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Southeast Asia Report

No. 1351

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SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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NEW ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 25 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Department of Defense and Security has the Mission of Managing State Defense and Security.

Presidential Decision Number 46 of 1983 concerning the organizational structure principles of the Department of Defense and Security, (which was issued in Jakarta on 16 August 1983), established that the Department of Defense and Security is positioned as the part of the national government and is led by a minister who is responsible directly to the president.

The mission of this department is to perform part of the general task of the government and development in the field of managing state defense and security.

In supporting the carrying-out of its mission, organizations is formed which consist of secretariate general, inspectorate general, three directorate generals, one agency and one center.

Secretariate General and Inspectorate General

The secretariate general, which will be led by a secretary general, is divided into seven bureaus--respectively, the general bureau, security (pacification) bureau, organization bureau, legal bureau, public relations bureau, data collection and processing bureau and foreign relations bureau.

Its mission is to carry out management of administration, organization and management within the department's. It gives administrative and technical service to the minister, as well as performing coordination and staff supervision for the directorate general, inspectorate general and other organizational units within the department in the framework of carrying out the department's mission.

The inspectorate general will be led by an inspector general assisted by a secretariate general, inspectorate general, program performance inspector, personnel inspector, supply and finance inspector and special matters inspector.

The main responsibility which has been granted to this inspectorate general is the assignment to carry out oversight within the department concerning performance of tasks in all department elements. Its intent is to perform in accor-

dance with the plans and regulations, both tasks which are routine as well as developmental tasks.

Three Directorates General

The three directorates general specified in that presidential decision are directorate general for general planning and budgetary affairs, directorate general for personnel, manpower and veterans affairs and directorate general for materiel, facilities and services. Each of these three directorates general is headed by a director general.

The directorate general for general planning and budgetary affairs is assigned to handle the study and formulation of politics and strategy in state defense and security plans. He also handles budget and financial matters as well as financial administration in facility development plans and resource allocation in the framework of developing the state's security and defense capabilities.

For that, this directorate general is supported with a set of directorates--general planning directorate, budget and finance directorate, management directorate and financial administration directorate.

The directorate general for personnel affairs, veteran and manpower is assigned to handle the efficient use of resources in the field of personnel and manpower, based on policy which has been established by the minister. In its task it is assisted by a set of directorates--directorate of mobilization, demobilization and trained populace; directorate of personnel development and administration; directorate of veterans development and administration.

The directorate general of materiel, facilities and services has been given the responsibility to handle the efficient use of resources in the field of materiel, facilities and services, based on policies established by the minister. He is assisted by a set of directorates--materiel directorate, facilities and services directorate, health and rehabilitation directorate and acquisitions directorate.

Study Agency

The only body that has been formed in the organization of the department of defense and security, according to Presidential Decision Number 46, is the agency for the study and development of industry and technology.

Assisted by a set of agency centers--the center for study and development of science and technology, the center for study and development of resources and infrastructure, as well as the center for study and development of industries--this agency has received the assignment of handling matters of study and development in technology, industry and natural resources. All of them are intended to support the implementation of state defense and security management.

Two Centers

Two centers which are regulated in this organization of the department of defense and security are the mapping and survey center and the center for training and education. Each of these has its own chief.

The center of mapping and survey is an element for executing part of the mission and function of the department in the fields of administration and development of the national mapping and survey in national territories for state security and defense interests. The center of education and training is an element for executing part of the mission and function of the department in the administration and development of education and training for state defense and security interests.

Finally, the decision also regulates the department's standard operating procedures which direct that all elements, in carrying out their tasks, must establish principles of coordination, integration and synchronization--both within the department as well as in relations among departments and agencies for uniform concerted action which is in keeping with their missions.

CSO: 4213/1

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 29 AUGUST-4 SEPTEMBER

BK051253 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media monitored by Bangkok bureau have reported the following agricultural developments during the reporting period 29 August-4 September:

Kandal: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 29 August reports that this year the province plans to grow 60,000 hectares of rainy season rice. So far, the peasants have tilled 41,600 hectares of land, sowed more than 4,400 hectares of various types of rice, broadcast more than 11,000 hectares, and transplanted 3,600 hectares of rice. They repaired 30 dams totaling 720 meters long, built 52 new dams totaling 10,000 meters, repaired 33 ditches totaling 21,200 meters, and dug 16 new ditches totaling 11,700 meters. They also planted 11,800 hectares of corn, 200 hectares of beans, 517 hectares of black sesame, 439 hectares of sugarcane and 1,050 hectares of vegetables. The radio at 1300 GMT on 4 September says that by the end of August, peasants in Phnom Penh district had tilled more than 5,300 hectares of land, sowed more than 1,400 hectares of rice, and transplanted more than 2,600 hectares of various types of rice. The province's agricultural service provided peasants with 14 waterpumps, more than 3,500 liters of fuel oil, and more than 700 metric tons of chemical fertilizers. According to a report by SPK in French at 0421 GMT on 5 September, fishermen in Phnom Penh Municipality caught 4,000 metric tons of fish this season; 1,200 metric tons were exported.

Kompong Chhnang: The radio at 0430 GMT on 29 August notes that by the end of July, the province's veterinary service had vaccinated 55,000 head of cattle. At 0430 GMT on 1 September, it reports that so far, peasants in Rolea P'ier District have sowed 1,700 hectares of early, ordinary, and late rice; broadcast and transplanted more than 2,700 hectares of all types of rice; and planted 165 hectares of subsidiary crops and more than 70 hectares of industrial crops.

The radio at 0430 GMT on 2 September says that by mid-August peasants in Baribo District tilled more than 3,200 hectares of land, broadcast and transplanted more than 3,400 hectares of rice, and planted more than 650 hectares of subsidiary crops. At 1300 GMT on 3 September, the radio reports that by mid-August peasants in the province tilled more than 2,400 hectares of land, broadcast, sowed and transplanted more than 17,700 hectares of various types of rice, and reclaimed more than 4,800 hectares of land. More than 4,000 hectares of subsidiary crops and over 480 hectares of industrial crops were also planted.

Kompong Cham: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 29 August notes that this year peasants in Ponhea Krek District plan to grow 18,148 hectares of rainy season rice. By early August, they had transplanted 8,000 hectares of all types of rice; this is nearly 50 percent of the plan. More than 1,800 hectares of subsidiary crops were planted and more than 9,600 head of cattle were raised. SPK in French at 0422 GMT on 30 August reports that peasants in Cheung Prey District had tilled 18,000 hectares of land and transplanted and sowed more than 8,400 hectares of various types of local rice by mid-August. They also built two dikes with a total length of 12 km from Batheay to Phdau communes with the assistance of the Agriculture Ministry, the report adds. During the first 6 months of this year, the district transport and communications service channeled more than 240 metric tons of goods, and repaired 12 km of Route 7 and three bridges.

The radio at 1300 GMT on 31 August reports that this year, peasants in Tbong Khmum District plan to grow 19,050 hectares of rainy season rice. By mid-August, they had planted more than 10,000 hectares of slash-and-burn rice, and more than 5,100 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Kompong Speu: According to SPK in French at 0414 GMT on 29 August, peasants in Kong Pisei District have transplanted 1,000 hectares of rice out of the 5,224 hectares of land tilled, and also planted 500 hectares of corn, sugar cane, beans, potatoes, taros, and vegetables.

Prey Veng: By early August, solidarity groups in Kamchay Mea District had tilled 19,520 hectares of land and planted rice on 7,150 hectares, according to a report by SPK in French at 0414 GMT on 29 August. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 31 August reports that by 15 August, peasants in the province had tilled 49,410 hectares of land, sowed 5,492 hectares of rice, broadcast 22,126 hectares, and transplanted 8,184 hectares of various types of rice. More than 3,000 hectares of subsidiary crops were also planted. The Agriculture Ministry also provided the province with 2,032 metric tons of chemical fertilizers, 400 sprayers, and 8,600 liters of insecticides.

Kompong Thom: In a report at 1113 GMT on 30 August, SPK in English says that so far, peasants in the province have planted more than 4,000 hectares of rice this season. The report adds that last dry season, the average yield per hectare was 2.5 metric tons. The same report says that 15,383 metric tons of paddy have been sold to the state, and that peasants have reclaimed 46,380 hectares of ricefield.

Kratie: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 30 August says that by mid-July peasants in the province had tilled more than 11,000 hectares of land, planted and transplanted more than 6,400 hectares of slash-and-burn and various types of rice, and planted more than 1,800 hectares of corn and more than 900 hectares of other subsidiary crops.

The radio at 1300 GMT on 31 August reports that by mid-August peasants in Kratie District transplanted more than 1,800 hectares of rice and planted more than 700 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Svay Rieng: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 1 September notes that so far, peasants in Kompong Rou District have tilled more than 11,700 hectares of land, sowed more than 1,500 hectares of rice, transplanted and broadcast more than 1,300 hectares of rice of all types, and produced more than 1,100 metric tons of natural fertilizer. At 2300 GMT on 1 September, the radio reports that by the end of August, peasants in Svay Rieng District had tilled more than 7,300 hectares of land, sowed more than 1,800 hectares of rice of various types, broadcast and transplanted more than 1,100 hectares of floating rice, and planted almost 200 hectares of subsidiary crops. The radio, at 1300 GMT on 4 September, says that by the end of August Svay Rieng Province's veterinary service vaccinated more than 38,000 head of cattle against various diseases.

Battambang: According to SPK in French at 0445 GMT on 1 September, peasants in Sangke District killed 32,770 hectares of land by the end of August, of which 30,000 hectares were transplanted and planted by direct transplant. The report adds that this year, the cultivated area exceeds by 11,460 hectares that of last year's corresponding period.

At 0434 GMT on 3 September, SPK in French says that by mid-August, peasants in Moug Russei District had planted 16,000 hectares of rice, or half of this season's plan. The report also says that 290 hectares of subsidiary crops were planted plus 150 hectares of jute. The provincial agricultural service sent tractors to till 1,000 hectares of newly cleared land this rainy season, the report adds. The same report says that the state provided 122 metric tons of chemical fertilizers to the district, and that last year, peasants sold 8,400 metric tons of paddy to the state. In a report at 0421 GMT on 5 September, SPK in French says that so far, peasants in Ratanamondol District have planted 800 hectares of slash-and-burn rice and transplanted 1,700 hectares of various types of local rice. They also plan to grow 470 hectares of corn and 100 hectares of cotton.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 3 September reports that by mid-August peasants in Sot Nikom District had transplanted 3,000 hectares of rice, sowed more than 2,200 hectares of rice, and planted nearly 600 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Takeo: The radio at 0430 GMT on 4 September says that by the end of August peasants in Tram Kak District of Takeo Province had tilled 4,400 hectares of land, sowed more than 1,700 hectares of rice, transplanted 760 hectares of rice, and planted more than 2,600 hectares of subsidiary crops.

CSO: 4212/1

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 5-11 SEPTEMBER

BK121014 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media monitored by Bangkok Bureau have reported the following agricultural developments during the reporting period 5-11 September:

Kandal: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 8 September reports that by the beginning of August peasants in Kandal Province's Dangkao District had tilled more than 2,000 hectares of land, sown almost 1,000 hectares of all types of rice, and transplanted and broadcast more than 400 hectares of all types of rice. The province's agricultural service provided the peasants with more than 500 metric tons of chemical fertilizer.

According to Phnom Penh SPK in French in 0408 GMT on 10 September, the population of Kandal Stroeng District had tilled 4,250 hectares of ricefields and had grown crops on 2,000 hectares. The district purchased 300 tons of chemical fertilizer, more than 130 sprayers and 300 liters of insecticide. It now has more than 14,000 head of cattle.

Kompong Cham: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1300 GMT on 5 September notes that by the end of July, peasants in Kompong Siem District of Kompong Cham Province had sown and broadcast more than 570 hectares of late, early, and IR-36 rice and transplanted more than 580 hectares of various types of rice.

The radio at 0430 GMT on 7 September reports that by 22 August peasants in Srei Santhor District of Kompong Cham Province had transplanted more than 2,700 hectares of all types of rice and planted more than 700 hectares of subsidiary crops.

The radio at 1300 GMT on 11 September says that by mid-August peasants in Kang Meas District of Kompong Cham Province had tilled 70 percent of the planned acreage, sown 370 hectares of rice, broadcast and transplanted more than 400 hectares of rice, and planted more than 1,600 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Takeo: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 5 September reports that by the end of August peasants in Prey Kabbas District had sown, broadcast, and transplanted 5,800 hectares of various types of rice and tilled 8,700 hectares of land. Phnom Penh Radio at 1300 GMT on 6 September says that

by the end of August peasants in Takeo Province's Samraeng District had tilled more than 4,800 hectares of land; broadcast, sown and transplanted more than 2,700 hectares of rice, tilled almost 2,600 hectares of dry season ricefields; and planted almost 1,300 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Kampot: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0412 GMT on 9 September reports that Banteay Meas District had sown 3,990 hectares and transplanted 6,040 hectares of rice. The population of the district also grew subsidiary crops on more than 2,400 hectares and cleared 460 hectares of land. More than 6,037 metric tons of fertilizer have been prepared. Last year, the district grew 26,590 hectares of rice and sold to the state 1,900 metric tons of paddy.

Kompong Chhnang: The radio at 1300 GMT on 9 September reports that by the end of August peasants in this province had sown more than 8,700 hectares of all types of rice and broadcast and transplanted 23,800 hectares of all types of rice.

Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0432 GMT on 5 September notes that peasants of Rolea P'ier District grew more than 4,300 hectares of rice, 240 hectares of green beans, and 260 hectares of sweet potatoes.

SPK in French at 0400 GMT on 8 September says that peasants of Baribo District had sown 2,100 hectares of floating rice, tilled 3,200 hectares of land, grown 7,300 hectares of transplanted rice, and planted 650 hectares of industrial and subsidiary crops.

The same report says that peasants of Toek Phos District had tilled more than 3,600 hectares of rice, sown more than 270 hectares of rice, transplanted rice on more than 270 hectares of land, and reclaimed more than 620 hectares left fallow under Pol Pot rule.

Pursat: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0408 GMT on 8 September notes that during the first 6 months of the year, the population of Pursat Province had grown, besides rice, 128 hectares of industrial crops, and that fishermen had hauled 5,194 metric tons of fish, 158 metric tons of which had been sold to the state. Last year, the province sold the state 13,975 metric tons of paddy.

Battambang: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0430 GMT on 6 September reports that by the end of August peasants in Sangke District had tilled more than 32,000 hectares of land and planted or transplanted 30,000 hectares--or 79 percent of the plan--of slash-and-burn and other types of rice. This year's rainy season production is more than 11,000 hectares more than last year's plan.

Kompong Som: Phnom Penh radio at 1100 GMT on 7 September says that by 20 August peasants in this municipality had tilled 11,938 hectares of land, sown 1,632 hectares of rice, transplanted more than 5,400 hectares of various types of rice, planted 165 hectares of subsidiary crops, and reclaimed more than 200 hectares of land.

Prey Veng: Phnom Penh radio at 1100 GMT on 7 September reports that by the end of August peasants in this province had sown almost 5,500 hectares of rice and transplanted and broadcast almost 38,000 hectares of rice. The radio at

0430 GMT on 9 September notes that by mid-August peasants in Peareang District had broadcast and transplanted more than 4,800 hectares of all types of rice.

Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0403 GMT on 5 September reports that by the end of August the peasants of Prey Veng Province had planted rice on 43,400 hectares out of 50,000 hectares of cultivated land and subsidiary crops on 3,200 hectares of land, including 1,500 hectares of corn.

According to SPK in English at 1113 GMT on 6 September, by the end of August the production groups of Kompong Trabek District had planted rice on 8,000 of the 21,000 hectares they had plowed. They received from the administration 3,640 bags of chemical fertilizer, 70 moldboards, 300 hoes, and 4 motorpumps. The local veterinary service inoculated 3,000 head of cattle against epizootic diseases.

SPK in French at 1120 GMT on 11 September says that the population of Preah Sdech District sold the state 3,350 metric tons of paddy or 350 metric tons above plan.

Svay Rieng: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1300 GMT on 9 September notes that as of the end of August peasants in Svay Rieng Province had tilled tens of thousands of hectares of land, sown more than 9,880 hectares of rice, planted more than 800 hectares of subsidiary crops and vegetables, and broadcast and transplanted more than 11,200 hectares of all types of rice.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1300 GMT on 11 September reports that by 10 August peasants in this province had planted more than 52,200 hectares of various types of rice, sown more than 9,600 hectares, tilled more than 49,800 hectares of land and grown more than 4,000 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0359 GMT on 11 September reports that by mid-August the provincial production groups had transplanted 79,800 hectares of rice, or half of the plan. During the same period, they grew 3,000 hectares of corn, potatoes, beans, sesame, and sugarcane, excluding 1,050 hectares of vegetables. The provincial administration sent 41 tractors to help till 4,200 hectares of land and supplied various districts with fuel oil, nearly 690 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, 33,950 liters of insecticide, and thousands of moldboards and hoes. Last year, the province grew 151,850 hectares of rice and sold to the state 20,000 metric tons of paddy from its surplus. This year, the province plans to grow rice on 160,000 hectares.

According to SPK in French at 0432 GMT on 5 September, by mid-August, the peasants of Sot Nikom District had sown rice on 2,270 hectares and transplanted it on 2,940 hectares. They had planted 583 hectares of corn, potatoes, beans, sugarcane, and vegetables. This year, the district plans to cultivate 26,200 hectares of land.

According to SPK in French at 0426 GMT on 12 September, peasants of Siem Reap District had sown 1,150 hectares of ordinary rice and transplanted 2,350 hectares of local rice and 900 hectares of slash-and-burn rice.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 12-18 SEPTEMBER

BK190645 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media monitored by Bangkok bureau have reported the following agricultural developments during the reporting period 12-18 September.

National level: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1316 GMT on 13 September reports by the end of August peasants throughout the country had put 620,000 hectares under rice including 3,300 hectares of high-yield IR-36 variety. This accounts for 30.79 percent of the area planned for monsoon rice cropping. Leading provinces are Ratanakiri, Battambang, Preah Vihear and Stung Treng, with respectively 11,300 hectares (80.71 percent), 193,160 hectares (66.60 percent), 8,800 hectares (62.85 percent), and 5,350 hectares (53.50 percent). Industrial and subsidiary food crops have been planted on thousands of hectares, including over 40,000 hectares of corn, 13,000 hectares of beans, 2,000 hectares of sugarcane, and 100 hectares of jute.

Battambang Province: SPK in English at 1311 GMT on 13 September reports that in August the trade service in Sangke District bought 8,000 metric tons of paddy from peasants in the district.

Kampot Province: SPK English at 1105 GMT on 14 September reports that by 25 August peasants in Angkor Chey District had transplanted rice on 2,300 hectares. They also planted corn, beans, cassava, sweet potatoes and vegetables on 600 hectares. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 12 September reports that by the end of August almost 4,000 hectares of rainy season rice had been sown, more than 6,000 hectares of various types of rice transplanted, more than 2,500 hectares of subsidiary crops planted, and more than 400 hectares of land reclaimed in Banteay Meas District.

Kompong Speu Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0437 GMT on 15 September reports that by the beginning of September peasants in Oudong District had achieved 61 percent of the plan for this season's cultivation. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 18 September reports that between 25 August and 5 September peasants in Oudong District transplanted over 2,000 hectares of rice. Since the beginning of the rainy season, more than 7,000 hectares of rice have been transplanted in this district.

Kompong Chhnang Province: SPK in French at 0359 GMT on 18 September reports that from the beginning of the rainy season to the beginning of September peasants in the province sowed 24,800 hectares of rice, which is more than half of the plan. They also planted 1,800 hectares of maize, 4,800 hectares of subsidiary crops, and 580 hectares of industrial crops.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 12 September reported that by the end of August peasants in Prey Kabbas District had sown, transplanted or broadcast 5,800 hectares of rice, and tilled 8,700 hectares of land. At 1300 GMT on 14 September the radio reported that so far 15,919 hectares of various types of rice have been sown, more than 1,000 hectares of subsidiary crops planted, and more than 6,000 head of cattle raised in Kirivong District. At 0430 GMT on 15 September the radio reported that by the end of August peasants in Samraong District had tilled more than 4,300 hectares of land, sowed and transplanted over 2,700 hectares of all types of rice, planted more than 900 hectares of subsidiary crops, and raised tens of thousands of cattle, pigs, chickens and ducks.

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 14 September reports that by the end of August peasants in Kandal Stoeng District had tilled 4,240 hectares of land, sowed and transplanted 1,100 hectares of various types of rice, and sowed over 2,000 hectares of rainy season rice. This district received more than 300 metric tons of chemical fertilizers, 132 sprayers, and a quantity of insecticide from the provincial agricultural service.

Svay Rieng Province: At 1300 GMT on 14 September the radio reports that since the beginning of the rainy season peasants in Svay Teap District tilled more than 11,000 hectares of land, sowed 1,200 hectares of various types of rice, and broadcast and transplanted more than 2,270 hectares of various types of rice. They also received almost 230 metric tons of fertilizers from the state authorities.

Pursat Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 17 September reports that by the beginning of September peasants in Pursat Province had tilled 57,800 hectares of land, sowed more than 7,600 hectares of rice, broadcast and planted over 12,800 hectares of rice, transplanted more than 36,500 hectares of all types of rice, and planted more than 2,200 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops.

Ratanakiri Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 17 September reports that from the beginning of this rainy season to the beginning of August peasants in Lomphat District had tilled and transplanted nearly 1,300 hectares of all types of rice, planted more than 1,100 hectares of slash-and-burn rice, planted 410 hectares of subsidiary crops, and raised more than 3,600 oxen and buffaloes, 84 elephants and thousands of pigs, chickens and ducks.

CSO: 4212/1

SRV USE OF POISONED FOODS, MEDICINE REPORTED

BK021218 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
1 Sep 83

[Text] On 19 August, the Vietnamese aggressors mixed toxic chemicals in medicine and cakes in an attempt to kill our people in Phum Ansoam Chek, Mongkolborei District, Battambang Province. Five inhabitants--three old women and two children--died after taking these poisonous medicines and cakes and many other inhabitants have been incapacitated. This is another criminal act committed by the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators. Their use of chemical weapons to kill our Kampuchean people violates the international law which opposes the use of toxic chemicals to kill the innocent people.

Because of their serious defeats in military field, the Vietnamese aggressors have intensified the use of chemical weapons to kill our people. Thus, our people should heighten vigilance against the Vietnamese aggressors' tricks in using toxic chemicals. Particularly, the people who are in the zone temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese aggressors must be careful in consuming water, medicine, cakes and various other kinds of food which might be poisoned by the Vietnamese aggressors. You should keep a close watch on the Vietnamese aggressors to prevent them from using toxic chemicals to kill our people at will. The most effective measure to end the use of toxic chemical weapons by the Vietnamese aggressors is for our people to join with our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas in the struggle to drive all the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators out of our Kampuchean territory.

CSO: 4212/1

VONADK CARRIES AUGUST BATTLE STATISTICS

BK050405 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Sep 83

[August battle results from battlefields throughout the country]

[Text] 1. Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield: 357 Vietnamese enemy soldiers
killed, and 342 others wounded. Total: 699 casualties.

2. Leach battlefield: 106 killed and 82 wounded. Total: 188 casualties.

3. Samlot battlefield: 168 killed and 215 wounded. Total: 383 casualties.

4. Pailin battlefield: 339 killed and 421 wounded. Total: 760 casualties.

5. South Sisophon battlefield: 274 killed and 245 wounded. Total: 519
casualties.

6. North Sisophon battlefield: 56 killed and 69 wounded. Total: 125 casualties.

7. Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield: 316 killed and 265 wounded. Total: 581 casual-
ties.

8. Chhep-Thala-Preah Vihear battlefield: 134 killed and 139 wounded.
Total: 273 casualties.

9. Kompong Cham-Kompong Thom battlefield: 149 killed and 98 wounded.
Total: 247 casualties.

10. Koah Kralar battlefield: 55 killed and 68 wounded. Total: 123 casualties.

11. Pursat battlefield: 30 killed and 46 wounded. Total: 76 casualties.

12. Western Region battlefield: 28 killed and 27 wounded. Total: 55 casualties.

13. Southwestern region battlefield: 93 killed and 93 wounded.
Total: 186 casualties.

14. Northeastern and eastern battlefields: 23 killed and 93 wounded.
Total: 76 casualties.

In sum, on all battlefields, we killed 2,128 enemy soldiers and wounded
2,163 others for a total of 4,291 casualties.

REPORT ON COMBAT AT PAILIN-ROUTE 10

BK050436 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
4 Sep 83

[Text] From 28 to 30 August, our national army and guerrillas destroyed and swept the Vietnamese enemy from the area between Phnum Sampeou and Snoeng Commune, and between Snoeng Commune along the road and Ampor village, Pailin-Route 10 battlefield. We killed 40 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 50 others for a total of 90 casualties. We destroyed five Vietnamese platoon positions at Snoeng Commune, Phnum Sampeou, Phnum Krapeu, Ampor village, and Anlung Sar Bridge. We destroyed 4 B-40's, an RPD, an AK, 40 trenches, 20 military shelters and structures, and an assortment of weapons and ammunition.

At Snoeng Commune, we destroyed 2 trucks, 3 motorcycles, 2 bicycles, a rice mill, a rice storehouse and 1,000 sacks of rice, a paddy storehouse and 1,200 sacks of paddy, a storehouse for cloth and various material, and a prison. We rescued 10 prisoners.

At Phnum Sampeou, we destroyed 2 Vietnamese offices, a big rice mill, a rice storehouse and 700 sacks of rice, a paddy storehouse and 2,000 sacks of paddy, a can of gasoline, a can of diesel, a prison, 2 concrete bridges--each 10 meters long--east of Phnum Sampeou, a 10-meter wooden bridge along Ta Ngen Road, and a large quantity of military materiel. We seized 2 B-40's and 30 rockets, 2 AK's and 5 cases of ammunition, 3 RPD's, 3 M-79's and 25 rounds of ammunition, a CK, 2 AR-15's 20 handgrenades, 20 AK loaders, 4 radio receivers, 30 hammocks, 4 cotton scarves, 100 meters of cloth, 20 saucepans, 40 plates, 50 pieces of soap, 20 pairs of sandals, 20 helmets, an instrument for measuring blood, and a quantity of materiel. We liberated 30 villages. They are: Snoeng, Ta Ben, Koul, Peak Sneng, Boeng Prey, Samraong, Thmei, Neak Kru, Russei Khchei, Anhchey Leu, Boeng Krasa, Dei Roluh, Kaoh Bang La, Samnak Khleang, Mream, Kor, Tu Krasang, Banhcheng, Chroloat Dai, Anhchey Kraom, Lvey, Krapeu Khang Leu, Krapeu Khang Tbong, O Ambaoh, Kduoch, Boeng Reang, Kdaong, Samnanh, Phnum Sampeou, and Ampor. We cut Route 10 between Boeng Reang and O Amboah villages. We have liberated and completely control all these positions and villages.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Pailin-Route 10 battlefield!

CSO: 4212/1

UNIT CITED FOR ACTIONS AGAINST POL POT FORCES

BK070729 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Unit Sar [30th letter of the Cambodian alphabet], posted along the Kampuchean-Thai border, has been launching sweep-up operations against the Pol Pot remnants and a number of other Khmer reactionaries in the mountainous area. This has gradually weakened them.

During the first 6 months of this year, unit Sar launched attacks against the enemy forces and achieved great results. Out of 2,099 operations launched, the unit engaged them 83 times, killing 105, wounding 228, and taking 590 prisoners. It also seized an assortment of 22 weapons, 500 hand grenades, 45 mines, several thousands rounds of various types of ammunition, and another quantity of materiel. This result has been achieved thanks to the courage and bravery of the unit's cadres and combatants who are vigilant, resolute in the battle, and ready to sacrifice everything for the Kampuchean party and revolutionary people.

Among the outstanding components under unit Sar, the 6th Battalion completely defeated the enemy forces on the O Smach battlefield and firmly established its position there. The 7th Regiment uncovered the enemy communications lines from Thailand to Samraong District, took three prisoners, and also seized their weapons. The intelligence unit of the regiment carried out activities and attacked the enemy forces on the Kralanh battlefield, killing two and seizing four weapons.

Apart from its primary task of fighting the enemy, unit Sar also carried out mass agitation work, strengthened villages and communes, and uncovered a number of enemy lines. In addition, it participated in production work, studied hard, and closely united with the people. This has resulted in the unit being awarded the banner of honor by the Council of Ministers at the first meeting of the army emulation movement recently held in Phnom Penh.

CSO: 4212/1

BRIEFS

AUGUST BATTLEFIELD STATISTICS--In August, our comrades-in-arms on the South Sisophon, Mongkolborei, and Bavel battlefields killed 274 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, and wounded 245 others for a total of 519 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 780,000 punji stakes and dug 7,100 punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the South Sisophon, Mongkolborei and Bavel battlefields! [Text] [BK100304 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Sep 83]

SISOPHON-THMAR PUOK COMBAT--In August, our comrades-in-arms on the North Sisophon-Thmar Puok battlefield killed 56 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 69 others for a total of 125 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 450,000 punji stakes and dug 450 punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the North Sisophon-Thmar Puok battlefield! [Text] [BK110333 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Sep 83]

GUERRILLAS LIBERATE VIETNAMESE POSITIONS--On 4 September, our national army and guerrillas attacked and swept the Vietnamese enemy from three positions at (Sre Sreng), (Spean Chhneang), and Kouk Khmum village, South Sisophon battlefield. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers and seized seven AR-15's and a quantity of materiel. We cut a 15-meter bridge at (Sre Sreng), a 10-meter bridge at (Chhneang), and a 10-meter bridge at Kouk Khmum. We liberated six villages: Kang Ka, Thmei, (Sre Sreng), (Chhneang), Kandal and Kouk Khmum. We liberated and completely took control of these positions and villages. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the South Sisophon battlefield! [Text] [BK110340 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Sep 83]

PAILIN-ROUTE 10 BATTLE REPORT--In August, our comrades-in-arms on the Pailin-Route 10 battlefield killed 339 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 421 others for a total of 760 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 3.1 million punji stakes and dug 1,000 punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Pailin-Route 10 battlefield! [Text] [BK100256 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Sep 83]

SRV PLATOON POSITION LIBERATED--On 3 September, our national army and guerrillas attacked, liberated, and took control of a Vietnamese platoon position at O Oknha Heng, Prey Nop District, Kompong Som battlefield. We killed 7 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 7 others for a total of 14 casualties. We destroyed a B-41, a B-40, 3 AK's and 4 military shelters, and seized 2 AK's, 39 AK loaders, 6 sacks of rice, 5 pairs of shoes, and a quantity of materiel. We liberated three villages: (Bat Kokeng), Oknha Heng, and O Chamna. We completely liberated and took control of these three villages. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Prey Nop District, Kompong Som battlefield! [Text] [BK100300 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Sep 83]

KOH KONG-KOMPONG SOM ACTIVITIES--In August, our comrades-in-arms on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield killed 357 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 342 others for a total of 699 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 2.54 million punji stakes and dug 870 punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield! [Text] [BK060252 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 5 Sep 83]

WESTERN LEACH GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES--In August, our comrades-in-arms on the Western Leach battlefield killed 106 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 82 others for a total of 188 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 1.564 million punji stakes and dug 780 punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Western Leach battlefield! [Text] [BK070138 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Sep 83]

AUGUST GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES--Last August our comrades-in-arms on the Stung Treng-Ratanakiri-Mondolkiri-Kratie-Eastern Region battlefield killed 23 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, wounded 56 others, made and planted 856,500 new punji stakes, and dug 450 punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people on the Stung Trend-Ratanakiri-Mondolkiri-Kratie-Eastern Region battlefield! [Text] [BK150923 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Sep 83]

SOUTHWESTERN REGION BATTLE REPORT--In August, our comrades-in-arms on the southwestern region battlefield killed 93 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 93 others, made and planted 180,000 new punji stakes, and dug 450 punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people on the southwestern region battlefield! [Text] [BK160539 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Sep 83]

MOUNG-KOAS KRALAR BATTLES--In August, our comrades-in-arms on the Moung-Koas Kralar battlefield killed 55 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 68 others for a total of 123 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 140,000 new punji stakes and dug 170 new punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Moung-Koas Kralar battlefield! [Text] [BK180215 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Sep 83]

MOUNG BATTLEFIELD POSITION LIBERATED--Our national army and guerrillas raided a Vietnamese enemy position at Spean Ta Mam on the Moung battlefield on 12 September. After 15 minutes of fighting, we had killed 7 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 8 others; destroyed an M-79, an RPD, 2 barracks, and 10 trenches; and dismantled a 48-meter stretch of railroad track. We seized an AK, a B-40, 300 rounds of AK ammunition, 6 rounds of B-40 ammunition, 5 AK magazines, an AK ammunition pouch, 3 rucksacks, 2 hammocks, a radio receiver, a compass, 2 helmets, and some other materiel. We completely liberated and occupied this position. Long live our valiant national army, guerrillas, and people of the Moung battlefield! [Text] [BK180212 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Sep 83]

SRV SOLDIERS ABANDON VILLAGES--Following our constant attacks through mine networks and primitive weapons, the Vietnamese enemy, unable to endure any longer, was forced on 12 September to abandon six positions in south Sisophon battlefield at Pongro Ti Muoy, Pongro Ti Pi, (Boeng Snet), Kdol Leu, Kdol Kraom, and Suon Sla Kompong Reap villages. We completely liberated and took control of these six villages. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the south Sisophon battlefield! [Text] [BK170512 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Sep 83]

PURSAT AUGUST BATTLE REPORT--In August, our comrades-in-arms on the Pursat battlefield killed 30 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 64 others for a total of 94 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 150,000 punji stakes and dug 150 punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Pursat battlefield! [Text] [BK170504 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Sep 83]

WESTERN BATTLEFIELD AUGUST BATTLE--In August, our comrades-in-arms on the Western battlefield killed 28 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 27 others for a total of 55 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 130,000 punji stakes and dug 170 punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Western battlefield! [Text] [BK190211 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Sep 83]

RAILROAD TRACKS DISMANTLED--Our national army and guerrillas dismantled the railroad at 102 points for a total length of 2,565 meters and dug two 1-meter-deep and 2-meter-wide holes on the trail from Kamrieng to Kompong Lei on the Sisophon-South of Route 5 battlefield on 7 September. Long live our valiant national army, guerrillas, and people of the Sisophon-South on Route 5 battlefield! [Text] [BK190233 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Sep 83]

PURSAT PROVINCE RECRUITMENT--By drawing good experiences from the past and improving the efficiency in recruiting volunteer youths for the army, since last year Pursat Province has succeeded in the recruitment task both in quantity and quality. The district and provincial committees have given guidance and advice to any localities which have not yet regularly implemented

the policy of heroes and disabled combatants. All mass organizations, youth associations, and women's associations have actively contributed to this task. In particular, they have promptly encouraged and taken good care of the families and parents whose husbands, brothers, and sons have just volunteered to join the army. This is why Pursat Province has exceeded the second recruitment plan by 100 percent. [Text] [BK200310 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 16 Sep 83]

KRATIE PROVINCE RECRUITMENT--By July, Kratie Province exceeded the recruitment plan by 300 youths. The success of the recruitment plan in the second half of the year has been attributable to the complete efforts by both the provincial and local authorities in educating and advising youths on their tasks to contribute to the national defense and construction. Particularly, the authorities in all localities have managed to overcome all the weak points in the past and have attentively implemented the policy of taking good care of those in the rear. The authorities in villages, communes, and solidarity production groups have regularly visited and quickly assisted the families of the combatants who are fulfilling their tasks on the forefront as well as the families of the fallen heroes and wounded and disabled combatants. [Text] [BK200258 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 16 Sep 83]

BATTAMBANG PROVINCE RECRUITMENT--Realizing that the building of the armed forces is the major task among the various important tasks, the village, commune, and district authorities in Battambang Province have paid full attention to implanting the spirit of genuine patriotism among youths, advising them to contribute to national defense and construction. Simultaneously with this propaganda campaign, all localities have correctly and concretely implemented the policy of taking good care of the families of the armymen and youths who have just volunteered to join the army. In a display of their pioneer role, some local authorities have advised their relatives to join the army. This is why in the second half of this year Battambang Province exceeded the recruitment plan. In July, the recruitment plan in this province was exceeded by 34 percent. [Text] [BK200324 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 16 Sep 83]

INDIAN CP MESSAGE--The general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee recently sent a message to the National Council of the Indian Communist Party to thank the latter for congratulations on the 32d founding anniversary of the KPRP. The message said, among other things: Your efforts to gain support from the Indian people and progressive circles for the cause of the Kampuchean revolution have encouraged us to continue our struggle to smash all the perfidious maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the Beijing hegemonists-expansionists in using the Pol Pot remnants and all other Khmer reactionaries of all stripes to sabotage the Kampuchean people's peaceful life and rebirth. We are firmly convinced that this support will contribute to strengthening the bond of fraternal solidarity between our two proletarian parties on the basis of the pure spirit of Marxism-Leninism. [Text] [BK170432 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 16 Sep 83]

POL POT REMNANTS KILLED--At the end of last August, thanks to their preparation for attacks on the enemy, close combat coordination with the Vietnamese volunteer forces, and the determination to fight and win, our combatants ambushed a group of Pol Pot remnants and killed 71 of them, including a commander, as soon as they crossed the border and entered the Choam Khsan region. Two of the remnants were captured and 53 assorted weapons, two 15-watt field radio sets, a radio receiver, and a large quantity of war materiel were seized. After closely monitoring the activities of the enemy remnants who have used the dense forests and mountainous terrain along the border with Thailand as a hide-out from which they have launched sabotage actions against the revolutionary achievements and obstructed efforts to increase production and improve the people's living conditions during the current rainy season, Brigade Khar [second letter of Cambodian alphabet] worked out a thorough plan in coordination with the Vietnamese volunteer forces and intercepted and destroyed the enemy in time. In fact, at the end of last August, because of their grasp of the enemy's situation and their close unity, cooperation, and combat readiness, our forces surrounded and killed 15 Pol Pot remnants as soon as they crossed the border into the area east of Ta Sanh [Battambang Province]. They also seized nine weapons. [Excerpt] [BK131145 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 12 Sep 83]

CSO: 4212/1

USSR, SRV AID IN IRRIGATION RESEARCH CENTER PROJECT

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 28 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by S. Ladavong: "The Irrigation Research, Survey and Design Center in the First 6 Months of 1983"]

[Excerpt] The irrigation research, survey and design center is a technical research institute and is under the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Cooperatives. This center consists of 3 boards of directors and a total of 232 cadres, government employees and workers including 42 women. It was set up as a part of the machinery of state enterprise in late 1980.

At the beginning this center faced many difficulties and confusion. For example, they did not have any experience in enterprise management. They had limited experience, insufficient technical cadres, insufficient equipment and vehicles, etc. But because of the attention of the higher echelons who closely guided the spirit of self-reliance and self-sufficiency in all aspects by the cadres and workers in the center, the systematic organization and guidance along with the study of theory and also actual practice, and by learning from it at the same time in each period, and because of the close cooperation with USSR and SRV experts, this center has become a strong and extensive center for research, technical surveying and design for irrigation. It now has branches in many localities nationwide, for example, in the three southern provinces of Khammouan, Savannakhet, and Champassak,

Comrade Phomkham Namkham of the board of directors of the center for research, surveying and design in irrigation told us the history of this center from its beginning until now, especially the implementation of the first 6 months of 1983. From the end of December on, although there was a delay in the approval of the production plan from the higher echelons, the board of directors and the cadres and workers in the center worked creatively. They had a plan, looked for and sent existing materials, equipment and budget to solve the necessary work, e.g., to continue the survey and design of 22 unfinished projects, and they succeeded at the expected level.

They adopted a research plan to find water sources in order to select important work for many production areas where water is lacking, for example, doing geographical surveying and water drainage for the overflow water of the Nam Souang project, surveying irrigation routes, earth science, construction soil

analysis, calculating and designing the canal systems in Soi, a water reservoir project in Nam Mou, and the Kao Leo water pumping project in Vientiane Province, the Houaie To Mo project, the Ban Phon Ngan water pumping machine project at Ban Pa Veun Pa Khouang in Champassak Province, and 14 additional small irrigation projects. The outcome of the first 6 months of this are 4,132 hectares of geographical survey, 7 important work surveys, 58,500 meters of route survey for irrigation ditches, 108.2 meters of earth science surveys, 54 sites for water absorbency by the soil in the field, 26 construction soil sample analyses, drilling 14 units of underground water (1 unit was repaired), calculating and designing an irrigation system that is able to spray water over 2,421 hectares, designing an important work system, 1 drainage area for overflow water and a water run-off area in San Phomtong, designing 4 sluice gates, 6 hectares of fish pond, etc. They were able to exceed the expectation in the first 6 months' plan, achieved 68.2 percent of the 1983 plan, and earned revenue from production with a total value of 11,474,236.5 kip.

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CSO: 4206/100

VIENTIANE COOPERATIVE WAGES REPORTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 25 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by Ketmeuang: "The Kao Leo Agricultural Co-op Has Been Approved"]

[Excerpt] Once again I had an opportunity to work in the Kao Leo Agricultural Co-op under Kao Leo Canton, Sikottabong District, Vientiane Capital, which is over 10 km west of downtown Vientiane. The present Kao Leo Agricultural Co-op has actively changed its face. Even the reception room and the board of directors' office are all new. It went from a small hut with a grass thatch roof to a standard rice-drying barn 30 meters long and 15 meters wide with a brand new zinc roof and concrete floor. In the open field beside a board recording figures for revenues and expenses and other figures gracefully standing there along with the plows, paddy rice which is rice seedlings, and rice saved by the co-op. Standing along one side of a large room under the roof of this rice barn there is also a harvesting machine, a threshing machine, a small dirt-grinding machine, a medium-sized farm tractor, and many other kinds of production tools. Next to the rice-drying barn on the north there is a rice mill and a garage for storing materials. Moreover, there are five 5, 10 and 15 horsepower electric water-pumping machines and 3 water-pumping machines with 50 and 7 horsepower installed in different production locations. These were all obtained by exchanging with the income accumulated from the production and the income of the co-op for each member, and to raise the standard of living of its members step-by-step. Based on the report of the board of directors and the co-op inspection committee, we learned that the Kao Leo Agricultural Co-op is being expanded in all spheres. For example, the number of its members went from 3, 5, 8, 10, 18 families up to 50 families in the present wet rice production season. Previously, production was done the traditional way in a limited area of only 4-5 hectares. Now a fair amount of machinery is applied. Previously the members' income was only from selling vegetables, and they still had to buy rice to consume all year round. Now the income from only one dry season's rice production is able to feed its members through the year outside of the income from growing and selling vegetables and other secondary crops and the income from wet rice production.

Comrade Bounta Douangmala, chief of the agricultural co-op board of directors, told us that from early March 1983 to the beginning of the rice growing season this year, the Kao Leo Agricultural Co-op has planted vegetables in 5 hectares and has harvested 50 tons and 314 kg of products valued at 790,552 kip. After

subtracting 246,012 kip of investment expenses and 108,908 kip for [savings funds], 435,632 kip in cash was still left to be divided up for its members. The average minimum wage was 10,966 kip per laborer, the median wage was 17,801 kip and the maximum wage was 23,858 kip. Besides vegetable-growing they also grew 14 hectares of dry season rice which yielded 40 tons and 603 kg of production and was sufficient for consumption through the year. Many families had more food than they needed, e.g., Mrs Boua Van alone received over 900 kg of paddy rice.

For this year's wet rice production the Kao Leo Agricultural Co-op accepted an additional 32 family members to carry out production in 32 newly-cleared hectares.

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CSO: 4206/110

PARTY DOCUMENT CITED ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 9, 10 Aug 83

[Conversation with the Editor: "Conversion To Socialist Industry"]

[9 Aug 83 p 2]

[Excerpts] [Question] 1. What is socialist industry or socialist industrial conversion? Has industry in our country become socialist industry yet?

[Answer] Facing troublesome problems such as the one you sent in is fairly difficult for us, because the level of our knowledge is not yet high. However, we will study and discuss some points with you. Whether it is right or wrong, you should make this judgment yourself. Frankly, one has to be an economist or a politician to be able to go into detail. Therefore, please forgive us if our explanation is not correct.

1. Industry in our country now is still in the initial stages. It is not quite socialist industry yet. [If] we want to know what socialist industry is we should excerpt part of the party document as follows:

"When we want to convert to socialist industry, in order to ensure success in socialist industrial conversion we must improve the decisive foundation, i.e., save capital for socialist industry in two ways.

"Capital from foreign countries (e.g., long-term loans and grants of assistance with no strings attached) is the most important in terms of social form and economic exchange between countries.

"[Also important is] the savings within the national economic bases because of the increase in labor efficiency and labor forces, in order to produce materials and equipment for society.

"In saving capital, the most important problem is in saving in production and also consumption."

[10 Aug 83 p 2]

The Plenum of our Third Party Congress says that "the relations between savings and consumption concerning the property and labor forces of the people

must be solved firmly and correctly, at least to fulfill the demands of the standard of living for the people of ethnic groups, national defense, saving for step-by-step national construction, mobilizing and organizing all forces nationwide in order to take part in production and the transformation of techniques, increasing labor efficiency, and forever saving in production and consumption."

Besides these, the problems we should pay attention to are: training the ranks of technical cadres and workers, and increasing and transforming economic base management and large-scale production.

During socialist industrial conversion, the socialist countries all attentively expand heavy industry depending on their detailed situation, the capability, and the demands of each country. However, they carefully expand heavy industry at different levels.

Agriculture and light industry is basic for the expansion of heavy industry. On the other hand, heavy industry must serve in agricultural and light industrial expansion. Socialist industrial conversion is the evolution of large-machinery industrial base construction nationwide.

Each locality must become closely involved in constructing economics in the center and in its locality. As the plenum of the Third Party Congress said, "we should work to expand agriculture, forestry, handicrafts and light industry. Meanwhile, we should set up a number of crucial industrial-emphasis bases, using the expansion of agriculture and forestry as the basis for industrial expansion, using industry in agriculture, forestry as [components] of economics, and unifying the localities and the bases."

Thus, we can conclude briefly that true socialist industrial conversion is the evolutionary process for technical revolution. Its duty is to provide machinery for all branches of national economics and to replace handicraft labor with machine labor. It is aimed at building modern [components] in industry and agriculture, focusing on building materials and on techniques for socialism, pushing forward in the expansion of production, ensuring the carrying out of the formal collective mastery, and fulfilling the demand for a steady increase in the standard of living for the people.

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CSO: 4206/110

QUESTIONS ANSWERED CONCERNING STANDARD OF LIVING IMPROVEMENTS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 29 Jul 83 p 2

[Article: "How Can We Organize and Raise the Standard of Living?"]

[Text] [Question] Why do we have to organize and improve the standard of living in material, cultural and spiritual aspects of the people?

[Answer] 1. Forever improving and raising the standard of living of the people is one of the revolutionary goals. It is a priority duty of the party and the ultimate goal of the national plan. To carry it out our party has set economic, cultural and social plans along with those for national defense and national security ever since the people have become the owners of the country. As its duty the party continues to carry out the 1981-85 First 5-Year Plan.

2. Our nation has rich natural resources and diligent and persistent people who have a heritage of solidarity and revolutionary struggle. [However], the increase in production and in the standard of living of the people is still low and faces many difficulties, along with defending the nation, protecting and supporting revolutionary accomplishment, pushing forward in production, and transforming the standard of living. However, [because] of the harmful effects of the war plus the slow expansion of the economic base, e.g., low production and old-fashioned agriculture with natural techniques, the standard of living of the people is still low and faces many problems. Along with defending the nation, reinforcing the revolutionary accomplishments, and pushing forward in production, transforming the people's standard of living materially, culturally, and spiritually, is the true and strong desire of the working people.

3. Raising the standard of living in material, cultural and the spiritual aspects of the working people shows the true collective mastery of the people. It is both a goal and an important supporting force in pushing production and in defending and constructing the nation. The accomplishments help to reinforce the people's belief in the leadership of the party, to love the new regime and actively take part in the revolution, to implement the party policies, and to ensure victory in the transformation and construction socialism, and national defense.

[Question] What basic ideas do we have to grasp firmly in organizing and raising the standard of living of the people?

[Answer] 1. We must firmly grasp all aspects. The general material standard of living has two aspects:

the collective standard of living which requires food, clothing, housing, transportation and health care;

the cultural and spiritual standard of living. [Here] we can include the needs, e.g., studying, vacation, cultural [activities], literature, sports, physical culture, ideological qualities and attitudes. We consider both aspects important, and we do not take any of them lightly.

The conclusion is that raising the standard of living means improving all aspects: material and spiritual, etc. The term "all aspects" means that the problem of the standard of living is closely involved with all other problems, e.g., national defense, national security, production, circulation and distribution, consumption, communications, transportation, etc.

2. We firmly grasp the ideas concerning lifestyle and the standard of living.

In order to implement the goal of the party in the present condition of our country, our party has a plan to mobilize and guide the people to set up a new civilized and prosperous socialist lifestyle, a lifestyle (one for all and all for one) in which the members of society are all equal according to the principle of rationality based on labor. It is consistent with the actual situation in our country.

We are against immoral, exploitative, and illegal lifestyles. We must struggle against and wipe out the backward and superstitious lifestyle which is a remnant of the old society. We must stop, eliminate and transform the effects of the Western neocolonialist lifestyle.

We set up a scientific lifestyle with clean and healthy living in order to increase the energy to work effectively for society, our families, and for ourselves.

The party and our people have decided to struggle to push forward production and conserve, in order, step by step, to ensure meeting the basic needs for materials. Meanwhile, we must attentively take care of the cultural and spiritual standard of living of the people, help our people now to have fine ideology, knowledge and capability so as to be the protectors and supporters of their fine heritage, even though their material standard of living is still low. This means to unite and help each other, and to love and respect each other, among ethnic groups within the country, between our people and the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples, and the people of other fraternal countries.

The conclusion is that organizing and raising the material and spiritual standard of living must be consistent with the ideas and the bright new and advancing lifestyle, and must be consistent with the actual standard of living in each period of production expansion in our country.

3. We must firmly grasp the ideas concerning production and the improvement of the standard of living.

We must acknowledge that production determines consumption, living level, and lifestyle. In one aspect we must work to expand production and greatly and steadily to increase social material production. In other aspects we must consider that it is important to organize effectively to raise the standard of living, and to organize and lead in business construction, collective welfare, and the collective standard of living. We must advise, organize and raise the standard of living of individuals and each family. Consumption must be guided so that it will be consistent with production and the economic situation in our country.

We must struggle to wipe out the ideology of hired people and to wipe out private sector lifestyles, individual interests, greed, fraud, and violations of collective and state property.

4. We must firmly grasp the ideas concerning cooperation and the pushing forward between the transformation and construction to help socialist production to do well, step by step, in national economic bases, to expand and increase production forces forever, to build up new material and technical bases, to revive and expand the economy and culture, and to normalize the finances and the standard of living of the people.

The relationship between the five permanent economic sections in the past [has been one where] the state economic section has a leading role, deciding the direction on expanding production forces and economic [elements] of our country. The private and capitalist economic sections which are nonsocialist economic sections must be transformed according to socialist direction in order to build relations for socialist production under the two forms of ownership: the right of ownership of the masses and the right of collective mastery. Therefore, between socialist construction and transformation there is a dialectical relationship. In this the construction is the deciding factor.

Constructing a new culture, new lifestyle, and the new socialist man must go together with the struggle against evil culture, backward customs, and non-socialist ideology.

5. We must firmly grasp the party economic policy which is to "take agricultural and forestry expansion as a foundation to expand industry, along with the suitable expansion in agriculture, forestry and industry in each step..., to take trade as a primary link, and communications and transportation as a spearhead to push forward in the revival and expansion of the economy..., and to put all our ability into local economic construction and expansion."

We must use all means to normalize and expand production, and effectively to use circulation and distribution as a lever for the economy in order to normalize the standard of living for the people.

Concerning production in agriculture and forestry, we must firmly grasp the policy line of all-around agricultural production expansion. [This means] expanding all-around cultivation by considering the food supply as primary, expanding animal husbandry, promoting animal husbandry, step by step, as a primary production section that is related to the cultivation section, and cooperating firmly between agricultural and forestry expansion as a foundation for industrial expansion. This is our duty in economic strategy.

In industry we must consider the importance of the expansion of certain indispensable and beneficial heavy industry in order to ensure pushing forward the expansion of agriculture, forestry and light industry. We must attentively support and expand local handicrafts and small industry and especially expand the sections that use raw materials and equipment that exist in the localities. We must do this to serve in production and raise the standard of living of the people, and make the [components] of local agriculture and industry appear successively.

6. We must firmly grasp the ideas concerning savings and consumption.

Production serves the standard of living. However, if we use all of whatever amount we produce when our production bases have not yet been expanded, then in the future [there will not be enough for] consumption and, in the long run, it will never be plentiful.

We want to have a large socialist production base, plenty of products, and the guarantee of a steadily prosperous living. We must expand production in agriculture and forestry, and build up modern industrial bases, step by step, in order to exploit natural resources in our country. Our country has no modern industrial base to change from small-scale production to socialism. Therefore, we should produce a part of the materials to respond to the needs in the standard of living, and save another part for building up socialist material and technical bases and for defending the country. We must economize in consumption. We must fulfill our duty to the government.

Our areas for saving are in domestic production and international assistance. We must know how to use these areas of saving very well so that we will be able to save capital for constructing socialism, and for raising the necessary standard of living. We must guard against luxury.

[Question] What should we do to basically organize and then raise the people's standard of living materially, culturally and spiritually?

[Answer] The collective policy line is to work to expand production; to support production in agriculture and forestry; to expand industrial and handicraft production; to produce many things; to normalize the standard of living and gradually to transform it; to set up a new lifestyle for the new socialist man, step by step, to change the face of socialism; and to set up new lifestyle cantons and new-style-villages, new families, and a new culture.

1. In order to improve and raise the standard of living of the people in material in the bases, we must do the following task:

(a) Depend on the bases, rice field soil, young plants, natural resources, and labor force in each locality, and aim at raising the standard of living of the people and the expectation of the government to adopt a plan to expand agriculture and forestry according to the government's plan.

(b) Emphasize agriculture in all aspects: cultivation, animal husbandry and forestry. Push forward production forces not only for growing food crops but also in supporting [machine] plant cultivation, fruit trees and expanding animal husbandry in each family, along with collective animal husbandry and government animal husbandry by taking animal husbandry as a priority section.

(c) Inspect and carry out socialist transformation toward agriculture, bring farmers along the path of collective living (agricultural co-op conversion) on the (determined and consistent) policy line to revive the production organization. In each step we should raise the work efficiency, produce many items for society, and transform the standard of living of the people.

(d) Lead in production contribution and ensure the 3 interests: collective interest, individual interest, and ensure the principal of the division of labor. Meanwhile, we must pay suitable attention to the families of the handicapped and those who sacrificed their lives for the nation, to the families who worked in the revolution, to the elderly and to small children.

(e) Effectively set up circulation and distribution, to improve the trade co-ops, to purchase agricultural and forestry products and farmers' agricultural produce, and to give to the government correctly according to the rational policy so that the products will reach the consumers' hands in an equitable manner.

2. As for the cultural and spiritual standard of living of the people, we must carry out some primary work as follows:

(a) Regularly teach the people about the plans of the party and government in order to raise their consciousness in politics, and unendingly to inculcate the awareness of the collective mastery of the people in offices, organizations, departments, cantons and villages.

(b) Resolutely remove the masks and destroy the tricks and psychological warfare of the enemies in a timely manner, fight against the movement of "spies" and the tricks of the enemies who hope to destroy the economy and production, and to be [alert to normalize the masses].

(c) Set up a cultural and literary process among the masses in order to create a happy atmosphere within the cantons and villages, and fight and wipe out the evil and backward reactionary cultural traces of neocolonialism and of rotten feudalism.

(d) Push forward in education, and supplementary education to eliminate the people's ignorance, first of all for cadres, youth union members and youth, set up schools to take children in to learn, construct material bases, day care and nurseries, and take care of, respect and love teachers.

(e) Mobilize the process of constructing a new lifestyle, health, disease prevention, and sanitary living that is consistent with the principles of health, construct and improve canton [health units] and village medicine supplies, mobilize and organize the people to exploit traditional medicines for treating disease, take good care of mothers and children, and construct a new family and culture.

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CSO: 4206/110

MAISOUK, KHAMPHAI BOUPHA ATTEND DPRK RECEPTION

Vientiane PASAN in Lao 28 Jul 83 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Charge d'Affaires of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Hosts the Celebration of the 30th Anniversary of National Liberation"]

[Text] On the evening of 27 July Mr [Son Mong-sik], temporary charge d'affaires of the DPRK, hosted the celebration of the 30th anniversary of its national liberation against the American imperialists at the DPRK Embassy in Laos in Vientiane Capital. Lao who attended the celebration were Mr Maisouk Saikhampheng, party Central Committee member and minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry; Mr Khamphai Boupha, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; ministers and deputy ministers, and a number of high-ranking cadres.

A number of diplomats in Laos also attended this party. On this occasion the charge d'affaires talked about the significance of the struggle of the Korean people against the war of aggression provoked by American imperialists in 1950 forcing the Korean people to decide to fight a war in which the American imperialists deployed a large number of both personnel and modern war equipment.

After 3 years of enduring the fighting, the Korean Army and the Korean people, by receiving support and assistance from the advancing, peace-loving forces, defeated the American imperialists. They lost about 2 million personnel, 122,000 assorted planes, 3,250 tanks and 560 warships. It was the most significant loss they had ever had in the Pacific Ocean.

Mr Maisouk Saisompheng wished the Korean people victory in the struggle against the occupation of South Korea by the American imperialists, and for the unification of Korea to be independent by peaceful [means].

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BRIEFS

PRODUCTION, COOPERATIVIZATION PROGRESS--Incomplete figures in pushing this year's wet rice growing for the people [show that] the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Agricultural Co-ops has sent materials and equipment down to different provinces: over 4,000 kg of pesticides, 162 pails, over 300 of different kinds of spray cans, almost 2,000 tons of chemical fertilizers, 157 different kinds of tractors, 18 trailers, and a number of other production tools. Meanwhile, technical cadres were also sent down to help each province to encourage and lead the production of farmers to collective production, and to apply scientific techniques to raise production capacity. Concerning agricultural co-op conversion, although facing many difficulties in management, a great many agricultural co-ops have improved and changed their production area, for example, in Xieng Khouang, Oudomsai, Saravane, and Champassak Provinces. Along with the improvement of the existing agricultural co-op units some provinces have attentively revived agricultural co-op organization, expanded new co-op units, including production solidarity units, e.g., in Louang Namtha and Savannakhet Provinces where 83 co-op units were revived. Of these, 33 units are in Savannakhet and more than 10 additional solidarity units were set up. In Vientiane Capital 30 co-op units were expanded. In Saravane Province in Na Khaisao Canton alone, 6 new co-op units were expanded. Moreover, there has also been expansion in other provinces. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 25 Jul 83 p 2] 9884

RICE PURCHASES EXCEED TARGET--In the first 6 months of this year, along with the attentive growing of wet rice so it will be done in a timely manner, the people of ethnic groups in different localities in 9 districts throughout Vientiane Province have widely sold their rice and exchanged goods with the government. There were 6,408 tons of paddy rice which is 100 percent when compared with the purchase plan. The outstanding ones were the people in 8 cantons in Phon Hong District who sold 1,549 tons to the government. It exceeded the purchase plan by 29 percent. Kasi District had 1,282 tons, exceeding the plan by 29.50 percent. Vang Vieng District had 1,382 tons, 13.51 percent over the purchase plan. Selling rice to the government by the people in those provinces is capital savings for the government for national development and family benefits and also for steady agricultural expansion. [Text] [Vientiane Pasason in Lao 27 Jul 83 p 1] 9884

STATE BANK DEPOSITS--This July the people of ethnic groups in Vang Veun Canton, Sanasomboun District, Champassak Province, deposited over 58,000 kip of their

savings in the state bank district branch in Sanasomboun District. Putting our people's [savings] into the state bank is saving capital for the government to use in developing the country to be steadily strong, and also to bring additional income to families by the good interest on the money deposited in the state bank. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 28 Jul 83 p 1] 9884

MILITARY, CADRE RECRUITMENT--By absorbing and clearly understanding the policy of the party and government in the transformation and national construction advancing itself to socialism, for example, the two strategic duties of defending and constructing the nation, in the first 6 months of this year 160 youths of ethnic groups from different production bases throughout Vientiane Province all volunteered and awakened to serve the nation as police, soldiers in the Lao People's Army, cadres, and workers in offices and different units in order to take part together in defending and constructing the nation to be steadily prosperous and strong. There is also news that this July an additional 70 youths in production bases in Pak Lai District, Sayaboury Province, awakened and voluntarily served the nation. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 28 Jul 83 p 1] 9884

SAVANNAKHET DISTRICT CENSUS--Sepone is the sixth district announcing the eradication of illiteracy within 8 districts in Savannakhet Province. It is approximately 200 km north of the provincial municipality. It consists of 27 cantons, over 310 villages, and 2 large ethnic groups: Lao Loum and Lao Theung. Its total population is 45,079, including 19,999 women. The Lao Theung has 30,416 people, of which 15,228 are women. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 28 Jul 83 p 2] 9884

CSO: 4206/110

COLUMNIST NOTES KRIANGSAK COMMENTS ON LAOS VISIT

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 13 Aug 83 p 5

[Article by Phophan Sonchalern: "The Bang Khaen Eagle Urges Thailand To Join Hands With Laos"]

[Text] Thailand and Laos...fraternal countries that have loved each other, had mutual relations and visited each other as if we were of the same blood-line. In the past 5 years individuals at the level of prime minister and the present ex-prime minister have gone to strengthen these relations by drinking the famous Lao drink together.

During the past week, Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, ex-prime minister, in his position as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of People's Representatives, along with the committee, went to visit the People's Republic of Laos [as published] for 5 days to learn about and gather information on developments in Laos. Making the quick flight by Thai Airways, the group landed in Vientianne in the midst of a warm celebration that showed the depth of the firm friendship which remains between the countries.

The following is an account of what occurred from the perspective of one who has been the leader of the Thai Government.

I traveled to Laos on this occasion with my eyes and ears wide open because I was chosen to be the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee by the ex-prime minister, Prince Kukrit Pramoj. I, thus, want to fulfill my responsibility in line with my position and not be an ignorant puppet. It is necessary for me to learn and find a way to help the government as a member of the parliamentary committee and as a citizen who should give his utmost.

I believe that the policy I am pursuing is consistent with that of the government, but my methods are aimed at obtaining successful results. Laos has been a fraternal country with Thailand for a very long time. We must keep an open mind. Because Laos has relations with Vietnam does not mean that it cannot have relations with Thailand. That is really an incorrect line of thinking. I only went on this trip to listen to people's opinions. There were no negotiations or agreements with Laos, and I was not empowered to engage in any negotiations.

The day of our arrival I met with the chairman of their Supreme People's Assembly and learned about the form of their assembly which altogether has 45 people representing 12-13 districts. The next day I went to observe the lives and conditions of the citizens of Luang Prabang and the rural administration, and then I returned to Vientianne. I feel that the citizens are cheerful and that the wats and temples are free to carry on their operations. Villagers are hurrying about presenting robes to the monks, making merit, offering alms and buying tiles to repair temples. There are altogether 12 wats in Luang Prabang. This shows that they are not yet completely socialist, but are rather only beginning to change the attitudes of the people, step by step.

Laos still permits its people to have the right of property ownership, as before. The government does not go in and confiscate the houses and land of people who have emigrated, but rather leave it for their children to care for. There is very little commerce in Laos, and it is divided into four types. They are, first, state-run enterprises, including only a plywood factory, a rice mill, and a factory producing powder for flavoring food; second, commerce involving several villages, cooperatives or communes; third, joint investment between private individuals and the state; and fourth, minor or small merchants in the markets. In general, buildings and houses are relatively deteriorated. It is pointed out that the first targets for development are nutrition, education and health care. There is a battle to resolve the problem of 200,000 illiterate people. Beside all that, Laos has a national economic and social plan like Thailand. As far as I could see, I felt that there was almost no foreign investment, the result being that technology was scarce and experts lacking.

All the time I was traveling from one place to another I received the same kind of welcome as when I traveled as the prime minister; and in some places the welcome was even warmer. The atmosphere of our relations was still firmly that of fraternal countries. I did not drink any of the famous drink on this trip, but I did dance with his excellency, Krayson Promwihan, the prime minister. There was a merry and comfortable exchange of songs and dances in both Luang Prabang and Vientianne. His excellency Krayson still spoke of Thailand with friendship. He wants the Mekong River to be a river of peace between us, as it has in the past. So I told him that if he wants to be friends, he must be patient and order those at lower levels under his command not to cause clashes between us along the border.

In my opinion, Thailand should reopen trade with Laos as in the past in order to bring about an improvement in the livelihood of Laos. They must rely on us for almost everything. Persistence in allowing poverty to continue will result in a problem for Thailand in the form of never-ending immigration. We should support their ability to be self-reliant and not fear that a strong enemy will develop on our border. My view is that we should play our card in this game and not leave the game to Vietnam, alone. We should not be afraid of Laos; Laos has in fact plenty of reason to fear us. I am going to present this in detail for the information of the House of Representatives. If the people are friends with each other, they do not have to fight each

other. If the governments want to do battle, the people will most certainly not be willing to fight with each other. Then we will not have to keep an armed watch against each other across the border, as we do now.

As for the projected trips to Vietnam and ASEAN, if the House doesn't have the money, I might go privately in order to learn about actual conditions. But absolutely no one will be able to use this for political purposes. I am conscious of my responsibility and the need to work for the national interest. I am a soldier and a politician, and I tend to know what's what: how the West thinks, how China thinks, how Vietnam thinks, and how we should play this situation. As for the Kampuchea problem, I don't agree with Vietnam's coming to negotiate with Thailand or ASEAN. If we are willing to negotiate, we become rivals with Vietnam even though we are not rivals with anyone at all. We are peaceful in our own area. The problems that have arisen are with China, so China and Vietnam should negotiate between themselves. We should make it understood in ASEAN that the problem is with Vietnam and China, not at all with Thailand and ASEAN.

The foreign policy I follow is not one of disagreeing with or obstructing the government, but the methods may differ a bit. Since no one can be right on everything, it is important that we help each other as much as possible in the interests of the country. We should join hands first with Laos on the problem of Thailand and Indochina since we have a firm and long-standing friendship as fraternal countries which cannot be broken. The Mekong River has always been like a river of friendship between Thailand and Laos.

These are the views of the "Bang-Khaen eagle," Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, ex-prime minister of Thailand, a person who had an important role in the carrying out of foreign policy toward the various socialist states. When he traveled, as if it were nothing, he went to America as well as Russia, Vietnam and Laos. He is likely to have views and thoughts of some help to the government.

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EDITORIAL VOICES CONCERN OVER MILITARY DESERTIONS

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 2 Aug 83 p 5

Text The idea that people should be required to serve the country by entering military service because of the need to preserve the nation is legislated in the Constitution in a section stating that all Thai have the duty to accept military service. There is also a law stipulating methods of selection and administration.

When an able-bodied male is chosen for military service, he has the duty to be trained and to conduct himself as a soldier. Especially important are the limitations on certain freedoms. He cannot, for example, enjoy the freedoms in his life that belong to ordinary people everywhere. And because soldiers must have discipline, those who are chosen or, in other words, are conscripted, are likely not to be very pleased. And they avoid service if they can, even though they are called military deserters and are subject to heavy punishment according to the law.

Much of this type of behavior has appeared in our country, to the point that the government had to propose an amnesty law for those who deserted before 6 April 1982. If these people turned themselves in to the government before the stipulated date, last 19 January, their violations would be erased. This was a result of a decision on the occasion of Bangkok's 200th birthday celebration.

As a result of this law's implementation, almost 50,000 people were reported to have had their violations dropped by the last day, this was a very large number of violators. In these circumstances, the duty of the government is to review the things that should be corrected and improved in order that those conscripted do not neglect this important responsibility of all Thai.

For if those who must enter the military are comfortable, do not undergo too much hardship, and are not under excessive pressure, there is not likely to be as many desertions as this. These desertions take place even though the deserters know well that it is wrong, and will be like a stab in their back even after the statute of limitations is up, that it will involve greater suffering and restrictions of freedom than what must be endured in the military. Even so such people are willing to spend money to escape conscription, a practice the government must suppress.

We hope that as our military affairs progress and become even more necessary for the defense of the Kingdom, the government will check the weaknesses that may exist and look for ways to correct them, so that those conscripted for military service will be confident and satisfied; that they will subsequently be ready to fulfill their responsibilities as civilians and we will no longer need such amnesty laws.

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AIR FORCE VICE CHIEF OF STAFF, ROCKET EXPERT PROFILED

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 1 Aug 83 p 3

Text One of the Air Force officers who had originated weapons construction in the Air Force felt that the necessity of spending money to purchase weapons from other countries was a waste. He mobilized those in the Air Force with knowledge and ability, first to experiment and devise copies of various weapons, and then later develop them, themselves. That person is Air Force Lt Gen Prapha Wechaban, Air Force vice chief of staff.

Air Force Lt Gen Prapha Wechaban was born on 4 May 1924 in Tabtilek sub-district in the provincial seat of Suphanburi Province. He is presently 59 years old and is the oldest child of Mr Chum and Mrs Prik Wechaban.

He began his education in the Wat Keow elementary school in his native village, then began secondary school in the Amarinsobit secondary school, attended the elementary teachers training school, (the Saathit School in Bangkok), and graduated from secondary school from the Benchombaphit secondary school. From there he continued in group five of the military preparatory school and then entered the 5-year curriculum of the cadet academy. Besides these, he has attended various institutions including the Air Force flying school, the Squadron Commanders' Academy, the Air Force Chief of Staff Academy, the group 14 of the National Defense College. As for foreign educational institutions, he has attended the U.S. Air Force Squadron Commanders' Academy and the U.S. Air Force Staff College, this concluded his formal education.

He first entered government service in 1954 in the 12th squadron of the 1st Air Force, also known as the "fighter squadron," and rose to become the commander of that squadron at Don Muang. The various positions he has held include director of the division of Air Force Military Operations, director of Logistics in the Air Force Military Operations Division, deputy head of the Air Force Operations Department, head of the Air Force Weapons Department, expert in the Division of the Air Force, and director of the Air Force Operations Control Division. His present position is Air Force vice chief of staff.

He has held many special governmental positions such as having participated several times in the planning and joint organizational training of SPO

[expansion unknown] in the direction of support for communist terrorist suppression, in the direction of Air Force defense training, in the first joint Thai-Malay training, and having been a special instructor at the Squadron Commanders' Academy, the Air Force Chief of Staff Academy, and the Military Chief of Staff Academy as well as WPO [expansion unknown]. He is also a member of the Senate and a member of the Committee on Economics and Industry. In the area of foreign affairs he was the permanent Air Force officer attached to UN Headquarters in Tokyo during the Korean war, has been invited to observe military operations by the U.S. Air Force and in various Asian countries, and has traveled to inspect weapons factories in Europe as well as America.

When meeting obstacles or various problems in his work, he is likely to concentrate firmly and hold to principles in resolving problems. But if it is a family problem he is likely to search for Buddhist principles to resolve the issue. Although he is an able fighter pilot and is involved in the invention, research or planning for the development of various weapons, in general he is naturally calm, thoughtful, and tends to be creative in his thinking. Whether at a permanent post or transferring between departments or divisions, he is likely to work to improve and develop the work units toward continual progress. And interestingly enough, he seeks to reduce tension through the cultivation of bananas. In fact, Lieutenant General Prapha is now the chairman of the banana cultivation group in the Air Force. This is because when he was young he took time to learn how to grow bananas from Professor Rapisakrik and has become so expert that today he maintains an avid interest in bananas. And as a result of his having to risk his life often in the suppression of terrorists, he is likely to have Buddha images hanging from his neck. The three he has at present include venerable Ween and venerable Sak from the Makhamdaw temple, and her highness of Pitsunalook. He married Chithipon Batithat from Suphanburi in 1958, but they only have 1 daughter, aged 14 years old and named Ayuri Wechaban.

He is proud of having been one of the prime movers in arms development in the Air Force, having worked on, for example, mid-air explosives, aircraft machine gun ammunition, and air-to-air missiles (the "Haw Fa"). The assistant on this last project was an able person named Morokod Chansamruat who is the supervisor for this particular work unit....

But even though the vice chief of staff is going to reach retirement in slightly over a year, his accomplishments will continue to be part of the Air Force.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CONFERENCE REVIEWS QUANG NAM-DA NANG PARTY LEADERSHIP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Aug 83 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Implementing the Resolution of the 4th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee -- Quang Nam-Da Nang Provincial VCP Committee Sets Forth Urgent Program of Action"]

[Text] The Executive Committee of the party organization of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province recently held a conference to review the leadership of the provincial party committee in the spirit of the resolution of the 4th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee and to set forth an urgent program of action aimed at ensuring successful fulfillment of the socioeconomic tasks in the time to come.

Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the VCP Central Committee, attended the conference and provided it with leadership.

Through discussions and a consideration of the actual situation, the conference showed a high degree of unanimity toward the resolution of the 4th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, the observations of the Central Committee Secretariat and the leadership in recent years of the provincial party organization and VCP Committee.

In the last 3 years, in the light of the resolutions of the Central Committee and 5th Party Congress, the party organization and people of Quang Nam-Da Nang were moving forward and scoring great achievements. In spite of many difficulties, production continued to develop. The material and technical base was further strengthened. The distribution and circulation, finance and banking sectors showed greater changes in a number of aspects. Export and import showed quick increases. The sociocultural activities made much progress. National defense and security were maintained. The living conditions in general were stable, with improvement in some aspects. The building of the party, administration and mass organizations through practical activities and through the congresses of party organizations at all levels made a big step forward in terms of leadership and management capacities, with an obvious heightening of the fighting power.

The conference devoted much time to analyzing and criticizing the leadership shortcomings of the Provincial VCP Committee and its Standing Committee. Many comrades sternly criticized themselves and pointed to the ideological and organizational deviations in connection with understanding and organizing the implementation of the party line and policies, particularly the lack of a thorough understanding of the uniform, simultaneous and systematic character of the common line and economic line adopted by the party congress, and the fact that the wrong thinking and views, which were revealed, had led to weaknesses and shortcomings that hampered a successful fulfillment of the socioeconomic tasks.

The most evident shortcoming was on the distribution and circulation front. The Provincial VCP Committee still had a vague concept about the struggle between the two roads in the first phase of the period of transition to socialism. For a long time it neglected the task of transforming the privately-operated industry and commerce and small business people, and showed laxity in consolidating and perfecting the socialist production relationships in all three fields -- ownership, distribution and management -- which prevented the state-operated commercial force and marketing cooperatives from developing at a faster pace.

The conference devoted much time to considering the serious consequences of underestimating the struggle between us and the enemy and the struggle between the two roads on the ideological and cultural front. The Provincial VCP Committee had failed to clarify in time the relationship between ideology and politics, nor to see that using the five-segment economy would not mean stopping the transforming task. The conference reviewed the absence of vigilance in the face of a number of enemy plots and multifaceted sabotage maneuvers and an incomplete awareness of the task of building the all-people security and national defense and of defending the socialist fatherland.

The organization of cadres was not very closely linked with implementation of the party line and the realities of the revolutionary struggle and socioeconomic life. Party discipline and the principle of democratic centralism in party activities and the management of the economy, administration and society were still loose in many localities and cases; self-criticisms and criticisms were weak and had not become a routine practice; the relationships with the masses were far from close, with the loss of internal solidarity in some localities and sectors not being overcome in time.

In order to overcome the above-mentioned weaknesses, the conference unanimously set forth an urgent program of action aimed at ensuring an overfulfillment of the objectives mentioned in the resolution of the 13th Provincial Party Organization Congress.

As an immediate step, the party committee echelons and administration must concentrate their leadership and guidance and step up the struggle for establishing the socialist order on the distribution and circulation front, in compliance with the resolution of the 3rd Plenum of the VCP Central Committee. The first thing to do is to step up production and to better serve life and production in order to have more control over goods and money and to control by 1985 70-75 percent of the total retail sales on the social market. Urgently widen the scope, improve the quality and improve the way of doing business of the socialist distribution and circulation network, with special attention to be paid to consolidating and developing the ranks of tax cadres, store chiefs, staff members of state stores and members of marketing cooperatives. Set up party chapters in the strong and clean stores and business corporations. Ensure sufficient and timely supply of the essential goods at the set quantities for cadres, civil servants, workers and the armed forces; at the same time, strive to sell by 1985 at supply prices and stabilized prices the goods that serve everyday needs up to about 70 percent of the wages of cadres, workers and civil servants.

Along with establishing the socialist order on the distribution and circulation front, step up the socialist transformation and strive to basically achieve by 1985 the transformation of industry and commerce by appropriate means and forms.

The conference emphasized the following: In order to have enough goods and money, the most important and decisive thing to do is to closely combine transformation and construction, with the latter being the principal activity, and production and distribution-circulation; concentrate energy on developing agriculture in a uniform manner, consider agriculture the topmost front, gradually move it toward the large-scale socialist production and link industry with agriculture from the very beginning, starting with the basic district level. Strive to step up production of consumer goods and make the textile sector an economic focal point. Strengthen the sources of electric power and exploit coal and the precious minerals. Urgently draft plans for the electric power sector and machine industry, both repair and manufacturing. Step up export and import in order to maintain a balance and to satisfy the needs of production and daily life. Pay special attention to assuming leadership over the ideological, cultural and national defense-security front.

In the organizing task, the urgent matter today is to seriously carry out the principle of democratic centralism in the party activities and in management, to ensure the strength that comes from unified will and action in the entire party organization. Stress self-criticisms and criticisms and the concept of organizing discipline and continuously uphold the tradition of internal party solidarity, which is the backbone of the army-people solidarity aimed at creating an emulation movement for successfully carrying out the urgent program of action set forth by the Provincial VCP Committee.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ILLEGAL ACTS, CORRUPTION CANNOT BE 'NORMAL' BEHAVIOR

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Aug 83 p 3

[Party Member's Notebook column: "It Is not Normal at All!"]

[Text] A sea transportation corporation sent its ships abroad for major over-haul. Its cadres who went with the ships took advantage of the trip to do "big business." Some cadres carried with them many ounces of gold. Others carried with them precious and scarce articles, which are in the list of the items under state management and strictly prohibited by the state from being taken abroad. The customs station made up a report on the case. When they were questioned, those people calmly said it was "a normal thing to do!"

How could it be that a party member who is the leading cadre of a corporation did not know the law? And then how was an illegal act considered normal?

The consequences of neglecting the education and management of cadres, party members and civil servants have become obvious. A number of cadres who are in positions of authority have taken advantage of their positions and authorities to take the properties of the state and collectives and to violate the economic-management policies and procedures. Some of them have taken advantage of their work and used the means of transportation of the state to do business to enrich themselves. In the case of some shipments by train and vehicles, a considerable quantity of the goods belonged to the merchants who had made arrangement with the state cadres to ship them. In many localities the goods that belonged to the state were secretly taken to the free market; materials, even equipment in the key construction sites, were stolen, thus hampering the execution of the building projects. As management was that loose and the state always was the victim, how could it control goods and money? No matter how much progress can be made in production, it can never compensate for the losses. As the handling of disciplinary matters is far from just and strict or timely, discipline and the law will be disregarded.

The backward and deviant cadres and party members are the tumors in the healthy bodies of party and state organs. The party has suggested firmly expelling from the party those members who no longer are qualified. The checking of party members' qualifications must be carried out more actively. Any state cadres who are irresponsible and have illegal activities must be removed from their positions and dealt with in accordance with the law.

If we want to restore the law in society, we cannot let speculators, smugglers, thieves and those cadres, party members and civil servants who have become backward and deviant deliberately commit any acts that disturb order in economic and social management and disregard the law.

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CSO: 4209/537

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

MANAGEMENT, EXPLOITATION OF LOCAL COAL TO BE IMPROVED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Aug 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Local Coal -- A Resource That Requires Good Management and Exploitation"]

[Text] In recent years, the management and exploitation of local coal attained many good achievements. Through exploration and surveys, the country as a whole has affirmed the existence of over 200 coal mines and locations, which consist of many kinds and are found in almost all provinces in the delta, midlands and highlands throughout the country. In 1975 only 5 coal mines were exploited, but now the figure has been raised to 30, and the output of the exploited ones totaled about 200,000 tons. Hai Hung, Ha Bac, Ha Son Binh, Bac Thai, Hoang Lien Son, Ha Nam Ninh, Quang Nam-Da Nang and Long An Provinces were making a great effort to maintain and step up the exploitation of the existing coal mines, to restore the old ones and to open many new ones. The results obtained in these localities not only were significant in terms of providing production and daily life with some of the fuels needed but also led to many valuable experiences in determining a direction for development and the measures necessary for management of local coal. Along with exploitation, the processing and use of coal also made some progress. The Doi Hoa coal mine (Ha Son Binh) and the Hoang Lien Son, Ha Nam Ninh, Son La and Lai Chau coal corporations obtained initial results from manually making coke by using the existing coal sources. Vinh Phu, Long An, Hanoi, Binh Tri Thien and the state science and technology organs successfully studied the mixing and processing of peat, which had been used mainly as fertilizer, to turn it into a fuel for the production of building materials, or to be used in daily life, as feed to increase the weight of domestic animals, as a substance that stimulates plant growth, and so on. This achievement on the one hand bespeaks the spirit of self-sufficiency and self-strengthening, initiative and creativity of the localities and, on the other hand, reflects in a lively manner the implementation of the party resolutions and the state economic policies in the process of exploiting the local potential and developing the local economy.

Beside the achievements that have been scored, there are many problems that need to be resolved in the management and exploitation of local coal. The recent efforts to exploit the local coal were not proportionate to the existing capabilities. Many localities remained dependent on and waited for coal supplies from the state while paying inadequate attention to exploiting this resource. There are coal and peat mines that could have been exploited but had been given no attention for the last several years. Then there was the situation in which exploitation was organized in a disorderly manner and there was a disregard for the least regulations set by the mining resource management organs. The quality of coal, study and guidance over the consumption of coal remained poor, which led to a waste of this resource. In the managerial task, regulations were not yet set, nor was there leadership over the adoption of a unified management structure. The fact that the procedures about exploitation, investment, supply of equipment and machinery, setting of prices were carried out too slowly and lacked uniformity has created quite a great deal of difficulties for the production installations and producers. Generally speaking, the exploitation of local coal has been developed only in breadth and has not yet created a solid and lasting base for this task in the months ahead as well as in the coming years.

Within a few years, even if the volume of production of the central mines is increased, it will still be unable to satisfy the need for supplying coal to the localities. To step up the exploitation of local coal still plays an important role. This is an on-the-spot source of energy that supplements the national source of fuels and effectively serves the needs of production and daily life in each region and locality. To expand the exploitation of local coal also helps to redistribute labor in the provinces and districts and to create jobs for tens of thousands of people. To properly resolve the problem of fuels for the people by using the source of peat will stop the destruction of forests, fight soil erosion and protect the environment for people. If every locality is partially self-sufficient in fuel by using its own source of coal, it will help to save hundreds of millions of dong of transportation expenses and to put aside thousands of locomotives and millions of liters of gasoline and oil for other economic sectors. With such a significance, every locality that has coal must actively organize, exploit and effectively satisfy its own needs and contribute to providing the central administration with the special kinds of coal necessary for maintaining the common balance. All localities, the mining and coal sector and all the responsible organs must concentrate their energy on resolving problems having to do with the direction for investment, exploitation, survey and planning, new equipment, processing and consumption, management, technical training for miners, and so on. First of all, draw up plans and projects for exploiting and using coal with the best economic results. In the case of the mines that are being exploited, reconsider the economic and technical arguments and correctly determine the investment plans

and equipment necessary to raise the volume of production and product quality. In the case of the mines that have been exploited but where the work has been stopped for some reasons, we must reconsider and if the conditions are appropriate, production must be restored without delay.

Where the conditions are appropriate, quickly open new mines to replace the old ones that are nearing the end of the exploitation time. The direction for investment in exploitation is as follows: small scale, quick coal extraction, easy transportation, consumption and, as a main aspect, use of manual labor combined with some machinery or small machinery, which the country is capable of manufacturing. As the purpose of exploitation is consumption, there must be measures for management and use of coal to ensure the best results, to be most economical, and so on.

The management and exploitation of local coal require the leadership of all party committee echelons, the guidance of local administrations and the assistance of the sectors in charge and organs concerned. To step up production of local coal is a realistic and urgent need in the country's present difficult energy situation.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

EFFORTS CONCENTRATED ON EXPLOITING LOCAL COAL MINES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Aug 83 p 4

[Article: "Nearly 30 Local Coal Mines Are Being Exploited"]

[Text] Up to now, the country as a whole has nearly 30 local coal mines being exploited. Their reserves are at least 5,000 tons and the most 14 million tons and offer different kinds of coal: anthracite, fat coal, long-flame brown coal, peat, etc. Annually each mine satisfies the needs for fuel in the production of lime, bricks, tiles and fertilizers and in daily life. In the first 7 months of this year, production of local coal exceeded 60 percent of the plan for the entire year. The better mines -- Hong Quang and Hoang Thang (in Hoang Lien Son Province), Quang Vinh (Bac Thai), Bo Ha (Ha Bac), etc. -- fulfilled 65-70 percent of their plans for the year.

This on-the-spot source of energy is considered important in many localities and receives the assistance of such sectors as finance, pricing and transportation in its development. Some mines are exploited either by both the province and districts or by a single district. Many army units stationed in certain localities, along with the organs and enterprises having mechanized means, have been helping these localities to exploit and transport coal. In many localities, the farmers who have spare time are mobilized for exploiting coal. The Coal Management and Supply General Corporation, along with the local coal-supplying corporations, and the institute section in charge of coal research and processing have sent many groups of cadres to assist the provinces and districts where there are coal mines in advancing technical and economic arguments, building mines and managing exploitation and processing. As a result, in the case of Bich Son mine (Ha Nam Ninh), only a month after fat coal was discovered there, exploitation has begun and more than 10 tons of coke have been produced.

The peat that is scattered in the ground in the localities, according to a study, can be combined with local sources of than qua lua and coal dust in accordance with an industrial plan for production of building materials, fuel used in daily

life, fertilizer and even feed to raise the weight of domestic animals and a substance to stimulate plant growth. In 1983, the localities strive to get from their mines 20,000 tons of fat coal, 112,000 tons of anthracite, 15,000 tons of long-flame coal and 49,000 tons of peat.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

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

Nguyễn Đức Bình [NGUYEENX DUWCS BINHF]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; director of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Party School; on 22-27 August 1983 he attended and spoke at meetings of the Vietnam Democratic Party on resolutions of the 4th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee. (DOC LAP 7 Sep 83 p 2)

Trương Chinh [TRUWOWNGF CHINH]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; chairman of the Council of State; recently he made a visit to Dong Nai Province. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 83 p 1)

Hoàng Diên [HOANGF DIEENF]

Former director of the Institute of Investigations and Planning, Ministry of Forestry; he wrote an article on the importance of forests in Vietnam. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Jun 83 inside front cover)

Trần Văn Diên [TRAANF VAWN DIEENF]

Alternate member of the VCP Central Committee; secretary of the VCP Committee, Dong Thap Province; recently he was on hand to greet chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho in his province. (NHAN DAN 5 Sep 83 p 4)

[Note: This individual was also reported as Tran Anh Dien [TRAANF ANH DIEENF] in the same position in Dong Thap Province.]

Trần Đông [TRAANF DOONG]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; vice minister of interior; on 30 August 1983 he attended an award-giving ceremony for his ministry's Defense Police Department. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 83 p 1)

Võ Nguyên Giáp [VOX NGUYEEN GIAPS]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; on 31 August 1983 he met with a meteorological and hydrological delegation from Kampuchea. (NHAN DAN 1 Sep 83 p 1)

Phạm Văn Hy [PHAMJ VAWN HY]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; *secretary of the VCP Committee, Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone; recently he was on hand to welcome chairman of the State Council Truong Chinh to Vung Tau City. (NHAN DAN 1 Sep 83 p 1)

Trần Đăng Khoa [TRAANF DAWNG KHOA]

Deputy secretary general of the Vietnam Democratic Party; on 22-27 August 1983 he attended his party's meetings to review achievements in 1983 and prepare for 1984 tasks. (DOC LAP 7 Sep 83 p 2)

Vũ Minh [VUX MINH]

Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; he wrote an article on his province's light industry. (KY THUAT CONG NGHIEP NHE No 22 Jun 83 p 1)

Lê Thanh Nghị [LEE THANH NGHIJ]

Vice chairman and secretary general of the Council of State; on 31 August 1983 he chaired a regular session of the Council of State. (NHAN DAN 1 Sep 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Liên [NGUYEENX THIJ NGOCJ LIEEN]

Alternate member of the VCP Central Committee; secretary of the VCP Committee, Thong Nhat District, Dong Nai Province; recently she reported to chairman of the Council of State Truong Chinh during his visit to her province. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Hà Phan [NGUYEENX HAF PHAN]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Hau Giang Province; recently he reported to chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho on the local situation during the latter's visit to his province. (NHAN DAN 25 Aug 83 p 1)

Đặng Phú [DAWNGJ PHIS], *Lieutenant Colonel

Commander of the 354th Military Hospital; his letter responding to criticism of his hospital appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Aug 83 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Phúc [NGUYEENX VAWN PHUCS]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Hung Province; he expressed his point of view on military service in the cited source. (TIEN PHONG 23-29 Aug 83 p 3)

Bùi Văn Sứ^đng [BUIF VAWN SUWOWNGS]

*Director of the Transportation Department, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; in the cited source he answered a reader's letter about priority in selling train and bus tickets to soldiers. (NHAN DAN 26 Aug 83 p 2)

Nguyễn Cơ Thạch [NGUYEENX COW THACHJ]

Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; minister of foreign affairs; on 16 August 1983 he arrived in Cuba for a visit. (NHAN DAN 19 Aug 83 p 1)

Lê Quang Thành [LEE QUANG THANHF]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone; recently he was on hand to greet chairman of the State Council Truong Chinh in Vung Tau City. (NHAN DAN 1 Sep 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Thi [NGUYEENX THIJ THI]

*Deputy director of the Grain Service, Ho Chi Minh City; recently she was present at a meeting between Pham Van Dong and some cadres and personnel of the grain trading sector and grain dealers in HCMC. (NHAN DAN 18 Aug 83 p 1)

Đào Văn Thiết [DAOF VAWN THIEETS]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Binh Chanh District, Ho Chi Minh City; on 15 August 1983 he attended a meeting to reorganize the private grain trading network in An Lac Market. (NHAN DAN 18 Aug 83 p 1)

Lê Phước Thọ [LEE PHUOWCS THOJ]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; secretary of the VCP Committee, Hau Giang Province; recently he reported to chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho during the latter's visit to his province. (NHAN DAN 25 Aug 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Khánh Toàn [NGUYEENX KHANHS TOANF]

Vice chairman of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 30 August 1983 he left Hanoi with a delegation to go to the USSR for celebrations of the SRV's 38th National Day. (NHAN DAN 1 Sep 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Xuân Tr^uở^{ng} [NGUYEENX XUAAN TRUWOWNGF]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Dong Thap Province; recently he was on hand to welcome chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho to his province. (NHAN DAN 5 Sep 83 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Ứng [NGUYEENX VAWN UWNG]

*Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; recently he attended the 3d Phu Khanh Trade Union Congress. (LAO DONG 1 Sep 83 p 2)

BIOGRAPHIC

VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES NOTED IN VIETNAM: HISTORY OF THE BULWARK B2 THEATRE, VOL 5: CONCLUDING THE 30-YEARS WAR

[Following individuals were mentioned and identified in Joint Publications Research Service Report JPRS 82783 of 2 February 1983 No 1247 of SOUTH EAST ASIA Series entitled VIETNAM: HISTORY OF THE BULWARK B2 THEATRE, Vol 5: CONCLUDING THE 30-YEARS WAR by Tran Van Tra [translation of Tran Van Tra KET THUC CUOC CHIEN TRANH 30 NAM, Ho Chi Minh City, Van Nghe Publishing House 1982] hereafter referred to as JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83. Unless otherwise indicated grades and positions of individuals are those held during the period covered by the source.]

Lê Đức Anh [LEE DUWCS ANH] aka Sau Nam [SAUS NAM]

Deputy Commander, subsequently commander, B.2 Regional Command in November 1974. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 pp 103 & 127)

² Bay [BAYR] see Phạm Hùng [PHAMJ HUNGF]

² Vo Bám [VOX BAAMR], Major General

In the 1960s he was one of those responsible for establishing the Ho Chi Minh Trail. He was a member of the VCP since 1930 and a native of My Lai, Quang Ngai Province. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 104)

Sơn Bích [SOWN BICHS]

Commander of the Intelligence Branch, B.2 Regional Command in December 1974. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 140)

Tứ Bôn [TUW BOONS] see Nguyễn Hữu Trí [NGUYEENX HUWUX TRIS]

Hoàng Cẩm [HOANGF CAAMF] aka Năm Thạch [NAWM THACHJ]

In July 1974 he was appointed Commander of 4th Corps by the B.2 Regional Command. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 86)

Nguyễn Minh Châu [NGUYEENX MINH CHAAU], Major General aka Năm Ngà [NAWM NGA]

Chief of Staff, B.2 Regional Command in January 1973. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 7). In March 1975 commander of 232nd Gp (including 3rd and 5th Divisions) in the area west of Saigon. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 146)

Kiên Chiên [KIEEN CHIEENS]

Deputy Chef de Cabinet of the [B.2] Regional Command in June 1974. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 52)

Từ Chiêu [TUV CHIEEUR]

In April 1975 he was commander of the Long An Province Military Unit when he was appointed a deputy commander of the three division column advancing from the south on Saigon. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 174)

Nam Chử [NAM CHUWX] see Nguyễn Như Ý [NGUYEENX NHUW YS]

Nguyễn Đình Chức [NGUYEENX DINHF CHUWCS]

In August 1974 he was appointed commander of the 4th Division, 9th Military Region. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 84)

Năm Công [NAWM COONG] see Võ Chí Công [VOX CHIS COONG]

Đông Văn Công [DOONG VAWN COONG]

Of the Staff of the B.2 Regional Command in April 1975. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 173)

Võ Chí Công [VOX CHIS COONG] aka Năm Công [NAWM COONG]

Of the 5th Military Region; in May 1973 he was in Hanoi. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 30)

Mười Cở [MUWOWIF COW] see Nguyễn Thanh Tùng [NGUYEENX THANH TUNGF]

Mười Cúc [MUWOWIF CUCS] see Nguyễn Văn Linh [NGUYEENX VAWN LINH]

Bảy Cường [BAYR CUWOWNGF] see Phạm Hùng [PHAMJ HUNGF]

Huỳnh Văn Cửu [HUYNHF VAWN CUWUR], Colonel

Deputy Chief of the [B.2] Regional Command Protection Bureau in June 1974; specialized in organizing official trips and visits to the battlefield. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 51)

Trần Văn Danh [TRAANF VAWN ZANH], Major General aka Ba Trần [BA TRAANF]

Deputy Chief of Staff, B.2 Regional Command. Deputy Head of the Four-party Joint Military Commission in Saigon in 1973. He was born in Hoc Mon, grew

up in Saigon and joined the anti-French Resistance War in 1945. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 9)

Sáu Dân [SAUS ZAAŃ] see Võ Văn Kiệt [VOX VAWN KIEETJ]

Nguyễn Thị Dung [NGUYEENX THIJ ZUNG], Major

In February 1973 a member of the military delegation in Saigon of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. The only woman member of the delegation, she was responsible for prisoner of war exchange. She spoke French and English fluently. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 25)

Dung [ZUNGX]

Interpreter of the military delegation in Saigon of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam in February 1973. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 21)

Trần Hữu Đức [TRAAF HUWUX ZUWCS]

Reported on the situation in Quang Tri-Thua Thien Provinces following the 1973 cease fire. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 44)

Tông Việt Dũng [TOONGS VIEETS ZUWOWNG]

In March 1975 he was appointed commander of special operations forces east of Saigon. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 146)

Tông Việt Dũng [TOONGS VIEETS ZUWOWNG], Colonel [1982]

In April 1975 he was commander of the Special Operations Forces in the eastern column attacking the Saigon area. In 1982 he was Deputy Commander of the Dong Nai Province Military Command. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 198)

Phan Văn Đàng [PHAN VAWN DANG] aka Hai Văn [HAI VAWN]

A member of the Standing Committee of COSVN in December 1974. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 108)

Nguyễn Xuân Đạo [NGUYEENX XUAAN DAOF], Senior Colonel

Chief Signal Officer, B.2 Regional Command. In 1982 he was Chief of Communications, 7th Military Region. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 161)

Đạo [DAOJ]

Political Officer of the Special Operations Forces, High Command; on 15 December 1973 he inspected special operations units in the Saigon area. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 67)

Trần [^]Đ[^] [TRAANF DOOJ], Major General aka Chín Vinh [CHINS VINH]

Deputy Political Officer, B.2 Regional Command. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 8)

²Hải [HAIR]

Commander of the Reconnaissance Forces, B.2 Regional Command in December 1974. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 140)

Ba ²Hải [BA HAIR] see Phạm Ngọc Hưng [PHAMJ NGOCJ HUWNG]

Sáu Hát [SAUS HATS] see Nguyễn Trọng Xuyên [NGUYEENX TRONGJ XUYEEN]

Nguyễn Văn Hát [NGUYEENX VAWN HATS]

In March 1975 he was appointed commander of special operations forces southwest of Saigon. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 146)

Hai [^]Hầu [HAI HAAUJ] see Trần Nam Trung [TRAANF NAM TRUNG]

Lê Ngọc [^]Hiên [LEE NGOCJ HIEENF]

Chief of Operations, General Staff in November 1974. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 105). In April 1975 he was at the Forward Headquarters of the High Command. He had previously served as a B.2 Region Deputy Chief of Staff. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 160)

Tám ²Hoà [TAMS HOAR] see Nguyễn Xuân [^]Ôn [NGUYEENX XUAAN OON]

²Bảy [^]Hồng [BAYR HOONGF] see Phạm [^]Hùng [PHAMJ HUNGF]

An alias used during the Spring 1975 attack on Saigon. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 178)

Phạm [^]Hùng [PHAMJ HUNGF] aka ²Bảy [^]Cường [BAYR CUWOWNGF] aka Bay [BAYR] aka Bay Hong [BAYR HOONGF]

(JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 pp 9, 15 & 178)

Đoàn [^]Huyền [DOANF HUYEEN]

Deputy Head of the military delegation in Saigon of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam in February 1973. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 15)

Đ[^]Quang [^]Hưng [DOOX QUANG HUWNG]

In July 1974 he was appointed Commander of the 3rd Division, directly under B.2 Regional Command. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 86)

Phạm Ngọc Hưng [PHAMJ NOGCJ HUWNG] aka Ba Hải [BA HAIR], Major General

Commander of the 9th Military Region in January 1975. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 143)

Mười Khang [MUWOWIF KHANG] see Lieutenant General [now Senior General] Hoàng Văn Thái [HOANGF VAWN THAIS]

Tư Khanh [TUW KHANH] see Đào Sơn Tây [DAOF SOWN TAAY]

Hoàng Nghĩa Khánh [HOANGF NGHIA X KHANHS]

Chief of Staff, 4th Corps in April 1975. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 170)

Hai Khiết [HAI KHIEETS] aka Bùi Thanh Kiệt [BUIF THANH KIEETS]

Bùi Thanh Kiệt [BUIF THANH KIEETS] aka Hai Khiết [HAI KHIEETS], Senior Colonel

Deputy Head of the military delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam to the Two-Party Joint Military Commission in June 1974. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 52)

Võ Văn Kiệt [VOX VAWN KIEETJ] aka Sáu Dân [SAUS ZAN]

Of COSVN in May 1973. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 30) Member of the Standing Committee of COSVN in April 1975. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 161)

Lai [LAI]

Sometime prior to 1975 he was commander of the B.2 Region Artillery Command. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 157)

Võ Văn Lân [VOX VAWN LAN] aka Mười Thiệu [MUWOWIF THIEENJ], Senior Colonel

Presently Commander of the Rear Services Department, 7th Military Region. In 1966 he commanded the 81st Rear Services Group in northern Bien Hoa Province, War Zone A. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 90)

Hai Lê [HAI LEE] see Lê Văn Tương [LEE VAWN TUWOWNGR]

Lê Hoài Liêm [LEE HOAIF LIEEMX], Dr

A member of the Two-Party Joint Military Commission in Saigon; he departed Saigon for Hanoi on 30 April 1973. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 28)

Nguyễn Văn Linh [NGUYEENX VAWN LINH] aka Mười Cúc [MUWOWIF CUCS]

Deputy Secretary of COSVN in May 1973 and April 1975. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 pp 30 & 161)

Huyñh Long [HUYNHF LONG]

Deputy Commander of the Intelligence Branch, B.2 Regional Command in December 1974. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 140)

Chín Lôc [CHINS LOOCJ]

Political Officer of the Intelligence Branch, B.2 Regional Command in December 1974. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 140)

Chu Huy Mãn [CHU HUY MAAN]

Of the 5th Military Region; in May 1973 he was in Hanoi. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 30)

Nguyễn Văn Mây [NGUYEENX VAWN MAAY]

In March 1975 he was appointed commander of special operations forces southwest of Saigon. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 146)

Huyñh Văn Mên (HUYNHF VAWN MEENS) aka Tư Thân (TUV THAAN), Major General

In April 1975 he was deputy commander of the three division column advancing from the south in the final assault on Saigon. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 174)

Nguyễn Quang Minh [NGUYEENX QUANG MINH], Lieutenant Colonel

A research cadre in Saigon with the military delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam forming part of the Two-Party Joint Military Commission in April 1973. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 28)

Nguyễn Văn Minh [NGUYEENX VAWN MINH], Lieutenant Colonel

An operations cadre with the B.2 Regional Command in March 1975. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 155)

Sáu Nam [SAUS NAM] see Lê Đức Anh [LEE DUWCS ANH]

Nãm Ngà [NAWM NGAF] see Nguyễn Minh Châu [NGUYEENX MINH CHAAU]

Nguyễn Văn Nghiêm [NGUYEENX VAWN NGHIEEM], Major General

Deputy Commander of the 232nd Group (including the 3rd and 5th Divisions) west of Saigon in March 1975. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 146)

Lê Văn Ngọc [LEE VAWN NGOCJ], Senior Colonel

Commander of the 7th Military Region in January-April 1975. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 144)

Tư Nguyễn [TUW NGUYEENX] see Trần Văn Trà [TRAANF VAWN TRAF]

An alias used during the Spring 1975 campaign against Saigon. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 178)

Hai Nhà [HAI NHAF] see Lương Văn Nho [LUWOWNG VAWN NHO]

Sáu Nhân [SAUS NHAAN] see Bài Hữu Trữ [BAIF HUWUX TRUWX]

Huỳnh Văn Nhiệm [HUYNHF VAWN NHIEEM] aka Sáu Phú [SAUS PHUS], Senior Colonel

In August 1974 he was appointed commander of the 8th Division in the 8th Military Region. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 84)

Lương Văn Nho [LUWOWNG VAWN NHO] aka Hai Nhà [HAI NHAF], Major General

In November 1974 he was scheduled to return to B.2 Regional Command. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 114)

Nguyễn Xuân Ôn [NGUYEENX XUAAN OON] aka Tám Hỏa [TAMS HOAR]

Chef de Cabinet of the [B.2] Regional Command in June 1974. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 51)

Trần Văn Phác [TRAANF VAWN PHACS] aka Tám Trần [TAMS TRAAN], Major General

Deputy Head of the B.2 Regional Command in February 1973. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 13). Political Officer of the 232nd Group (including 3rd and 5th Divisions) in the area west of Saigon in March 1975. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 146)

Võ Phát [VOX PHATS] aka Tư Võ [TUW VOX]

Deputy Commander of the Rear Services Department, B.2 Regional Command in the rainy season 1974. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 90)

Chín Phạm [CHINS PHAAMR]

Member of the Standing Committee of the 8th Military Region Party Committee; in April 1975 he was appointed Political Officer of the three division column advancing from the south in the final assault on Saigon. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 174)

Phong [PHONG] see Đàng Ngọc Sĩ [DAWNGJ NGOCJ SIX]

Hai Phong [HAI PHONG] see Đàng Ngọc Sĩ [DAWNGJ NGOCJ SIX]

Sáu Phú [SAUS PHUS] see Huỳnh Văn Nhiệm [HUYNHF VAWN NHIEEM]

Bùi Phụng [BUIF PHUNGF]

Commander of the B.2 Region Rear Services Department; from the outskirts of Hanoi; previously had served on the staff of the Rear Services General Department. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 90)

Tám Phương [TAMS PHUWOWNG] see Lê Quốc Sản [LEE QUOOC SANR]

Lê Quốc Sản [LEE QUOOC SANR] aka Tám Phương [TAMS PHUWOWNG], Major General

Commander of the 8th Military Region in January 1975. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 143)

Đặng Ngọc Sĩ [DAWNGJ NGOCJ SIX] aka Phong [PHONG] aka Hai Phong [HAI PHONG]

In Fall 1973 he was named commander of the newly formed 27th Special Operations Command of the B.2 Theater. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 67). In August 1974 he was appointed commander of the 6th Division, 7th Military Region. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 84). In January-April 1975 he was Deputy Commander of the 7th Military Region and Commander of the 6th Division. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 144)

Võ Tấn Sĩ [VOX TAANS SIX], Lieutenant Colonel [1982]

In April 1975 he was commander of the 116th Special Operations Regiment in the eastern column attacking the Saigon area. In 1982 he was Commander and Political Officer of the 304th Police Regiment, Ho Chi Minh City Public Security Service. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 198)

Số [SOO]

Sometime prior to 1975 he was commander of the B.2 Region Artillery Command. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 157)

Mười Sương [MUWOWIF SUWOWNG] see Ngô Văn Sương [NGOO VAWN SUWOWNG]

Ngô Văn Sương [NGOO VAWN SUWOWNG], Colonel aka Mười Sương [MUWOWIF SUWOWNG]

In April 1983 he was Political Officer of the military delegation in Saigon of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 190)

Nguyễn Việt Tá [NGUYEENX VIEETS TAS], Colonel

Assisted Colonel General Tran Van Tra in the preparation of the cited source. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 5)

Tai [TAIF]

In April 1975 he was commander of the 203rd Tank Brigade, 2nd Corps. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 198)

Nguyễn Tâm [NGUYEENX TAMS]

Sometime prior to 1975 he was commander of the B.2 Region Artillery Command. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 157)

Nguyễn Văn Tăng [NGUYEENX VAWN TAWNG]

In March 1975 was appointed commander of Special Operations forces north of Saigon. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 146)

Dương Cử Tâm [ZUWOWNG CUWJ TAAMR]

Political Officer of the 7th Military Region in April 1975. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 155)

Lê Trọng Tấn [LEE TRONGJ TAANS]

Deputy Commander of the Ho Chi Minh Campaign in April 1975 when he was appointed commander of the eastern front consisting of the 2nd and 4th Corps in the final attack on Saigon. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 174)

Đào Sơn Tây [DAOF SOWN TAAAY] aka Tư Khanh [TUW KHANH], Major General

Political Officer of the Rear Services Department of the B.2 Regional Command during rainy season of 1974. During the anti-French war he was Commander of the Gia Dinh Province Military Command. During the anti-U.S. war, before transferring to the rear services department, he was the B.2 Region artillery commander. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 89)

Năm Thạch [NAWM THACHJ] see Hoàng Cẩm [HOANGF CAAMF]

Hoàng Văn Thái [HOANGF VAWN THAIS], Lieutenant General [now Senior General] aka Mười Khang [MUWOWIF KHANG]. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 8)

Võ Văn Thanh [VOX VAWN THANH] aka Ba Thắng [BA THAWNGS], Major General

In April 1975 commanded the three division column from the south during the final advance on Saigon. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 174)

Dương Đình Thảo [ZUWOWNG DINHF THAOR]

A member of the military delegation in Saigon of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam in February 1973. He had recently arrived in Saigon from Paris. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 15)

Ba Thắng [BA THAWNGS] see Võ Văn Thanh [VOX VAWN THANH]

Tư Thân [TUW THAAN] see Huỳnh Văn Mên [HUYNHF VAWN MEENS]

Mười Thiện [MUWOWIF THIEENJ] see Võ Văn Lân [VOX VAWN LAAN]

Đình Đức Thiên [DINH DUWCS THIEENJ]

Head of the Rear Services General Department in May 1973 and April 1975.
(JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 pp 61 and 161)

Hoàng Thế Thiên [HOANGF THEES THIEENJ]

In July 1974 he was appointed Political Officer of the 4th Corps by the B.2 Regional Command. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 86)

Sáu Thọ [SAUS THOJ]

In April 1975 he represented the Political Bureau in conducting a final review of the campaign plan for the assault on Saigon. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 174)

Lê Thế Thương [LEE THEES THUWOWNGR]

Chief, Propaganda and Training [B.2] Regional Command in February 1973.
(JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 13)

Sơn Tiêu [SOWN TIEEU]

Sometime prior to 1975 he was commander of the B.2 Region Artillery Command.
(JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 157)

Trần [TRAAN]

Commander of the 341st Div in February 1973 when it was transferred from the 4th Military Region to the 4th Corps. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 144) Commander of 341st Div in April 1975. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 155)

Ba Trần [BA TRAA NF] see Trần Văn Danh [TRAA NF VAWN ZANH]

Tám Trần [TAMS TRAA N] see Trần Văn Phác [TRAA NF VAWN PHACS]

Nguyễn Hữu Trí [NGUYEENX HUWUX TRIS], Colonel aka Tư Bôn [TUW BOONS]

An intelligence cadre who served in Saigon for more than 3 years until 1973 when he was compromised and forced to leave. He served on Tran Van Tra's staff during negotiations of the Four-party Joint Military Commission in Saigon in 1973. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 8)

Bảy Triết [BAYR TRIEETS] see Võ Minh Triết [VOX MINH TRIEETS]

Võ Minh Triết [VOX MINH TRIEETS] aka Bảy Triết [BAYR TRIEETS]

Chief Engineer Officer of B.2 Region Command; in April 1975 he was Commander of Military Engineers of the 232nd Group [corps equivalent unit] that attacked Saigon from the west. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 188)

Sáu Trung [SAUS TRUNG]

A member of the Standing Committee of the 7th Military Region Party Committee in April 1975. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 155)

Trần Nam Trung [TRAANF NAM TRUNG] aka Hai Hâu [HAI HAAUJ]

Of the [B.2] Regional Command in May 1973. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 30)

Bà Hữu Trứ [BAIF HUWUX TRUWX] aka Sáu Nhân [SAUS NHAAN]

In April 1975 he was Deputy Chief of the Engineer Office, B.2 Regional Command. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 189)

Hoàng Anh Tuấn [HOANGF ANH TUAANS], Major General

Designated to head the military delegation in Saigon of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam on the Two-Party Joint Military Commission in March 1973. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 27)

Đoàn Tuệ (DOANF TUEES)

In April 1975 he was Artillery Commander of the High Command. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 160)

Nguyễn Thanh Tung [NGUYEENX THANH TUNGF] aka Mười Cờ [MUWOWIF COW]

In Fall 1973 he commanded the 316th Special Operations Group operating inside Saigon. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 67) In March 1975 was appointed commander of special operations forces north of Saigon. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 146)

Từ [TUW] see Trần Văn Trà [TRAANF VAWN TRAF]

Lê Văn Tường [LEE VAWN TUWOWNGR], Major General aka Hai Lê [HAI LEE]

Deputy Political Director [Chu nhiệm chính trị], B.2 Regional Command. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 8)

Bảy Ước [BAYR UWOWCS] see Lê Bá Ước [LEE BAS UWOWCS]

Lê Bá Ước [LEE BAS UWOWCS] aka Bảy Ước [BAYR UWOWCS], Colonel

Commander of the 10th Special Operations Regiment that sabotaged the Nha Be POL Depot on 2 December 1973. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 64) In March 1975 he was appointed commander of special operations forces east of Saigon. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 146)

Văn [VAWN] see Võ Nguyễn Giáp [VOX NGUYEEN GIAPS]

Hai Văn [HAI VAWN] see Phan Văn Đàng [PHAN VAWN DANG]

Chín Vinh [CHINS VINH] see Trần Đố [TRAAF DOOJ]

Lê Văn Vinh [LEE VAWN VINHX], Lieutenant Colonel [1982]

On 30 April 1975 he secured the capture of RVNAF General Headquarters in Saigon. In 1982 he was Deputy Military Commander, Tay Ninh Province. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 196)

Từ Võ [TUV VOX] see Võ Phát [VOX PHATS]

Bùi Cát Vũ [BUIF CATS VUX]

Deputy Commander of 4th Corps in April 1975. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 155)

Lê Quang Vũ [LEE QUANG VUX]

In April 1975 he was at the Forward Headquarters of the High Command. Previously he had served as a Deputy Chief of Staff of B.2 Region. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 160)

Nguyễn Trọng Xuyên [NGUYEENX TRONGJ XUYEEN] aka Sáu Hát [SAUS HATS], Senior Colonel

Commander of the 6th Military Region in January 1975. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 143)

Nguyễn Như Ý [NGUYEENX NHUW YS] aka Nam Chú [NAM CHUWX]

Secretary of the 7th Military Region Party Committee in April 1975. (JPRS 82783 SEA 1247 2 Feb 83 p 155)

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END

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