UK-PRC DECLARATION--East Asian countries today welcomed the Sino-British declaration on the future of Hong Kong. The acting prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, hoped that the declaration would enhance foreign and domestic confidence in the future of Hong Kong. Malaysia wishes to further strengthen economic relations between the two countries. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 26 Sep 84]

NEW RADIO STATIONS--A total of four more radio FM mono stations will be built in northern, central and southern regions next year. Deputy Information Minister Datuk Chan Siang Sun says that 1.4 million ringgit has been allocated for the implementation of that project. He says that two broadcasting stations in the northern region will be built in Bukit Bakar, Lelantan, and another one in Kedah. In the central region, one will be built in Ulu Kali, in the Genting area bordering Pahang and Selangor, while the one for the southern region will be built in Gunung Ledang, Muar District. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 1 Oct 84 BK]

BALANCED JAPAN TRADE URGED--Japan is expected to give a positive response to its educational and technological cooperation with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN, considering that the two fields are of vital importance to the economic development in the Southeast Asian region. The Bali governor, Ida Bagus Mantra, expressed the hope before ASEAN and Japanese delegates at the seventh ASEAN-Japan forum in Denpasar, Bali, Thursday. Meanwhile, Indonesia's interim foreign minister, Ismail Saleh, reminded member countries of the ASEAN that Japan is a potential market for products of Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Brunei Darussalam. He said ASEAN countries would like to see a more balanced trade with Japan. The interim foreign minister was addressing the opening of the seventh ASEAN-Japan forum in Denpasar, Bali. He said ASEAN would like Japan to invest more in the six member countries of ASEAN. [Excerpts] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 5 Oct 84 BK]

CSO: 4200/32

YOUNG INDEPENDENTISTS PLAN STAY IN AFRICA

BK270914 Hong Kong AFP in English 0844 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Noumea, New Caledonia, 27 September (AFP)--Seventeen independentists aged between 25 and 30 left this French South Pacific island last night to "spend some time in Africa," a reliable source said. There was speculation this meant Libya.

There was no immediate formal link between their departure and a decision by a new four-party Kanak (Melanesian) Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) on Monday to create a Kanak provisional government on 24 November.

The 17 were led by Yann Celene Ureguei, leader of an independence party known as the United Kanak Liberation Front, who had also handled foreign relations for an "Independence Front" dissolved by the FLNKS.

Mr Ureguei had paid a visit to Libya in August, criticised both in New Caledonia and elsewhere in the South Pacific. Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke warned of a danger of Libyan intervention in the region.

Aides of the New Caledonian senator in Paris, Dick Ukeiwe, linked to France's neo-Gaullists, said today the mission of the 17 showed extremists had been "forced to appeal to international terrorism and Islamic fanaticism."

New Caledonia ran into uncertainty after the French Senate this summer refused to consider a National Assembly bill which increased self-rule for 5 years and gave the right to a full-independenece referendum in 1989.

Last Monday's FLNKS decision to set up a provisional government, and demand "immediate and total independence," defied this bill. New Caledonia has 55,000 Kanaks, 50,000 mainly-French Europeans and 35,000 Asians.

CSO: 4200/29

LETTERS CRITICIZE REPORTS ON USSR PACIFIC PRESENCE

'Propaganda Designed to Scare'

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 17 Sep 84 p 20

[Text] Sir,--Owen Wilkes's talk, reported in "The Press," of September 13, has answered in advance the American statement in "The Press" on Friday about relative naval strengths in the Pacific. The quoted figure for Soviet warships (1800) is meaningless unless broken down into size, class, modernity, fire-power, etc. (for all we know they might be armed motor launches). Also unsaid was the ability of the United States Navy, with the help of powerful Western navies like Britain's, to supplement its Pacific Fleet with massive reinforcements from other oceans, something the almost landlocked Russian Baltic and Black Sea Fleets cannot do. In any case, neither super-Power can gamble that, if it started a conventional naval or other war, it would stay non-nuclear and the risk of this happening is the real deterrent. The propaganda is purely designed to scare New Zealand into staying with A.N.Z.U.S.--Yours, etc.,

Vernon Wilkinson
September 14, 1984

U.S. Ambassador 'Misleading'

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 17 Sep 84 p 20

[Text] Sir,--I am pleased that the United States is ready to review A.N.Z.U.S. However, I am not pleased with the United States Ambassador, Mr Monroe Browne, for making statements containing misleading information about the Soviet presence in the Pacific area. To state that the Soviets have their biggest fleets there "in the Pacific," making it sound as if they have an armada virtually on our doorstep, waiting to attack, is just fear-mongering. Our previous Prime Minister often resorted to similar tactics. I used to respond with fear to statements of this kind. But further and deeper investigation, based on the United States Government's own information, has assured me that there is an insignificant Soviet build-up in the Pacific. New Zealand's decision to become a nuclear-weapon-free zone is the right one. So let us cut the fear-mongering and allow our country to make morally right decisions.--Yours, etc.,

C. Airey
September 14, 1984

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON LABOR PARTY CONFERENCE, REACTIONS

Left 'Routed' Lange

Melbourne THE AGE in English 12 Sep 84 p 13

[Article by Richard Long: "NZ Labor Left Routs Lange"]

[Text] ONE delegate roamed about the conference in a green Mao hat with a red Chinese star.

The Labour youth section led the way with a spirited rendition of the 'Red Flag.'

And the 800 delegates attending the annual Labor Party victory conference in Wellington took a lurch to the Left in an almost desperate urge to get their views stamped into Government policy while the good times lasted.

The result was a raft of Left-leaning resolutions, including demands for the Government to pull out of the ANZUS alliance, to close down the United States' Operation Deep Freeze base at Christchurch airport, to withdraw from the multinational force in the Sinai and to use the armed forces primarily for civil relief work and economic zone surveillance.

Two spectres seemed to haunt Labor's first victory conference for nine years.

One was that the Government they had waited so long to see in power might last no longer than the last one (1972-75).

The other was that the politicians might chicken out and not translate their every wish into party policy.

The result was two conflicting and impossible messages.

One was for the Government to stay in power this time and not make the mistakes of the Kirk-Rowling administration, ousted after only three years in office.

The other was to implement immediately all the radical and electorally suicidal Labor policies that could possibly be dredged up in a single conference,

starting with abortion on demand, continuing through the foreign affairs resolutions and ending with a Robin Hood approach to tax reform.

Some of the views expressed and decisions made were not mere radicalism but were close to looneyism.

In vain did party leader David Lange and Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister, Frank O'Flynn, plead for realism.

All they managed to save in the rout on the foreign affairs resolutions was the defeat of a call for the withdrawal of NZ defence attaches from all ASEAN countries.

And even this was achieved largely through the intervention of Caucus Left-wing leader Helen Clark, who told the delegates that such a move would restrict the Government's information-collecting ability in the six ASEAN countries.

One unhappy delegate confided after the in-committee international affairs debate that it appeared the party had been hijacked by the Moscow brigade.

He pointed out the continual targeting of the United States and the almost complete lack of criticism of any Soviet action.

One young woman delegate had even criticised the CIA for helping the rebels in Afghanistan, he noted incredulously. There was no mention of the 15 Soviet divisions there.

A Government spokesman made it clear immediately after the international affairs debate that there was no chance of the extremist resolutions being adopted. They go first to the party's policy council where they can be amended or rejected. And even after this the parliamentary caucus has the right to veto.

David Lagne and the party moderates have no problem here. They have the majority in both the caucus and Cabinet.

Similarly, Mr Lagne made it clear later that there was no chance of the Government going along with the withdrawal from ANZUS resolution or the closure of the Operation Deep Freeze base.

This base has been in Christchurch for 30 years and is the staging post for US Navy operations to supply the several hundred scientists and staff at their Antarctic McMurdo base. A closure in Christchurch would mean longer resupply flights from Australia.

The conference does illustrate however, how little influence Mr Lange has with his party organisation. Bob Hawke can finesse his Left. Mr Lange got routed by his.

MPs say the problem occurs because it is the party activists who involve themselves on the electorate committees and get themselves elected as delegates to party conferences.

The great bulk of the moderates in the party, who vote for the MPs and would also be appalled by some of the resolutions, cannot be bothered with such involvement.

Accordingly NZ Labor Party conferences are tending to become more radical, attitudes encouraged by outgoing president Jim Anderton and incoming president Mrs Margaret Wilson, who are both on the Left of the party.

So far, this group is not large enough to give Mr Lange any problems in a caucus of 57.

But they have the backing of the party conference. And their influence could grow as the honeymoon for the new Government wears off and as the hard-times belt-tightening takes place.

Government Can Ignore Resolutions

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 11 Sep 84 p 5

[Article by John Coomber]

[Text] WELLINGTON, Mon: A Labour Party resolution calling for New Zealand to pull out of Anzus has greatly embarrassed the new Prime Minister, Mr David Lange.

The annual conference, where the party celebrated its return to power after nine years in opposition, turned sour for Mr Lange last night.

The 800 delegates voted to withdraw from the three-nation defence alliance, already threatened by the Government's anti-nuclear ships policy.

No Influence

Unlike Australia, conference submissions in New Zealand have no binding influence on party policy and there is little chance that the Government will heed it.

The resolution calling for an end to exercises and military ties with any nuclear Power would first have to be cleared by the party's policy committee.

Even after that stage the parliamentary caucus retains the right of veto and Mr Lange's moderate faction has sufficient numbers to keep it out of the Government's policy books.

The resolution is not new. The Labour Party has been passing something similar at all its recent annual conferences. But now that it is in government, other countries are more likely to notice.

Party chiefs are worried by the effect on Mr Lange's personal authority.

"It showed the difference between Bob Hawke and David Lange," one observer noted. "Hawke is able to outmanoeuvre his left wing, Lange got routed by his."

As Leader of the Opposition last year, Mr Lange tried to water down the party's anti-nuclear stance to allow visits by American nuclear-powered warships but was outnumbered.

The Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, Warren Cooper, said that the Government appeared hell-bent on taking New Zealand out of the Western alliance and into the insecurity of a Third World non-aligned country.

Mr Lange, who will carry the Government's anti-nuclear sentiments to the United Nations General Assembly in New York this month, told a press conference that such comments were premature.

"The Labour Party conference has for years now voted to withdraw from Anzus and the Labour Party policy for years now has been not to withdraw from Anzus," he said.

CSO: 4200/34

LABOR MP DISCUSSES PRICE OF NUCLEAR-FREE STANCE

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 17 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] NZPA, Sydney. The Labour MP for Mt Albert, Helen Clark, said in Sydney yesterday that New Zealand might face problems refinancing its foreign debt because of its nuclear-free stance.

However, Helen Clark, who chairs the parliamentary foreign affairs and defence committee, said she did not think the United States would place heavy economic pressure on the New Zealand Government to change its mind.

"We believe that we are not going to face heavy economic pressure such as trade sanctions from the United States," she said, "although we might have some trouble refinancing our foreign debt.

"But if New Zealanders are willing to take this [non-nuclear] stand they have to realise that it may not always be an easy one."

Helen Clark yesterday wound up her week-long speaking tour of Australia which has seen her put the Government's case for declaring New Zealand nuclear-free, even if it meant a redefinition of the Anzus defence alliance.

She said New Zealand producer boards believed the chances of the American Government getting tough were small.

CSO: 4200/34

NUCLEAR-FREE STANCE 'MISUNDERSTOOD,' 'EXAGGERATED' ABROAD

Editorial on Government Sensitivity To Image

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 19 Sep 84 p 16

[Editorial: "As Others See Us"]

[Text]

The new Government as a whole has to be sensitive to the way in which its statements and actions are perceived and interpreted abroad. What is said and done here may have a profound effect on the way that other countries respond to New Zealand. Ms Helen Clark, who chairs Parliament's Select Committee on External and Commonwealth Affairs, has been in Australia to explain the New Zealand Government's policy on the A.N.Z.U.S. alliance and visits by nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships. With apparent surprise, she has noted that a wide body of opinion in Australia and in the United States believes New Zealand to have become "a Cuba of the South Seas" as a result of the Labour Party's policy.

Ms Clark is not exaggerating. Some of the overseas opinion is the result of misconceptions or misunderstandings; the purpose of Ms Clark's trip was to try to correct or dispel these. Beyond this, however, informed and influential opinion in both of New Zealand's A.N.Z.U.S. allies has expressed grave disquiet over what the "Wall Street Journal," in New York, dubbed "The Kiwi Disease" of moral tokenism. The "Australian" newspaper has urged that Australia immediately "distance itself from New Zealand's dangerous isolationist tendencies" by negotiating a two-party treaty with the United States and letting New Zealand shift for itself. These opinions need not dissuade New Zealand's Government from its course; but no proper judgment of the course and its consequences can be made in ignorance of them. Such newspaper opinions do not necessarily reflect official opinion in Washington or Canberra; they are, however, very likely to have some influence on the way New Zealand is viewed by politicians, officials,

bankers, investors, and merchants.

The Prime Minister, Mr Lange, is fully aware of the delicate balance of New Zealand's foreign relations and of the disquiet felt overseas at some of the more extreme urgings of sections of the Labour Party. Sensibly, he has endeavoured to allay unwarranted fears and reduce unhelpful speculation by a calm and methodical explanation of his Government's policy. Ms Clark's mission, was, at least in part, a result of an appreciation of the disquiet. Neither Mr Lange's work nor Ms Clark's can have been helped by the participation in a Sydney television programme of the member of Parliament for Sydenham, Mr J. P. Anderton.

Mr Anderton subsequently has described the programme as lightweight entertainment and said that the views he expressed were "absolutely personal." The immediate past president of the Labour Party should have been aware that he was not asked to join the programme because he was Jim Anderton, resident of Sydenham and managing director of a wire and steel manufacturing company. The lack of judgment shown by a willingness to discuss controversial foreign policy on a "lightweight entertainment" programme is sufficient reason to disqualify Mr Anderton's contribution to the debate; but not all viewers of the programme will have the wit to see this. Mr Lange has some justification for believing that his errant back-bencher has rushed in where the Labour Government must fearfully tread.

The need for the Government to exercise extreme care in handling the overseas perception of New Zealand is not restricted to the nuclear issue. Part of the price of being

elected, and of the campaign to persuade supporters of the necessity to postpone any high expectations of Government benefaction, has been the blackening of the New Zealand economy. This has gone beyond the traditional criticisms of mismanagement. The picture has been painted of a deep malaise requiring severe remedies. Although this picture may help to achieve the domestic unity required, it will

send chills down the spines of the country's creditors and would-be lenders to New Zealand. The Government's difficulties are not only with the electorate; it must always have a mind to the way that others see us and how that perception might be changed by Government policies. Overstatement for political effect in New Zealand may be the worst possible way to encourage confidence in this country abroad.

Activists' Remarks on Harewood

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 17 Sep 84 p 9

[Article: "N.Z. N-stand Believed Exaggerated Overseas"]

[Text]

The Government's opposition to visits to New Zealand by nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships has been misunderstood overseas, according to a spokesman for the Citizens for the Demilitarisation of Harewood.

Mr Bob Leonard said last evening that the New Zealand policy had been extrapolated overseas to the point where people such as the premier of Tasmania believed there was a lot of anti-American feeling in New Zealand.

He said he had been startled by the Australian offer.

"No-one had ever suggested moving Deep Freeze," he said. "There is really no issue that there is another venue for Deep Freeze."

Mr Leonard said he would like to see the nuclear ship policy extended to cover all military craft. In the case of Deep Freeze this would affect visits by United States Air Force Starlifters and Galaxy aircraft.

"It would require a major shift in how things are done out there, but there are civilian options there," he said.

"I have never seen a study, and I have asked for them, that proves that the military is necessary to Deep Freeze. There are Danish shipping lines that have icebreakers which are capable of going to Antarctica in the summer, and

there are commercial companies which fly ski-equipped Hercules. These could be contacted," Mr Leonard said.

An early-warning radar installation in Greenland, a military installation, contracted out its shipping and supply requirements to the private sector, a reversal of the Deep Freeze arrangements, Mr Leonard said.

He described as an idle threat a report in the "Dominion" last week that the American Ambassador to New Zealand, Mr Monroe Browne, had threatened privately about a year ago that the Deep Freeze base could be moved to Hobart. Mr Browne was said to have made the threat because of political opposition within New Zealand and because of pressure from trade unions wanting civilian workers at the base to be covered by their awards.

"That is consistent with Mr Browne," Mr Leonard said. "He sometimes goes off on his own and does things."

"He is creating a picture of the unwanted Americans in New Zealand, somewhat in the nature of a threat."

"I doubt that would be condoned in the Department of State or the Department of Defence in the United States," Mr Leonard said. "It is an idle threat and quite a personal one."

Mr Leonard said he was

"frankly astounded" at the announcement in the "New Zealand Times" that a United States Senate committee was to look into American military activities at Harewood. He said that he welcomed the news very much.

Although the man named to head the inquiry, Senator Charles Percy, was a Republican, Mr Leonard said he was known as a thorough and objective person.

Mr Leonard said there were many ways a Senate committee could make an investigation and he did not know how it would present its findings.

"Our group certainly welcomes every investigation and particularly a Senate investigation," he said.

The group would meet this week to see how it could help provide information for the investigation.

The Mayor of Christchurch, Sir Hamish Kay, said last evening that he was glad that sense had prevailed as far as the American Government was concerned regarding the Australian proposal to relocate the Deep Freeze base.

"We have had this facility and this relationship with Deep Freeze and the National Science Foundation for 25 years," he said. "It would be a tragedy if this were lost to Christchurch."

He said he suspected that the Tasmanian bid was

made as a lever for getting airport facilities there improved. Christchurch was far superior and more suitable for Antarctic operations, he said.

Sir Hamish said that Mr Leonard's group should take up its concerns with the New Zealand or American Governments. It was not the business of the Christchurch City Council or the airport authority to police any activities at Harewood.

"Any aircraft is freely able to use Christchurch Airport if it is lawfully going about its business in New Zealand airspace," Sir Hamish said.

He said there had been discussions over several years on a rebuilding programme for the American base supporting the American's continued presence in Christchurch.

The Americans had spent a lot of money on maintaining the facilities at Harewood, Sir Hamish said. The rebuilding programme really hinged on an allocation of costs.

"We as the Christchurch City Council have not got the capital as I see it to put up several million dollars for new buildings for accommodation," he said.

"We have spent a lot of money in improving runways. I think that if there are going to be any new buildings the Americans would provide capital."

SOCRED PARTY ANTINUCLEAR BILL WINS GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 20 Sep 84 pp 1, 8

[Article by Patricia Herbert]

[Text]

A Social Credit sponsored anti-nuclear bill won the support of the Government yesterday against bitter opposition from National members of Parliament.

The bill, which prohibits the entry into New Zealand or its territorial seas of any nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships or aircraft, was originally introduced by the former member for Rangitikei, Mr Bruce Beetham, last year.

On that occasion, Labour supported it and it was referred to a select committee for consideration but it lapsed when the House was dissolved before the snap election.

Social Credit's deputy leader, Mr Garry Knapp, revived the bill yesterday, saying that it had proceeded further than any other legislation on the issue and that more than 150 submissions had been received on it.

He challenged the Government to use the opportunity he had presented to give legislative effect to its policy of banning nuclear vessels from New Zealand waters and said there had been some confusion among Labour's Ministerial ranks as to whether this position would be given legal backing and, if so, when.

The essence of the bill was of great importance to all nations, both Eastern and Western, but it had far-reaching implications for the Pacific in particular.

If Parliament were to pass it, it would send "a significant and powerfully symbolic message to the super-Powers . . . to step back from the collision course of global suicide," he said.

He conceded, however, that nobody could determine with certainty what their reaction would be to the stand and that as New Zealand lacked the technology to detect violations the bill amounted to "a stand on a principle."

It provoked a heated debate and time ran out before a vote could be taken but the Minister of Defence, Mr O'Flynn, said that Labour would support the legislation because it was in accordance with party policy.

However, he said that in the end Mr Knapp's bill would be swallowed up by "a fuller and more satisfactory Government measure" already being drafted.

The "public atmosphere" on the nuclear issue had changed a great deal since Mr Beetham had first presented the bill in the House, Mr O'Flynn said.

A recent Heylen opinion poll had shown more than 75 per cent approval for the banning of nuclear vessels from New Zealand; 69 per cent approval for the Government's policy of seeking a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific; and 60 per cent approval for the renegotiation of A.N.Z.U.S.

"I do not think we are under any obligation for traditional or historic reasons to recognise every enemy of Britain's or even every enemy of the United States as our enemy at all times," Mr O'Flynn said.

"Certainly I do not think we are obliged to do that in respect of the storage or harbouring of nuclear weapons which would make us a potential target for attack."

Mr O'Flynn said that the super-Powers were engaged in a self-generating exercise, the ultimate end of which would be absolute disaster and that the Government's policy should be first to declare New Zealand a nuclear-free zone and then to persuade its neighbours in the South Pacific to do the same.

He emphasised, however, that he was not being anti-American, anti-Russian, or anti-Chinese. He was simply being anti-nuclear.

The remark drew pointed and prolonged laughter from National Opposition members.

The former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr W. E. Cooper, said that Mr O'Flynn would turn out to be "the disaster of the fourth Labour Government."

It was a tragedy that "a rabid pacifist" should be allowed to take over the defence role in a country which was part of the Western alliance, he said.

He described the bill as a tremendous albatross around the neck of the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Lange.

"He knows that A.N.Z.U.S. will be shattered by any decree of the New Zealand Parliament that we should take the best bits out of the alliance and that America should accept that. George Schultz (the American Secretary of State who Mr Lange will visit later this month) will not accept that," Mr Cooper said.

He also said that it was a nonsense to suggest that New Zealand was not already nuclear-free.

"Being tied up with A.N.Z.U.S. and having visits from nuclear-propelled ships does not make us a nuclear country," he told the House.

Ms Helen Clark, the member for Mount Albert, and a prominent anti-nuclear campaigner, dismissed Mr Cooper's speech as a collection of clichés and said that he had misrepresented Labour policy.

The Triad exercise showed that it was not non-alignment but non-nuclear, she said, and in this it

reflected "the new orthodoxy in public opinion."

Ms Clark said the Government's anti-nuclear stance would not threaten A.N.Z.U.S. because it was not a nuclear alliance.

"We believe the United States will accept New Zealand as a friendly, non-nuclear Power," she said.

The member for Marlborough, Mr D. L. Kidd, described the bill as a gimmick and said that New Zealand must avoid empty symbolism and rhetoric in its pursuit of peace and security.

"Reality must prevail," he told the House.

The National Party, both in Government and in Opposition, had played a responsible part in opposing nuclear weaponry in the world community.

He said that New Zealand had always been non-nuclear and that those local bodies which had declared their territories nuclear-free zones had acted like "a bunch of Johnny-come-late-leys."

The last speaker was Mr G. B. Braybrooke, the member for Napier, and to the Right of the Labour Party on defence matters.

He said he supported the bill and congratulated Mr Knapp on introducing it.

Opposition members interjected, asking him to tell them what he had said in

caucus on the issue.

"Let me make my position clear," he said. "I am not a Left-wing trendy. I support A.N.Z.U.S. Having said that, I also support its renegotiation to make New Zealand nuclear-free."

The debate described as robust by the Speaker, Sir Basil Arthur, was then adjourned to be continued next sitting day.

PHILIPPINES

CULTURE OFFICIAL WINS USSR AWARD

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 13 Sep 84 p 10

[Text] Lucrecia Kasilag, president of the cultural center of the Philippines, was chosen one of the two awardees of the Novosti Press agency's prestigious Avicenna prize this year.

The other awardee was the Soviet Journal "Asia and Africa Today."

Mrs. Kasilag, also chairman of the Asian composers league, was cited in Moscow Tuesday for her contribution to cultural exchanges, friendship and understanding among nations.

"On her initiative, art exhibitions from different nations are mounted in the Filipino cultural center," the award said.

It added, Kasilag is devoted to her country and its culture and at the same time has profound respect for other nations and their art."

Mrs. Kasilag, head of the committee on cultural affairs of the Philippines' national UNESCO commission, is the author of more than 200 musical pieces and is director of the internationally acclaimed "Bayanihan" dance troupe.

In awarding Mrs. Kasilag the coveted Avicenna prize, the Novosti Press agency said she "pursues in practice the ideals of humanism, justice and peace which Avicenna served in his day."

The Soviet Journal was cited for "effectively contributing to the promotion of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afro-Asian countries." It is published in Russian, English and French and distributed in more than 100 countries.

The Avicenna prize was instituted by the Soviet Press Agency in 1980 when the millenium of the birth of the great encyclopaedist of medieval orient was marked by UNESCO.

CSO: 4200/23

BATASAN MUSLIM URGES FEDERAL SYSTEM FOR 'ENTIRE COUNTRY'

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Sep 84 pp 6, 12

[Article by Orlando F. Aquino: "A Muslim's View"]

[Excerpt]

SPEAKER Pro Tempore Salipada Pendatun was his old outspoken self in his dialogue last Friday with members of the Batasan Press Breakfast Club. He said that there is still more to the Tripoli Agreement than what is being implemented with the setting up of the two autonomous regions in Mindanao.

To expedite matters, Pendatun proposed the unilateral implementation of the agreement by the Philippine government to include the extent of authority to be exercised by Regions 9 and 12 so that they could operate more autonomously, like giving them revenue-raising powers to enable them to develop without having to depend too much on the national government. In this regard, Pendatun expressed preference for the establishment of a federal form of government not

only for the Muslim areas but for the entire country.

While he did not say so categorically, Pendatun stressed in effect that such a move would strengthen the Philippine position in the eyes of the Islamic world and head off any new breakaway effort by the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). He pointed out that the MNLF strength was still considerable here and abroad despite other claims to the contrary. He added that the reported MNLF tieup with the New People's Army (NPA) was still in the negotiation stage even as he stressed all the while the obvious need for such a tieup not to materialize.

Pendatun also took the occasion to warn against the danger of Soviet domination of the Isla-

mic world in the Iraq-Iran war that has jeopardized travel through the waterways of the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea; Russia's occupation of Afghanistan; and the chaotic situation in Lebanon.

He said that what is happening in Lebanon where Christians are fighting Moslems could also happen in the Philippines if strong steps are not taken to improve the situation in Mindanao. He observed that if MNLF leaders had no intention to secede, then how does one explain the continued training of MNLF members abroad.

One doesn't usually expect such strong words from the speaker pro tempore who belongs to the ruling party. But it so happens that the speaker pro tempore is Pendatun.

* * *

CSO: 4200/23

SOURCES REPORT BALWEG MOVEMENTS IN ABRA, METRO MANILA

PC Commander Reports Balweg in Abra

HK060352 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] In Northern Luzon, PC [Philippine Constabulary] command operations have reportedly driven out renegade priest Conrado Balweg from his stronghold in the mountains of Tinglayan in Kalinga-Apayao. This was reported by Second PC Regional Commander Brigadier General Tomas (Manglongat) to PC Chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos yesterday [5 October]. Balweg is reported hiding now in the mountain fastnesses of Abra. General (Manglongat) said the military operations and the accompanying pacification campaign drove Balweg out of his stronghold. General Ramos was briefed by (Manglongat) yesterday on the situation in the north and the ongoing military operations and the pacification drive.

Balweg Reported in Metro Manila

HK080800 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 6 Oct 84 p 11

[By Daniel Florida]

[Text] Renegade priest Conrado M. Balweg has been reported leapfrogging between Abra and Metro Manila since he and his ragtag group of New People's Army guerrillas were driven out of their stronghold in Kalinga-Apayao by government troopers recently.

Regional and provincial commanders of the army and the PC [Philippines Constabulary] in Cagayan Valley (Region 2) reported to Lt Gen Fidel V. Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] vice chief of staff and PC-INP [Philippines Constabulary-Integrated National Police] head, that it is possible the elusive priest turned rebel is now hiding somewhere in Metro Manila.

This possibility was described as "most likely" by a well-placed source in the military who, in an interview with the TIMES JOURNAL in the forest fastnesses of Tinglayan, Kalinga-Apayao, said the other day Balweg may now have sought refuge in a safehouse of urban terrorists in the metropolis.

To be sure, though, Balweg will not be in Metro Manila for keeps," the source said. "He is expected to be back in this region, particularly in the province of Abra where members of his band, known as the NPA front guerrilla unit or FGU, have found sanctuary somewhere in the Cordilleras."

This theory was substantiated by intelligence reports disclosed by the PC chief that the 38-year-old Balweg, who is also known as Kumander Primo, Ka Dado, Conde and Gabi, will soon be elevated from his present rank as FGU leader to that of chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines-NPA central front committee.

The CCP-NPA central front committee's base of operation is Abra, Balweg's home province.

Prior to his joining the underground movement, Balweg was parish priest in the towns of Luba and Salapandan in Abra and director of the Father Arnaldo High School, also in that province.

The government has put up a cash reward of P [peso] 160,000, while the townspeople of Northern Luzon have offered an additional reward of P40,000 for information that can lead to Balweg's capture, dead or alive.

Among the criminal and subversive acts being pinned on him by the military were:

The ambush-killing of five soldiers in Baranggay Bangad, Tinglayan, Kalinga-Apayao, on 27 February 1980.

The disarming of policemen in Salapandan, Abra on 1 February 1981.

The maintenance of marijuana plantations the harvest of which are exchanged with firearms.

The smuggling of 50 AK-47 rifles into Abra in October 1981.

The raid on Cellophil Resources Corp in Malibcong, on 4 April 1982.

The attack on an isolated PC patrol base in Talampac, Lacub, Abra on 9 January 1983.

CSO: 4200/26

FLOUR BLACKMARKET BLAMED ON NFA

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 14 Sep 84 p 10

[Text] Profiteers are making a killing in flour blackmarketing, according to information from small flour users today.

The rampant blackmarketing of flour was blamed on the National Food Authority which monopolized the distribution of this commodity since December of 1983.

The NFA take-over of flour distribution and marketing hurt small bakers in the city and nearby provinces who have to pay a higher price from NFA flour allocatees.

Added to the difficulties encountered by small bakers and small entrepreneurs is the inadequacy of supplies despite the announcement made by regional and city offices of the NFA that several shiploads of wheat arrived only recently.

Flour buyers from the typhoon-ravaged Surigao City have to contend with the blackmarket price of almost P300 per P50-kilo bag.

Small bakers who are not members of the Phil. Federation of Bakers Federation claimed that the problem of flour acquisition by non-members can be solved with the return of the industry to free trading. Only members of the federation are given allocation by the NFA and the allocatees, in turn, dispose of their flour at blackmarket price, since they have to pay a fee of P 1 per bag.

The small bakers claimed that the return of free trading in flour will enable those with small capital to pursue their business since private dealers usually extend to them credit assistance.

CSO: 4200/23

NFA EVALUATES MILLS FOR PRIVATE SECTOR ROLE IN TRADING

Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 16 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Manila (PNA)--The National Food Authority (NFA) Friday said it is evaluating the milling capabilities of the country's eight flour mills to prepare for the eventual entry of the private sector in flour trading activities.

However, presidential adviser in food Jesus Tanchanco said government must continue to exercise control over flour trading until supply allocation is fully met.

NFA sources said only 70 per cent of scheduled flour allocation is met by the food agency because of delayed shipments and slow milling capabilities of flour mills.

Tanchanco, who spoke before members of the Philippine Federation of Bakers Associations said it is not the government's intention to permanently handle flour distribution in the country.

He said the government resorted to this move in late 1983 only when delayed flour shipments and the inability of the country to immediately open letters of credit for wheat imports resulted in chaotic flour trading marked by hoarding massive overpricing.

NFA started distributing through an organized system of allocation after bakers complained that they had to buy flour at prices a 100 per cent over the ceiling price of 130 pesos per bag.

Tanchanco told bakers what contributed to the difficulty of allocating flour were limited supply, delayed shipments and slow milling capabilities.

He added that if NFA studies on these eight flour mills prove they would not cope up with the present demand, then the agency will recommend the improvement mills, including there in Iligan and Cebu.

There is also a possibility that new mills may be set up, he said.

CSO: 4200/23

PHILIPPINES

AFF 'SATURATION DRIVE' NETS FOUR IN DAVAO DEL NORTE

Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 18 Sep 84 pp 1, 10

[Text] A terrorists commander and three others were apprehended in two separate operations in Davao del Norte with government troopers confiscating several firearms.

The terrorist commander was identified as Comdr Zaldy Morena. He was apprehended by joint forces from Task Group Panther (TGP), 1st Scout Ranger Regiment, Philippine Army, led by Capt. Gutierrez and combined PC/INP elements under Capt. Virgilio Humol and 2Lt. Florencio Funtillon, Jr. while conducting a saturation drive in the vicinity of the Maningo Sawmill in Sitio Bendic and Sitio Taba, both in Brgy. Lapag, Carmen, Davao del Norte late last week.

The saturation drive was the offshoot of intelligence reports on the presence of some 20 heavily-armed men in the area. Apprehended with Morena was one Hadji Pandelco Macatindog. Confiscated from Morena was a caliber 30 M1 carbine, while a caliber 22 magnum and a 22 caliber rifle were seized from Macatindog.

In a separate operation led by SSgt. Oscar Tenorio PC of the Davao del Norte PC/INP Provincial Command, conducted in Brgy. Nabog, Monkayo, Davao del Norte, 3 persons were arrested. Seized from them were 3 M16 rifles and a carbine rifle. The identities of the 3 men however are still undetermined up to presstime.

Investigations revealed that they were collecting money from vehicle drivers and gold panners in the area. They were supposedly hired by a certain mining association in Mt. Diwata, Monkayo, Davao del Norte but had no papers to show they were authorized to collect contributions.

CSO: 4200/23

LIBERAL PARTY OFFICIAL CRITICIZES FOREIGN INFLUENCES IN SCHOOLS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Sep 84 p 18

[Text]

A ranking Liberal Party official and educator urged recently the different multi-sectoral groups to oppose the intrusion of foreign interests in Philippine schools which he claims "could completely brainwash our school children into thinking that we do not have a country or national identity of our own."

Speaking before students of the University of the Philippines College of Arts and Sciences, LP official Spokesman Rey T. Fajardo called on students, faculty and parents to "address themselves to this problem in our schools."

In the light of recent findings by responsible educators that the present educational system and curriculum have become tools which perpetuate colonization," Fajardo said, "all citizens must carefully study what their chil-

dren are becoming."

Deploing the fact that nobody of significance has ever exposed the mind-conditioning of our country's youth, Fajardo disclosed that recent studies show that seven out of 10 school children did not even realize what a truly Filipino identity is.

He also noted that the surveys show the children's preference for a foreign nationality for themselves over their being Filipinos as well as their lack of basic Filipino values.

"Even at the UP School of Economics," Fajardo said, "what is being taught is the Western bias for free trade, open-economy policy which encourages imports and discourages self-reliance."

"Unless the different multi-sectoral groups take a direct hand in the espousal of issues directly connected with this aspect of imperialism they may be overtaken by events and become irrelevant in the present day society," he added.

CSO: 4200/23

'SPARROW UNIT' KILLS ROBBER IN DAVAO

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 13 Sep 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] Three men in their early twenties and believed to be members of the dreaded "Sparrow Unit" of the New People's Army, shot to death a notorious city holdupper at 9:30 p.m. the other night at Sto. Nino, Jerome, Agdao, Davao City.

The fatality was identified as Andot Mahinay, 21 years old, single and a resident of Jerome, this city.

Police probers said that the victim was on his way home when he was met by his assailants. He was fatally hit in the head and the stomach by .45 caliber pistol slugs.

After Mahinay fell down, the assailants covered him with seven sheets of bond paper with writings on them.

The message left by the assailants thus read:

Karong adlaw gisilotan kining mga tawhana tungod sa ilang mga binuhatan, susama sa lider sa pagpangawat, mga harassment ngadto sa katawhan, mungaling sa mga dikit nga, tawo, mga pusher ug marijuana, mga pagbato sa kabalayan, mga pagpanutok ug pagpang-rape sa kababayan-an (Today these men are punished for their activities like robbery harassment, squealing, drug pushing, stoning of houses, gun-toting and rape.)

Another message said that "Rebolusyon tubag sa kalisod sa katawhan" (Revolution is the answer to people's miseries).

Police noted that the messages were one of the leads which prompted them to identify the killers of the noted holdupper as members of the NPA liquidation team.

Central police stations probers are still piecing things together and have not come out with solid motives into the killing other than the writings found on the sheets of paper covered on top of the body of the victim.

CSO: 4200/23

COMMANDER, 'SUBVERSIVE TERRORISTS' KILLED IN SURIGAO DEL SUR

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 15 Sep 84 pp 1, 10

[Text] Several subversive terrorists, among them a commander, were killed while others were wounded in two separate encounters between government troops and subversive terrorists in Surigao del Sur early dawn Wednesday this week.

PC/INP RECOM 11 sources said the first encounter in Sitio Taunaga, Maramag, Marihatag, Surigao del Sur between elements of the 426th PC Company led by Sgt. Medrano and a group of subversive terrorists resulted to the death of a subversive terrorist commander, identified as Commander Jun whose true name is still unknown. Two of his followers, identified as Charlita Cuarteros alias Concing and Eleuterio Zamora were wounded during the shootout.

The troopers were on patrol in the area following intelligence reports of a scheduled meeting of subversive terrorists in the vicinity. While nearing Upper Maramag, the troopers were fired upon by armed men. The firefight that ensued led to the death of Commander Jun and the wounding of his two companions.

The troopers apprehended the rest of the 12 terrorists after the crossfire and recovered two HM caliber .22 rifles, one HM caliber 30 garand, subversive documents and fatigue uniforms.

The 12 apprehended STs were identified as Maximo Balsomo, Porfirio Rivas, Ernito Castillas, Leopoldo Esaga, Francisco de Castro, Mario Aguilar, Jocelyn Macalo, Aida Sarmiento;

Maria Balsomo, Inocencio Comando, Alberto Abella and their leader, identified as Eva Campos Miranda, alias Ryan, a semi-legal team member.

In a separate development, a still undetermined number of subversive terrorists were killed while several others were wounded in another encounter between troopers of the Surigao del Sur Command led by Captain Guillermo Lara, PC, Captain Lapulapu Almodera, PC, and P/Lt. Vio and a group of terrorists at the vicinity of the Provincial Command headquarters in Tandag also Wednesday dawn this week.

Killed on the government side during the firefight was CIC Restituto Bajao. Two civilians and a civilian volunteer whose identities have yet to be determined were also reported killed in the crossfire.

The terrorists withdrew to different directions, dragging their killed and wounded companions as evidenced by bloodstains along the various paths of escape.

CSO: 4200/23

TRIBESMAN RESISTS NPA RECRUITERS, KILLS EIGHT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Sep 84 p 8

[Text]

DIPOLOG CITY —
A Subano tribesman who was reportedly being forced by the New People's Army (NPA) to join the dissident group boloed to death at least eight rebels early this week in the mountain village of Disakan, Manukan, Zamboanga del Norte, it was learned here yesterday.

The Subano, however, was later killed, together with his one-year-old baby boy.

A report received here from Manukan municipal Mayor Jesus Ramos identified the tribesman as

Rudolfo Leal, 35, a farmer.

At least 10 rebels, Ramos said, visited the younger Leal in his nipa hut and asked him to join the subversive group.

When he refused, one of the eight dissidents who went up his house shot him. But the gun did not fire.

Instantly, Leal unsheathed his long sharp bolo tied around his waist and attacked the eight men, killing them all on the spot.

Two of the rebels downstairs later gunned down Leal when he tried to escape.

CSO: 4200/23

ZAMBOANGA NPA HIT LIST REPORTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Sep 84 p 8

[Article by Tony Pe. Rimando]

[Text]

DIPOLOG CITY —

At least 29 public officials, including two members of the Batasang Pambansa and 26 municipal mayors, in the Zamboanga peninsula have been listed for liquidation by the New People's Army (NPA) sparrow unit.

The Mindanao Observer, a local crusading newspaper, quoted Col. Loreto Deus, Army task force 'Spartan' commander, as saying that the same liquidation squad was

also responsible for the recent series of killings of several municipal and barangay officials in Zamboanga del Sur, Misamis Occidental, and Zamboanga del Norte.

Those believed slain by the NPA killer group included Misamis Occidental Mayors Reno V. Yap of Sapangdalaga, Romulo Duyongan of Plaridel, Jesus Apao of Jimenez and

Rodulfo Yap of Baliangao; Zamboanga del Norte Mayor Bienvenido Andilab, and Zamboanga del Sur Mayor Antonio Circado of Bayog.

Deus, considered one of the most active military field officers in Zamboanga peninsula, reported before members of the Zamboanga del Norte peace and order council that the NPA hit men's primary objective was to sow terror and fear among local

government officials and ultimately immobilize them.

Members of the liquidation squad were believed trained in the rudiments of guerrilla warfare in both urban and rural communities. They are to operate in the capital city of Pagadian and Ipil town in Zamboanga del Sur; cities of Dipolog, and Dapitan in Zamboanga del Norte, cities of Oroquieta, Ozamiz and Tangub in Misamis Occidental, and several municipalities of the three provinces.

CSO: 4200/23

TAMBIS 'LOST COMMAND' PRAISED FOR DEFENSE AGAINST NPA

Davao City THE MINDANAO MIRROR-BULLETIN in English 17-23 Sep 84 pp 1, 15

[Text] Six members of the 160-strong armed band were killed and 25 civilians, including women and children, were either slain or maimed during a three-hour gunbattle between the armed band and members of the so-called "Lost Command" in Sitio Barangay Tambis at the boundary of Barobo and San Francisco town of Agusan del Sur Monday last week.

The Lost Command force also suffered four casualties and one wounded.

Details of the encounter last week were withheld by military authorities in both the Surigao del Sur and Agusan del Sur PC-INP Commands but members of the LC's interviewed corroborated claims that the attackers suffered more losses during the encounter despite the fact that LC group was not reinforced by the Philippine Marines, stationed at San Francisco, some 12 kilometers from the battle scene, and by the Scout Rangers under the Command of Col. Teodoro Facelo, stationed at Surigao del Sur.

The "Lost Command" group in Tambis is part of the disbanded force of a PC battalion commanded by Lt. Col. Carlos P. Lademora whose members have been integrated while the ICHDF and who are now gold miners in that area. They have brought in their relatives and other dependents to mine gold or farm in the logged-over area. They have been there for almost three years now and have practically turned their area as a settlement which they secured from intruders with native bobby traps such as a "batik", trap holes strategically placed in the ridges of a mountain encircling their settlement. In addition they have built foxholes and entrenched bunks for gunbattle.

Last week, on a Monday, a group of heavily armed men numbering about 160 and believed to be communist terrorists reportedly attacked the settlement at about 5:30 A.M. They have successfully avoided the bobby traps by taking hostage of the old man who laid the traps in the forest. Once they have penetrated the settlement and located the concentration of the LC force they let go with intense firing of FAL, M60 machinegun and Armalite rifles.

During the firing, some of the dissidents proceeded to lay explosive mines in probable routes of a retreat of the LC group but a reinforcement team of ICHDF headed by Morito Malones engaged the dissidents in gunbattle. Malones lost

four of his men and another one wounded. But they drove the dissidents and recovered the explosives packed in two bottles of a galoon each.

The main force of the dissidents shelling the settlement bunks did not realize that they have not even penetrated the first perimeter of our defense, an LC member who requested anonymity said. The settlement's overall commander of the ICHDF force, Rey Pungo, was able to position his force and retaliated with damaging punishment on the attackers with all the heavy guns available, he added.

When the attackers realized that they made a mistake, they ordered their host-aged old man, Fr. Habahab, who is also a spiritual leader of the settlement, to line up the civilians to cover their retreat. But instead of obeying them Habahab hid with the civilians. The dissidents then strafed the huts of the civilians which resulted in the instantaneous death of a pregnant housewife and the wounding of several others, including children, to prevent the LC group from pursuing them in their retreat.

The wounded are now in the Agusan del Sur provincial hospital but hospital personnel would not disclose their identities to the media, pending results of medical examinations of their conditions.

Meanwhile, residents in the area praised the courage of the LC group in defending the area against the dissidents' attack. They said that what they have done demonstrated how even a rag-tag army can repulse the enemies armed with sophisticated guns if what are at stakes are the economic and social futures of their children.

If the regular members of the armed forces would have the same attitude in the exercises of their duties, the enemies of the government would be decimated in due time. They deplored, however, the apathy of the regular troops to reinforce the besieged ICHDF in Tambis. Militarily, it could have been a big catch of the enemies had the regular troop dispatched their war tanks and armored vehicles to surround and capture the enemy after their exhausted battle with the LC's in a three-hour heavy firefight.

CSO: 4200/23

POLICE SOURCE CLAIMS ALEGRE NOT IN KARINGAL PLOT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Sep 84 p 6

[Article by Cesar Dela Torre]

[Text] OLONGAPO CITY--A police undercover man has said Ruben Alegre is not the mastermind in the killing of Maj. Gen. Tomas Karinal, Northern Police District chief.

The undercover man, who requested that his name be withheld, pointed to one named only as "Bong" by the police as the one behind the assassination plan.

He said documents in the hands of police authorities show Alegre as a mere armory guard in one of the safehouses in Las Pinas, Metro Manila.

The undercover man said it was accidental only that the police stumbled upon the name of "Bong."

During routine intelligence work, he said, he and members of his team chanced upon a man during a drinking session near a police safehouse in the vicinity of the Chinese General Hospital.

The man, by a slip of the tongue, mentioned vital information about the Karinal murder and his participation, he said.

The man was identified by the police as Jaime Velasco, allegedly a member of Anakpawis, reportedly an arm of the New People's Army "sparrow" unit operating in Metro Manila.

The man, the undercover agent said, detailed his role and those of others in the Karingal massacre.

He said the man was ordered by Bong to guard the main entrance of Fisher's Reef, where Karingal was gunned down, to shoot anybody who enters while the other members of the team, including Bong, finish off the General and whoever may be with him at the time.

At the Western Police District headquarters where Velasco was first brought, he allegedly told Gen. Narciso Cabrera, WPD chief, that he ordered Velasco to be brought to Maj. Gen. Olivas, Matrocom chief. Olivas, according to the undercover man, ordered a raid on all known NPA safehouses in Metro Manila that same night.

MILITARY, ARMED GROUP IN 45-MINUTE DAVAO SHOOTOUT

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 14 Sep 84 pp 1, 8

[Article by Jun Baring]

[Text] The alertness of the military paid off the other day when an armed group believed to be rebel terrorists was spotted roaming the vicinity of sitio Levi, Bago Gallera, in Toril district.

Upon spotting the armed band, the military open-fired and fatally hit two of the anti-government forces. The fatalities were only identified as alias Jimmy and alias Roger.

But the killing of their two companions did not immediately scare the group; instead, a 45-minute gunfight ensued in Upper Tapanga in Toril district.

Spot reported taken from military operatives disclosed that the band was the same group of armed terrorists who have been harassing civilians into contributing money and food items.

The report added that the rebels were all members of the New People's Army (NPA).

No casualty, however, was reported on the government side.

Field reports did not indicate how many men were involved in the gunfight.

CSO: 4200/23

EIGHT KILLED IN NORTH COTABATO ARMY-MNLF FIGHT

Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 15 Sep 84 pp 1, 7

[Text] Five terrorists belonging to the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and three soldiers were killed Tuesday in a clash between an army patrol and a 40-man MNLF band in a village in North Cotabato.

A military report reaching Camp Aguinaldo today said the MNLF group was led by a certain commander Ali Dimalaw, but it did not say if Dimalaw was one of those slain.

The names of the dead soldiers were withheld temporarily pending notification of their relatives.

The clash took place at sitio Kibukelen, Marb el, Matalam, North Cotabato, the report said.

It said an army combat patrol belonging to the 27th Infantry Battalion chanced upon the MNLF terrorists. The soldiers opened fire catching the terrorists by surprise. Five of the terrorists and three soldiers were killed in the exchange of gunfire. The identities of the slain rebels were not also disclosed.

Meanwhile, army rangers, while on combat operations against the New People's Army, uncovered last week a huge marijuana plantation at Mt. Comanchile in Tinglayan, Kalinga-Apayao.

The report said the rangers burned the marijuana plants believed maintained by the New People's Army, as well as 526 kilos of dried marijuana worth more than one million pesos.

They also destroyed 25 huts used for drying the marijuana plants before these are sold in Metro Manila and suburbs at prices as high as 2,000 pesos per kilo.

CSO: 4200/23

BRIEFS

SINO-PHILIPPINE TIES NOTED--RP-China relations "have developed satisfactorily," since the establishment of bilateral ties between the two countries in 1975, according to Chinese Ambassador Chen Songlu. In his speech during the Chinese Embassy reception last Monday commemorating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, Chen said the exchanges of visits by state leaders and peoples of both countries "have deepened our mutual understanding and trust, and enhanced the friendship" between the Philippines and China. The new Chinese ambassador, who was assigned to Sri Lanka and Pakistan before he became the deputy director of the Asian Department of China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, maintained that friendly relations and cooperation between China and the Philippines could still be "further consolidated and developed" through the mutual efforts of both countries. Chen also stressed that during the last 35 years since China's independence, his country has been pursuing an "independent foreign policy of peace," based on "the five principles of peaceful co-existence." China has established diplomatic relations with 129 countries and maintains economic and cultural exchanges with still more countries and regions, he disclosed. [Text] [Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Oct 84 p 21 HK]

BILL ON CHURCH ACTIVITIES--Various sectors have expressed concern over the mounting church interference in political affairs and the spread of the liberation theology. Regarding the principle of the separation of the church and the state, a group of lawmakers said yesterday it will file a bill in the Batasang Pambansa to implement the constitutional provision on the separation of church and state which they said is held inviolable under the Constitution. Members of Parliament Salipada Pendatun and Leonardo Perez said legislation is necessary because the constitutional provision that the separation of church and state shall be inviolable is not self-implementing. The two assemblymen said the bill will spell out certain acts which constitute violation of this provision and will provide penalties for violation. Acts to be prohibited by the bill include the use of church facilities to support a political platform or ideology. [Excerpts] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 7 Oct 84 HK]

NAVY GUNBOAT IN BATTLE--An hour-long sea battle between crewmen of a Philippine Navy gunboat and persons on board a fishing boat off (Jolo), Sulu, resulted in the wounding of five persons. The incident took place last Tuesday. Navy Chief Simeon Alejandro said the wounded persons were taken to the southern

hospital in Zamboanga City. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 5 Oct 84 HK]

NPA INFILTRATING TYPHOON CENTERS--Army troops arrested (?13) suspected rebels in recent operations in Cagayan and Samar [words indistinct]. The terrorists were captured by members of the 21st Infantry Battalion. Meantime, intelligence reports reaching the army say NPA cadres are exploiting opportunities in the evacuation centers for typhoon victims to propagate the dissidents' [words indistinct]. The NPA cadres reportedly conduct teach-ins among the evacuees and distribute propaganda material showing military abuses. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 8 Oct 84 HK]

TERRORISTS ATTACK MUNICIPAL BUILDING--Last week 100 attacked the municipal building in La Paz, Agusan del Sur. According to the northern Mindanao Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police command, this was the second attack by terrorists in the region. The report said that some policemen attempted to protect the municipal building and faced intense fighting for several minutes. The attackers escaped with seven armalities, two carbines, and two garrand rifles from the police armory-6656. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 8 Oct 84 HK]

REBEL TRAINING CAMP SEIZED--Military authorities have [words indistinct] plot to attack Zamboanga City. Reports say Army and Navy and Air Force troopers aborted the plan when they raided, over the weekend, a rebel training camp on (Pacom) Island in Zamboanga. Documents seized during the raid revealed that the training camp was used by rebels in southwestern Mindanao. The (Pacom) Island training camp was also [owrds indistinct] of MNLF and NPA commanders. Authorities say this [words indistinct] the continued tie-up between MNLF and NPA elements in Mindanao. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 8 Oct 84 HK]

MALAYA PUBLISHER SUED--The PC [Philippine Constabulary] commander and assistant commander in Cagayan Province filed libel charges against MALAYA publisher Jose Burgos and a resident of Tuguegarao. In their complaints PC Commander Tirso Gador and Assistant Commander Juan (Poles) said they were libelled by an article in the MAYALA issue of 6 September. The article that Gador and his subordinates caused the torture under detention of Rosalinda Tamalo, a suspect in a number of arson cases. Contacted in Manila, publisher Burgos said libel is part of a newsman's life. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 5 Oct 84 HK]

AVAILABILITY OF MIDEAST JOBS--The Labor Ministry yesterday [30 September] said more jobs will be available to Filipinos in the Middle East in 5 and 10 years. The head of the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration, Patricia Santo Tomas, said the jobs will be generated by an expected construction boom in the Middle East in the next 5 years. She said last year alone 432,000 skilled Filipino workers were employed in the Middle East. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 30 Sep 84]

NPA VICTIMS' REMAINS DISCOVERED--Elements of the Second Scout Ranger Company have discovered the skeletal remains of alleged victims of NPA atrocities in Gonzaga Town, Cagayan Province. One said the remains were those of retired General Orlando Madela, Jr. Relatives identified the other remains through the clothes worn by their missing relatives at the time they disappeared. The search for the remains of the victims was made by the (Fifth) Brigade of the First Infantry Division following petitions from some residents of Gonzaga, Cagayan, since some victims have been missing since 1978. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 2 Oct 84]

CSO: 4200/24

LE FIGARO INTERVIEWS SINGAPORE PREMIER

PM211014 Paris LE FIGARO in French 8-9 Sep 84 p 14

[Interview with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew by Alain Vernay--date, place not given]

[Excerpt] [Vernay] What should we think of the dangers which Vietnam poses for ASEAN?

[Lee Kuan Yew] There will ultimately be a solution. The difficult Kampuchean problem can be solved in three ways: The first is total victory for Vietnam incorporating Laos and Kampuchea in an Indochinese federation recognized by the rest of the world. The Vietnamese would then emerge from their isolation; the Soviets would have supreme power in the bay of Cam Rhan while the Chinese muttered impotently behind their borders.

The second solution is a complete political about-face by the Vietnamese due to the fact that Soviet aid is not enough to cover the cost of keeping an army of 500,000 men in northern Kampuchea near the Chinese border while at the same time ensuring the country's economic development. Once the existing leaders, who are all over 70 years old, die, this eventuality cannot be ruled out.

The third solution is a negotiated agreement half-way between total victory and total defeat. This is the one which ASEAN wants to promote so that the Kampuchean people can take control of their destiny again by a free vote after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces. China must be won over to this solution, so that the Kampucheans can freely choose Pol Pot, or Heng Samrin, or Sihanouk, or Son Sann, or other patriotic forces. Hostilities between China and Vietnam should cease.

Hopes From China

[Vernay] How does Singapore view Hong Kong's future?

[Lee Kuan Yew] It will depend on China's future and its ability to maintain investors' confidence in a Hong Kong administered by it. Confidence is intangible. It depends on other intangible factors like the rule of law, the spirit of free enterprise, and the rewards and penalties of the free market. If these attributes are preserved, Hong Kong will continue to prosper, if not its dynamism will wane.

[Vernay] Could what is bad for Hong Kong be good for Singapore, which is its main financial and stock exchange rival?

[Lee Kuan Yew] That is totally impossible. Hong Kong is a stimulus to Singapore, doing many things which Singapore does not do, and its competence engenders very useful competition.

[Vernay] Do you regard the concept of the Asia-Pacific zone as a probability, myth, or hope?

[Lee Kuan Yew] The Pacific basin holds great promise: the countries on its western fringe--Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, ASEAN--have reached a dynamic stage in their economic development. When China has forged ahead with its four modernizations the influx of capital and technology and the outflow of goods and services between the new young industrialized states of Southeast Asia and the other longer-established countries like Japan, America, Canada and Australia, will be enormous.

[Vernay] What role will France and Europe then have in this part of the world?

[Lee Kuan Yew] Europe started the industrialization of Japan and, with America, aided that process. It has built up a world market thanks to modern communication technologies and transport. These modern technologies offer obvious advantages for trade between Japan and the rest of East and Southeast Asia. But not enough to exclude American participation. Thus there is no reason for France and Europe to be excluded from the development of the Pacific basin just as Europe cannot exclude Japan from participating in the development of Africa and the Americas.

[Vernay] Do Singapore and ASEAN still sometimes feel apprehension, as some countries in Europe do, at one day having to have close alliances between big Japanese and U.S. enterprises? [Vernay ends]

Asked this question when he had already stood up, the prime minister replied immediately that instead of worrying so much about intra-European problems, Europe would do better to show more interest in its relations with other parts of the world rather than wasting so much time quarreling about its own disagreements. In his view Europe missed its big chance of admitting Britain in the early sixties, when it was still a world power. What about later? It was too late then.

CSO: 4219/1

SINGAPORE

BRIEFS

UK-PRC HONG KONG AGREEMENT HAILED--The Singapore Government has welcomed the successful conclusion of the talks and the initialing of an agreement between China and Britain on the future of Hong Kong. A government statement says the wise spirit in (?executing) and implementing the joint agreement will sustain investors' confidence in Hong Kong. It notes that Hong Kong's economic growth has benefited other countries in the region, including Singapore. Hong Kong, which has facilitated economic ties between Singapore and the People's Republic of China, under the agreement can continue to do so after 1997. [Text] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 28 Sep 84]

CSO: 4200/21

BAHT SHOULD BE UNPEGGED FROM U.S. DOLLAR

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 7 Sep 84 pp 17, 19

[Text]

LAMPANG — Leading economist Dr Narongchai Akrasanee suggested yesterday that the Thai government should "unpeg" the baht from the US dollar as soon as the American currency shows a decline down to a manageable level.

Narongchai, a vice president of the Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand and Managing Director of Industrial Management Co Ltd, told Northern businessmen at a seminar organized by the IFCT here that the world's entire economy next year will remain more or less unchanged but there will be fewer problems related to the country's financial and monetary stability.

However, the country will face balance-of-payments deficit — compared to over 10 billion surplus in the first seven months of this year — due to speculation on the baht value which should be unpegged from the US dollar as soon as the greenback shows a decline to a manageable level.

The government will also encounter slightly higher budget deficit next year, he said.

The seminar, presided over by Deputy Industry Minister Wong Polnikorn, is part of IFCT's attempts to promote industrial investment in the northern region.

Finance Minister Sommai Hoontrakool will preside over the foundation stone-laying ceremony of the IFCT's regional office here this morning.

The seminar was attended by about 100 businessmen from this region.

In his forecast, based on the trend of the US economy and the current performance of the Thai economy, Dr Narongchai pointed out that Thailand's financial and monetary stability will depend mainly on the US economy, international interest rates and the baht value.

He foresees a downward trend for US prime rate now that the growth rate of the US economy has been sliding from 7% since the beginning of this year.

The local agriculture sector will see an increase in production but prices will not improve while the industrial sector which continues to be on the recovery path will enjoy a robust growth of over 7.5%, next year.

In the mining sector, Dr Narongchai predicted general improvement but the construction sector will continue to decline due to further budgetary restraints by the government.

Inflation rate will remain at a lower level because salaries and wages will not increase.

This was based on the fact that more than 800,000 people would enter the labour market next year, said Dr Narongchai, who was the key speaker at the seminar.

Rates of public utilities will remain stagnant because prices of energy will not undergo abrupt changes. Domestic tight money will be less with a slight decline in interest rates, he said.

The country is likely to encounter less trade deficit, which is expected to be 70,000 million baht this year, while problems will grow in the balance-of-payments side.

"The government has to unpeg the baht from the US dollar as soon as the greenback shows a decline from the present level. Such a decision will also end speculation on the baht devaluation as well," Dr Narongchai said.

To cope with the economic situation next year, Dr Narongchai told the gathering of businessmen that products will have a reasonably active market except for certain items.

Businessmen have to step up marketing and management strategies and at the same time they should refrain from taking overdraft facility from commercial banks to cut down operating costs.

To be on the safe side, businesses have to rely on domestic sources for loans and diversifying sources of borrowing instead of increasing currency exchange risks by borrowing from abroad, he cautioned.

He said production for exports should be enhanced to avoid stagnant demand in the local market.

In summing up the general economic outlook for next year, Dr Narongchai pointed out that the country will enjoy a higher degree of financial stability, businesses will experience stable production costs "but if there is a baht devaluation, the cost of imported capital goods will certainly increase."

The commerce ministry will continue to strive for export increase as it has been doing this year, Dr Narongchai, who is one of the government's export planners, said, there had been frequent meetings only this issue which clearly demonstrated the government's intention to boost export revenue.

The private sector can rest assured that salaries and wages will not rise due to growing employment hunting as more and more people enter the labour market.

Job-hunters are in no position to bargain and this situation is favourable to existing and new businesses.

In describing the economic situation for this year, Dr Narongchai said business was generally not as bad as people might have thought because many sectors continue to enjoy growth. The worst situation has occurred in the sugar industry whose export sales dropped 31.3% in the first half of this year and tin which declined 2.4%. He expressed surprise over a decline in sales of liquor which dropped 3.3% but soda water sales marked a whopping increase of 33%. Beer sales showed an increase of 18% and cement went up by 17%.

Narongchai referred to Siam Cement Co Ltd which registered sale increase of over 16% so far.

Other products which registered growth included automobiles (4.6%); motorcycles (16.4%); textile exports (33.8%) and integrated circuits exports (38.1%). IC exports are expected to grow by 80% this year.

He pointed out that the energy situation will improve and domestic oil and gas production continue to rise, confirming the government's much-heralded "glowing era" slogan.

The rural sector did not show that there were difficulties as had been widely believed. Sales of corrugated zinc sheets rose by 8.6%.

He admitted that products in the hire-purchase business faced some problems.

MINISTERIAL TALKS ON TRADE WITH ROK

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 28 Aug 84 p 25

[Text] --To improve trade balance

--Construction joint venture proposed

Thailand and South Korea will hold negotiations on bilateral economic and political relations next month to strike a proper trade balance following the running deficit suffered by this country.

At the same time, the Thai side will persuade Korean contractors to form joint ventures with Thai firms in competing for projects in third countries.

Highly-placed sources in the Commerce Ministry told *The Nation* that there will be three major sectors on which the private-sector negotiations will concentrate. These are agriculture, industry and construction.

Trade associations related to the three sectors have been instructed to prepare data for the Board of Trade of Thailand on September 1, the sources said.

Commerce Minister Kosol Krairiksh is expected to lead the Thai delegation while the South Korean team is expected to be headed by Commerce and Industry Minister J.H. Kuminho. The negotiations are scheduled for September 19-22.

Thailand will specifically ask South Korea to increase imports from Thailand due to running trade surplus in favour of that country.

The sources said that bilateral trade last year was valued at US\$290.7 million, comprising US\$200 million worth of imports from South Korea while Thai exports to that country amounted to US\$90 million.

The bilateral trade value in the first four months of this year included US\$78 million of Thai imports and US\$35 million of Thai exports.

During the past seven years, except in 1981, Thailand has been suffering deficit in trade with South Korea. Thailand gained US\$10 million in 1981. Trade sources said the imbalance continues to grow annually because the growth of Korean imports of Thai products has been very low.

Thai exports were mainly agricultural products, comprising US\$30 million worth of raw sugar, US\$15.5 million of tapioca chips, US\$9 million worth of natural rubber, US\$9 million worth of maize, US\$3 million each for molasses and wood veneer. Other farm products accounted for a smaller percentage.

Thai imports of Korean goods included US\$27 million worth of chemical fertilizer,

US\$18 million worth of steel, US\$11 million worth of synthetic fibre for textile manufacturing, rolling stocks such as rails, rail wagons, locomotives, arms and other industrial products.

In next month's talks, Thailand will ask South Korea to buy more maize and canned pineapple which will be the principal commodities. Others will include tapioca pellet and chip, natural rubber, lead and zinc ore and coffer beans.

South Korea is expected to propose exports of steel and steel products, furniture, electrical and electronic goods, ships and ship parts, electric trains, industrial machinery and fertilizer.

Thailand will evaluate the domestic need for these South Korean products because some of them can be locally manufactured. The sources said that Thailand does not have import quotas for Korean goods and that country does not have to fear tariff and non-tariff barriers.

At the private-sector level, the talks will involve agriculture, industry and construction. BoT Executive Secretary Thapana Bunnag told *The Nation* that BoT has already instructed trade associations concerned with the three sectors to prepare data within September 1 for talks with the Korean team.

The private-sector teams were to meet senior officials of the Department of Foreign Trade yesterday to discuss how to press for higher Thai exports such as maize.

In the industrial sector, the Thai team is expected to propose joint ventures in various heavy industries which may include fertilizer production.

In the construction sector, the Thai side will seek joint venture with South Korean contractors to compete for projects in third countries.

A contract on this sector may be signed during the negotiations so that joint ventures can be formed between Thai and Korean contractors in competing for projects in Brunei.

Under this scheme, the joint ventures will be competitive because Koreans can supply technology while the Thai side can provide relatively cheap labour and construction materials, the sources said.

CSO: 4200/17

KRIANGSAK URGES NO PRECONDITIONS FOR SRV TALKS

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 13 Sep 84 p 3

[Text]

SINGAPORE — Former Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanan yesterday called for talks between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Vietnam. He also said that ASEAN had dropped the demand for an unconditional Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea before peace talks can be held.

Thai Foreign Ministry sources in Bangkok declined to make an official comment to Kriangsak's remarks, but added that ASEAN would not hold such peace talks until Vietnam had given an assurance to withdraw troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the International Conference on Kampuchea's (ICK) framework or ASEAN's proposal calling for a phased withdrawal leading to a complete military pull-out as the first step towards an overall solution of the problem.

"We need an assurance from Vietnam that she will keep to the three principles of troop withdrawal, self-determination for the Kampuchean people and turning of Kampuchea into an independent, neutral and non-aligned state which poses no threat to her neighbours," one of the officials said.

He added that a peace talk with Hanoi would certainly become inconclusive and drag on for years if the dialogue partners were to discuss such problems as the US bases in the Philippines, the Chinese threat, and so forth.

Kriangsak told reporters at the end of a five-day visit here that an Australian proposal to hold exploratory talks without preconditions between Vietnam and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Canberra was a good move.

"I am glad to have found that ASEAN is not demanding the total unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea as a precondition for talks at an early date," said Kriangsak, who is leading a Thai parliamentary delegation on an ASEAN tour.

ASEAN, which groups Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines and Brunei, was ready to start negotiations on how the talks could be drawn, he added.

"The less preconditions on both sides the better. Talking is better than fighting — we should not be afraid to face each other across the negotiating table," said Kriangsak, who is chairman of the Thai Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Kriangsak, who visited Hanoi recently, said Vietnam also wanted a dialogue with ASEAN, but focusing on the whole region.

ASEAN has made clear that it wants to confine any talks with Hanoi to the Kampuchean issue, centring on the withdrawal of an estimated 160,000 to 180,000 Vietnamese troops backing the Phnom Penh government.

Kriangsak also welcomed a proposal by the UN-sponsored ICK to designate the ancient Kampuchean capital of Nagkor a war-free zone.

"Any proposals that are practical and feasible for solving the Kampuchean problem peacefully and as soon as possible should be explored," he said.

Kriangsak, who met Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and other Singapore leaders during his stay here, left for Kuala Lumpur with his delegation. — *Nation/Reuter*

THAILAND

NUMBER OF THAI WORKERS IN IRAQ NOTED

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 8 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] About 400 Thai workers enter Iraq monthly to look for jobs, Director General of the Labour Department Chammarn Potchana said yesterday.

He said there are now about 20,000 Thai workers in that Middle East country and the recent decision by the Iraqi to sentence a Thai worker to death for spying for Israel would apparently have no effect on the flow of Thai workers.

Many Thai workers had had problems with Iraqi employers, who tend to violate their work contracts because of the bad economy of the country. Thai workers are not allowed to send more than 70 per cent of their earnings out of the country, he said.

The labour director general also said that from August 1-15, the Labour Department was told that 111 Thai workers in Saudi Arabia had complained to the Thai Labour Office that they were not paid the wages promised in their contracts by their employers.

He said another group of Thai workers in Saudi Arabia had also filed a suit in the local court to demand payment of overdue wages from their employers for their air-tickets to return home.

CSO: 4200/17

DEBT PROBLEMS PLAGUE FARMERS

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10, 11 Sep 84

[10 Sep 84 p 4]

[Excerpt]

MR SAWANG CHAMNIN, 47, of Amphoe Lamlookka, Pathum Thani, just on the fringe of Bangkok, has been a rice farmer for decades. Life was never very pleasant nor challenging. And to make it worse, a new farmland act has plunged him and most peasants working on rented land into further trouble.

The Farmland Rent Act, which first came into force in 1973, was amended in 1980 — when a six-year grace period was laid down. This year, the crunch has fallen on many farmers and those in Pathum Thani, a traditionally farming area, have been hard hit, especially those in the districts of Lamlookka, Nongsua, and Klonglan.

The absentee landlords have begun to cancel their rental agreements with peasants since the contracts have expired and the legal provisions lend weight to that move. The landlords have begun to tell farmers that they are terminating the land contracts which had always been understood to be for indefinite periods (before the amendments came into effect) to be sold out because they could make more money that way.

Many landlords have decided to chase peasants off the farmland because they have found a new way to make money: Selling the top soil from the land in Pathum Thani to housing projects in Bangkok. They haven't resorted to tough measures just yet. So far, the landlords have been subtle. They have tried to coax them into abandoning rice-farming there. The message is simple but shocking: Move out voluntarily or you may be forced out through legal notices.

Sawang has rented a 30-rai piece of farmland. Without any advance notice, his landlord had sold that piece of land to another businessman who has served notice that Sawang and his family will soon have to move out since the new owner wants to truck the top soil from the farmland to fill up a new housing scheme in Bangkok. "The new owner has sent people to try to persuade me to stop farming here," Sawang told *The Nation*.

There is nothing much that peasants like Sawang could do. The threat is looming and future appears bleak.

"I have never owned a piece of land in my life and I don't know where to go to start a new farming life. Where do I get a new piece of farmland to till on? Every fer-

tile piece has been rented out and even those which used to be available would have been sold like mine," he said.

Sawang is a typical Thai peasant who lives from hand to mouth. Each year, he gets about 12 kwians of paddy, about six to eight kwians of which have to be paid in kind for fertilizer, loans from merchants to buy rice "since our family doesn't plant enough rice for our own consumption. Two kwians of the harvest have to be set aside for farmland rental fee. So, only two kwians are left for our own consumption — not to mention another amount which has to be kept as seedlings for the next planting season.

Sawang has been on the farm since his childhood, an orphan since his early days. "I have the experience that debts and farmers are never too far apart," he said with a deadpan face.

Peasants continue to rely heavily on cash loans from merchants to buy fertilizer, insecticides and other items of expenses. Paddy's prices are usually depressed because they are not in a position to bargain in the first place. This year, Sawang said he managed to get only 2,500 bath per kwian although the government was talking about 3,000 baht or more.

"Even if we know that the price is unreasonably low, we have no choice but to sell it at that price since the longer we wait, the higher the interests will pile up . . ." Sawang says that he has been accused of being stubborn for refusing to move out of the rented farmland despite the notice from the new owner. "But then, what could my family do to survive after this?" he asked, matter-of-factly.

At his run-down hut near the farm, Sawang told us he had been given assistance from the local "Buffalo Bank" with the loan of one buffalo to be used in farming.

ACUTE PROBLEMS IN PATHUM AND KANCHANABURI:

According to statistics of the Office for Assistance for Farmers and the Poor, the Prime Minister's Office, complaints received during January-May, this year, over land ownership and related disputes numbered 157 from 569 peasants. Of these, a total of 125 complaints alone were related to the question of land ownership.

The trend, according to officials, has been on the increase. In April, this year alone, the number of complaints jumped by 790.6%. That's usually the time when the annual paddy planting season approaches.

Kanchanaburi province recorded the highest number of complaints — with 322 and Pathum Thani had 30. Other provinces that reported similar problems of high rates were Lopburi, Nakhon Sawan, Kalasin and Bangkok.

Mr Poom Youngyuenyong, an agricultural officer in Kanchanaburi, told *The Nation* that part of the farmland ownership problem in this province was probably due to the fact that certain military units wanted to make use of land for specific purposes abruptly,

making it necessary to evict farmers for security reasons. "But since farmers couldn't just walk away, what with their crops waiting to be harvested, some compromise had to be struck. Some farmers refused to budge, prompting them to file complaints to Bangkok," he said.

Another reason that has sparked off the land ownership conflict is the borrowing by peasants from the Bank of Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives (BAAC). "Many farmers simply couldn't pay their debts to the bank and negotiations for extension of the terms had to be negotiated. Some peasants simply went bankrupt and the local provincial agricultural officer had to look for new land for them to till on," he said.

Poom said about 60-70% of farmers in Kanchanaburi are indebted to both private lenders and BAAC since harvests have fluctuated wildly. An average peasant would have a debt of about 20,000 baht or more while farmers have recently been able to sell their paddy at higher prices — in the range of 3,200-3,500 baht per kwian. "We have tried to help them out by advising them to turn to highland crops, kitchen gardening and growing vegetables to augment their income," he said.

In Pathum Thani, deputy provincial agricultural officer Pamorn Saraithong, said the legal amendments to the Farmland Rental Act had caused some "serious problems" for local farmers since most peasants here do not own their land.

"Some farmers have refused to move out. And they have petitioned the government for help. Some businessmen have flocked here to buy up the farmland which is still cheaper than that in Nonthaburi although it's only 40 kilometres from Bangkok. They want to turn the farmland into orange orchards and to sell the

top soil for housing projects in Bangkok, a very lucrative business in itself since each truckload of soil could be sold for 600-800 baht. The spate of buying up farmland has spread to other provinces as well, such as Ayudhya where farmland there is cheaper than that in Pathum Thani."

When a *Nation* reporting team visited Pathum Thani recently, a long line of ten-wheel trucks ready to load top soil from the farmland was spotted and local people said it's become a common sight recently. The digging for top soil has reached down about four to five metres, and experts say that such practice could well indefinitely render the fertility of land empty since the top-soil organic fertilizer has gone with the soil in the first place.

"Farming is out of the question once it is emptied of the top soil. So, some people have turned it into fish ponds. And that's a great pity since Pathum Thani has had a good irrigation system and much investment has gone into it to help farming there."

Most peasants have directed their complaints to the central government probably because of their lack of confidence in the local administrations. "Also, because they can't afford to hire lawyers, they have to resort to government legal help in their confrontation with the landowners," one local official said.

A senior official at the Prime

Minister's Office in charge of the complaints said the main policy line is to seek compromise among the parties concerned. Lawyers have also been appointed by the Office to help farmers fight their cases in court.

"Most farmers have lost in their cases because they are illiterate and they don't know what the law says. They had been duped by the landlords into signing some papers which sometimes jacked up the interests by more than 100% from what had been agreed

upon. Farmers who agreed to that sort of thing could well have been overly optimistic, hoping that they could get a good harvest to pay back. But things never turned out that way..." the official explained.

But the PM's Office unit has not authority to force parties concerned to sit down for a compromise. "If the landlords refuse to come forward, there is nothing we could do. So, we have proposed a bill to protect exploited farmers," said the official.

[11 Sep 84 p 5]

[Text]

Thai peasants might have been described as the country's "backbone" but solutions to their long-entrenched problems have been elusive at best. Now, a new host of problems have hit Thai farmers in general.

The Nation decided recently to launch an in-depth investigation into the overall problems of Thai peasants today as seen right on the farm, from the Government House, offices of local agricultural officers and research works of academicians.

The thorough probe was the combined efforts of a team of ten reporters and photographers including Ma-yuree Ratanawannathip, Pannee Nanthacholakornkij, Prachaya Savetvimol, Prasit Manasammakit, Prachaya Vudhidamrong and Vinit Tinvirat.

The comprehensive interviews and fact-finding took our reporting team to the rural areas and the farmhouses of hard-hit farmers, a mission that lasted more than one month. The special series covers all facets of the peasants' life today including problems related to their land ownership, debts, land reform and the future of paddy farming in this country.

Today, we present the second part of our comprehensive findings, concentrating on Thai peasants' debt problem.

A RECENT SURVEY by an official agency has found that 80% of peasants in Amphoe Lardbualuang of Ayudhya Province are in debt, with each household averaging at about 18,000 baht. To many, the fact that Thai farmers are indebted one way or the other financially should have come as no surprise. But few have detected the seriousness of the situation. The financial problem of most Thai peasants has deteriorated to the point that for many of them, chances of repaying all their debts in this lifetime appear as remote as ever.

A *Nation* team was despatched to this district of Ayudhya province recently to get down to the grass-roots of the debt problem. Lardbualuang is a relatively arid area, and the accessibility by road is almost impossible. The only practical way to get to the district is by boat. There is no electricity here. There are no roads leading to various villages.

We discovered that most of the farmland of this district are owned by a handful of old-time landlords and very few peasants could actually call anything their own. Most of the farmland were owned by relatives of two old families — Phya Artyakit and Phya Prasitthi Norakham. It was not until the Land Reform Office stepped in to help farmers get a better deal that parts of the land were sold to the Land Reform Office for redistribution to farmers.

The serious indebtedness problem for farmers in this district began to rear its ugly head about four years ago when rice harvest was in a bad shape. Widespread contagious diseases affected a wide area. Nobody was quite sure why but the paddy plants weren't producing. Most farmers in this district were plunged into a state of despair. They began to borrow heavily to survive and each household ended up with at least about 50,000 baht in debt.

Mr Chaluay Sapwat, 56, a village leader and his friends from five other nearby villages here, told *The Nation* that with few exceptions, all farmers here could be said to be in debt.

"I myself owe the lenders 64,000 baht and the Bank of Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives as well as farmers groups here are suing peasants for failing to pay up the fertilizer money," he said.

Chaluay's case could well be typical. He said the land rental is about 200 baht per rai. "I began to borrow the first amount of money in 1979 and continued to do so until 1982, having failed to pay up any of the principal, because the yearly harvest has been in bad shape, although things improved somewhat this year because a new strain of paddy was planted," he said.

When the harvest improved this year, Chaluay managed to save up to 10,060 baht to repay the loan.

Four years ago, he started with a loan of 18,000 baht from the BAAC. At that time, he was renting 50 rai of land at the rental rate of 100 baht per rai. "I had to pay for the costs of fertilizer, labour and the tractors. But the harvest in the first year was a failure. So, I had to turn to private lenders since I couldn't repay the BAAC loans and because of that, there was no way I could go back to the BAAC for another loan," he reported.

The local people know "Mr Erb" very well. After all, he is the largest and most influential lender. Everybody with financial problems goes to see him for help.

"I went to get two tons of fertilizer from him, and it was valued at 12,000 baht, with interest charged at 5%. I got that fertilizer on loan for the following cropping season. Then, I also got a loan from a local farmers' group. This year, I reduced my cultivation down to 30 rai. And I went back to Mr Erb to get fertilizer and insecticide. And his condition is that I will repay him with my

harvest at a price he will fix. At the time, I had to agree to his conditions since there was no alternative. I harvested 28 bags of rice which were all delivered to him. There was no rice left for my own consumption at home. While I was harvesting, he sent a truck to fetch away the paddy from the farm," he said.

Chaluay thus worked on his farm this year without getting anything substantial for himself. The money lender got the whole lot. "So, I had to seek a job working on the government's job-creation project and got paid 40 baht a day. I worked for one month."

Before long, he went back to "Mr Erb" again — to get a loan of two bags of rice and some more from the farmers' group. "I haven't repaid them at all up to now. Besides, I borrowed my wife's brother in Chacherngsao of up to 10,000 baht to buy rice and other necessities for the family," he said.

In the third year, Chaluay, having exhausted his sources of borrowing, turned to "Sia Ngow" at Kasetpaiboon Co, a local company selling farm machinery, among others.

"I took some fertilizer from the new company. He is a big businessman and my loan of fertilizer had to be guaranteed by a friend. That year, the harvest was bad again. I still don't understand it. The paddy just didn't come out. Local people called it the "shrinking" phenomenon. All peasants here suffered very badly," he recalled.

In the fourth year, Chaluay decided to plant the paddy without fertilizer. He got 10 tangs of rice strains — but he had to move out of his farmland because he could not pay the rental anymore. "I moved into a farm in the irrigated area under the government project. I managed to produce six kwians of rice from 20 rai in the land reform area, paying 50 baht of water fee per rai," he said.

Most peasant interviewed here admitted that their financial position has gone from bad to worse. Their heavy dependence on local

lenders is one major source of the problem since the interest incurred is very high. The farmers have nowhere to turn to. Others have started to plant fruits to augment their incomes. Others turn to fishing to get something on the dinner table. But life remains a struggle that shows no sign of relief.

HOW COULD PADDY PRICES GO UP?

The peasants' spending has recently gone up adding yet another critical link to the chain of plight. The BAAC has changed its ruling by jacking up the interest rate from 14% to 17% if repayment schedules are not met. Fertilizer from the Marketing Organization for Farmers carries an interest rate of 7.5% per year. "Four years ago, the contract with the MOF of fertilizer was 3,700 baht per ton. Now, it's gone up to 4,500 baht," said another local farmer.

Most of them said they would like to shift from paddy farming but they aren't quite sure what lies ahead. "We want to get better productivity so that we could sell rice to buy fertilizer and insecticide. At the moment, we could get only half a ton of fertilizer for one kwian of rice," another farmer complained.

During the plight in the past few years, more than 40,000 rai of paddy farmland has been emptied since the peasants have simply abandoned the farm. A large number of young men and women from the troubled farm had headed for Bangkok to get jobs, mostly in the construction field and industrial factories in Rangsit and Pathum Thani.

PADDY GUARANTEE SCHEMES DON'T WORK:

The local farmers here said that paddy prices they fetch are low.

But once it reaches the middlemen, prices tend to shoot up, for some reason or other. The government's paddy price guarantee and intervention schemes have been "slow, cumbersome and ineffective," they said, adding that officials concerned with the implementation of the plan have never actually checked into paddy in the farmers' hand at any given time before the plan was launched.

One of the peasants pointed out that when they sell their paddy to ricemills or lenders, the price is much lower than the market level — because 15% has to be deducted from the plan since that's the percentage that is supposed to be "alien mixtures."

"This year, we only got 2,800 baht per kwian. At the beginning of the harvest season, farmers at Lardbualuang here got only 2,500-2,700 baht per kwian. Now, the price has gone up to 3,500 baht per kwian but then, the paddy is out of our hands already," the farmer said, with a sarcastic grin.

Chaluay has been working on the farm since the age of 13. "I have worked on the farm for 43 years but has never owned a piece of farmland. The only thing I know very well about is debts," he said.

Life on the farm has been an eternal struggle. Chaluay has become an unofficial "farmer leader" because frustrated and troubled farmers have come to seek his advice regularly.

"I have opposed corruption in certain job-creation schemes and some gunman have been hired to get my life at the price of only 3,000 baht. Luckily, the gunman knew me well enough since he had come to my house for eating and drinking sessions. That's why I survived," he said.

Peasants' Debts in Areas Under Land Reform in Central Plains
as of January 1984

Provinces	District	Debt	
		Family in debt (percentage)	Amount of debt/ household
Chachoengsao	Muang	42.50	3,018.75
	Bang Nam Prieo	60.00	5,058.75
	Banpho	46.94	5,026.53
	Plangyaw	76.67	12,228.33
	Bangkla	76.92	9,750.00
	Phanom Sarakham	54.72	4,066.04
Chai Nat	Wat Sighn	60.65	3,672.50
Nakhon Nayok	Ongkharak	57.53	3,479.45
	Muang	45.59	2,025.44
	Pakphli	59.65	3,844.74
Nakhonsawan	Banphot Phisai	55.95	3,130.95
	Takhli	82.35	4,713.73
	Nong Bua	86.21	13,779.31
	Phaisali	68.42	6,050.00
	Tha Tako	65.57	5,006.56
Nakhon Pathom	Banglen	64.52	8,137.10
	Nakhon Chaisri	54.72	4,600.00
Prachinburi	Ban Sang	60.95	7,369.05
	Nadi	50.00	--
Ayudhya	Lat Bua Luang	80.00	18,670.00
	Phra Nakhon Si Ayudhya	41.07	--
	Sena	57.45	4,117.02
	Uthai	55.77	3,880.77
	Bang Pa-in	45.61	2,301.75
	Bang Ban	44.70	3,488.32
Suphanburi	Songphinong	73.53	73,857.14
	Bangplama	62.74	6,863.87
Kanchanaburi	Saiyok	62.76	13,534.69
Lopburi	Chaibadan & Thahiang	88.06	12,055.22
Saraburi	Muak Lek	80.67	12,149.20

Source: Agricultural Land Reform Office.

CSO: 4200/17

POTASH PLAN TO BE DECIDED IN OCTOBER

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 Sep 84 p 25

[Article: "New Study Shows Higher Feasibility"]

[Text]

THE National Economic and Social Development Board will decide early next month whether to approve a plan of the Industry Ministry to go ahead with a pilot project to explore and develop potash deposits in a north-eastern province.

The project, now funded by the World Bank with US\$8.9 million, has encountered underground flooding after two years of work. It was suspended for months.

Director General Sivavong Changkasiri will make a presentation to the NESDB after he fully recovers from injury caused by a plane crash in July, according to well-informed sources.

The project is located in Ban-nat Narong of Chaiyaphum Province. A feasibility study shows that the problem of underground flooding can be circumvented through mining in vertical shaft instead of decline shaft method.

The NESDB endorsement is needed because the project needs another US\$6 million. So far about US\$6 million of the World Bank loan has been spent.

The DMR has commissioned the consortium of Thyssen Rheistahl Technik GmbH, Mines de Potasse d'Alsace S.A. and PEC

Engineering Co of France for the project. It also includes Thyssen Great Britain Ltd, which is affiliated to Thyssen of West Germany.

A World Bank engineering consultant, Kali & Salz, the sources said, has recommended that underground flooding can be prevented by building a cement barrier around the shaft. By this method only small quantity of water can seep in.

If the NESDB gives its approval, the DMR expects to begin commercial excavation of potash by July next year. The mining stage requires an additional \$2.3 billion which the DMR already has, the sources said.

The DMR wants additional financing from the World Bank. But Sivavong has said that the economic planning agency wants the project to obtain financing from Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (KfW), the West German government's bank for export and development assistance since the latter offers cheaper interest rate than the World Bank.

Further approval is needed from the Finance Ministry whose external-debt committee scrutinizes the government's foreign borrowings. The committee has set limits for external loans for each year.

A study, ordered by Industry Minister Ob Vasuratna to reduce the scale of annual production to 40,000 or 20,000 tons, has been completed.

Moreover, Kali and Salz suggests that the project is 95 per cent feasible under new excavation process, the sources said.

Potash found in the province is of "carnallite" grade containing 14 per cent potash content. The deposit has a thickness of 46 feet of potassium oxide, and preliminary estimates show a total deposit of 240 million tons.

The deposit can be processed into 24 million tons of potassium oxide-based fertilizer while rock salt which is obtained as a by-product can be used to feed the ASEAN Rock Salt-Soda Ash Complex still under final study. Magnesium chloride can be used to produce magnesia clinker used in the cement and steel industries, the sources said.

The Industry Ministry early this month awarded a concession to Thai Potash Co Ltd, a joint venture of Duval Corp of the US, CRA Exploration Pty Ltd and Siam Cement Co Ltd and the government which will invest at least US\$350 million in Khon Kaen and Mahasarakham provinces in the Northeast.

The Cabinet also approved early this month a proposal of the ministry to grant a concession to Agrico Potash Co Ltd, a joint venture between US-based Agrico Chemicals Corp and Thai Central Chemical Co Ltd. The Finance Ministry holds 10 per cent equity in the project which will be in Udon Thani Province.

PETROCHEMICAL PRODUCTION OUTPUT REVISION

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Sep 84 p 17

[Text]

THE Eastern Seaboard Development Committee on Wednesday approved a proposal of National Petrochemical Corp Ltd to revise production in downstream industries to bring it in line with marketing structure.

Under the revision, Siam Polyethylene Co Ltd and Thai Petrochemical Industry Co Ltd will boost annual production to 137,500 tons and 125,000 tons respectively. There will also be no limits on the proportion of output of low-density polyethylene, high-density polyethylene and linear low-density polyethylene (LLDPE).

The meeting was chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Bhichai Rattakul. Well-informed sources told *The Nation* that under the revision, downstream plants will use more modern equipment and machinery.

The sources said the revision was necessary after TPI imported machinery and plant with the capacity to produce 25,000 tons of HDPE and 35,000 tons of LLDPE under a claim that the Board of Investment earlier approved promotional privileges for the company to produce 25,000 tons of HDPE.

However, Siam Polyethylene Co pointed out to TPI that under a memorandum of understanding on downstream petrochemical production, each firm can only produce one product.

Under the decision made by the committee

on December 22, last year Siam Polyethylene will produce 110,000 tons of HDPE, TPI (expansion) will produce 35,000 tons of LDPE, Metro Group in joint venture with US-based Hercules Corp will produce 70,000 tons of polypropylene and Thai Plastic and Chemical Co Ltd will produce 80,000 tons of vinyl chloride monomer, annually.

To solve these problems, National Petrochemical Corp which will invest in the upstream portion, recently invited executives of the four downstream companies for talks and set a new course for the industry, the sources said.

As a result, TPI will produce 65,000 tons of LDPE and 60,000 tons of LLDPE and HDPE annually. Siam Polyethylene will produce polyethylene up to 137,500 tons a year.

At the same time, TPI and Siam Polyethylene can produce both LDPE-LLDPE and HDPE with unlimited proportion for each type to allow more flexibility and changes in market demand, the sources said.

Production of VCM and polypropylene will remain unchanged from the memorandum of understanding. But adjustments can be made in the future to cope with changing situation in the petrochemical industry, particularly the domestic demand and position of raw materials and feedstocks.

Consulting engineering firms employed by National Petrochemical Corp are studying the configuration of the industry.

The firms, Lurgi GmbH and Trichem Consultants Ltd were awarded a contract early this week to study the project.

Completion of downstream plants must be within the period when an olefins plant commences production. By this, there must be guarantee that the four firms will meet the deadline, failing which it will be considered that they relinquish their rights to produce their respective products.

Production of ethylene and propylene by National Petrochemical Corp will be based on its feasibility. Supply of ethylene to TPI and Siam Polyethylene will be based on the ratio 100:110, the sources said.

The committee also confirmed the principle whereby the downstream companies buy ethylene and propylene on the take-or-pay basis.

This will vary according to the production of National Petrochemical Corp which envisages supplies of at least 70% in the first year, 80% in the second year and 90% from the third year onwards.

If the downstream companies have demand for ethylene and propylene higher than National Petrochemical Corp can supply, NPC will hold the exclusive rights to import the two products from abroad and sell to the downstream firms at prices based on cost plus operating expenses and standard rate of return on investment, the sources said.

NPC equity holding includes 49% by the Petroleum Authority of Thailand, 2% by the Crown Property Bureau, 9% by International Finance Corp, 13.9% by Siam Polyethylene, 12.6% by Thai Petrochemical Industry, 8.8% by Metro Group and 4.7% by Thai Plastic and Chemical Co Ltd.

NPC was founded on February 23 this year.

CSO: 4200/17

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ON HANOI'S PATRIOTIC CATHOLICS

Bonn DIE WELT in German 31 Aug 84 p 7

[Article by Oskar Weggel: "Hanoi Wants 'Patriotic' Catholics--Freedom of Religion Curtailed--Coercive Measures Against Priests--200 Imprisoned"]

[Text] Oskar Weggel/DW. Hamburg. Violations of human rights are on the increase in Vietnam according to the German Catholic Bishops Conference. Hermann Josef Grossimmlinghaus, speaker on Asia for the bishops' conference, related in a radio interview that harassment of priests and coercive measures against them have increased considerably in Vietnam. At this time 200 clergymen are in prison. According to reliable sources, the archbishop of Ho Chi Minh City, Nguyen Van Thuan, was forced to make a drug-induced confession which has led to new coercive measures against Catholic priests and will probably lead to more yet.

Article 68 of the Vietnamese constitution of 1980 grants citizens freedom of religion, but there are a number of restrictions. One of these is the demand for a "patriotic" orientation. The Church must stand on its own feet in its missionary work and financial affairs as well as in its administrative tasks. This makes it almost impossible to maintain relations with Rome and foreign countries.

In 1983 the "Solidarity Committee for Patriotic Vietnamese Catholics" was established which irrevocably provides a unified and "patriotic" umbrella organization for Vietnam's Catholics and enables the Communist Party to exercise control.

The various social institutions of the Church and its real estate holdings have been confiscated. The party knows well where to intervene effectively: In the education of a new generation of priests and in the ordination of young clergymen. This is where the government applies restrictions.

The government deeply distrusts the Church. Whenever an anti-government pamphlet is distributed; a resistance cell unmasked; or a communications net to foreign countries discovered, suspicion is immediately directed toward the Church organization. The reasons are: There is a campaign against "negativism" in southern Vietnam which is directed against the internal exodus and against defeatist cynicism for which the Church is also held partially

responsible. There is a tendency to use Catholicism, with its alleged close ties to foreign countries, as a scapegoat for the vexations of the people. There is, above all, the Communist Party's traumatic experience with Catholicism which dates back to 1954 and still casts a shadow over its leaders.

Inhabitants of both Vietnams were given the option of choosing "their part of the country" within a certain period of time as stipulated by the Geneva Indochina treaties. 800,000 North Vietnamese Catholics decided at that time to escape to South Vietnam where most of them were absorbed by the government and military institutions of Catholic President Ngo Dinh Diem.

During the following 21 years Catholicism developed close ties to the power structure--government, parliament, and army--of the South Vietnamese State.

It was not so much religion as such which was a thorn in the side of the Vietminh as the political influence exerted by supporters of Catholicism. The Catholic movement as a whole was, of course, regarded more and more as a "bastion of anticommunism" and its leaders were alleged, moreover, "to have collaborated with the forces of imperialism," namely the United States.

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CSO: 4620/1

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

LANG SON BORDER DEFENSE--Learning from the experience of Loc Binh District in organizing and managing border defense work, Lang Son Province is implementing regulations designed to promote the management of border defense work in the various border districts in the province. Together with the armed forces stationed in the areas concerned, the province has conducted surveys on and determined border zones and has promulgated regulations on maintaining border security. The border districts such as Loc Binh, Trang Dinh, Van Lang, Cao Loc, and Dinh Lap have organized training classes for key cadres of villages located close to the border and have assisted the grassroots units in strengthening party and administrative organizations and implementing the regulations on management of border defense work. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Sep 84 BK]

CSO: 4209/12

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

INDIAN MAGAZINE LAUDS LE DUAN AS 'LEGEND'

OW290859 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sep 29--The Indian magazine LINK in its special September 23 issue on the visit of general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Le Duan to India said the visit was "a historic visit from the land of Ho Chi Minh." The cover story was entitled: "Le Duan a Legend and Creative Marxist."

The paper says: "Few among communists and still fewer among other leftists know Vietnamese Communist Party General Secretary Le Duan's many a contribution towards triggering a thorough process in the backward and war-ravaged economy of Vietnam. His ability to scrutinize different socioeconomic problems from Marxist standpoint is astounding, while his critical insight is thought-provoking. His analysis of the backward socioeconomic formations has a powerful touch of modern sensibility and nationality.

At the same time, Le Duan's very looks are that of a humble Vietnamese working man. Indeed he above all represents a country whose majority of population is still dependent on agriculture. But then, his stress in his numerous speeches and articles on combining "science" with the "creative energy of the people," which he says can be done only by emerging from the state of "small scale production" and advancing along the "process of large-scale socialist production," actually shows where his sympathies lie--the working class.

He is known as the finest epitome of a modern living legend, a communist whose "steel was tempered," to quote Nikolai Ostrovsky, in the bitterest wars against imperialism fought and won in this century.

Le Duan's political work continues to inspire the revolutionary youth all over the world. His unceasing campaigns first against the French colonialists and then against the U.S. imperialists who replaced them in 1954 in South Vietnam is without parallel.

Le Duan is a communist and a humanist in the best traditions of Ho Chi Minh, who always used to emphasize the importance of relying on one's own strength in a war for the liberation of a country or a revolutionary upsurge. Ho Chi Minh said during the August 1954 revolution that the revolutionary forces should not stand with folded arms and wait for the success of the proletarian revolution in France or in Japan, nor should they bank upon any assistance from outside. It was on the basis of this principle only, he later emphasised

in his testament, that the party and people could "closely join in their efforts to build a peaceful, reunified, independent, democratic and prosperous Vietnam and make a worthy contribution to the world revolution."

Even a cursory glance at the writings and published speeches would prove that Le Duan has fully recognised the validity of such an argument. He has also fully recognised what Lenin had said long time back, calling upon the communists to work out their policies and tactics by "combining full scientific lucidity in the analysis of the objective situation and its (?evolution) with the most categorical recognition of the role played by the revolutionary energy, creativeness and initiative of the masses...."

A powerful, independent and united Vietnam, advancing towards socialism with the ebullient revolutionary favour of a nation which has just won a great victory over imperialism, having a solid and "vested proletarian statehood, under the guidance of a party seasoned in many a struggle, has undoubtedly gained from the intelligent and creative outlook of a sound theoretician like Le Duan it is giving the country a fresh direction."

CSO: 4200/19

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

INDIA'S PRESS LAUDS SUCCESS OF LE DUAN VISIT

OW301621 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sep 30--The press in the Indian capital city has continued to underline the brilliant success of General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Le Duan's visit to India. The weekly NEW AGE of the Communist Party of India and the weekly MUKTI SANGHARSH also of the CPI published in Hindi in their current issues prominently frontpaged photos of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's welcome to Le Duan at the Palam Airport. NEW AGE described the visit as "an event of considerable significance not only for the two countries but for the entire region." The visit, it stressed, "underlined once more the striving of both countries for peace and peaceful coexistence and their firm opposition to war and imperialist manoeuvres." The paper noted that during the Indira Gandhi-Le Duan talks "identical views were expressed on all these issues Indira of mutual concern." [sentence as received]

The weekly LINK, for its part, said in a commentary in its newly published issue: "New Delhi is used to receiving heads of states but seldom has the capital opened its arms with the warmth that it did for Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, but more than that, a man that India welcomed as a very dear and close friend. The reception given him in the city, from Mrs Indira Gandhi receiving him at the airport in a ceremonial interservice guard of honour and motorcades, made clear to the world the importance that India gave to the first ever visit of the Vietnamese leader outside of the socialist group of countries. It was also indication to the rest of the world of India's continuing strong support for Vietnam at the crucial time when Hanoi has taken a bold initiative to peacefully resolve the Kampuchea issue and has gone out of its way to speak on peaceful coexistence with a still very belligerent China on its northern borders."

"Le Duan's visit will be of lasting significance for the new dimension that it has given to bilateral cooperation between India and Vietnam in all fields," the paper pointed out. It added: "The two countries have had a long history of shared concerns and action for their common political objectives of international peace and stability. India has looked on in admiration at Vietnam's indomitable struggle to become free, remain free and consolidate its freedom and growth. The economic cooperation will infuse a new strength into the relationship between India and Vietnam after the Le Duan visit."

CSO: 4200/19

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

GREETINGS TO GUATEMALAN LABOR PARTY CONGRESS

BK281309 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Greetings message from CPV Central Committee to Guatemalan Labor Party Central Committee--date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th founding anniversary of the Guatemalan Labor Party, we would like to extend to you our warmest greetings. Since its founding, your party has had to conduct a struggle in a situation replete with difficulties, sacrifices and hardship. Together with other revolutionary and progressive organizations, your party has made positive contributions to the Guatemalan people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and dictatorship, for freedom, democracy and social progress. Today, despite the active repression and terrorism carried out by the imperialists and their lackey dictatorial clique, the Guatemalan people's revolutionary cause continues to develop.

We hope that you will record many more achievements, thus making important contributions to advancing the Guatemalan people's just cause to new successes.

May the solidarity and friendship between our two parties and peoples be increasingly strengthened and developed.

CSO: 4209/10

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

GREETINGS TO SENEGAL LABOR PARTY CONGRESS

BK281429 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Greetings message from CPV Central Committee to the Second Congress of the Independence and Labor Party of Senegal]

[Text] On the occasion of the second congress of the Independence and Labor Party of Senegal [ILPS] on behalf of the Communist Party, working class, and people of Vietnam, may we extend to you our warmest greetings. Over the past year, your party has persistently struggled and has recorded many achievements in enhancing and strengthening the unity of the democratic and progressive forces in Senegal, thereby actively contributing to the struggle of the peoples of Africa and the rest of the world for peace, national independence, democratic and social progress.

On this occasion, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to the ILPS for its warm support of the Vietnamese people's national construction and defense.

We wish your congress fine success. May the friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties and peoples be increasingly strengthened and developed.

CSO: 4209/10

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

MESSAGES OF THANKS TO PRK CITED

BK291357 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, recently received a message of thanks from Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV. The message reads:

We thank you most sincerely and profoundly for the cordial greetings that you and the KPRP Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Kampuchean people sent us on the 39th anniversary of the August Revolution and the 2 September national day of the SRV. Your best wishes and cordial feelings constitute a source of powerful encouragement for our Vietnamese people in their efforts to build and defend their beloved fatherland.

The Communist Party, government, and people of Vietnam are always grateful for the wholehearted support and assistance given to the Vietnamese revolution and the Vietnamese party, government, and people by the Kampuchean party, government and people in strengthening the Vietnamese-Kampuchean special relations and in consolidating and developing the militant alliance among Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos in the interest of the revolution of each country and for peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

May the great friendship and relations of special solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea as well as among Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos last forever.

On the same occasion, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnamese foreign minister, also thanked Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, in the following terms:

I sincerely thank you for the warm greetings you sent me on the occasion of the 39th national day of the SRV. May the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our two countries continue to develop and improve.

CSO: 4212/3

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

DRA, POLAND, CONGO SUPPORT INDOCHINESE COUNTRIES

OW020949 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Oct. 2--The foreign ministers of Afghanistan, Poland and Congo at the current 39th General Assembly meeting of the UN have expressed their countries' support for the Indochinese countries' efforts to settle the questions of Kampuchea and Southeast Asia by peaceful measures.

Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost noted that the peace proposals which had been renewed again and again by the three Indochinese countries aimed at ending regional conflicts and normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia had met with a negative response. He also noted that this cool response took place exactly at the same time as the imperialists, expansionists and reactionary forces had bitterly failed in their attempt to overthrow the legal government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. He condemned China's continued shelling of Vietnamese towns and villages and stressed that it is exactly because they had failed to intimidate Vietnam and to lend [as received] the Kampuchean people's will that these forces were going in for provocation and creating a new conflict on Laos' border.

Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski said his country fully supported the settlement of disputes in Southeast Asia through political dialogues among countries directly concerned without outside interference. He urged immediate return of the UN seat to the representative of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Antoine Ndinga-oba, Congolese foreign minister and political bureau member of the Congolese Party of Labour Central Committee, said that his government fully supported the goodwill for peace repeatedly expressed by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at stopping a conflict artificially kept alive by outside forces. He stressed that the Kampuchean people, more than anyone else, desire peace and they alone know what the bloody regime of Pol Pot had left to Kampuchea, a regime which some want to impose on Kampuchea once more.

CSO: 4200/19

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HANOI DEVELOPS SMALL INDUSTRIES, HANDICRAFTS

OW280745 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VAN Sept. 28--In the past thirty years, small industries and handicrafts in Hanoi recorded a sharp increase in output value, going up from 36 million dong in 1955 to 375.9 million in 1983, accounting for 52 percent of the city's total industrial output value. Four hundred and eighty-eight small industry and handicraft cooperatives have been founded including 50 cooperatives of construction workers and 1,100 cooperative group of producers. The workforce has increased to 130,000 from 5,000 in 1955.

The industry is engaged in different crafts, producing diversified categories of articles for daily use and export. In 1983, gross output of Hanoi's small industries and handicrafts rose by 16.7 percent compared with 1980. The increase was as high as 26-27 percent in some industries like porcelain, glass, rubber and plastic ware. Export, commodities, composed mostly of artcraft goods, accounted for 56 percent of the total export value of the capital city. The number of skilled craftsmen has also increased sharply, of whom 14 have been honoured first-grade artisans. The number of "socialist labour teams" and "outstanding work teams--the two honorific titles in the socialist emulation movement--has risen to 134 and 24 respectively compared with a few and none in the first years.

Thirty commodities of Hanoi were medalists at the 1983 National Exhibition on Economic and Technical Achievements.

This year, Hanoi is striving for a targetted output value of small industries and handicrafts of 426 million dong, of which 141 millions are to be achieved in the last quarter, a 29 percent increase over the third quarter.

CSO: 4200/19

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

FRENCH SOCIALIST SECRETARY VISITS--Hanoi, VNA, 29 Sep--Mp Georges Sarre, national secretary of the French Socialist Party (FSP), arrived here yesterday on a visit to Vietnam on guests of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples (VCFSFOP). He is accompanied by Prof Dr Pierre Richard Ferray, member of the Asia-Pacific Department of the FSP, and Mme Corine Adoux, member of the Municipal Council of Paris and of the Paris Party Committee of the FSP. The French guests were met at the airport by Trinh Ngoc Thai, secretary general of the VCFSFOP and a representative of the French Embassy in Hanoi. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 29 Sep 84 OW]

CUBAN YOUTH LEAGUE VISITS--Hanoi, VNA, 2 October--A delegation of the Cuban Young Communist's League led by Santiago Arias Brito, secretary of the league's Central Committee has paid a friendship visit to Vietnam as guest of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee. It had working sessions with the secretariat of the host union and met with the youth of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and other localities. Le Quang Dao, secretary of party Central Committee, on 28 September warmly received the Cuban guests. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 2 Oct 84 OW]

DELEGATION TO HAVANA MEETING--Hanoi, VNA, 5 Oct--A Vietnamese state economic arbitration delegation led by Minister To Duy chairman of the State Economic Arbitration Commission, has left for Havana to attend the 11th session of state economic arbitration leaders of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance member-countries. The session will focus on two questions: "Organization, role and deputy of state economic arbitration in the national economic management systems," and "relations between plans and contracts in the development of the national economy." [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1602 GMT 5 Oct 84 OW]

LE DUAN VISIT TO INDIA--Hanoi, VNA, 4 Oct--Vietnam Party General Secretary Le Duan's India visit "was of paramount importance to the strengthening of peace in Asia and the world as a whole," said the Afghan paper SAUR REVOLUTION TRUTH in a sommentary on 2 October. The central organ of the people's democratic party of Afghanistan noted that the visit "was also of great historical significance for the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and India." The paper went on: "Despite differences in the political and economic systems, Vietnam and India have both espoused a foreign policy of peace and are loyal to the principles of the non-aligned movement. Another common ground of the Indo-Vietnamese Friendship and Cooperation is that both countries has the same

friends and foes." "For several decades now," the paper went on, "Vietnam and India have both fallen victim to imperialism. Today, they are coping with the threat of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who act hand in glove with the imperialist forces." "More than ever, the friendly relations and multiform cooperation between Vietnam and India now play a role of utmost importance in ensuring peace in this region and southeast Asia," the paper concluded. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 4 Oct 84 OW]

GDR TRAINING ASSISTANCE--Hanoi, VNA, 4 Oct--In the 31 years from 1952 to 1983 the German Democratic Republic trained for Vietnam 2,800 technicians and science workers including 750 postgraduates. Six hundred and thirty Vietnamese students and specialists are following over 100 courses in the GDR these figures are disclosed in an article contributed to VNA by master of science Bui Cong Tho of the Ministry for Vocational Training and Higher Education, on the occasion of the GDR's 35th National Day (7 October). Nine GDR universities and colleges have sworn sisterhood with their Vietnamese counterparts and the exchange of visits by scientific cadres of the two countries is on the increase. The Vietnamese Government has conferred the friendship order and friendship medal on many higher education institutions and individuals in the GDR. [Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 4 Oct 84 OW]

CZECHOSLOVAK PLANNING COMMISSION DELEGATION--Hanoi, VNA, 4 Oct--A delegation of the State Planning Commission of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic led by Commission Vice-Chairman Karel Jelinek visited Vietnam from 26 September to 3 October. While here, the delegation had working sessions with the Vietnamese State Planning Commission (VSPC) and discussed measures to promote economic cooperation between the two countries for the 1986-1990 period, especially in engineering, hydro-electric power, agriculture, light industry and commodity exchange. The delegation visited a number of production establishments. It was received by Vo Van Kiet, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman on the council of ministers, and chairman of the VSPC. [Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 4 Oct 84 OW]

LAO PROPAGANDA DELEGATION LEAVES--Hanoi, VNA, 4 Oct--A delegation of heads of Lao provincial and municipal commissions for propaganda and training left here today after a fortnight visit at the invitation of the department for propaganda and training of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. While here, the delegation, led by Bounheuung, head of the propaganda and training commission of Oudomsay Province, had working sessions with different sections of the host department. It toured Vinh Phu and Ha Tuyen provinces, Haiphong Porty City, and several cultural and economic establishments, and historical and scenic places. It was received by Dao Duy Tung, member of the CPV Central Committee and head of its department for propaganda and training. [Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 4 Oct 84 OW]

BUDDHIST DELEGATION TO INDIA--Hanoi, VNA, 4 Oct--A delegation of the Vietnam Buddhist church left here today for the international conference on "Buddhism and National Cultures" to be held in New Delhi from 10 to 15 October. It is led by the most venerable Thich Minh Chau, vice-president and general secretary of the VBC Executive Council, deputy to the National Assembly, and vice-president of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace; and the most venerable Thich Thien Hao, vice-president of the BVC executive council and deputy to the

National Assembly. Before its departure, the delegation was received by Huynh Tan Phat, president of the presidium of the Vietnam fatherland front Central Committee. [Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 4 Oct 84 OW]

SRV RELATIONS PRAISED--Hanoi, VNA, 5 Oct--The Indian newspaper NEW WAVE hailed the time-honoured relations between the peoples of Vietnam and India, shortly after general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Le Duan's recent visit to India. The paper said that this relationship has been enriched by the two countries' leaders, and stressed: "What has brought Vietnam closer to India over the millenia, specially during the past 4 years, is neither geo-political consideration nor the desire for temporary advantage. The Vietnamese current perception of India is rooted in the history of the two countries and the traditions built by such great exponents of that in the modern context as Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Ho Chi Minh." The paper further said: "The Vietnamese communists whose rich experience as patriots and internationalists, is a source of inspiration to the struggling masses, view India under the leadership of Indira Gandhi as the continuator of Gandhi's and Nehru's cause." [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 5 Oct 84 OW]

MESSAGE ON CAPE VERDE FLOOD--Hanoi, VNA, 5 Oct--Truong Chinh, president of the Vietnamese State Council, yesterday sent the following message of sympathy to President Aristides Pereira of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands: "I am deeply shocked at the news that the recent rainstorm has caused serious losses in lives and property to the Cape Verde people. "On behalf of the Vietnamese people, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and in my own name, I wish to convey my sollicitous regards to your excellency and, through you, to the people in the storm stricken areas. "We believe that, under the leadership of the government of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands headed by your excellency, the Cape Verde people will quickly overcome all difficulties caused by the storm. "Please accept, your excellency, the assurances of my high consideration." [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 5 Oct 84 OW]

SRV ENVOY TO FINLAND--Hanoi, VNA, 5 Oct--"Finland has always been faithful to its policy of friendship with Vietnam and will continue to support the Vietnamese people in their present national construction." Said Finnish President Mauno Koivisto in his 28 September meeting with Vietnamese Ambassador to Finland Luu Quy Tan who presented him with credentials. The Finnish president stressed the government and people of Finland have always followed the Vietnamese people's long struggle against foreign invader for national independence and happily noted that they have overcome many difficulties and trials and recorded many great achievements. President Mauno Koivisto wished for further development of the already close cooperation between the two countries. In an earlier meeting also with Ambassador Luu Quy Tan Arvo Aalto, chairman of the Community Party of Finland reiterated his party's persistent policy of strongly supporting, spiritually and materially, the Vietnamese people in their national construction and defence. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 5 Oct 84 OW]

UGANDA NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS--Hanoi, VNA, 8 Oct--President of the State Council Truong Chinh today sent his warm greetings to Milton Obote, president of the Republic of Uganda, on the occasion of his country's 22d Independence Day (9 October) The message wishes the Ugandan people success in consolidating their national independence and building a prosperous Uganda and the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Uganda further consolidation and development. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 8 Oct 84 OW]

NEW GAS DRILLING RIG--According to THAI BINH paper, Vietnamese cadres and technical workers and Soviet specialists recently assembled and installed a new drilling rig for three projects including Drilling Project 84, which has operated 7-20 days ahead of schedule. From now until late 1984, the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Association chapter at this project, together with the two trade unions of the National Gas and Oil Corporation and the Soviet specialists' group, will make efforts to drill 6,800 meters, to extract an amount of natural gas for the use of the gas-turbine electric power station in Tien Hai, and to complete new projects. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 27 Sep 84 BK]

AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY GREETED--Hanoi VNA Sep 27--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has sent its warm greetings to the communists, the working class and the people of Australia on the occasion of the 5th congress of the Socialist Party of Australia (SPA). The message of greetings says: "The Socialist Party of Australia, together with the forces of peace and democracy in Australia, has persisted in the struggle against imperialism and monopoly capital for the interests of the Australian working people, and for peace in Asia, the Pacific and other parts of the world." The message expresses sincere gratitude to the SPA and all the forces of peace and democracy in Australia for their wholehearted support to the Vietnamese people in socialist construction and national defence." [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 27 Sep 84]

KAMPUCHEAN YOUTHS IN HANOI--Hanoi VNA Sep 28--A delegation of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization led by its President Sam Sun Doeun arrived here today on a friendship visit to Vietnam. The visit is being made at the invitation of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee (HCYUCC). The Kampuchean guests were welcomed by Vu Mao, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the HCYUCC, and other officials. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 28 Sep 84]

SOVIET WRITER'S BIRTH COMMEMORATED--Hanoi VNA Sep 29--The Vietnam USSR Friendship Association and its chapter in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday evening celebrated the 80th birth anniversary of the well-known Soviet writer Nikolay Ostrovski, author of "And the Steel Was Tempered." The celebration was attended by leading officials of the friendship association and of its chapter in the city, the Municipal Fatherland Front Committee and representatives of the Soviet consulate-general in Ho Chi Minh City. Phan Minh Chau, lecturer of the teachers' college, spoke of the writer's life and works, particularly his famous novel "And the Steel Was Tempered." [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 29 Sep 84]

PAM ASSISTS MALNUTRITION FIGHT--Hanoi VNA September 29--A PAM (World Food Program) project called "Project 2651" intended for malnutrition--PRONA groups in Vietnam started five months ago in five towns and provinces. [as received] In the beginning period, more than 42,000 beneficiaries comprising nursing mothers, creche populations and hospitalized children at 963 points of distribution in 15 pilot districts, have received free of charge supplementary food rations in the forms of rice, powdered milk, vegetable oil, sugar and

fish protein concentrates. The Vietnamese government, through the project management boards at all levels (central, provincial, district and communal), has seen to it that the aid is well received and distributed to the subjects it is intended for. PAM officials in Hanoi and representatives of the management boards who supervised on-the-spot operations of the project have been able to note the warm welcome to this humanitarian aid on the part of the parents and localities concerned. The project will be broadened to other districts in the five above-said towns and provinces from now to the year's end in order to contribute to improving the nutritional situation among part of the population. The project which costs U.S. dollar 24 million will cover a period of four years. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 29 Sep 84]

LEADERS GREET CYPRUS HOLIDAY--Hanoi VNA Sep 30--Vietnamese leaders today sent their warm congratulations to President Spyros Kyprianou on the occasion of the 24th National Day of the Republic of Cyprus (October 1). The joint congratulatory message from President of the State Council Truong Chinh and chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong wishes the Cypriot people still greater successes in their struggle against imperialism and reaction to defend their national independence and sovereignty and to build a prosperous country. "May the solidarity and friendship between the Vietnamese and Cypriot peoples be further consolidated and developed," says the message. On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent his greetings to his Cypriot counterpart, Yeoryios Iakovou. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 30 Sep 84]

GREETINGS TO NIGERIA--Hanoi VNA Sep 30--President of the State Council Truong Chinh today extended his warm greetings to Muhammadu Buhari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and president of the Supreme Military Council, on the occasion of the 24th National Day of the republic (October 1). "May the existing cooperation and friendship between our two countries further consolidate and develop," the message says. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 30 Sep 84]

FRG-SRV FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Hanoi VNA October 2--The Federal Republic of Germany-Vietnam Peoples Friendship Association held its congress in Duesseldorf on September 29 with the participation of Mme Nguyen Thu Nguyet, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Vietnamese Embassy in the FRG. In his report to the congress, Prof Dr Giesedele, president of the association, urged the FRG government to implement its commitment made in 1973 to give aid to Vietnam. For the time being, he said, the government should support and encourage the humanitarian organizations in the FRG to aid Vietnam. The FRG also ought to contribute to easing the situation in Southeast Asia by ending its support to the genocidal Pol Pot clique, he added. The congress elected a new Central Committee of the association. Prof Fiesedele and Rdr Frank Werkmeister were reelected respectively as president and general secretary. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 2 Oct 84]

LAO PARTY GROUP VISITS--Hanoi VNA October 2--A delegation of the Commission for Mass Agitation and Front Work of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee led by the commission's Vice Chairman Ounhoun Phounsavat paid a ten-day visit to Vietnam from September 22 to October 1. During its stay, the delegation had working sessions with the Commission for Mass Agitation

and the International Department of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the party committees of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City. It was received by Le Quang Dao, secretary of the CPV CC. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 2 Oct 84]

CSSR COURSE FOR SRV JOURNALISTS--Hanoi VNA October 1--A journalistic course was opened by the IOJ School of Solidarity in Prague on September 26 for 15 Vietnamese journalists. Present on the occasion were a representative of the Agitation and Propaganda Commission of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee; IOJ's secretary in charge of training; secretary of the Czechoslovak Journalists' Association; and others. Also present was Dao Tung, vice president of the IOJ and secretary general of the Vietnam Journalists' Association (VJA). Speaking on this occasion, the school's leading members, the IOJ secretary and the CJA secretary expressed their joy at helping Vietnamese journalists to further their study in Czechoslovakia. This, they said, will contribute to strengthening the friendship and militant solidarity between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam, between the IOJ and VJA, in the interests of peace. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0818 GMT 2 Oct 84]

CSO: 4200/19

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

HANOI PARTY MEMBERS--Since early this year grassroots party organizations in Hanoi have recruited more than 1,800 new party members, of which almost 30 percent are workers, 52 percent are members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, and about 28 percent are women. Many of these newly recruited party members have scored outstanding achievements in their sectors, factories, and union. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 3 Oct 84 BK]

CSO: 4209/12

BRIEFS

DONG THAP TAX COLLECTION--As of mid-September, Dong Thap Province had collected over 266 million dong of industrial and trade taxes, fulfilling 92 percent of the annual tax collection plan. Cao Lanh, Thanh Binh, and Tam Nong Districts and the city of Sa Dec collected 1-3 million dong each in excess of the target for the first 9 months of 1984. All districts doubled or tripled the amounts of taxes collected compared to the correspondent period last year. Collection of industrial and trade taxes has now become a regular practice in Dong Thap. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Sep 84 BK]

BINH TRI THIEN RESETTLERS--Since early this year Binh Tri Thien has sent 18,200 people to build various new economic zones or 60 percent more than the corresponding period last year. Many party members, technicians, economic managerial cadres, teachers, public health cadres, and workers have participated in this new economic zone building task. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 30 Sep 84 BK]

CSO: 4209/12

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

TIENT GIANG GRAIN DELIVERY--As of 13 September, Tien Giang Province had delivered to state granaries nearly 52,000 metric tons of summer-fall grain, fulfilling 75 percent of the procurement plan for the entire crop season. This amount brought the total quantity of grain delivered to the state to 202,641 metric tons, fulfilling 92 percent of the grain procurement plan for 1984. This figure includes 42,000 metric tons of paddy turned in as payments of tax and nearly 100,111 metric tons purchased under 2-way economic contracts. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Sep 84 BK]

MINH HAI RICE PLANTING--According to MINH HAI paper, as of mid-September Minh Hai Province had planted 267,100 hectares of rice, fulfilling 94 percent of the plan. This figure includes 9,200 hectares of summer-fall rice. To date, Vinh Loi, Gia Rai, and Hong Dan Districts have harvested over 1,000 hectares of summer-fall rice with an estimated yield of 4 metric tons per hectare. Various districts are guiding peasants in quickly harvesting the summer-fall rice crop to minimize the damage caused by flood and rain. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 25 Sep 84 BK]

RUBBER ACREAGE EXPANDS--Hanoi, VNA, 3 Oct--Plantations in southern Vietnam this year have put 35,700 more hectares under rubber trees, 5,700 hectares above plan. All companies under the General Rubber Department have fulfilled or surpassed their plans. The Dong Nai Rubber Company alone has planted more than 7,900 hectares, an increase of more than 2,200 over its plan. The rubber acreage of southern Vietnam has so far nearly trebled compared with the early years after liberation and is larger than it was in 1963, before liberation. The newly-cultivated areas doubled that in 1983 but with higher planting techniques. The plantations have given attention to rubber seeks hybridized by the Institute of Rubber Economy and Technology. All the newly-planted rubber groves are carefully tended. A further 50,000 hectares will be planted next year. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0817 GMT 4 Oct 84 OW]

CSO: 4200/31

END