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10 October 1984

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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AUSTRALIA

HAYDEN PLEAS FOR BIPARTISAN APPROACH TO FOREIGN POLICY

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 25 Aug 84 p 19

[Text] CANBERRA, Fri--The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hayden, yesterday called for a bipartisan approach to key foreign-policy issues and backed away from his warnings about the future existence of American bases in Australia.

Mr Hayden told Parliament that hysterical assertions by the Opposition were undermining Australia's foreign relations introduced by Opposition foreign-affairs spokesman Michael MacKellar.

Mr MacKellar said that Mr Hayden had damaged Australia's crucial relationship with the United States by recent statements on U.S. bases.

Nuclear

He said Mr Hayden's comments in Geneva this month that Australia would be prepared to close the bases unless the U.S. performed better in nuclear arms talks had "impugned an ally."

While the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, had dismissed the comments, the Foreign Minister had not retracted statements which continued to represent a danger to U.S.-Australian relations.

Mr Hayden replied that the Opposition could not produce any concrete evidence to substantiate its "wild and feverish assertions."

Innumerable public comments by the U.S. administration attested to the strength of the relationship.

"I think it's time in this parliamentary forum that there was an effort to try to establish some bi-partisanship on the key areas of foreign policy," he said.

"The most extraordinary thing I find about it is that, once you pare away all the brouhaha and the posturing veneered over the core of what the Opposition is saying, the essential principles between us are the same."

With regard to earlier warnings about the bases' future, Mr Hayden said that, even if the U.S. did acquire a first-strike capability, Soviet submarines carrying nuclear weapons would still pose a deterrent.

"We are not really talking sensibly, in the near future anyway as far ahead as I can see, of a first-strike capability being established," he said.

Mr MacKellar's motion cited "the damage to Australian-United States relations caused by Government policy and by statements by Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Hayden."

CSO: 4200/1068

AUSTRALIA

OPPOSITION LEADER PEACOCK CRITICIZES BUDGET

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 22 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] CANBERRA--A severe blow to the taxpayer, the unemployed, small business and primary producers, was how the Opposition Leader, Mr Peacock, described the Budget.

He welcomed the tax cuts, but said they would "go nowhere" towards offsetting the "tax rip-off" instituted since the Hawke Government came to power.

"The fact is that for taxpayers this Budget represents one step forward and three steps back--with more to come if the government was to be re-elected at the next, early election," he said.

"Before this Budget was brought down, the Hawke Government owed the average taxpayer more than \$22 a week, and now they are to get back \$7.60 a week in the Prime Minister's quest for votes."

But at the same time the government was predicting that total income tax receipts this financial year would be up by 23 per cent.

"What sort of tax cut is that?" he asked.

Summarising, Mr Peacock said:

--People struggling on the average wage would still be paying 46c in the dollar earned;

--Families would still get the same family allowances.

--There was no increase in the spouse rebate, except that it had been extended to de factos.

Mr Peacock pledged that his party would repeal the 10 per cent sales tax on wine.

CSO: 4200/1068

EDITORIAL VIEWS GOVERNMENT'S NUCLEAR-FREE POLICY DILEMMA

Melbourne THE AGE in English 21 Aug 84 p 13

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Australian Government finds itself treading a fine line between standing four-square behind the ANZUS Treaty and backing moves among the South Pacific Forum countries to declare the world's biggest ocean a nuclear-free zone. On the face of things, the two positions are difficult to reconcile. How is it possible to approve of a military alliance with the United States, whose navy is equipped with an increasing number of nuclear-armed and nuclear-fuelled vessels, while at the same time approving efforts to deny facilities to those ships on their way to help defend us? That appears to be the effect of the draft resolution which Australia's representatives to the forum meeting in Tuvalu at the end of this month are to present to delegates. It recognises the right of any member to ban ships or aircraft of another nation from its ports or airfields. The idea of such a draft is, no doubt, to try to pre-empt the consideration and adoption of a form of words so strong as to make Australia's difficult position an impossible one.

For the Federal Government to take a stand against the principle of a nuclear-free Pacific in these circumstances would be against its own wishes and clearly contrary to its desire for maintaining an influential role in the region. In idealistic terms, there is everything to be said for the negotiation of a zone devoid of the most terrible weapons mankind has managed to devise. In realistic terms, however, it is naive to imagine that the French, for example, would be prepared to pack up and leave their nuclear testing facility at

Mururoa Atoll before they themselves wish to do so, or that the United States would be willing to order, say, its Trident intercontinental ballistic missile submarines to sail in some other ocean. Moreover, the nuclear-free notion is being debated at the very time when the Pacific area has taken on new significance for Washington by becoming more important economically than the Atlantic region and increasingly significant militarily as the United States Navy attempts to counter the Soviet navy's new "blue water" strategy.

That strategy signals a more adventurous Soviet presence in this region and others, and includes the construction of giant aircraft carriers and support fleets. It is not necessary to be an alarmist to understand that Washington's ability to establish and maintain a deterrent to expanding Soviet designs in the Pacific basin could be compromised by the precedent set in New Zealand last month. Whether we in the South Pacific like it or not, the issue in question is one of such fundamental and overriding importance to the defence policies of the Western powers that nothing anyone may say in the forum will change attitudes in Washington or Paris. Perhaps the key to understanding Australia's adoption of such an apparently compromised position is to know that in effect it changes nothing. Recognising the right of a country to ban visits by nuclear ships does not necessarily imply approval of such action. Australia, then, wants to have it both ways.

GROWING TIES TO PRC DETAILED

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 25-26 Aug 84 p 13

[Article by Errol Simper: "Genuine Friendship the Key to Growing Links With China"]

[Text] ABOUT 14 months ago a handful of senior public servants and a Federal Government minister gathered behind closed doors in an office in Canberra. That happens almost every day, of course. The unusual thing about this meeting was that the topic of conversation was China.

The public servants--and one in particular--told the minister, the Minister for Trade, Mr Lionel Bowen, that China was fast emerging from a prolonged period of cultural isolation and appeared, quite suddenly, to offer Australia an enormous range of trading opportunities.

Mr Bowen thought about it for a bit, then agreed. And what is officially known nowadays as "the China Action Plan" was born.

A year ago, just over two months after the visit here of the Chinese Premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Department of Trade decided to double--to eight--the number of its personnel dealing specifically with Chinese trade. It also established a special unit in Canberra to co-ordinate trade and economic dealings with China.

The department expanded the number of people in the trade section at the Australian Embassy in Peking and opened a new consulate in Shanghai--with a major focus on trade. There are now seven Australian trade commissioners inside China and one in each Australian State.

It has borne fruit.

Iron-ore shipments from Australia to China have doubled during the past year; manganese shipments have begun for the first time. CRA is looking at a possible joint-venture with the Chinese to supply what could be some 10 million tonnes of iron ore a year; BHP sales of steel products are expected to be more than 300,000 tonnes this year.

Mr Bowen himself signed a memorandum of understanding in China in June for construction of a \$50 million cement plant in Fujian Province and the department is hopeful Australian exports to China will reach \$2000 million (they totalled \$612 million in 1982-83) by about 1987.

On a more tangible, overt level, Qantas begins the first of what will be two direct flights a week (the Chinese airline, CAAC, will fly the other) to Peking on September 2.

This activity is all in addition to agricultural links. Australian Wool Corporation, Colonial Sugar Refinery and Wheat Board sales to China already account for 30 to 40 per cent of existing exports.

Cultural ties are also being strengthened.

A few weeks ago the ABC managed to sell its first television material to China--two series of the technology-oriented Towards 2000 programs--while Radio Australia will next March begin beaming a 104-part series of programs aimed at teaching English to the Chinese.

The English language programs will be supplemented by written material in the China Daily and are a joint project involving the ABC's education committee, the Commonwealth Department of Education and Youth Affairs, Radio Australia and the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Radio Australia's publicity officer, Mr Keith Synnott, is proud that Radio Australia, rather than the BBC or Voice of America, was invited and says the programs will cater for "a tremendous demand" in China.

Says Mr Ralph Stanfield, one of the Commonwealth educators involved in the project: "English has certainly now supplanted Russian as the main foreign language taught in Chinese schools and there is no doubt the Chinese see the ability to speak English as a prime tool in their modernisation drive."

Selling Towards 2000 to Guangdong Province is also pleasing to the ABC. Its supervisor of television sales, Mr Ross Wolrige, says the program--dubbed into Cantonese in Hong Kong--will reach an estimated 20 million viewers.

"We have tried to sell programs to China before, but without success," says Mr Wolrige. "But as things turned out they took Towards 2000 fairly easily."

One company which began trading with China as far back as 1957 is the big retailer, Woolworths. Its deputy general manager (marketing), Mr Chris Robinson, has been going there since 1973 to purchase clothing, hardware and stationery and he believes Australia must be wary of expecting sudden trade breakthroughs.

"It will be a gradual expansion over a period of time," says Mr Robinson. "There are a lot of imponderables with a place like China. Nevertheless, in 10 years' time South-East Asia will, in terms of volume, have become the world's major producer of many manufacturing products."

Mr Robinson says there are cost advantages in China in basic, simple products. Its manufacturing growth, he says, will be in higher-technology--more sophisticated lines of the type they're not geared up to produce at the moment.

As a trader, he says, China is reliable and trusting. And it is prepared to manufacture to specification.

The man who landed the job of heading the Government's China Action Plan team, Mr Denis Gastin, calls the scheme "a major new development" which has produced results...

"We undertook a pretty major effort to reassess how we were handling our trade and commercial links with China. We came to the conclusion we were dealing with a huge country in population and in economic terms and that most of those people had been a long time not dealing with the Western World.

"There was a pretty effective isolation during the cultural revolution and this, of course, continued up until 1976, until the downfall of the 'Gang of Four' and even a few years after that.

"There was a period of reassessment and consolidation after 1980 and it was really in 1982 that things started to happen again. We decided we'd better have more people in China understanding the opportunities which existed there and communicating these more effectively to Australian companies."

On the surface it may appear perfectly logical that a resource-rich country such as Australia would seek to trade with a heavily populated emerging Asian neighbour.

But, since the ideological rift with the Soviet Union in the early 1960s, China has elected to plough a fairly solitary furrow. Those involved in the new wave of Australian/Chinese trade say Australia scores in China because its trade is unconditional: there is, for example, no embargo on technology, as can be the case with the United States.

In the short term, the trade-expansion talk is of iron ore, steel and related products. But agricultural trade might, in the long term, prove at least as important.

"There's pretty substantial prospects in the future for a beginning of trade in livestock," says Mr Gastin. "China has a need for improved livestock breeds to upgrade animal productivity.

"There are other areas in the agriculture sector for co-operation and trade. For example, in upgrading dairying, improving herds, improved herd-management techniques and in handling product at the other end--bottling milk, making casein and milk powder."

Contrary to some hopes and expectations China will not, however, save the beef trade.

"We won't sell them any beef," says Mr Gastin. "One wouldn't sell them any meat at all. China has got scarce foreign exchange and is going to use it for essential imports. Wheat has been an essential import because there has been in the past a grain shortage, although their recent performance in improving agricultural productivity suggests that shortage is not going to be as great in years to come.

"We sell them wool because it's a raw material for the textile industry, which fulfils a major requirement in the domestic market as well as exporting a substantial proportion of its output. And sugar is in effect also an industrial raw material. Sugar is something which is not used on the table in the same way as it is in Australia.

"It goes into brewing, softdrink and confectionery manufacture and things like that."

It has all led to an almost constant exchange of trade and cultural delegations between the two countries over the past year or so. Qantas, which had nibbled at China before without taking a bite, is quick to point to the 55,000 China visas processed in Australia in 1983.

"In the couple of years since we had last looked at the China route we found a number of things had really changed," says Mr John Ward, the airline's general manager in charge of marketing.

"We had heard China would be receptive to another approach and, in the event, we found they bent over backwards to help us.

"We're not a global power, we're not seen as a threat and they like to deal with us. We're seen as their friends."

Australia has been accused of developing a one-way trade traffic in Asia. So Mr Gastin accepts that there has to be something in it for the Chinese.

He says "the three elements" of the China Action Plan are to promote Australian exports, "to develop new dimensions" for China in Australia and to "facilitate joint investment".

CSO: 4200/1068

HOLDEN TO OPT FOR NISSAN ENGINES

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 21 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by Mike Kable]

[Text] GENERAL Motors-Holden's will phase out its six-cylinder engines at the end of next year, close its engine manufacturing plant in Melbourne and switch to Japanese-designed Nissan engines for the Holden Commodore.

The managing director of GM-H, Mr Chuck Chapman, revealed this last night and confirmed that the six-cylinder plant had become a casualty of the lead-free petrol regulations.

His announcement ended several months of speculation about the future links between the two car manufacturers.

But Mr Chapman did not say whether the Nissan engines would be fully imported or locally manufactured.

The closure of the six-cylinder plant at Fishermans bend on the eve of the introduction in Australia of lead-free petrol which will be compulsory for all new cars built after January 1, 1986, will affect the jobs of about 600 people.

The manager of corporate affairs for GM-H, Mr John Bremner, said the company "hoped" to offer them alternative jobs within GM-H.

About 3.5 million six-cylinder engines have been produced at Fishermans Bend since GM-H was established 46 years ago.

Mr Chapman said GM-H was discussing the possibility of Nissan Australia buying the four-cylinder Holden engine, which is made in a \$300 million plant at Fishermans Bend.

Most of these four-cylinder engines--which power the Holden Camira--are exported to the United Kingdom and West Germany.

Mr Chapman was speaking at a national press preview in Melbourne last night of the Holden Astra, a five-door hatchback sedan being built by Nissan Australia for GM-H.

GM-H has signed a minimum three year contract with Nissan Australia for the supply of about 1000 Astras a month.

Mr Chapman and his senior executives also made no secret of the fact that the company would market a new front-wheel drive, Holden-badged Isuzu sedan next year. They did not deny speculation about the possibility that another Japanese car, the Suzuki Swift, would be marketed as a Holden in 1985.

Mr Chapman, reading from a prepared statement, said GM-H had made exhaustive studies of the alternatives available to meet the lead-free petrol requirements.

These took into consideration the costs for specific developments, investment in plant and equipment for engine manufacture and the competitiveness of the products.

"We have decided that in order to provide the most fuel-efficient, high-technology, cost-competitive product in each of our car lines, we cannot design and manufacture everything for all cars.

"We will therefore phase out our six-cylinder engine, which has served us well throughout the history of Holden."

But Mr Chapman insisted that GM-H would continue to be the largest manufacturer of engines in Australia.

He said that GM-H was negotiating a "mutually advantageous" component and engine sharing program.

CSO: 4200/1068

STARVATION IN IRIANESE REFUGEE CAMPS IN PNG DESCRIBED

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 24 Aug 84 pp 1, 7

[Article by Chris Pash]

[Text] KOMOKPIN REFUGEE CAMP (PNG), Thursday--The graves resting in a clearing hacked from the jungle tell the story of the 1,800 Irian Jayans at this makeshift refugee camp in Papua New Guinea's remote Western Province.

Refugees wandering among the temporary shelters, made from saplings cut from the bush and thatched with sago palm leaves, look thin and tired.

While some don't look starving, most are obviously suffering from varying degrees of malnutrition.

This is confirmed by the Papua New Guinea Health Department, which says the incidence of malnutrition is high among the 6,400 refugees along the southern border.

The people of nine villages arrived here in April after trekking through very rugged country from up to 50 kilometres inside the Indonesian province.

Already weakened by the journey, 18 people died in the first month, according to Government reports.

Food from the Port Moresby Government dried up after only two shipments. The money had run out and the Government officers left soon after.

The refugees had brought with them some livestock, pigs and chickens. The Papua New Guinean villagers also helped.

But the area normally supports only 150 people from the village of Komokpin. The condition of the refugees deteriorated until an Australian missionary, Roy Woods, arrived early this month.

By then there were nearly 40 graves, rough plots covered with small roofs of sago palm leaves to stop water erosion.

The Evangelical Church of Papua evacuated some of the worst malnutrition cases to a mission hospital at Rumginae, more than six hours away by boat.

The hospital has admitted 94 refugees, well above its capacity. The sister in charge, Gloria Atkinson, says they are the worst malnutrition cases she has seen in 11 years in the Fly River region.

Showing me through the wards, she picks up a baby with skin falling loosely from the bones.

"This poor thing has no bottom left," she says, showing the folds of skin without form.

The state of some of the children is so bad I was too shocked on several occasions to lift the camera to take a picture.

The Government puts the number of deaths among the six southern refugee camps at 93. The last was a premature baby on Sunday.

At Komokpin the unofficial spokesman for the refugees, who wishes to remain anonymous, shrugs when asked about the deaths.

"People die here in Papua New Guinea but we still want independence. It makes no difference," he says.

It is now clear the OPM (Free West Papua Movement) rebels organised the exodus to Papua New Guinea. The refugees here came two months after those in the north following renewed rebel activity.

The refugees came in large numbers almost simultaneously over a 100 km front. One of the refugees, a teacher, said the OPM had told the people to move while they guarded the border.

"The OPM are trying to get the land back," he says. "They are sending the people over here and they are fighting the Indonesians."

Food has reached Komokpin refugee camp for the first time in more than 10 weeks. Most of it is rice and tinned fish.

The aid comes from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the churches. The Government has a medical team here.

It is not an easy task to get supplies to Komokpin. The trek starts with a three-hour walk from Mimigere village, just off the Kiunga to Ok Tedi gold mine road, and ends with a 40-minute paddle in a dugout canoe.

A Government inquiry has started into why patrols throughout the area did not report the worsening conditions at Komokpin.

When the Department of Provincial Affairs pulled its permanent team out of the camp, the Foreign Affairs Department did not accept an offer of aid from the UNHCR until three weeks later.

Churches in the area were also told to hold back when they offered help.

There is a distinct absence of young men at Komokpin. The refugees say they are "looking after the border".

In the meantime, the refugees are building more permanent huts to replace those they hastily built when they arrived in April.

Exact figures are not available but nearly 10,000 Irian Jayans have crossed to Papua New Guinea since early February.

CSO: 4200/1069

ADB STUDY DESCRIBED EFFECT OF DRIFT TO CITIES

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 23 Aug 84 p 17

[Article by Michael Richardson]

[Text] Indonesia is facing serious difficulties in coping with its expanding population, according to a study issued recently by the Manila-based Asian Development Bank.

The study is the work of a four-man team of ADB staff and consultants.

It focuses on demographic and economic trends, urban development strategy in the 1980s and the scope for foreign assistance.

The survey is the first by the ADB — a government-backed agency that provides large amounts of loan capital and technical assistance to developing nations in Asia and the Pacific — of prospects for improving living conditions and enlarging employment opportunities in cities and towns.

The profile of Indonesia will be followed by ADB studies of urban sectors in other Asian member countries, with one on Malaysia already at an advanced stage.

Indonesia was studied first because of its large population (about 160 million), the growing pressure of people on land and other resources — especially on the main island of Java — and the fact that Indonesia is the ADB's biggest borrower, with loans of more than \$US2.4 billion (\$A2.8 billion).

The survey found that during the 1970s Indonesia's urban communities absorbed large numbers of people from rural areas and grew substantially faster than the overall rate of population increase.

It warned that this trend was likely to intensify with Jakarta and other large cities swelling in size by as

much as 4.3 per cent a year — a development which could kindle social discontent and political unrest unless urban employment opportunities are enlarged and living conditions improved.

During the decade 1971-80, Indonesia's population rose from just over 119 million to nearly 147 million.

However, according to statistics quoted in the survey, employment during that period lagged behind population expansion, growing by only 2.3 per cent a year to reach 50.5 million in 1980.

In the 1970s, Indonesia's urban population grew by 3.9 per cent a year, reaching nearly 33 million in 1980, or 22.2 per cent of total population.

About 40 per cent of this growth resulted from the migration of people in the countryside to towns and cities.

The study noted that Indonesia enjoyed consistently high economic growth and relative financial strength in the 1970s.

But as oil, natural gas and other commodity prices which generated the bulk of export and government income were unlikely to return to the levels of the late 1970s, Indonesia in the 1980s could not expect to have the same favourable economic environment.

"It will, therefore, be increasingly important to ensure that investments

will have high economic returns, that the productive capacity of the labor force will increase, and that employment opportunities are created for those currently underemployed as well as for the large and increasing number of new entrants into the labor force.

"Employment growth in the 1970s was most rapid in the non-agricultural sector — it is expected that this trend will become more pronounced in the 1980s with emphasis on light manufacturing activities," the ADB noted.

While there was further scope for raising agricultural output in Java through crop intensification and mechanisation, there were clear limitations on bringing more land under cultivation.

"Consequently, any investment aiming at increasing agricultural production would result in higher labor productivity, reduced agricultural demand for labor and hence accelerated rural-to-urban migration.

"In the outer islands (those lying east, west and north of Java) agricultural job creation through the

transmigration program is likely to slow down.

"The past few years saw a rapid expansion in the scale of transmigration, but it is unlikely that this can be sustained either in number or direction during the coming decade, as difficulties are already being experienced in finding suitable land for transmigration schemes," the study says.

The study stressed that it was important for the Indonesian Government to continue its village improvement, water supply and public housing programs "with increased flexibility in planning standards and with some adjustment in target groups".

It suggested two schemes for providing better employment opportunities and living conditions in large and medium-sized towns and proposed integrated urban development projects in selected smaller towns with high employment growth potential.

But the survey — a draft of which was discussed with Indonesian Gov-

ernment officials before the final version was published — foresees major constraints in applying Indonesia's urban development program in the 1980s.

These constraints were "related to the inherently slow progress of institutional development and, more particularly, the slowness with which local governments seem able to assume a larger role in implementing what are essentially local projects", the study said.

"This is due to severe manpower constraints, inadequate local revenue generation opportunities, and the tradition of a strongly centralised government.

"As a result, much of the urban development program in the short term will continue to rely heavily on a few central government organisations, all of which are already considerably over-extended."

The study said issues related to urban land management, including supply of building land and land speculation, acquisition, tenure and

taxation, formed a second set of constraints.

MOKHTAR ON 'UNFRIENDLY' NETHERLANDS RADIO

BK191109 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 7 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Jakarta (JP)--Indonesia may launch a protest against the Dutch Government for allowing a radio broadcast in its country to make unfriendly reports about Indonesia.

"We are not amused," Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told newsmen Wednesday at Bina Graha. He was commenting on recent reports that the Dutch-based Radio Hilversum, in one of its Indonesian language programs late last month allowed for the new defunct Republik Maluku Selatan (RMS) group to make gross accusations against the Jakarta government.

Asked whether he was going to launch a protest to the Dutch Government, Mr Mokhtar said: "We'll see. But even if we do, we wouldn't make it public."

According to SINAR NARAPAN daily, the Dutch radio is highly popular among Indonesians living in the Netherlands and other European nations. The radio presents its Indonesian program every Sunday afternoon. But on the Sunday in question, the program was allocated to the separatist Mollucan groups now living in the Netherlands, the RMS. During the 1-hour program, the group used the occasion to launch a propaganda for its own cause, reporting about the massive corruptions in Indonesia, mismanagement of the government and the turmoils in the country.

Meanwhile, a Dutch embassy official here told SINAR HARAPAN Wednesday that the program was catered to serve the Mollucan community who now numbered about 40,000 people. "Such programs are also available for the minority ethnic groups in the Netherlands," Councillor L.P. van Viet said.

"The program is hardly monitored by the Dutch people because the language used is specific to the ethnic group," he added.

CSO: 4200/1063

INDONESIA

MOKHTAR SAYS FRETILIN PRISONERS TO BE MOVED

BK191119 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 7 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)--The Indonesian Government will transfer Fretilin prisoners in East Timor to a new prison in the province and to other jails in Indonesia.

About 114 members of the Fretilin rebel movement are being detained in Dili, the provincial capital, in an old dilapidated prison built by the Portuguese authorities during the colonial administration.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told newsmen Wednesday some of the detainees would be moved to a new prison just built by the government outside Dili. Others who were tried and found guilty by the court would be sent to prisons in other parts of Indonesia.

He said that now that East Timor has been integrated with Indonesia, there was no reason to keep the prisoners there all the time.

An International Red Cross team is scheduled to visit East Timor later this month to see prison conditions in the former Portuguese colony.

Mr Mokhtar denied foreign press reports that a number of political prisoners in East Timor have been missing and that many others have been badly treated.

"Such reports are really unfounded and not true," he said following talks with President Suharto at Bina Graha.

He had just returned from a trip to East Timor together with Armed Forces Commander General Benni Murdani to check the progress of development in that province, after they had visited the easternmost province of Irian Jaya earlier in the week.

East Timor was incorporated with Indonesia in 1976 following a 1-year civil war between the left-wing Fretilin independence movement for East Timor and pro-Indonesian groups.

Mr Mokhtar said that after visiting a prison in Dili, he was impressed by the fair and good treatment being given to prisoners. "The prisoners are treated well in accordance with the state's Pancasila philosophy which highly values the principle of humanity," he said.

Prisoners in Dili prison are in good health, and have enough food to eat and other necessities, including spiritual requirements, said Mr Mokhtar.

However, he considered the wards in that prison do not provide adequate space for prisoners, but it was the only prison available in Dili at that time.

The new prison outside the city, which will house some of the prisoners, will soon be open, he said.

Some of the prisoners would be brought to other islands to finish their prison terms, the foreign minister added.

So far, 43 prisoners have been found guilty, including one who has been sentenced to 17 years for leading an anti-security movement (GPK) in that region.

CSO: 4200/1063

INDONESIA

IPU DELEGATE SAYS SECURITY IN EAST TIMOR GOOD

BK190707 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 14 Sep 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] Indonesia will arrest any voices which are raised to try to discredit this country, and oppose any efforts which disagree with the Indonesian policy on East Timor, R. Sukardi, chairman of Indonesian Parliamentary delegates to the International Parliamentary Union (IPU) meeting said.

Speaking to newsmen following this meeting with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, at the Foreign Office yesterday, he said that the IPU meeting was held in Geneva twice a year: April (discussions about economics) and September, to be held later this week about politics and human rights.

The chairman of the Golkar faction in Parliament (DPR), said that African delegates, mostly from left wing factions in their countries, always oppose Indonesia's policy on the East Timor question.

"We have no problems, and the East Timorese have become part of Indonesia since they integrated into Indonesia 8 years ago," he said.

Commenting about negative voices from the London-based Amnesty International Institute, Sukardi said that it is a common thing if someone hears about a shooting once in a while in East Timor, or about depressed people in Jakarta. But in general, the security in East Timor is good.

There are no more Fretilin rebel groups there, which these certain people try to defend. "Now, you can see in East Timor, as an example, suspected criminals--most of whom are members of "Gerakan Pengacau Keamanan (GPK), a group of troublemakers--who are even defended by barristers who are paid for by the regional administration," he said.

In the developed countries, such as in the United States and Britain, anyone can easily find slum areas, or gangsters who fight each other using firearms, he said.

In the youngest province of Indonesia, people are now focusing their efforts to rapidly develop the region, to catch up with other regions, Sukardi said.

CSO: 4200/1063

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH PRC--Vice Chairman of GOLKAR [Functional Group] faction of Parliament, Mr Suhardiman, says that Indonesia still considered as unnecessary the restoration of its diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China and would maintain the existing informal contacts between the two countries. Suhardiman made the statement in his speech for an upgrading course for cadres of the ruling GOLKAR in North Sumatera. According to Suhardiman, there were many reasons why the restoration of the diplomatic relations was still not yet necessary, among other things, was Chinese support for the so-called Fretilin communist movement in East Timor. In the meantime, Indonesia had been striving for the development of political stability in order to uphold democracy and supremacy of the law, Suhardiman said. [Text] [BK160859 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 16 Sep 84]

CSO: 4200/1063

OVERVIEW OF SRV-AIDED ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 7 Jul 84 p 2

[Article: "Laos-Vietnam Road Marks Seventh Anniversary of Laos-Vietnam Friendship and Cooperation (18 Jul 1977 - 18 Jul 1984)"]

[Text] After the entire country was completely liberated, the party and the Lao government laid down clearly the policies for the two strategic duties of national construction and defense, including the tasks of communications and transportation, which play key roles in leading the way.

Road and bridge construction enterprises were undertaken in many provinces in accordance with the guiding light of the Laos-Vietnam Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and in line with agreements between the two governments and confidential letters exchanged between the two ministries regarding collaboration in economic, cultural, scientific and technical areas. Construction of the 60 km long Route 217 from Na Meo Port to Mouang Vieng Xai was the first friendship project by the communications departments of the two countries. During the beginning years of the struggle against the American imperialists, the route served military needs. Due to wartime conditions, the vicious destruction of this route by American aircraft and a shortage of trains, engines, machinery and equipment, the road surface was not widened, the grade was not leveled off and many rivers and brooks had to be crossed. When the American aircraft had to end their destruction of Laos and the [American imperialists] forced their puppets to sign the Vientiane Treaty, Route 217 was tremendously expanded and reconstructed in response to the need for building Mouang Vieng Xai and Sam Neua into strategic revolutionary points. Communications Construction Company 8's outstanding Unit 572 was made responsible for carrying out the gigantic Route 217 construction project. Five-thousand cadres and workers in bulldozer, quarrying and road construction units overcame all the difficulties resulting from the war and weather conditions by diligently working with perseverance, bravery and creative minds to build this road of friendship.

After 3 years of urgent construction, Route 217 was successfully completed. The road width was expanded to 6 meters, hills were cut down and the surface was cleanly paved. The road can handle 300 vehicles daily. From downtown Vieng Xai, Friendship Road runs through the three intersections

of Mouang Liet and continues to run 30 km to Sam Neua. The road was built as an ideal route in response to the construction of the town and has brought out beautiful new colors and aspects of Houa Phan Province.

Construction of the 130km Route 7 from the Nam Kanh River to Phonsavan District was the responsibility of Construction Companies 674 and 675, Bridge and Road Construction Company 75 and the 12th Army. Construction of this road encountered many difficulties. During this destructive war, American aircraft dropped many hundreds of thousands of bombs on this road and the roadbed was completely destroyed. The weather was very unstable, the rainy season dragged on, precipitation was heavy, the temperature varied greatly between night and day and it was very cold during the cold season. At high altitudes, namely at Nong Hed Lake, [the area] was covered with fog all day long and the water froze. The weather conditions were very extreme here, which made the earth crumble and slide violently. This road had to cross many steep mountains at the 1,500-2,000 meter altitudes, namely, Black Mountain, the Nong Hed Lake area and Luk Kok Mountain. It was very difficult to supply trucks, engines, machinery and construction materials.

All the cadres and workers of the construction units refused to be defeated by the difficulties, and exerted their efforts in collecting 81,550 unexploded bombs. These comrades had 450 creative ideas, including one that enabled them to shorten the road in Phou Luk Kok by 10 km and to avoid crossing 9 brooks; it saved 2 million Dong. There was a shortage of vehicles and construction equipment, so the comrade workers went out to search for parts from old car engines that had been dumped in the Thong Hin Plain and Phou Fi Mountain areas. They were able to use these parts in C100 bulldozers and two DT54 engines.

The new Route 7 was born after 5 years of construction from the small and narrow Route 7 that ran across many mountains and was usable only during the dry season. Its surface is 6 meters wide, it has eight concrete bridges 9 meters long apiece and the water drainage systems and water ditches are beautifully constructed to a good standard.

Route 6 is the main artery connecting Houa Phan and Xieng Khouang Provinces. During French rule, in line with their policy of exploiting all the resources of Laos, the French dug out the road bed with the expectation of building the route, but their project did not materialize because the area was too mountainous and construction could have been difficult and a major investment.

Construction Companies 572 and 674 were responsible for constructing the 86-km portion of Route 6 from Ban Banh to the Nam Neun River. The most difficult task was digging out and transporting rocks. Construction Company 572 needed 100,000 cubic meters of all kinds of stone. These had to be brought from the plains located 40-70 km away. The road was newly cleared across high mountains and deep valleys. It cost 500 Dong to

transport 1 cubic meter of stone to the construction site. The most difficult problems were shortages of transport vehicles and of fuel for transporting the 100,000 cubic meters of stone. In the face of these difficulties, the administrators of the construction companies encouraged [the cadre workers] to dig out rocks at the sites themselves for use in construction. In addition to the difficulties in transporting stone, cement, explosives and tar, climbing up the mountain summits also made it difficult to transport water for road construction and the daily living requirements of the workers. In order to lengthen Friendship Road daily, the comrade workers drove and worked around the clock, in spite of the strong sun and rain. Some days it was chilly and the fog entirely covered the mountains.

On 2 Dec 1982, the seventh anniversary of the LPRD, Route 6 construction was completed. The surface was widened to 6-8 meters and paved with tar. Two concrete bridges, which are 3 and 5 meters long, water drainage systems totaling 3139 meters in length and rock-lined ditches totaling 8,566 meters in length were built.

During the construction of Routes 6 and 7, the tasks of digging and laying out a new road bed from Phu Loaw Mountain and Mouang Hiem were quickly pushed to completion in response to the need for transportation from Sam Neua to Mouang Xone and Mouang Hiem. It was extremely urgent to connect the Phu Loaw Mountain-Mouang Hiem route to the Routes 217 and 6 road system and other road systems in the northern region because of the weapons movements and threats by reactionaries under Chinese influence to thwart the Lao people. For many years, the cadres and workers of these companies had to go through dense forests, up mountains and down rivers to survey and lay out the road bed. After completing the construction of Route 7, the 1,200 cadres and workers of these road construction companies marched on 147 km to build other new roads.

In the face of all these varied difficulties, engineer Ngo Dok, the administrator of Company 675 and a veteran of Dien Bien Phu 30 years ago, Dr Phan Kong Teng, the company's deputy administrator and a former member of the Vietnam Volunteer Corps who fought in the front lines at Laow Ngam and Tha Teng (in the southern part of Laos), along with the administrative committee, party committee and the trade unions laid out the best methods for carrying out the construction, namely, by emphasizing the importance of the living standards of the cadres. In 1980, the company used 170,000 cubic meters of dirt to fill in road beds. In 1983, it received six engines from its Company 8 affiliate. The road construction companies were able to clear and fill road beds with 800,000 cubic meters of dirt.

During the past 4 years of construction, the 58 km stretch of road between Laow Ngam and Mouang Hiem has been entirely cleared. The cadres and workers of both Companies 675 and 572 are enthusiastically widening the road, leveling off the mountain slopes and also beautifully paving the road.

12597

CSO: 4206/160

COOPS TWINNED WITH SRV, AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE BY BINH TRI THIEN

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 24 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] Binh Tri Thien Province is assisting Savannakhet Province in the agricultural irrigation and cooperatives area. In particular, during the 1984 production season, Binh Tri Thien Province is sending improved rice variety seedlings and five specialist comrades to assist in this task.

There are six kinds of improved rice varieties: IR48, NN6A, NEP, NN3A, CR101 and CR203. The growing season for these improved rice variety seedlings, which are glutinous rice varieties and come from the Thuy Nhuong Cooperative of Binh Thien Province, ranges from 100 to 160 days. [Thuy Nhuong Cooperative] is the twin cooperative of Ban Nake Cooperative, which is located on the northern outskirts of Savannakhet. [These varieties] have been sent to expand the stocks at the Ban Nake Cooperative.

All the Vietnamese specialist comrades who came to assist with and supervise the experiments for increasing production with the improved rice varieties are working closely and ceaselessly with the cooperative's members in ploughing and transplanting the seedlings. Comrade Luu, a highly expert technocrat, informed us that they had transplanted improved varieties of Vietnamese and Lao rice along with indigenous varieties of Lao rice in the same fields in order to compare the yields and gain other information that they can exchange. The area is 1,400 square meters. In conformance with applied technical principles, they have prepared the soil and applied fertilizer in the same fashion over the entire area and divided it into three equal sections. The improved Vietnamese rice variety, CR101, has been transplanted in one section; the improved Lao rice variety, AB16, in another; and the indigenous, fast maturing Lao variety in the third.

The technocrat comrade further stated that bringing the improved varieties of rice is based on a cooperative agreement between Savannakhet Province and Binh Tri Thien Province. Specifically, the agricultural departments of the two provinces are cooperating so that improved varieties can be widely used throughout Savannakhet Province.

Although the quantities of the varieties are not abundant, [the cooperative experiment] symbolizes the special, friendly relations between the two

provinces, as well as between the two nations of Laos and Vietnam. Based on the pure spirit of international proletarianism, we are developing and expanding special solidarity and total cooperation between the peoples of the two nations of Laos and Vietnam so that they will flourish increasingly as the days go by.

12597

CSO: 4206/160

BRIEFS

SEPONE POPULATION -- Savannakhet is the central region province of Laos that has the longest border with Vietnam. Its Sepone District has a total of 271 villages, 21 cantons, 6844 households and a population of 35,000. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 20 Jul 84 p 2] 12597

BANK DEPOSITS -- Since the beginning of 1984, the cadres, state employees, soldiers and police under the Central Party and the general public have been more actively making savings deposits when compared to the same period of 1983. This confirms patriotism, devotion to the new socialist regime and firm adherence to the direction and policy of the party and state concerning savings, self-reliance and self-sufficiency as the foundations for building up and adapting socialism for the country. It confirms confidence in the state bank and is one more step toward a bright future for our national currency and the operations of the state bank. In the first 6 months of 1984, the special [state] bank was able to attract 5 million kip in savings deposits and 2,967 newly opened savings accounts. Cadres, state employees, soldiers and police from 130 organizations, enterprises and factories and the people applied to open these additional savings accounts. This made net savings increase satisfactorily. They all were very interested in the savings lottery among the different kinds of savings accounts. According to lottery sales statistics, the bank was able to draw in 250,000 kip in cash deposits in the special bank in a little more than 1 month, based on confidence in and firm adherence to the policies of the Party and state. It can be observed that the savings movement of cadres, state employees, soldiers and police under the Central Party and the people is very actively expanding. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 20 Jul 84 p 1] 12597

4206/160

GERAKAN'S LIM KENG YAIK CRITICIZES MCA

GERAKAN's Criticism

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 6 Aug 84 p 3

/Text/ At the present time, the Chinese Malaysian Association /MCA/ has lost its influence on the government and Chinese society; on the other hand, the impact of the Malaysian People's Movement /GERAKAN/ is getting stronger by the day.

Thus said Datuk Dr Lim Keng Yaik, president of GERAKAN, who stressed that the prevailing situation is the best opportunity to develop the party.

He said: "This opportunity will be lost if we keep bickering among ourselves. So I let our party members to decide by themselves whether they want the party to grow or to split."

He pointed out that nowadays public opinion is most favorable to GERAKAN, because the MCA is not "half dead," but already "dead."

"The GERAKAN has only 5 members of Parliament, 15 state assemblymen, 1 minister, 1 deputy minister, 3 administrative officers in state assemblies and 1 chief minister. The MCA has 26 MP's, 4 ministers, and it has more deputy ministers, state assemblymen and administrative officers. Although they have 10 times more than we do in number, we are 10 times stronger than they are in quality," he elaborated.

Datuk Lim Keng Yaik made these remarks while officiating at the opening ceremony of a conference of GERAKAN's Selangor State Committee. Among those present at the gathering were Datuk Paul Leong Khee Seong, deputy president; Datuk Michael Chen Wing Sum; Goh Cheng Teik, deputy secretary general; and Guo Shu Zhen /6753 3178 6966/.

Datuk Lim hoped that GERAKAN members would make an indepth study on this problem.

On the question of the party's position within the government, he said: "Of course we must grasp more seats, but a government post is merely a tool to express the party's work and ideals, but not to utilize it to create problems and split the party."

He expressed hope that GERAKAN's rank and file are united as one to map out strategies for future political development.

He said that as this year is an election year for GERAKAN, there have been some unnecessary speculation and excitement about the party.

MCA's Rebuttal

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 9 Aug 84 pp 2, 5

/Text/ Tong Kok Mau, MCA Central Committee member, today challenged Datuk Dr Lim Keng Yaik to state publicly whether he supports or not the political solidarity and ideals of ethnic-Chinese Malaysian citizens.

Mr Tong pointed out that as member party of the National Front, the Malaysian People's Movement /GERAKAN/, through its president Dr Lim, has no reason whatsoever to make derogatory remarks against MCA. If he is sincerely concerned with the long-range interests and unity of the Malaysian Chinese, Dr Lim should cooperate with MCA on this basis, and vigorously and correctly seek measures to consolidate the position of Chinese nationals, instead of villifying MCA at random.

In reality, he said, GERAKAN is a multiracial political party which has adopted an ambiguous position on many political issues. Nobody can change the racially-representative political trend of this country, and this political reality has placed GERAKAN in a very embarrassing predicament. The reason is that the political role played by GERAKAN is a political struggle which is "unrealistic, like castle in the air," and which serves nothing more than a stumbling block to the Malaysian-Chinese political unity.

Mr Tong continued: "The MCA is a purely Chinese-based political party, just as the United Malays National Organization /UMNO/ and the Malaysian Indian Congress /MIC/ are purely Malaysian and Indian respectively. The MCA possesses the political power to unite Malaysian Chinese and eventually will assume the role and task of uniting all the nationalities of Malaysia.

"This is an extremely onerous mission which is crucially important to the Chinese nationals, because the MCA believes that the Chinese in Malaysia must be united and that our ultimate political goal is to attain an equal and just position for all nationalities in Malaysia, irrespective of race or religious belief."

He said that in the past, when Dr Lim Keng Yaik was still with the MCA, he often stressed that Malaysian Chinese should unify all Chinese people through the MCA. Has Dr Lim forgotten his own exhortation?

Wong Chan Shin's Comment

Another MCA Central Committee member, Wong Chan Shin, described GERAKAN's President Lim Keng Yaik as a political chameleon who changes his political conviction and opinion at will.

Such a political worker has no right to criticize MCA and is unfit to discuss the problem of Malaysian Chinese rights and interests, Mr Wong said.

He continued that he was astonished by Dr Lim's statement to the press yesterday, adding that Dr Lim remains totally immature in spite of his many years of political involvement.

Also, the other day, Dr Lim made derogatory remarks against MCA, which proved once again that he is not qualified to become a responsible leader of the National Front, because he behaves more like a leader of the opposition party who has been attacking MCA for personal reasons, according to Mr Wong.

Now that Dr Lim has joined GERAKAN, he has called on members of the Chinese community to choose between the uniracial MCA and multiracial GERAKAN to represent the interests of Chinese society, Mr Wong said.

Wong Chan Shin now challenged Datuk Dr Lim Keng Yaik to express his standpoint on the issue of ethnic-Chinese unity.

9300

CSO: 4205/74

REVOCAION OF CITIZENSHIP FOR UNAUTHORIZED VISITS TO CHINA OPPOSED

Punishment Too Severe

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 3 Aug 84 p 6

/Text/ Lim Kit Siang, secretary general of the Democratic Action Party /DAP/, indicated that his party is paying close attention to the case of the planned revocation of citizenship by the deputy minister of home affairs of 7,000 persons, including those who made unauthorized visits to China.

In his view, rescinding those people who visited China without official authorization is too severe a punishment.

The leader of the opposition party made these remarks during a press conference he gave at the Gooy Hock Sing Law Office in Penang today.

Lim Kit Siang said that judging by official records, the government apparently loves revoking citizenship but is extremely slow in processing applications for citizenship.

He pointed out that his party supports the revocation of the citizenship of disloyal citizens, but those who made unauthorized visits to China should not be regarded as unfaithful to our country. Perhaps they went to China privately out of curiosity, which may be described as a stupid and shortsighted act, but definitely not a sign of disloyalty.

Lim Kit Siang said that if the government wants to take action against them because they have violated the law, nobody will object. However, if they are to be heavily punished without adequate evidence proving their disloyalty, of course we cannot support this measure and all Malaysians with a sound mind will object against it.

He hoped that at the cabinet meeting next Wednesday, ministers representing the Malaysian Chinese Association /MCA/ and Malaysian People's Movement /GERAKAN/ will bring up the matter of revocation of citizenship of unauthorized visitors to China as an urgent item on the agenda.

Comment by DAP President

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 3 Aug 84 p 1

/Text/ Dr Chen Man Hin, president of the DAP, described the Ministry of Home Affairs's planned revocation of citizenship of unauthorized visitors to China as utterly unfeeling.

He said that entering China for sightseeing without official permit from our government is merely a technical problem, and not a major criminal violation such as drug trafficking or terrorism. The government should not worsen the case, he added.

Dr Chen indicated that the government allows Malaysian citizens over 65 years old to visit China for business, family reunion or medical treatment. While stopping over in Hong Kong or Macao, they may be persuaded or enticed by travel agents to take part in locally-organized tours and entered the Chinese mainland, thereby saving a lot of procedural trouble. Such carelessness and oversight is a technical matter and they should not be punished by losing their citizenship.

Dr Chen Man Hin, MP, held a news conference today to make a vehement counter-attack specially directed to the deputy minister of home affairs, Kassim Ahmed, who publicly announced the government's intention to revoke the citizenship of those Malaysians who visited communist countries for sightseeing, including China, without authorization.

Talking about our neighboring countries, Dr Chen indicated that Thailand is also faced with communist disturbances, yet Thailand and China continue to maintain close, friendly relations. Therefore, the National Front government should not be complacent and conservative, but establish a close relationship with China. Furthermore, China is busy developing its own country and consolidating its economic foundations, but has no time for tyrannizing the sovereignty of other countries.

Dr Chen hoped the government would permit Malaysian citizens to enter China freely and encourage both countries to establish friendly and trade relationships.

Asked about the question of loyalty to country, Dr Chen indicated that those Malaysians who made sightseeing trips to China have returned to Malaysia. There is no doubt about their loyalty. By way of another example, Americans travel all over the world as tourists, and none of them stays in other countries for good. This has nothing to do with the question of "national loyalty," Dr Chen concluded.

9300
CSO: 4205/74

SHARES-SELLING CAMPAIGN OF CHINESE HOLDING COMPANY LAUNCHED

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 29 Jul 84 p 1

/Text/ Tan Sri Wee Boon Ping, board chairman of the "Chinese Chamber of Commerce Holding Company /C CofC HC/, and well-known Chinese political and business leaders unanimously called on the entire Chinese community to rally around the CofC's appeal and enthusiastically subscribe to its holding company's shares.

They all maintained that the CofC HC, organized to strive for the Chinese economic self-improvement, can surely break through the present economic stumbling block and promote contributions toward the growth of the national economy.

The C CofC HC launched a shares-selling campaign at Fortuna Hotel in Kuala Lumpur today. Public appeals to buy its shares were made one after another by well-known figures in political and business circles, including Tan Sri Wee Boon Ping, president of the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia /C CofC, for short/; Datuk Koh Peng Teng, honorary president of the same organization; Wong Tok Chai, deputy president; Datuk Mak Hon Kam, labor minister; Datuk Yong Kuet Tze, minister of science, technology and environment; Lim Guan Sim, state minister of agricultural and fisheries development of Sabah; Tan Koon Swan, managing director of MCA Multi-Purpose Holding Company; and Ong Sek Hee, president of All-Malaysia Hawkers Federation.

Penang's Chief Minister Dr Lim Chong Eu, who was unable to attend the shares-selling campaign ceremony, sent a congratulatory message expressing his support and wishes to the success of the movement.

The first organization to rally around the campaign was the All-Malaysia Hawkers Federation which subscribed M\$200,000 worth of shares. Lee Seng Cheng, president of Kedah Chinese Chambers of Commerce Federation, announced that its holding company pledged M\$500,000 to buy the shares.

In his speech, Wee Boon Ping said the entire Chinese community is pinning great hopes on the CofC's holding company, and called on Chinese businessmen to spare no effort in making this endeavor a success.

Tan Sri Wee Boon Ping said: "In recent years Chinese communities have founded holding companies one after another, each with its own characteristics. The special trait of the CofC HC is that it is organized and promoted by the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia, which is the supreme leading organization for Chinese business circles throughout Malaysia, at the behest of Chinese chambers of commerce in various states. It is not the property of any particular bloc, clique or minority. Therefore, it is highly representative of Chinese society.

"On the other hand, by virtue of the vigorous role it has played in leading the Chinese's fight for economic interests and in establishing fine rapport with the government, the C CofC has won the respect of the government and the trust of Chinese society. Therefore, the C CofC will carry more weight in its participation in our national economic activities, while Chinese community members will be more confident in taking part in this investment.

"As a matter of fact, on its founding day, the CofC's holding company was allocated a piece of land by the Sabah state government for the development of a plantation industry to be jointly operated by this holding company and the state authorities. This is proof that our holding company possesses advantageous requisites.

"Due to various subjective and objective factors, it has taken more than 3 years to complete the preparatory work of the CofC's holding company. It cannot be denied, however, that during this period our national economy has undergone changes in situation and trend, which has made it more advantageous than ever before for the Chinese to engage in investment activities.

"The series of new policies advocated and pursued by Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, such as the "learn from the East" policy, the "Malaysia, Inc" concept and the "privatization of public enterprises" program, all have elevated the respect of the private sector in the national economy to a position never attained before. As an important component of the private industrial circle, Chinese commercial and industrial interests do feel an encouraging, favorable turn in striving for a breakthrough and economic interests.

"Nevertheless, we must have a sound industrial organization in order to be able to grasp the present opportunities fully and completely. For example, investments under the privatization plan need huge capitalization and modern management and technique, and these are the criteria by which the government will choose privatization targets.

"The CofC Holding Company will adopt concrete, practical measures to lead Chinese businessmen in grasping the opportunities presented by our national economic policy, coordinating commercial activities of Chinese organizations, aiding small and medium industries toward modernization, pushing them forward to develop hi-tech, guiding them to international markets, and arranging and supplying personnel training.

"Initial share-selling target of the CofC Holding Company is M\$50 million. Beginning today, we are going to launch a nationwide movement for raising capital by floating shares.

"To ensure success of this campaign, a national share-selling committee, made up of leaders of Chinese chambers of commerce in various states has been formed, with three working subcommittees for publicity, liaison and action center. Moreover, Chinese chambers of commerce in all states are also entrusted to set up regional share-selling committees.

"This CofC Holding Company is a big enterprise organized by the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia for the purpose of seeking self-improvement of the Chinese economy. As all Chinese compatriots are pinning their hopes on us, we must do our best to form this holding company. We must strive for success; we will not tolerate failure.

"On this occasion, I call on all Chinese chambers of commerce, social organizations, business circles and people of all walks of life throughout the nation to rally around and wholeheartedly support us, and ardently buy our shares.

"I firmly believe that with the support of the entire Chinese compatriots, the CofC Holding Company will attain its desired goals," Tan Sri Wee concluded.

9300

CSO: 4205/74

COLUMNIST ON FISSURES IN MANILA KBL

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Sep 84 p 6

[Article by Jesus Bigornia: "KBL Chapter in Manila Breaking Up?"]

[Text]

A falling out among its top chieftains is widening cracks in the Manila chapter of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) and dimming administration hopes for a political victory in the country's capital city in the coming local elections. The latest during a meeting Tuesday of the Association of Barangay Councils (ABC) which featured verbal pyrotechnics between Mayor Ramon Bagatsing, possible reelectionist, and former Councilor "Chino" Marquinez, avowed aspirant to the mayoralty of Manila. The clash was touched off by Mr. Bagatsing's tracing the proliferation of squatters in Manila to the impotence of barangay officials.

* * *

The mayor's implied threat of libel had triggered Marquinez, who felt he was alluded to, into announcing willingness to face libel suits and countering with a veiled threat to "let the citizenry of Manila who among the officials of Manila are not serving the public interest." Contributing to the already ruffled feelings of those in attendance was the absence of ABC acting president Jose Santos whose presence would have given a meeting called by the mayor who is not a member an aura of legality. Santos, formerly a staunch Bagatsing follower, now appears to be moving away from the mayor's camp, making it all too evident that the KBL Manila chapter is in disarray.

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CSO: 4200/1057

COLUMNIST ANALYZES PEREZ REMARKS ON AMENDMENT NO 6

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Sep 84 pp 6, 12

["News Analysis" by Orlando F. Aquino: "A Snowballing Move?"]

[Text]

THE move to amend or repeal the controversial Amendment No. 6 seems to have snowballed even among members of the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL). And its latest adherent, if we may use the word, is no less than newly appointed Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez, considered by all to be one of the most loyal to President Marcos.

Speaking before members of the Batasan Press Breakfast Club, Perez proposed that the matter of supporting the repeal, amendment or retention of Amendment No. 6 be left to the "conscience of every KBL member" while the party has not yet made an official stand on it — apparently basing his stand on the fact that Amendment No. 6 was "ratified by the Filipino people in 1976, while the KBL was founded in 1978" as if to exculpate the party from its authorship.

Perez has also proposed that

the President's power to issue decrees should be limited only to "protecting and promoting the security of the state" or should be exercised only after due "consultation with the Batasang Pambansa or its appropriate committees" as the President himself has often said. Certainly, this power should not include the imposition of taxes, Perez stressed, saying that he did not see any direct connection between security and taxes.

* * *

Foreign Affairs Minister Arturo Tolentino, who was present, must have been quite shocked by Perez's sudden display of political independence but did not show it, saying only that he welcomed Perez's position. Tolentino has always held the view that Amendment No. 6 should be considered repealed as of the time the Interim Batasang Pambansa ceased to exist with the establishment of the regular Batasang Pambansa.

Following the Tolentino line, Perez asked: "Is Amendment No. 6 intended to be a permanent fixture of the Constitution or is it merely part of a package of initiatives for political normalization under which at the appropriate time the Amendment will be lifted from the statute books? If it is merely a part of a package of political moves for political normalization, when will Amendment No. 6 be repealed and who will decide when it is time for it to go?"

While all this, of course, does not envision the outright repeal of Amendment No. 6, it is heartening to note that KBL members are very much aware of the danger of its being an instrument of executive abuse and are making known their intention to limit the extent of that power.

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CSO: 4200/1057

PC CHIEF ASSURES NO 'CRACKDOWN' ON GROUPS AIRING GRIEVANCES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Sep 84 p 8

[Article by Isidro Roman]

[Text] Legitimate groups airing valid grievances will not be subjected to any crackdown now or in the future, Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, PC chief and director-general of the Integrated National Police, assured yesterday.

Ramos, who is also Armed Forces vice chief of staff, said government is doing everything within its power to first identify and isolate infiltrators and provocateurs within these organizations before conducting any arrests.

The statement is apparently a reaction to charges of some teachers of St. Joseph's College in Quezon City that their arrest was part of a government plan to move against activist teachers.

Ramos said that since the arrest of Mila Aguilar-Roque and her two associates over a month ago, no other teacher from St. Joseph's College or any other school has been arrested.

The PC chief has also directed the immediate transfer of Roque, Cynthia Nolasco, and Willy Tolentino of the Bicutan Rehabilitation Center, upon the request of their lawyers.

Roque, whom the military tagged as the highest woman politburo member of the Communist Party of the Philippines, had been detained since her arrest last Aug. 6 in an air-conditioned room at the headquarters of the Constabulary security group, while Nolasco and Tolentino have been detained separately at the PC-INP jail in Camp Crame.

The letter-request of their lawyers Rene V. Sarmiento and Daniel Malabonga of the Free Legal Assistance Group (FLAG) was sent through Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. The lawyers requested for the transfer of Roque to a regular detention center, preferably the Bicutan Rehabilitation Center.

CSO 4200/1064

'CPP PAPER 'CONFIRMS' NPA ROLE IN KARINGAL SLAYING

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] BAYOMBONG, Nueva Vizcaya--Dangagan, a 10-page underground newspaper of the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), has confirmed military findings that the NPA was responsible of the murder of Brig. Gen. Tomas Karingal last May 24.

Lt. Col. Rufo Bolido, Nueva Vizcaya PC-INP provincial commander, said Dangagan was among the voluminous subversive documents seized last Friday in a raid in a makeshift printing press at barangay Ipilkone, some eight kilometers from this town.

Dangagan said "fascist police general Karingal was meted the capital punishment by the Filipino people last May 24. He died immediately after a team of five armed men reportedly of the NPA Sparrow unit" launched a surprise move in Metro Manila.

Dangagan accused Karingal of being "one of dictator-Marcos' most notorious henchmen, head of the Northern Police District. Among his crimes, it said were "violent repression of people's mass action and killing of two Foamtex striking workers."

CSO: 4200/1064

KARINGAL SUSPECT ALLEGES TORTURE, CLAIMS INNOCENCE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 Sep 84 pp 1, 6

[Text] A MAN claimed by the military to have killed a police general told the Supreme Court yesterday of how he was bound to a bed by soldiers, and slapped, punched and electrocuted in three days of alleged torture.

"They electrocuted me in the genitals and tied me, at the same time hitting my chest and thighs," recounted Ruben Alegre during a court hearing of a petition filed by his sister seeking his release from what family lawyers called unlawful detention.

At one point. Alegre lifted his shirt to show the justices where he said he was hit. A medical report from two physicians who examined Alegre said he had been kicked in the head, hit in the thighs by a hammer, struck on the nape with an iron bar and deprived of food and sleep.

The report said during his alleged torture, an electrically charged spoon was placed on his private part.

The military denies it tortures prisoners.

The military says Alegre is the head of a squad of communist urban guerillas who have been blamed for last May's fatal shooting in a restaurant of police Gen. Tomas Karingal, and also link him to the killing of 19 persons, including soldiers, government informers and a rapist.

Alegre, arrested allegedly without a warrant at a Manila suburb last Aug 26, told the court he is a mere fish and prok dealer.

He is detained in a military camp under a presidential order that allows the military to detain a suspect indefinitely without bail.

Government lawyer Eduardo Montenegro objected to Alegre being made to recount his experience in the hands of interrogators but Justice Vicente Abad Santos told Montenegro, "He is a man who claims he was tortured and you don't want to hear what he wants to say?"

Alegre said his interrogators questioned him about guns supposedly seized in a house he was going to visit just before he was arrested, and boxed him on

the chest and slapped him "when they did not seem satisfied" with his answers. He said he was forced to sign a statement at a police station.

Alegre, on questioning, said he was going to the house to collect a P7,000 debt from a tenant with whom he had sold 60 kilos of pork.

Justice Serafin Cuevas added up the figures and commented that Alegre would have been charging the man three times the regular price of pork for the figures to tally.

The court asked lawyers of Alegre and the government to submit written memorandums in two weeks before it rules on the case.

CSO: 4200/1057

NPA AMBUSHES AFP TYPHOON RELIEF, 12 DIE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Sep 84 pp 1, 12

[Text]

ILIGAN CITY, Sept. 8 (PNA)—Twelve soldiers, part of a 55-man military convoy on the way to typhoon-ravaged Cebu to help in the rehabilitation work, were killed today in an ambush by terrorists in the outskirts of Initao, Misamis Oriental.

Capt. Jose Balobalo, officer-in-charge of the 542nd Engineering Battalion based in Iligan City, said 15 of the soldiers and two civilians were critically wounded in the attack.

He said the convoy was on its way to Lumbia airport in Cagayan de Oro City when Communist New People's Army (NPA) terrorists opened fire at the group of Barangay Tubigon, some 47 kilometers from here.

Nine of the soldiers, including a captain, died on the spot while three others succumbed at the hospital late today, Balobalo said.

Reports reaching here identified the dead as Capt. Gerardo A. Magbanua, T/Sgt. Perfecto B. Ubongen, Sgt. Guillermo Falcunit, Sgt. Pedro A. dela Rosa, Pfc. Nestor Sabunod, Pfc. Felipe Bendigo, Pfc. Vicente Olivo, Pfc. Alberto Entrera and Pfc. Dixon Nolasco.

Those who died later in the hospital were S/

Sgt. Fructoso Esteban, Pfc. Talib Mohamud and a trainee known only as Canonisado.

Balobalo identified the wounded as Maj. Antonio Santos, Pfc. Cordito Postrano, T/St. Ruben Padua, Pfc. Juan Cabtalan, Pfc. Melchor Serana, Cpl. Petty Salih, Second Class Trainee Lamberto Perez, S/Sgt. Romeo Patrimonio, Second Class Trainee Roberto Labrador, Pfc. Alexander Maglacion, Cpl. Ricardo Baco, T/Sgt. Herminio Medrano.

The wounded civilians were Charry Villanueva and Mrs. Cabtalan, wife of Pfc. Cabtalan.

Balobalo said the soldiers were ordered by Army Commander Maj. Gen. Josephus Ramas to proceed to Cebu for the rehabilitation of typhoon-damaged infrastructure.

The soldiers were to take a Philippine Air Force C-130 flight at Lumban airport bound for Cebu.

Balobalo said one of the terrorists was killed in the firefight which lasted for one hour starting at 8 a.m.

But he said some members of the heavily armed terrorists could have been wounded as indicated by bloodstains in their escape route.

LAW PREVENTS VOTER REGISTRATION UNTIL 1996

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Sep 84 p 5

[Text]

No registration of new voters may be validly conducted between now and 1996 or 12 years hereafter, Commissioner Ramon Felipe Jr., said after an official inquiry to the Commission on Elections (Comelec) law department.

The reason, according to the legal opinion and research division, is that the continuing system of daily registration of voters under Sec. 79 of the 1978 Election Code, subject to approval by the election registrars under Sec. 81, has been repealed by implication by PD 1896, approved on Jan. 11, 1984, providing for a permanent list of voters every 12 years and representation of the majority party and the dominant opposition party in the registering body, which was not provided for in the 1978 Election Code.

Unless the Batasang Pambansa takes the necessary action on the matter, qualified voters

who were not able to register for the May 14, 1984, elections and new voters who have qualified or will qualify thereafter will not be able to participate in the 1986 local elections, 1987 presidential elections, 1990 elections for the National Assembly, 1992 local elections, and 1993 Presidential elections, until new registration is held in 1996.

The problem has become especially important in view of the unanimous decision of the Comelec *en banc*, written by Commissioner Felipe and promulgated May 12, in SPC No. 84-107, in the matter of the annulment of the voters' list of San Juan, Metro Manila, with lawyer Francis E. Garchitorea as petitioner.

The Comelec annulled the voters' list in the municipality because the registration there was done on a barangay-wide basis, assigning to

each voting center a specific letter or groups of letters of the alphabet, representing the first letter of the voters' family names and not by specific areas within the barangay or the exact residence of the voter as required by Sec. 21, BP 697.

However, in view of the proximity of the May 14 elections and lack of time to order another registration in the entire municipality, the voters' list in question was allowed to be used in the last elections, but annulled for elections after May 14, thus requiring new registration in the entire municipality for the coming 1986 local election.

In view of the provisions of PD 1896, the entire municipality of San Juan, Metro Manila, may be disenfranchised in all elections until 1996, Commissioner Felipe said.

CSO: 4200/1057

'CAUCUS OF 11' DISPLAYS NO 'SEMBLANCE OF INDEPENDENCE'

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 10 Sep 84 p 4

[Article by Jesus C. Sison in the "Perspective" column: "The Caucus of 11"]

[Text] NO MATTER how hard I try to remember, I always keep forgetting that there is an independent bloc in the Batasang Pambansa. This is because the so-called Caucus of 11, the self-anointed independent bloc in parliament, has not displayed any semblance of independence.

If there has been any independence exhibited by the members of the Caucus of 11, it is their independence from one another. The Caucus of 11 is a strange alliance of lawmakers who, more often than not, cannot see eye-to-eye on issues. It is, therefore, difficult to imagine how they can be united and act independently as a group.

The group was organized shortly before the regular Batasan convened on July 24. There were only eight members in the beginning because some of the present members were unsure whether to join the KBL or the coalesced opposition. Somehow, they managed to form an "independent" group. But soon after the Caucus of 11 was launched, troubles started plaguing it. The problems arose mainly from the concept of the members that the Caucus of 11 would be a collective leadership. In other words, everybody would be a leader but nobody is to be the leader. How, in heaven's name, can a group of men and women, no matter how small, act effectively as a group without one leader?

In the beginning, many people thought that MP Rafael Palmares (Independent-Iloilo) would be the leader of the independents because he was their candidate for Speaker. But, as it turned out, the conjecture was wrong. Many of the members of the Caucus of 11 have resented the propensity of Palmares to speak for or in the name of the group. They said that he has not been authorized to speak for the bloc or for any of its members.

That alone indicates the difficult situation of the independent group. How can it be a potent bloc with a sufficient clout if it continues to be leaderless? There is a plan to rotate the leadership of the Caucus of 11, but that would only be a palliative cure to please each and every member. It would not solve the problem of the independent group.

I once asked a member of the independent bloc what was the purpose of the 11 members of parliament in organizing the Caucus of 11. He said that most of them did not want to join the majority nor the minority. Others could not decide on which side of the fence to join. And so they all decided to sit in the middle. Some of them will insist that their purpose in forming the independent bloc is to provide an alternative to the ideas and policies of the majority and the minority. But how can the Caucus of 11 provide an alternative idea or program when its members cannot even unit to agree on one?

The purpose of a real and strong independent bloc is to provide an alternative force or idea and to tilt the balance in case of a stalemate between the majority and minority parties. With only 11 members, it is absolutely impossible for the Caucus of 11 to tilt the balance or even provide an alternative force or idea in the Batasan. It must be noted that the KBL has 114 members while the coalesced minority counts with 59 MPs.

However, if only for the purpose of identity, the idea of an independent block is challenging and glamorous. The name "Caucus of 11" is attractive and titillating. It is almost like the romanticism of Don Quixote. The only difference is that the Caucus of 11 has three windmills to fight--the KBL, the coalesced opposition and itself.

So far, there have only been two occasions when members of the Caucus of 11 voted as one. First, it was when they nominated and voted for Palmares for the speakership. The second time was when they voted for Prime Minister Cesar Virata for another term. After that, each of the members has gone his own way. Each member votes and speaks on issues in accordance with his own thinking. It has become obvious that the Caucus of 11 has no program, policy or even a set of rules which the members can adhere to and support.

It is not surprising that the Caucus of 11 has not been able to sprout wings and take off. In the first place, it is composed of nien new and two veteran parliamentarians who were elected as independents of NPs of the Roy faction. They have practically nothing in common. The two NP's of the Roy faction had to stay as NPs and join the independents because the Laurel NPs had already cast their lot with the coalesced opposition. The two NPs are Edelmiro Amante of Agusan del Norte and Romeo Jalosjos of Zamboanga del Norte.

According to the list given me, the others in the independent bloc are Victor Agbayani of Pangasinan, Enrique Belo of Capiz, Helena Benitez of Cavite, Samuel Dangwa of Benguet, Antonio Gatuslao of Negros Occidental, Jose Paul Neri of Camiguin, Rafael Palmares of Iloilo, Rustico de los Reyes of Laguna and Venancio Yaneza of Masbate.

The Caucus of 11 counts on some good and intellectually outstanding members. But what can they hope to achieve under the circumstances? The Caucus of 11 has no muscle. Or if it has, it is uncoordinated.

CSO: 4200/1064

ARTICLE VIEWS CONTROVERSIAL CENTRAL BANK IOU'S

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Sep 84 p 21

[Article by Loreto Cabanes: "What Is the Score on the 'Jobo Bills'?"]

[Text]

Probably no float of IOU instruments by a government agency is more controversial than the Central Bank bills which bankers also call with a feeling of ambivalence as the "Jobo bills."

The bills have become controversial since three months ago when the interest rates paid on them by the issuer became very attractive that even rich individuals started buying them.

When they were first issued in March to siphon back the excess money circulating in the economy, the yield was no higher than 20 percent per annum.

Only banks and financial institutions with excess funds were tapped by telephone to buy the bills.

But when the rates rose to over 28 percent in May, almost everybody with one million pesos upwards to spare cashed in to buy the "Jobo bills" and held on up to now when the rates are much higher.

Some said the operators at the dollar

blackmarket even disposed of their greenbacks to buy the bills where the returns were much higher.

The banks were the biggest buyers, mostly for their own accounts and for the accounts of their clients, although the latter was not of significant volume in terms of aggregate value.

It was only four months after the issuance of the CB bills that the bankers began complaining about the high rates being paid on the securities, citing that the CB was competing directly with the deposit holdings of the system.

What is really the real score on the CB bills?

Since its initial issue last March 23, a total of P7.5 billion had been sold as of June 18, 1984. But since the wide array of maturities of these instruments ranges from 30 days and less, 31-60 days, 61-90 days, 91-180 days and 181-360 days, the total outstanding floats

as of the same date (June 18) amounted to only P2.9 billion.

A CB report showed that banks accounted for 45.5 percent of outstanding issues; non-bank financial institutions, 41.5 percent; corporations, 1.92 percent; and individuals, (which include trust, sinking and other funds), 11 percent.

In terms of maturity, the most preferred of the CB bills are the 31-60 day bills which accounted for 54.23 percent of the issue, followed by 30 days and less, 16.33 percent; and 61-90 days, 16 percent.

The preference for 31-60 days is due to the higher yield (34 percent). The next preferred was 30 days and less whose yield is between 28 and 32 percent on repurchase.

The CB has been authorized by the Monetary Board to float a maximum P10 billion as an open market tool to control excess liquidity in the financial system.

The Board then

noted that the market for the present array of national government securities has remained thin, with holders acquiring the instrument primarily for their collateral value and/or their utility as primary reserve.

Trading activity or outright buying and selling has been dampened by the relative yield disadvantage of investment in government paper vis-a-vis other short-term asset alternatives.

Consequently, the repurchase and reverse repurchase windows have assumed a major role in CB's open market operations quite beyond the fine-tuning mechanism that it was envisioned to be.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase, however, according to the CB, have limitations intrinsic to any borrowing or lending operation. The effects of such transactions are automatically reversed upon the maturity of the contract.

FOREIGN INVESTORS HOLD BACK, CITE 'ABNORMAL CLIMATE'

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 10 Sep 84 p 16

[Article by Arleen C. Chipongian]

[Text] MANY foreign investors would like to come to the Philippines, but they are holding back on their investment plans because of the prevailing "abnormal" investment climate.

Lewis Burridge, president of the American Chamber of Commerce and the Philippines Association of Multinationals' Regional Headquarters, Inc. (AMURI), noted this over the weekend, even has expressed confidence that a "rush" of investments would set in once political and economic conditions stabilize.

For one, he said, foreign investors would like to see the evolution of the Batasan Pambansa as the "one legislative body," which would help pave the way for the stabilization of political and economic conditions.

He also noted that the recent government move of allowing the conversion of foreign-sourced supplies into equity was not helpful in attracting foreign investments.

Presidential Decree 1892, which aimed to stimulate large-scale foreign investments, was only used by operating foreign companies because of the foreign exchange shortage.

Other observers in the business community noted a rising number of foreign companies leaving the country.

Trends, they said, show that 10 investors are leaving the country for one coming in. Last year, the ratio was one coming in for every seven going out.

Data show that from January to June this year, only two regional headquarters set up shops in the country. In the same period last year, 16 multinationals came into the country.

The first half of the year also saw 11 regional headquarters close down against last year's 25.

Of the 380 registered headquarters, 150 are active.

They said, the main reason cited by the foreign companies in leaving the country was the apparent government indecision to tackle pressing political and economic problems.

What the country needs, they said, are "leadership and action."

Burridge, however, expressed optimism that the May 14 elections and the present crop of assemblymen could pave the way for acceptable political and economic systems.

The Pamuri president revealed foreign investors were awaiting the transition toward better investment climate.

The elimination of the dragging political and economic problems could help foreign investments.

CSO: 4200/1064

RAMOS ORDERS PC-INP TO RESPECT CHURCH RIGHTS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Sep 84 pp 1, 11

[Article by Jose De Vera]

[Text]

Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Constabulary and Integrated National Police (INP) chief, ordered all PC-INP units yesterday to maintain "close and harmonious" relations with religious organizations and their members.

Ramos' order came in response to a *Bulletin Today* editorial last Aug. 23 on the military raid of a religious organization in Iloilo.

Ramos pointed out in his directive that "the present government thrusts for more political liberalization calls for commensurate efforts on the part of the Command to attune its official performance to the current situation and help hasten national reconciliation."

He then ordered strict observance of the following policies on the basis of guidelines enunciated by higher authorities:

1. The PC-INP shall continue to be a key in-

strument of government in the preservation of peace and security, working for the protection of each individual's exercise of the freedom of religion and respecting the vital role of the church as an institution in the society.

2. The PC-INP is well aware of the separation of the church and state, but maintains that both the church and state are partners in the common goal of national development and all other legitimate aspirations.

3. The PC-INP continues to be conscious of its responsibility to enforce the law and to maintain peace and order.

4. The PC-INP will continue to take action against any person who is detected to be violating the law, regardless of his status or position in life.

To promote more harmonious relations between the PC-INP and religious organiza-

tions and personalities, Ramos issued the following orders:

1. As a rule, the arrest of any member of the clergy or religious profession should be done only with a legally valid written order of arrest.

In the rare case where a member of the clergy is caught in the act of committing a crime (in flagrante delicto), a citizen's arrest should be effected. In all instances, the investigation should be conducted without delay, the arrested persons should be turned over to the proper court having jurisdiction over the case.

2. Under the circumstances, any member of the clergy or religious profession so arrested should be accorded the courtesies commensurate to his religious calling. His religious superior should be informed without delay of the circumstances behind the arrest.

3. Any raid or search

of any religious establishment shall be conducted only with a legally valid written search warrant. In all cases, the religious superior of the establishment shall be informed of such action without delay.

4. The members of any raid or search team should be carefully selected and properly supervised by an officer to attain the desired result without compromising the operations and/or exposing it to abuse and subsequent criticism. Those selected to compose the team must all be in proper uniform.

5. In all situation, the constitutional and legal rights of the persons involved should be given due respect. A detailed after-operation report must be submitted to the undersigned not later than six hours after the event and an appropriate clear explanation or announcement must be made to the media for the information of the public.

COLUMNIST PLAYS DOWN ROLE OF LIBERATION THEOLOGY IN NATION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Sep 84 pp 6, 1]

[Commentary by Jesus Bigornia: "Liberation Theology Rocks Church"]

[Text] EXCEPT for a small, if socially-conscious, segment of Philippine officialdom, a mini-revolt of the Roman Catholic clergy in Tarlac two months ago all but passed unnoticed into limbo. Media outlets reported the incident as a strike of priests against their immediate spiritual superior, the bishop of Tarlac, treating the incident as an ordinary event with little if any, impact beyond the physical boundaries of the Tarlac diocese. If a few attached political significance to the mini-revolt, none perceived it as a manifestation of the arrival here, at last, of "Liberation Theology" now engulfing Latin America.

It might be apropos at this time for this column to essay a thumbnail description of this current thought now shaking the very foundation of the mighty Roman Catholic church. As expounded by Father Leonardo Boff, Brazil's lead spokesman for the movement, Liberation Theology calls for a return to the fundamentals of Christian faith. Liberation theologians contend that the rich cannot pretend to preach to the poor. Hence, the Catholic church must divest itself of its wealth before it can gain acceptance by the poor masses of the people. Besides advocating class struggle, liberation theologians also preach destruction of present economic and political as well as religious structures and their replacement with idealized substitutes.

In the Philippines, as well as elsewhere, the priests and nuns who have been marching under the banner of liberation theology and taking part in teach-ins propagating its doctrines are quickly branded as leftist radicals, if not outright subversives. If they have not all been hauled in and incarcerated it is because a few perceptive officials high in the government hierarchy, not the least of them some in the military establishment, who are convinced that if the liberation theologians and the Marxists here are moving along parallel lines, both will clash with each other at some point.

This is not to say that Philippine officialdom dismisses the liberation theology movement as of no consequence. The more concerned among those in positions of power view it as a real danger to present institutions and political and economic structures.

It is pointed out that a movement disavowing any desire, much less ambition, for earthly goods or power, acknowledging and manifesting only concern for the poor and the dispossessed has a universal appeal that is certain to win the minds and hearts of the masses. And, as Minister of Defense Juan Ponce Enrile asks: "How can any government in a Christian country like the Philippines fight God?"

CSO: 4200/1064

BATASAN SUGAR HEARINGS; BATAAN NUCLEAR PLANT PROBLEMS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Sep 84 pp 6, 10

[Article by Jesus Bigornia: "Sugar Defender in Batasan Not Up to It"]

[Text]

TWO days of intensive briefing on the state of the sugar industry and fledgling Member of Parliament Jaime Golez (KBL, Negros Occidental) was adjudged "as ready as he will ever be" to do battle in the Batasang Pambansa with the critics of the Philippine Sugar Commission (Philsucom) and its subsidiary National Sugar Trading Corp. (Nasutra). Sugar czar Ambassador Roberto Benedicto had groomed his protege carefully on a defense of beleaguered Philsucom and Nasutra from attacks that opposition in the National Assembly had mounted earlier, notably by Assemblyman Fermin Caram (UNIDO, Iloilo). Maiden appearance jitters had; however, gotten the better of the champion of the sugar industry. He forgot his lines.

But not before he finished reading from a prepared text distinguished by broad generalities on how Philsucom rationalized the sugar industry and Nasutra's role in stabilizing sugar prices. When interpellated by another neophyte colleague from Sugarlandia, Golez' minimal grasp of the problems of the industry became embarrassingly obvious. He took his seat and neither jeers from the opposition

nor encouragement from the majority could budge him into resuming debate with Assemblyman Wilson Gamboa (Unido, Negros Occidental).

For fledgling lawmaker, Golez impressed colleagues with his aplomb in acknowledging readiness to be interpellated. Like a jackrabbit popping out of its box, Gamboa took the floor to ask if the champion of sugar interests knew that 85 percent of sugar planters "are now in deficit," when only 15 percent were in arrears in 1975. Taken aback, Golez could only shake his head and admit he did not know. Which evoked from Gamboa the remark; "Well, I am telling you."

The so-called debate proceeded along this line: Gamboa asking the question and answering them for Golez who, red-faced and sweating in the air-conditioned session hall, could only admit he did not know the answers. At the prodding of more experienced majority colleagues, Golez finally sat down cutting the debate short. Gamboa's insistence on Golez' resuming the question-and-answer session was at last ruled out of order by the speaker on motion of Assemblyman Antonio Diaz (KBL, Zambales), who pointed out that Golez had taken his seat and that, under the rules, he may not be forced to resume the debate.

The moral lesson: Neophytes are better seen than heard — until honed in the intricacies of debate and only after doing their homework on the subject under discussion.

* * *

Heard in the galleries of the Batasang Pambansa Thursday evening: "What is so sacred about the Bataan nuclear plant that even the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) majority is running scared?"

Indeed, the National Assembly gave the watching public every indication it was afraid to discuss the safety and cost factors of the project publicly. Instead of subjecting Energy Minister Gerónimo Velasco to interrogation, the Batasan majority hid behind a neverused rule: Never discuss a subject matter pending before any court of law. Opposition attempts to break the veil of secrecy, including a motion to suspend the rules of the Assembly, proved futile. And the public that is footing the \$2-billion bill for the nuclear facility remains in the dark.

From a reading of "secret" as well as publicized reports on the Batasan nuclear facility and those abroad the following facts have been culled:

1. The Puno Commission (headed by then Justice Minister Ricardo Puno) last year found the nuclear plant "unsafe." It recommended incorporation of certain safety measures before it is accepted by the Philippine government.

2. Technology transfer has been minimal. If the National Power Corp. (NPC) which will operate the Bataan facility has been sending personnel for training in the United States, the few who have returned have yet to be licensed by the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) after rigid examinations, naturally.

3. Westinghouse-built nuclear power generating plants have had more "events," euphemism for accidents or failures, according to an American study on the performance of nuclear facilities.

4. Should an accident hit the Bataan facility, the Philippine government cannot sue Westinghouse in the United States. The Philippines entered into a contract with Westinghouse S.A. (Societe Anonyme), a Swiss corporation with unknown assets that can be sued only under the laws of Switzerland.

The question now is: Is the nuclear plant worth all the expense?

CSO: 4200/1057

COLUMNIST NOTES DIFFERENCE IN VIRATA PCCI SPEECH

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Sep 84 p 6

[News analysis by Jesus Vigornia: "A Closer View of Virata's PCCI Speech"]

[Text]

IT was an interesting and intriguing speech that Prime Minister Cesar Virata delivered before the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) the other day. Interesting, because it dwelt on a broad range of public issues and national problems. Intriguing, because it had a distinctly political tone hitherto alien to previous pronouncements of the prime minister. For the first time, Mr. Virata spelled out his position on questions of constitutional development and growth, fiscal prudence, budgetary balance, state ownership of corporations, free enterprise, and related matters. With disarming candor and deft logic, he defended the policies and practices he has heretofore followed as prime minister and minister of finance.

On the critical issue of Amendment No. 6, the prime minister took the long view. He argued that the question should be dealt with as part and parcel of constitutional development and growth. "We really have to examine our Constitution as a whole, not only parts thereof," he observed. The approach advocated by the prime minister would place the consideration and ultimate resolution of the issue on a high plane, above partisan politics. Nobody, it is believed, can conscientiously dispute Mr. Virata's thesis, nor the obvious need for a non-partisan, dispassionate and searching review of constitutional questions. After all, from the constitutional standpoint, democratic government is an unending process of change and reform, development and growth.

* * *

Long reputed to be a dedicated champion of free enterprise, Mr. Virata urged the return to the private sector of corporations now under government management after they are "rehabilitated and rendered viable." He contended that "there is really no room for government management and administration of these different businesses." It cannot be doubted that the prime minister will find business industry and the public ranged behind him in this regard. In point of fact, the people look with disfavor on government involvement in business except as pioneer in certain areas. It is a principle of democratic society that "business and industry are better left to private enterprise."

Unfortunately, there are many officials in high places who do not share the prime minister's commitment to free enterprise, and who regard such state corporations as sources of power, special privilege and patronage. It is to the prime minister's credit that he has been able to hold fast to his faith nonetheless.

To a suggestion that solution of the national crisis lies with the resignation of President Marcos and his entire government, the prime minister had a fort-right reply. He contended that it is through popular suffrage that issues of confidence in government or the national leadership are resolved. He added that he would opt for elections, not transient political expedients, as agents of change and reform in the composition and complexion of government. He made it clear that, if the Philippines is to remain a democracy and an open society, change and reform "must be undertaken within the legal and constitutional framework."

In expounding unusual and individual views without running afoul of party rules and discipline, Mr. Virata exhibited a political maturity unusual in a technocrat. Without saying, for instance, that the national crisis, though seemingly economic, is in reality political, his delineation of the factors and elements in the country's economic ills showed the discerning that the means and instruments for salvation are political. The occasion served to unveil a courage to speak out on public issues, a thorough grounding on public administration. The prime minister may have indicated a middle course an alternative to the evident extremism at both ends of the political pole.

CSO: 4200/1057

THAILAND

EDITORIAL VIEWS LAO BORDER DISPUTE: RTG DISADVANTAGE SEEN

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 28 Jul 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Thailand Will have Competition"]

[Text] It is unfortunate that the talks between Thailand and Laos on the border problem have had to be halted temporarily since getting the talks started was very difficult and required great patience on the part of the Thai government. However, the Thai government must be praised for showing restraint and trying to negotiate peacefully rather than engaging in a confrontation. Thailand is in the position of an older brother while Laos is like a younger brother. We have helped and supported them for a very long time. But because Laos has now changed its administrative system and is now supported and closely controlled by a great power, a border problem that should have been just a minor matter between brothers has become a major issue that could easily grow worse if that is what the other side wants. Thus, this is a very worrisome matter.

As for implementing political plans with Laos in these negotiations, Thailand seems to be at a disadvantage. It runs the danger of tarnishing its international political image unless the government, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, clarifies things and explains the causes of this problem, which Laos and its allies are trying to make worse. The attitude taken by the Lao representative who came to negotiate with Thailand after the conclusion of the meeting shows that Laos has no intention of resolving the Thai-Lao border conflict since it wants to use this to make [verbal] attacks against Thailand in the future.

The Thai government must make preparations to deal with this border problem since Laos no longer has to rely on Thailand for the transportation of goods across the border now that a road has been built from Vietnam to Laos, which is a new transport route for Laos. Laos will begin to rely on Thailand for its food less and less. Because now that it has a convenient transport route, it will purchase things abroad and develop other things. The thing that the government, which is responsible for

the future of the country, must think about is whether we should shut ourselves off and not engage in trade with neighboring countries at a time when we have goods to sell and that are in demand. Don't forget that, today, our neighbors are developing on all fronts and will soon be fearsome competitors of ours. Thus, let's not get careless. Let's quickly solve this problem at its source.

11943

CSO: 4207/208

THAILAND

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS, ARMS CACHE ON BURMA BORDER

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 20 Aug 84 p 13

[Article by Sarasan Saengsi: "Mons-Burmese Enter Kanchanaburi Illegally: A Problem That Is Still Waiting to Be Solved"]

[Text] Kanchanaburi Province is one of the country's largest provinces. The province is composed mostly of mountainous jungle and forest. To the west, the province borders Burma. The Tanaosi Mountain Range forms the border between Thailand and Burma. The province is divided into 10 districts, four of which are Muang, Sai Yok, Thong Pha Phum and Sangkhla Buri districts. These four districts border Burma. Thus, Kanchanaburi Province is considered to be one of the country's important "strategic" areas, which has been the case from historical times to the present.

Because several of Kanchanaburi's districts border Burma, there have often been problems along the Thai-Burmese border. Officials in the various border areas find it difficult to determine where the border demarcation line is exactly. This has led to problems in developing the province and made it difficult to supervise the people in this area.

No Agreement Has Been Reached on the Exact Location of the Thai-Burmese Border

At the beginning of June, M.L. Phaksuk Kamphu, the governor of Kanchanaburi Province, spoke about this problem at a mass media conference in the province. He said that it is impossible to determine the exact location of the border. We can only use maps as the general criterion. But these cannot be used to demarcate the border exactly on the ground since the area is mostly jungle. There are no fences or border stakes. And the Thai and Burmese governments have never reached an agreement on this. This has constantly caused problems. For example, officials recently destroyed the Yanin and Fatwasamphan sawmills, which were illegal sawmills located at Ban Bongti in Sai Yok District along the Thai-Burmese border. There were complaints that these sawmills were located in Burma. This has affected the activities of officials and given rise to problems

and to uncertainty. The province had to spend much time proving exactly where the border was. This has caused a great deal of trouble for officials.

The Minority Group Problem, a Deadly Spear Aimed at the Province

The Ministry of Interior announced a policy of expelling the Mons in May. These Mons entered the country and settled down at Ban Thung Kang Yang in Sai Yok District, Kanchanaburi Province. Thousands of Mons entered the country illegally. They came to work in the fields of Mr Phayap Pinsukanchana and have lived here for tens of years. But the efforts to expel these Mons have not achieved the results hoped for by the Ministry of Interior. This is because there are many Mons at Ban Thung Kang Yang. They have [now] moved and settled down in Sangkhla Buri District, which is another district on the Thai-Burmese border. Concerning this movement by these stubborn Mons, Mr Amphan Khlaichang, the deputy governor of Kanchanaburi Province, said that it is difficult to expel these Mons and that this is a very distressing problem for provincial officials. These people have many relatives in Sangkhla Buri District.

The Weapons Trafficking Center Is Shifting From Sai Yok to Sangkhla Buri

In the past, Ban Thung Kang Yang in Sai Yok District was a very big weapons trafficking center. This is evident from the past activities of officials in the area. They used to seize large numbers of weapons. Investigations into the sources of these weapons showed that they came from Thung Kang Yang. However, a high-level provincial news source said that now, since the Mons have been forced out of Thung Kang Yang, some have settled down in Sangkhla Buri District and so the weapons trafficking center has moved from Sai Yok to Sangkhla Buri, too.

Usually, these Mons sell the weapons to the Free Karen forces along the border in Sangkhla Buri District. The Karens use these to fight the Burmese military forces. But it is not just the Mons who sell weapons to the Free Karens. There are also many Thai financiers (who are protected by people in uniform) both in and outside the province who, with no sense of responsibility, try to grow rich by selling weapons.

The Two Main Entry Points, Mons-Burmese Enter and Exit at Will

The problem of demarcating the border is one of the things that has enabled people to cross the border at will. In addition, state officials have tended to ignore this, that is, they have lacked a sense of responsibility in carrying out their duties. This has enabled the Mons and Burmese to easily sneak across the border and earn a living in Kanchanaburi and neighboring provinces even though none of these people has a legal entry permit.

The main routes used by the Mons and Burmese to enter Thailand are in the area of the Three Pagodas Checkpoint in Sangkhla Buri District and in the area of Ban Hin Kong (I ong) in Pilok Subdistrict, Thong Pha Phum District. These two points are important border trading points (for both legal and illegal goods). Most of the Mons and Burmese come here to work. They work in the sugarcane fields and in the mines. They also engage in trade, selling such things as "pancakes" and ice. Occasionally, influential people hire them to work as servants, paying them a very low wage.

By Paying Officials Just 150 Baht, They can Enter the Country and Find a Thai Wife

One young Burmese man said that he has been living in Thailand for 5 years now. He came through the Three Pagodas Checkpoint in Sangkhla Buri District. He paid an official just 150 baht to be allowed to pass. He was arrested once and deported. But he returned, paying the same amount as before. This same man also said that his older brother has been living in Thailand for about 10 years. He is now living with his Thai wife in Khon Kaen Province. They live very well there.

Arrest and Expulsion, Lack of Resoluteness

However, even though state officials have frequently arrested illegal immigrants, they have by no means gotten rid of all these foreigners. There has been a lack of resoluteness in expelling the Mons and Burmese arrested. To date, when they expel these people, the officials often take them to Sangkhla Buri District and have them leave through the Three Padogas Checkpoint. But as soon as the officials leave, the Mons and Burmese re-enter the country.

The expulsion of these foreigners is useless because of the way that the state officials do things. Most of them think about the money they can make. They are not strict, and they don't follow matters continuously. Also, the officials who are directly responsible for the illegal immigrants do not coordinate things well in actual practice.

Arrest of Burmese Spies, Laxity On the Part of Officials

The results of the indifference and lack of resolute control on the part of border officials concerning this problem have finally created a clear picture. That is, on 27 April, soldiers from the 9th Infantry Division in Kanchanaburi Province arrested three Burmese spies who were spying on the division. However, these three spies later managed to escape. But then on 4 May, officials succeeded in re-capturing one of these spies. They found top secret documents in his possession. These documents discussed military secrets of the 9th Infantry Division.

This lesson should be a good warning to state officials about the ill effects that may shake the stability and security of the country and adversely affect Thailand's sovereignty over its borders.

The local officials are guilty of gross negligence in solving the problems and are engrossed in profiting from these foreigners. These officials give no thought to their responsibility to the country. This will become more and more serious. All of this is quite clear to many patriotic citizens in the province.

Concerning these things that are posing a problem at present, we should all make a resolute effort to solve these problems. Otherwise, in the future (who can know) we might have to call the Khwae Noi and Khwae Yai river areas in Kanchanaburi the Mon, Burmese or Karen areas (depending on what you say) just as in Sangkhla Buri District in Kanchanaburi Province, where the area has implicitly been divided into Mon, Thai and Karen areas. This is the case today even though every square inch of those areas is a part of Thailand and belongs to the Thai people.

11943

CSO: 4207/209

THAILAND

EX-CPT LINKS WITH THIRAYUT, SHOOTING OF ROYAL PLANE

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 5 Aug 84 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Communist Terrorist Surrenders to Police, Says That She Was Tricked By Thirayut and Surachai Into Going Into the Jungle, Fired On Helicopter of Wiphawadi"]

[Text] She was given the name "Comrade Suphet" and assigned to a guerrilla unit at Camp 508 in Surat Thani. She took part in setting fire to 50 police stations, robbing a train in Nasan and shooting down the helicopter carrying Chaoying Wiphawadi Rangsit, which crashed near the Taek Camp. She was transferred to Camp 430 in Prachinburi. She fled on 2 August.

At 1400 hours on 4 August at the Bangna Metropolitan Police Station, a female communist terrorist identified as Miss Prani Thaithong, age 22, who used to live at 68 Village 9 in Thachi Subdistrict, Ban Nasan District, Surat Thani Province, surrendered to Police Lieutenant Colonel Prasit Phuttakhao, the chief inspector. Miss Prani said that she fled into the jungle and joined the communist terrorists on 14 October 1976. She was given the name "Comrade Suphen." She was a member of a guerrilla unit at Camp 508 in Surat Thani Province for 4 years. When this camp was destroyed by officials, she was sent to Camp 430, the Khao Kiu Camp, at Ban Non Mak Khwai in Wattana Nakhon District, Prachinburi Province. The leader there was "Comrade Wichien."

Miss Prani, a communist terrorist returnee, said that she became a communist because of being tricked by Mr Surachai Saedan, Mr Chit Chongchit and Mr Thirayut Bunmi, who were high-level communist terrorists at that time. They told her that they would pay her 9,000 baht a month but that was not true. She was given only enough food to keep her alive. Once when she wanted to surrender [to officials], they threatened her by saying that if she surrendered, the police and soldiers would kill her. And so she didn't dare surrender. Then in July, two fellow communist terrorists from the same camp, "Comrade Buala" and "Comrade Thun," were captured by officials. Later on, these two people wrote a letter urging her to surrender to government officials. They told her that she would be treated well and that she would be given a place to work since the present government's policy is to encourage communist terrorists to surrender in order to participate in national development.

This young communist terrorist said that after receiving this letter, she decided to flee from the Khao Kiu Camp. At 2100 hours on 2 August, only the camp guards were present. They saw her but did not do anything since they knew each other. She urged them to go with her and surrender, too, but they said that they were afraid of being killed by the police and soldiers. After failing to persuade them to go with her, she packed two sets of clothing in a bag and fled. She did not bring along her M16 rifle since she was afraid that officials would arrest her and think that she was on an operation. Also, this would have made it more difficult to flee. After leaving the camp, she got on a minibus and later a bus. When she came to the police station, she surrendered.

A reporter talked with Miss Prani and asked her how many others were at the Khao Kiu Camp. She said that there were about 90 people there. When asked what operations she had participated in while a member of these guerrilla units, Miss Prani said that while at Camp 508, she had participated in burning about 50 police stations. These included the provincial police stations in Ban Nadoem and Ban Tha Rua branch districts and many others in Surat Thani Province. Besides that, she once robbed a train near Ban Chong Phuphi in Ban Nasan District. On that occasion, an official was shot and killed. She also participated in firing on the helicopter carrying Chaoying Wiphawadi Rangsit. After officials finished questioning Miss Prani, a communist terrorist returnee, they had Special Branch Division officials come and take her for further questioning.

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CSO: 4207/208

THAILAND

COLUMNIST HITS RTA ATTEMPT TO SILENCE MP

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 7 Aug 84 p 4

[Free Thoughts, Cool Breezes and Sunshine column by Nui Bangkhunthien: "Don't Involve People With the Institutions"]

[Text] Mr Piyanat Watcharaphon, a Thai Nation MP from Sisaket and the deputy speaker of the House of Representatives, has protested to the prime minister about being criticized on the radio.

What has happened must be considered to be a new phenomenon. Because in the past, when a person felt that he was being attacked, he did not hesitate to use the law to protect himself, regardless of whether the injury was to the person or an institution. If he could not use the law, he often used a dark power. But Mr Piyanat has used neither the law nor a dark power. He has used words.

Mr Piyanat started things at Thammasat University on 27 July 1984 when he said that it is the military that is destroying democracy.

Then on 30 July, Lieutenant General Mana Rattanakoset responded by saying that Mr Piyanat had spoken in an irresponsible manner ill-befitting his senior position. He said that he had used bad judgment, that he had been dishonest in presenting the facts and that he had damaged the morale of the soldiers and [tarnished the image] of those who have died trying to suppress the communists.

Lieutenant General Mana said that every year, soldiers, police officials and civilian volunteers sacrifice their lives to defend [the country] from the communist threat, preserve the peace and well-being of the country and maintain a democratic form of government. The refugees from neighboring countries show who is destroying democracy.

After Lieutenant General Mana made this statement, a lower-ranking officer said that if Mr Piyanat doesn't want to live in Thailand, he can go live somewhere else.

The matter should have ended there. Lieutenant General Mana and those who support the military have had a chance to do their "duty" using about the same level of "force" as Mr Piyanat. Such problems should not degenerate into an argument over who is right and who is wrong. Everyone should try to help bring such matters to a close in order to prevent any damage from being done.

But...someone on the radio has been attacking Mr Piyanat for several days now. He has used very strong words and has played patriotic music as if to indicate that Mr Piyanat is an enemy of the country.

This has taken place at the same time as the movement of the Village Scouts, who are angry at Mr Piyanat for saying that the Village Scouts are a power group of animals.

A representative for the Village Scouts in Bangkok sent a protest to Mr Uthai Phimchaichon, the speaker of the House. And one radio station broadcast support for the Village Scouts and berated Mr Piyanat once again.

Neutral people who do not side with anyone on the matter are asking, "why are people so angry?" Charges that the military is the obstacle and that it is the one that is destroying democracy are nothing new. Such charges have been made for decades now. Scholars, politicians and people in general have charged that the military has blocked the development of democracy. But such charges have never generated a response by the military.

This is because the professional soldiers have never gotten involved in politics. They have never supported a coup d'etat. The people respect and admire these soldiers since they are ready to give their lives for the country.

It is only certain soldiers who have involved themselves in politics and the administration of the country, claiming that the country is facing a great threat and cannot survive otherwise. There are just a few of these soldiers in the military.

The actions of these soldiers do pose an obstacle and are harmful to the development of democracy. This is because they don't respect the laws. Thus, the charge made by Mr Piyanat should not bother anyone. Because now, soldiers respect the law.

Soldiers now are aware of their duties and don't interfere. As several high ranking officers have said on various occasions, "soldiers don't interfere in politics." The people believe this because these men were not just talking but acted accordingly, that is, they did not interfere in politics.

Mr Piyanat was really referring to things that happened in the past, which is now part of our political history. In the past, the military interfered in politics so often that the two could not be separated, that is, it was impossible to determine what were the duties of the soldiers and what were the duties of the politicians. This resulted in the destruction of democracy and led to economic and social underdevelopment and backwardness. This was because the soldiers had little political or economic knowledge or expertise.

People in different occupational fields have specialized knowledge about the particular field that they are in. Accountants cannot be doctors. Political scientists cannot design a building. Soldiers are experts only in how to combat the enemy and build national security.

Politics is a very delicate matter and involves techniques and methods different from those used in the military. During the past 52 years, soldiers who have gained political power have shown us how much they have done to advance the country.

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CSO: 4207/208

THAILAND

SPEAKERS INTIMIDATED FROM DEBATING DISSIDENT ARRESTS

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 18 Aug 84 pp 1, 20

[Article: "Disbelief at Failure of Ramkhamhaeng Debate; Prime Minister 'Gladly' Grants Extension, Friendly Letter Sent to the Army"]

[Excerpts] Concerning the extension of General Athit's term in service, the student organizations at six institutions are opposed to this. Their reason for opposing this is that the country does not depend on just one person. It depends on the structure. If an institution depends on just one person, it shows that that institution has failed on the administrative front, which would have an adverse effect on the country. If there is no one in the military capable of taking over from General Athit Kamlangek, it shows that the efforts to develop the military have failed.

Besides this, in the past it could be seen clearly that extensions caused splits within the military since this blocked the advancement of lower-ranking officers. And it led to people building up their own power in order to make profits. This would be very bad for the country and for the development of the military. The government and cabinet should consider the matter of granting an extension very carefully and not let themselves become the tools of a group that is trying to gain power.

At 1530 hours on 17 August at Ramkhamhaeng University, groups from seven faculties at Ramkhamhaeng University organized a debate on the topic "Political Prisoners, the Victims of Dictatorship." This was in response to the arrest of Dr Pricha Piemphongsan, a professor of economics at Chulalongkorn University, and Mr Chatcharin Chaiyawat, a journalist, by police officials from the Special Branch Division. Approximately 5,000 students went to listen to the speeches.

At 1800 hours, representatives from the seven faculties told the students who had come to listen that only two of those supposed to participate in the debate had come. That is, only Chirawat Ruongrong, a member of the executive committee of the Progress Party, and Mr Withaya Tanthasuthi, or "Nui Bangkhunthien," a columnist for BAN MUANG, had come. Those

who failed to come included Mr Amat Khamthetthong, Mr Khomsan Phongsutham, and Mr Suwat Waradilok, an advisor to the New Force Party.

Mr Chirawat Ruongrong, a member of the executive committee of the Progress Party, told MATUPHUM that the reason why he did not dare speak at the debate was that he felt that this was something that could be used against Mr Uthai Phimchaichon, the leader of the Progress Party. The organizations had contacted him at 1500 hours that day and so he had not had time to prepare anything. Because a debate is the same as imparting knowledge to students. Thus, the information given them must be correct and fair to all sides.

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CSO: 4207/209

THAILAND

MORE ON STUDENT REACTION TO ATHIT EXTENSION

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 17 Aug 84 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Trairong Stresses That There Is Only One Government and That Prem Is Prime Minister; Students Step Up Opposition to Extension, Submit Petition to Prem, Political Party Leaders"]

[Excerpt] Representing students from six institutions, Mr Sarakon Dunyanon, the vice president of the Thammasat University Association, issued a statement on the extension of General Athit's term in service. He said that the students at the six institutions oppose this because they do not feel that the future of government units should be placed in the hands of a single person. Positions should be rotated and entrusted to younger people so that they will have a greater sense of responsibility and show greater devotion to the work. This will make it possible to develop the units and bureaucracy and make them more efficient than they are at present. Besides this, there are many people in the military and so there must be at least one who is qualified to take over as supreme commander and RTA CINC. If there isn't, it shows that the military leader is incapable of developing the capabilities of his subordinates.

Mr Sarakon said that this extension would block others who are capable of serving in these positions, which is compensation for the work that they have done. Looking at the extensions granted in 1971 during the time of Field Marshal Thanom Kittikhachon, in 1972 during the time of Field Marshal Praphat Charusathien and in 1980 during the time of General Prem Tinsulanon, each time an extension was granted it was claimed that this was necessary for [national] security reasons and for unity within the military. But the actual result was that they built a power base for themselves or a conflict arose within the military, just as happened on 1 April 1981.

However, the students at the various institutions feel that the people, that is, the masters of the country, have the right to criticize any unit that is a part of the state or national apparatus. The military exists because of the taxes paid by the people. It is incorrect to

say that military matters are a "family" affair. An appeal was also made to politicians, technocrats and the democratic power groups to join together in issuing a statement. On 17 August, a petition will be submitted to the prime minister at the Government House, and a statement will be sent to the leaders of the political parties.

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CSO: 4207/209

THAILAND

ATHIT PRAISES FORMER DICTATOR

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 18 Aug 84 pp 1, 12

[Article: "General Athit Praises Field Marshal Phibun For Teaching Thais Discipline"]

[Excerpt] General Athit has praised Field Marshal Phibun, stating that he helped to instill a sense of order and discipline in Thais and that he taught Thais to purchase Thai products and line up to buy tickets. The slums are growing larger every year but the government has not been able to solve the problem.

On the morning of 17 August, General Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander and RTA CINC, presided at a ceremony to unveil a monument dedicated to Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram at the Phibun Prachasan School. At one point in the ceremony, General Athit said that when Field Marshal Phibun was prime minister and RTA CINC, he [Athit] was still a cadet at the Army Preparatory School.

General Athit said that if people would remember the things that he built and did, the country would make much more progress. Field Marshal Phibun made many innovations. For example, he asked Thais to use products produced in Thailand so as not to harm the balance of trade. He had Thais sell noodles when there were floods. And he asked people to line up to purchase movie tickets and to give their seats on buses to children and older people.

"At that time, if someone threw litter on the street, he would be made to feel ashamed since that was not done. I think that if we did that, our country would have greater order, said General Athit.

General Athit said that Field Marshal Phibun did the things he did at the Phibun Prachasan School because he was aware of the suffering of the people. Thirty years ago, Din Daeng was a remote area. The people here were very poor. And this area served as a trash dump for Bangkok Metropolitan. He also said that at present, Bangkok Metropolitan is very crowded. The government cannot handle everything and must rely on various associations to provide help. The Bangkok Peacekeeping Force is providing help, too. But the city is becoming more and more crowded every year. There used to be about 400 slums but now there are more than 500.

11943

CSO: 4207/209

COLUMNIST ON INJUSTICE OF OLD LESE MAJESTE CASE

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 8 Aug 84 p 4

[Free Thoughts, Cool Breezes and Sunshine column by Nui Bangkhunthien:
"Justice Comes Before the System or Ideology"]

[Text] The date 7 August, "Raphi Day," is an important day for people in the legal profession. All pay respect to the memory of Phra Khun Krom Luang Ratchaburidirekrut, the "father of Thai law."

Law is a guarantee and the foundation of human life in society. Without laws, society will fall apart, or it will be a society of bandits. People would be free to rob other members of society and grab power. Some people would have rights over other people.

Many animals govern themselves without laws. Group leaders use force and as many tricks as their intelligence permits. They rule their subjects as they see fit. In the beginning, humans used this type of system.

There is a story that I want to tell you. It concerns Krom Luang Ratchaburidirekrut. He was involved with a Thai journalist, a pioneer in the field, named Thienwan. For reference, see the book "Silapawattanatham" [Art and Culture], July 1984. The story is as follows:

Thienwan came from Ayuthaya. King Narai asked Khun Thienwan (Hong) to go look after a mangosteen orchard in Fang Thon. When he arrived there, he dug a canal and built a temple. And so this area became known as Bang Khunthien.

Thienwan grew up here. Before he took up the newspaper profession, he had encountered many dangers in various places. After having gained much experience, he returned and settled down in his native town. He criticized what was going on in the country as one who wanted society to make progress and as one who loved justice.

As for his ideas and writings, some people liked what he said and others didn't. Finally, he encountered bad luck. Thienwan became an advocate for the poor and wrote petitions on behalf of those who had been treated

unjustly. At that time, petitions had to be approved by the palace in accord with the law. But Thienwan violated this rule.

Thus, he was charged with violating a royal law and with committing lese majesty against Somdet Chaofa Krom Phraya Bamrapporapak, the minister of interior, and Chao Phraya Phonthep, the minister of agriculture. The charge did not state how he had committed lese majesty. And the person who had asked him to write the petition was not charged since he claimed that he was unaware of the law. And so only Thienwan was charged.

The judge ordered that he be flogged 50 times and then put in prison. In making his decision, the judge did not state how long he was to be imprisoned. This loophole enabled those who hated him to add the following to the sentence: "He is to be imprisoned for life."

The flogging almost left Thienwan a cripple. It was almost 2 years before he could walk. Also, he was kept in shakles. In prison, Thienwan had no hope for the future. He had no idea when he would get out. Krom Luang Ratchaburidirekrut helped the first time by having prison officials remove his leg irons. Later on when he became the minister of justice, he revived the case and found that the sentence "he is to be imprisoned for life" was not part of the court's decision. He had just been left "to rot" in prison. Thus, an order was given to release him. By then, Thienwan had spent 17 years in prison. That is, he was sent to prison when he was 40 years old and was released at age 57.

Krom Luang Ratchaburi took pity on him and offered him a job in the Ministry of Justice. But Thienwan refused, saying that he was too old and that he was physically unwell from the tortures that he had endured. After he got out of prison, Thienwan opened a shop that sold medicines and books. Later on, he opened a law office to help the poor just as he had done before his imprisonment. Besides this, he published two newspapers, TUNWIPHAK PHOTCHANAKIT and SIRIPHOTCHANAPHAK. His ideas and writings were just like before. For him, justice was more important than anything else. He recommended that the country be governed using new forms, including democracy, that slavery be abolished, that noblemen not be allowed to have large numbers of wives and that women be allowed to have the same rights as men.

Thienwan devoted himself to this until his death at the age of 72. He had gone blind from working so hard. Someone once told him that he was "ahead of his time" and had "gone too far." Thienwan replied in his newspaper that the "views of that man are very weak. I have had much experience. I consider myself to be an example. I am ready to die. We must always strive to do what is right."

Yes. The story of Thienwan and the compassion of Krom Luang Ratchaburidirekrut is a story that will continue to be told for ages to come. Justice is something that comes from the heart and not something that can be ordered. Even though Thienwan lived in the time when there was an absolute monarchy, he acted in accord with his ideals throughout his entire life.

And even though he was a lord with great power, Krom Luang Ratchaburidirekrut was an honest and just person. He did not believe that the man who offered help, that is, the man who had ideas, was his enemy.

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Phra Ratcharatnobon said that these unauthorized samnak song were established by properly ordained monks, who claim that these are wats. But they engage in activities that are not in accord with the rules of the order. They claim to have special powers and to be capable of performing miracles such as predicting lottery numbers. They also engage in other activities that are no concern of monks. Many people have lost their faith. But when the khana song tries to take action, it receives threats from merchants, influential people and high-level government officials who are disciples of these samnak song.

Phra Ratcharatnobon also said that at present, there is one samnak song that is a branch of the Thamkrabok Samnak Song in Saraburi Province that is an unauthorized samnak song. The villagers refer to this as "Wat Satchalokuttra." It was established in Warin Chamrap District about 8-9 years ago. The head of this samnak is Phra Phaeng Phatrangnataaruno. It is different from an ordinary wat in that the monks and nuns here were properly ordained in the Mahanikai sect at other wats and were then re-ordained at Samnak Wat Satcha. They changed from wearing yellow and white robes to wearing brown robes. They do not perform religious ceremonies or pray. They don't give sermons or discuss the religious precepts. They don't go out to gather food but are allowed to cook food for themselves. The monks can touch the nuns and other women and are allowed to use liquor when receiving visitors. They also perform other tasks such as distributing money, seed, and amulets and building water lines for the villagers so that they can claim that they are doing more than other wats.

Phra Ratcharatnobon said that in 1977, villagers complained to the provincial khana song and so an investigative committee was established to question the head of this samnak. However, he refused to meet with the committee. He sent one of his disciples, a layman, instead. The provincial khana song reported this to the Department of Religious Affairs. Later on, the Council of Elders conducted a special investigation, but the matter quieted down. Later on, the provincial khana song received a note from the chaplain of the army stating that the Ubon Ratchathani provincial khana song was not to take any action whatsoever since it was feared that this would endanger the khana song. It was to entrust government officials with the task of monitoring the activities of this samnak song. But no progress was ever made in this matter. The head of this samnak has now established a new samnak, that is, the Pha Set Samnak Song in Thap Kwang District, Saraburi Province. He has received much financial support from some undisclosed source.

Mr Prasit Phanphisut, the district officer of Warin Chamrap District, said that just after he became the district officer, Mr Bunchuai Sisarakham, the former provincial governor, asked him to keep a close watch on this wat. District officials coordinated things with the kamnan and village headmen. They are still monitoring things there. If the rules of the Sangha are violated, there is nothing that officials can do

about it. However, if anything that poses a danger or threat to society is done, this will immediately be reported to provincial officials.

Unauthorized Ordinations Noted

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 30 Jul 84 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Recommendations Made to Take Legal Action Against Unauthorized Samnak Song"]

[Text] There is a debate on what to do about the unauthorized samnak song and ordinations. It has been recommended that gentle measures be taken but that if this fails, legal action should be taken.

At 1330 hours on 29 July at Wat Samphraya, a debate was held on the topic "What Should Be Done With the Unauthorized Samnak Song and Monks?" This debate was sponsored by the Theological Association of Thailand. Participating in the debate were Phra Ratchamethi, the vice chairman of the Ecclesiastical Region 10, Lieutenant Colonel Prasan Thongphakdi, the former director-general of the Department of Religious Affairs, and Mr Kanchana Satphan, who is trying to establish a Nuns Institute of Thailand.

Lieutenant Colonel Prasan said that there have been unauthorized monks ever since the time of the Buddha. These monks were changed by the Buddha. This is an old problem that has arisen again now in Thailand. Unauthorized samnak or monks can be determined by looking at the Buddhist disciplinary rules and the laws of the country. Properly ordained monks who violate the precepts must leave the order within 24 hours. If they refuse to disrobe, the Buddhist Council must order them to disrobe within 3 days. If they refuse, the police must be informed so that they can take action in accord with the law.

Lieutenant Colonel Prasan said that the laws must be used as support to ensure that the monks act in accord with Buddhist disciplinary rules. However, before the police can take action, some law must have been broken. However, in taking action, things must be done in a gentle way, otherwise problems will arise since the people have faith in Buddhism. If harsh measures are taken, the results will be bad. Things must be done carefully.

Phra Ratchamethi said that there are two types of authorized temples, that is, wats and samnak song. These two types of temples must be built in accord with the regulations of the Department of Religious Affairs. The khana song is divided into two parts, that is, the Thai Sangha, which is composed of the Mahanikai and Thammayut sects and other Buddhist orders such as the Vietnamese and Chinese orders.

Unauthorized samnak song that are not subordinate to the Council of Elders have existed for many years in many places. These include: Santi Osoke, which is located at Khlong Kum in Bang Kapi District, Bangkok Metropolitan; the Roputra Samnak Song at Thamkrabok in Saraburi Province; and the Samnak in Pa Tiu District in Yasothon Province that claims to be a Buddhist Samnak--the head of this samnak claims to be a Buddha and uses ecclesiastical words such as "sawoei" and "banthom." This samnak was once suppressed but it has been re-established.

Mr Kanchana said that in 1976, he recommended to the government that a Nuns' Institute be established so that [Buddhist] nuns could carry on activities properly in accord with the disciplinary rules. But he was told that nuns are not monks and so nothing came of his proposal. However, he has continually tried to establish such an institution and will submit this matter to the government once again. He said that at present, there are more than 70,000 nuns in the country.

Mr Prasan said that there are several ways to deal with the unauthorized samnak and monks. They can be dealt with using Buddhist measures and informing the people about them. Another gentle method is to make these samnak and monks understand Buddhism and get them to act in accord with the laws. The final method is to take legal action. But caution must be exercised in doing this.

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ANTI-BURMA EXILES FACE CONTROL MEASURES

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 21 Jul 84 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Thailand Allows Burmese 'Robin Hoods' to Work Within Limits"]

[Text] The military has given the green light to allowing approximately 30,000 Burmese residing along the border to engage in certain tasks in the province in which they are residing. However, they must act in accord with the rules and regulations of government officials. If they violate the regulations or do anything against either Thailand or Burma, they will be punished severely.

In his capacity as the director of the Officials' Seminar, Thai-Burmese Border Officials' Policy Implementation Headquarters, Lieutenant General Krit Chicharoen, the chief of operations, Joint Operations Center, discussed the results of this seminar, the final session of which was chaired by General Pamot Thawonchan, the secretary-general of the armed forces, at the National Security Command Headquarters hall at Sua Pa. He said that:

This seminar, which began on 16 July, evaluated the results of the past activities. Also, the work done and the small seminars were reviewed in order to discuss the problems that had arisen. The three main problems concerned: 1. Measures for controlling the 30,000 displaced Burmese who are living in provinces along the Burmese border and having them stay in designated areas.

Concerning this problem, Lieutenant General Krit said that those at the conference felt that these people should be made to act in strict accord with government regulations in order to ensure that they don't use Thai territory to carry on activities hostile to either the Thai or Burmese governments. In addition, punishments were stipulated in cases in which the regulations are violated.

The second problem concerned measures for handling the Burmese who have come to the border provinces to work. In particular, there are approximately 2,000 such people in Ranong Province. The conference stipulated the following for solving this problem: Consideration must be given

above all to the security and peace of the nation. And these people must not be allowed to have an adverse effect on the country's economy. They must act in accord with the laws and regulations of the government.

The third problem concerned measures for controlling trafficking in narcotics, weapons and contraband items along the Thai-Burmese border. The conference felt that resolute suppression operations must be carried on in accord with government policy. This must be done by increasing the number of checkpoints and stepping up intelligence activities.

At the closing ceremony, General Pamot Thawonchan, the secretary-general of the armed forces, asked all government units to pay attention to the words of General Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, who has said that they are part of the policy and have a role in carrying on activities along the Thai-Burmese border. He also asked them to remember the words of General Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander and RTA CINC, who said that he cannot solve the border problems by himself. They must quickly report problems to higher echelons in order to prevent the problems from growing worse. In carrying on activities, they must exchange ideas with each other and with people in other units.

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THAILAND

EDITORIAL VIEWS BANK LIQUIDITY PROBLEM

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 16 Aug 84 p 3

[Editorial: "Whose Mistake?"]

[Text] The private commercial banks have experienced such a great liquidity problem that the government has had to provide support so that these banks can continue carrying on operations.

We feel that this will have an adverse effect on the country's economy. Even though the effect might not be too great, it will make [people] apprehensive about the country's economic situation.

The public and private commercial banks in Thailand are all supervised by the Bank of Thailand and the Ministry of Finance. These two financial institutions have both direct and indirect duties in supervising the commercial banks. This is based on various laws and regulations.

For these reasons, when a bank in Thailand experiences such great problems that the government has to take over its activities, besides blaming the administrators of that bank for making mistakes, the administrators in the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Thailand must admit to having made mistakes, too. Or if they did not make a mistake, they should have taken steps to correct the defects. And these defects in administration or in the implementation of the tasks do not involve only the activities of the banks. The finance companies and financial institutions have made many mistakes, too.

Normally, the activities engaged in by the banks and financial institutions are regulated by laws and regulations stipulated by the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Thailand. And the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Thailand supervise the banks.

But when a bank becomes involved in something that is unfavorable to the financial and economic situation, others besides the bank administrators must take responsibility. We feel that the Ministry of Finance, which has a minister to uphold the laws and regulations, and the Bank of Thailand, which is responsible for supervising the

commercial banks, must take responsibility, too. Even though they were not the ones to make the mistake but simply failed to give sufficient attention to things, they should accept responsibility and think about what they could have done.

We think that the reason why banks have experienced such problems is that the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Thailand have been remiss in carrying out their duties in accord with the banking laws and regulations stipulated by the government. Regardless of whether this was intentional or not, it has resulted in losses.

We applaud the fact that immediate action was taken to solve this problem. But it was not just the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Thailand that took action to solve this problem. The commercial banks all cooperated. Thus, the problem that arose was solved.

As for solving this bank crisis, we feel that action was taken to solve a mistake, which is not in accord with operating principles. Because the operating principle for commercial banks should be to prevent such problems from arising in the first place.

But if the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Thailand don't have the capabilities and efficiency to prevent such problems from arising, we feel that this is an inexcusable mistake.

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THAILAND

EDITORIAL URGES CAUTION ON FOREIGN BORROWING

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 13 Jul 84 p 3

[Editorial: "The National Debt"]

[Text] We once made an observation and called on the government to think about its borrowing money from abroad. The debt now totals hundreds of billions of baht. To repay the principal and interest for just 1 year, the government has budgeted tens of billions of baht. The amount budgeted for repayment next year amounts to 44.4 billion baht, which is a very alarming amount.

Now, reports coming from the last meeting held by the economic ministers state that proposals made by Bank of Thailand officials were discussed. This can be summarized by saying that the foreign debt problem is becoming more and more serious since U.S. interest rates are rising and since the world economy is depressed. Several countries that have huge debts have had to ask for a reduction in their debt and interest payments. This, too, has had an effect on the world monetary system.

As for Thailand, even though the debt situation has not reached the crisis stage as it has in certain countries, it still poses a danger. We should not let such a thing happen to Thailand. The economic ministries have agreed to review foreign borrowing.

Even though it took a long time to reach this agreement, it is not too late to prevent a calamity in our country. And so this is something that deserves praise.

However, we still have little hope that the policies on this will achieve results. Because according to the new budget, there is still a deficit of 35 billion baht. And the government has announced that it will have to borrow money in order to have enough money for budget expenditures.

Some people have voiced opposition to the loans taken by the government, saying that this is not the right way to handle matters. It can be seen that money has been borrowed for various purposes. In some cases,

after the money is borrowed, things are not carried out in accord with the projects. We have had to pay the fees required by those lending the money. This has resulted in losses.

The most dismaying thing is that people in the government often claim that it is necessary to borrow money and that this is good for us. They have even said that our economy and financial situation is good. But the findings of the economic ministers and the facts show that just the opposite is true. We just ask that people not try to mislead the public. We ask that they act resolutely in accord with the ideas and agreements as they have said they would for the survival of the nation.

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RTA MAJOR INVENTS BATTERY FOR MINE DETECTOR

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 27 Jul 84 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Fourth Army Area Beams, Talented Major Produces Mine Detector [Battery]"]

[Text] General Wanchai is beaming over the fact that a subordinate succeeded in producing a new type of battery that can be used with mine detectors to help protect soldiers from stepping on mines placed by Malaysian communist guerrillas. This is more efficient than those produced abroad and is 8.5 times cheaper. A notice has been sent to all units in the Fourth Army Area to have them make use of this.

Lieutenant General Wanchai Chitchamnong, the commanding general of the Fourth Army Area, signed Ministry of Defense Letter 0484 (YK)/293 concerning a Fourth Army Area officer inventing a very valuable item for government officials. This letter stated that Major Narong Phongphrom, the deputy chief of personnel, Fourth Army Area, produced a B.A. 18844/U-type battery, which is a "sawaeng kruong"-type battery. It can be used to operate U.S. metal and non-metal mine detectors. Such equipment is used in the Thai army.

The commanding general of the Fourth Army Area said that this invention was successfully tested on 29 April 1984. It was used to detect mines produced by Malaysian communist guerrillas and mines used to ambush officials who are carrying on operations to eliminate Malaysian communist guerrillas in accord with the Taksin 8403 Plan. The tests showed good results. The quality is just as good as that of those produced in the United States. He is thought to be the first person to invent something of this sort. He is the first person in Thailand and in the Thai army. "Thus, I want to inform the deputy commanding general of the Fourth Army Area and the battalion commanders of this and provide them with detailed instructions on the use of this tool."

Major Narong Phongphrom, the inventor, told a MATUPHUM reporter stationed in Nakhon Sithammarat Province that the reason why he thought about inventing this type of battery was that in past operations to eliminate the Malaysian communist guerrillas, soldiers have had to be very careful

because the Malaysian communist guerrillas are experts in laying mines. In this, they are superior to the communist terrorists. The mine detector presently in use uses batteries produced in the United States, which is the only place the Thai army can obtain them.

In past operations, officials in Detection Team C have encountered problems in carrying out the work because the batteries used in the mine detectors were no longer any good. This is because they were produced in 1982, although they were just sent to Thailand in 1984. Besides that, in storing batteries, they must be kept in a room where the temperature is kept at 8 degrees centigrade. There are such rooms only at the Army Signal Department. When they are sent to other units, they cannot be stored properly and so the batteries always deteriorate.

Major Narong said that because of this, he requisitioned money to support research. In this, he had the support and cooperation of Lieutenant General Wanchai Chitchamnong, the commanding general of the Fourth Army Area, and so he finally succeeded in inventing this battery. He used materials available domestically. And these materials are very inexpensive.

This soldier-inventor discussed the good points about his invention. He said that this will save much money in making purchases from the United States since U.S. batteries cost about \$19.11 apiece. When transportation charges are added in, the cost is about \$23.88 per battery. However, it costs only 65 baht to produce one of his batteries. If these are produced in lots of 100, the savings will amount to approximately 56,000 baht.

Concerning the background of Major Narong Phongphrom, the MATUPHUM reporter in Nakhon Sithammarat Province reported that he is 38 years old and that his home is at 119 Watchana Lane, Pradiphat road, Bangkok Metropolitan. He was a member of Class 8 at the Military Preparatory School and a member of Class 20 at the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy. He completed the staff officers course as a member of Class 61. His father, Mr Bunrot, is a retired government official. His mother is Mrs Chap. He has a younger brother named Mr Nopphadon. When he was a child, he was very interested in electronic devices. While he was serving in another unit before being transferred to the Fourth Army Area, he invented a burglar alarm for that unit, which has proven to be of great use. This alarm is still in use.

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INVENTION OF CATARACT TREATMENT--A Thai doctor has succeeded in inventing instruments for removing cataracts. These are cheaper than those purchased from abroad. Use is convenient, even in provincial hospitals. Dr Chumphon Sawatdiyakon, the secretary-general of the National Research Council, said that Dr Phatrachai Phutthawibun, a member of the Faculty of Medicine at Songkhla Nakharin University, has invented a set of instruments to help remove cataracts using the cold produced from freon. These have been test used with patients since November 1982, and good results have been achieved. The National Research Council awarded this the 1984 Award for Research or Inventions Beneficial to the Nation. In removing cataracts using cold, previously, Thailand had to purchase instruments from abroad at a cost of 180,000-200,000 baht per set. But the instruments invented by this doctor cost only 5,800 baht per set. Another good feature of these instruments is that they use freon 12, a cooling agent commonly used in refrigeration equipment. This chemical is readily available in the provinces. The imported instruments use carbon dioxide, which is more expensive and which must be obtained in Bangkok. Thus, these instruments can be used in almost all the provincial hospitals. They will be of great use in reducing the number of people who go blind from cataracts, of whom there are now at least 50,000. [Text] [Bangkok MATUPHUM in thai 4 Aug 84 p 3] 11943

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION VISITS 5-13 SEPTEMBER

OW142106 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi, 14 Sep (VNA)--A Vietnamese scientific and technical delegation led by Dang Huu, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, visited Hungary from 5-13 September. The visit was made at the invitation of the chairman of the National Commission for Technical Development of the Hungarian People's Republic.

It was received in Budapest on 12 September by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Bureau of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

During its visit here, the Vietnamese delegation held talks with its Hungarian counterpart on scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries and prospects for further development. It visited the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and other scientific and technical establishments in Hungary.

CSO: 4200/1071

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

FOREIGN LEADERS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR SRV

OW221115 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Public Opinion Supports Vietnam"--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Sep (VNA)--The Hungarian party, government and people wish to strengthen cooperation in all fields with Vietnam, said Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, recently.

Receiving Vietnamese Ambassador to Hungary Nguyen Lung on 19 September, Janos Kadar said he highly valued the fine development of the traditional fraternal relations between the parties and peoples of Hungary and Vietnam. He said the Hungarian people have warm sentiments towards the Vietnamese, a heroic nation which had driven out the Japanese fascists, the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists from their country, and now is standing up to the Chinese authorities who want to "teach Vietnam a lesson."

--General Muhamadu Buhari, president of the Supreme Military Council, commander-in-chief of the armed forces and head of state of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, recently praised the Vietnamese people's self-reliance and heroic struggle against aggression when he received Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Xuan Man. The Nigerian leader said the Vietnamese people's struggle deserved the admiration of the world people and wished Vietnam durable peace.

--On the 39th national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Ghana Peace Council issued a statement saying:

"The continuous violations of Vietnam's territorial integrity as well as the armed provocations and attacks by the Chinese authorities must be condemned by all peoples and nations who stand for peace, for the right of nations to self-determination and against aggression and intervention.

"The GPC congratulates the SRV for offering serious and businesslike negotiations with the People's Republic of China in order to solve all outstanding problems between the two countries, through peaceful political means and to enter into a non-aggression treaty with the PRC.

"The GPC urges the PRC to respond positively to the Vietnamese initiatives and to strengthen peace and security in Asia and in the entire world."

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

DAO TUNG AT SOCIALIST NEWS AGENCIES' MEETING

OW170941 Hanoi VNA in English 0807 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi, 16 Sep (VNA)--Leaders of the news agencies of the socialist countries held their regular annual meeting in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, from 11-13 September. A number of socialist-oriented countries also sent their delegates.

The delegation of the Vietnam News Agency was led by Director-General Dao Tung.

Taking part in the meeting were 24 news agencies of 15 countries, namely the Soviet Union, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, the GDR, Bulgaria, Romania, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Angola and Afghanistan. The meeting discussed urgent measures to enhance cooperation and coordination of actions among the socialist news agencies, in furtherance of the recommendations of the party Central Committee secretaries' last July conference on ideological work and foreign relations.

Also discussed was the campaign of publicity for the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism aimed at elucidating the historic lessons of the struggle against imperialism, and effectively countering the psychological warfare and anti-socialist campaign waged by the imperialists to hide the root cause of war and play down the role of the Soviet Union and the communist and workers' movement in defeating fascism in World War II.

The meeting laid particular emphasis on the publicity to be given to the initiatives and foreign policies put forward by leaders of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Europe and Asia aimed at denouncing the adventurous and militarist foreign policy of the United States, its expansionist and hegemonist ambitions to gain military supremacy which is the root cause of world tension, its deceitful moves at the negotiating tables and its lip service to peace.

The meeting pointed to the need to expose the essence and ambition of China aimed at provoking schisms among the socialist countries and to counter these dark schemes. Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia, on 13 September cordially received the participants in the meeting.

CSO: 4200/1071

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

LEADERS RECEIVE MORE NATIONAL DAY MESSAGES

OW212044 Hanoi VNA in English 1751 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi, 21 Sep (VNA)--Vietnamese leaders have received greetings from leaders of many other countries on the 39th national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

--The message from Clodomiro Almeyda, general secretary of the Chilean Socialist Party, to Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, says:

"On the 39th national day, the day of national liberation, a landmark of the new stage of development of President Ho Chi Minh's homeland, we sent to the great Vietnamese people our militant greetings."

--The message from Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) to Le Duan, says:

"We wish you still greater successes in your struggle against imperialism and the reactionary forces to consolidate your country's independence and national construction, and for world peace."

--The message from the Central Committee of the Israeli Communist Party says:

"We highly value your struggle to strengthen the unity of the international communist movement based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and your persistent assistance to the Kampuchean people as well as your struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, for peace and socialism."

--The message from the Central Committee for the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) says:

"The CPI-M reaffirms its resolute and unwavering support to the Vietnamese people's national construction and defence."

"On this occasion, we warmly welcome the constructive initiatives, which have been put forth many times by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, aimed at seeking a peaceful solution to the problems of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and at establishing peaceful co-existence relations between countries in the

region, and at making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation."

--On this occasion, President Truong Chinh received messages of greetings from Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands, and from President Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

TRUONG CHINH SENDS GREETINGS TO GUINEA-BISSAU

OW241033 Hanoi VNA in English 0750 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Sep (VNA)--President of the State Council Truong Chinh today sent his warm greetings to Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, on his country's 11th independence day (24 September).

President Truong Chinh says in his message:

"I wish the Guinea-Bissau people, under the leadership of the African Party for Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) and the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau headed by your excellency, new and greater achievements in consolidating national independence and building an advanced and prosperous Guinea-Bissau.

"May the solidarity and friendly relations between our two countries be further consolidated and developed."

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent greetings to his Guinea-Bissau counterpart, Julio Semedooz.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

SECRETARY GENERAL SENDS BURMA GREETINGS--Hanoi, 21 Sep (VNA)--Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, today cabled his warmest greetings and best wishes to the Burmese leaders on his flight over the territory of Burma on his way to India for an official friendship visit. The message is addressed to Ne Win, chairman of the Burma Socialist Programme Party, and San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. It wishes for consolidation and development of the friendly relations between the two countries. [Text] [OW211856 Hanoi VNA in English 18 GMT 21 Sep 84]

CSSR AMBASSADOR HOLDS RECEPTION--Hanoi, 20 Sep (VNA)--Czechoslovak Ambassador Bohuslav Handl held a cordial get-together here tonight marking his country's 41st press day. His guests included Phan Quang, deputy-general secretary of the Vietnam Journalists' Association; representatives of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry and the Propaganda and Training Department of the Communist Party of Vietnam; and press attaches of many socialist embassies here. Bohuslav Handl brought out the important role of the Czechoslovakian press, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, in the past revolutionary struggle as well as in building a developed socialist party in his country at present. Pham Quang warmly welcomed the Czechoslovak press day and wished for the constant development of the friendly relations, bilateral cooperation and mutual assistance between the media [word indistinct] of the two countries. [Text] [OW210611 Hanoi VNA in English 1619 GMT 20 Sep 84]

TRUONG CHINH GREETES MALI--Hanoi, 21 Sep (VNA)--President of the State Council Truong Chinh today extended his warm greetings to President Moussa Traore on the 24th national day of the Republic of Mali. The Vietnamese president wished the Malian people, under the leadership of President Traore many new achievements in defending their national independence and building a prosperous country, thus contributing to the world people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism, old and new, racism and apartheid, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in Africa and other parts of the world. He also wished for the further consolidation and development of the friendly relations between the Vietnamese and Malian peoples. [Text] [OW212024 Hanoi VNA in English 1758 GMT 21 Sep 84]

YUGOSLAVIAN ARTS FAIR--Hanoi, 18 Sep (VNA)--Vietnamese arts and crafts and other consumer goods were displayed at the 75th International Autumn Fair in Zagreb, capital of Croatia in northwestern Yugoslavia, from 9-16 September, 1984. This is the first participation of Vietnam in this fair. After the opening ceremony, Yugoslav Prime Minister Mrs Milka Planinc and Deputy Prime Minister Y. Demliarich visited the Vietnamese pavilion. The two Yugoslav leaders welcomed Vietnam's participation and cordially talked with the Vietnamese personnel at the pavilion. [Text] [BK190559 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 18 Sep 84]

MESSAGE TO FLOOD VICTIMS--Hanoi, 19 Sep (VNA)--The Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association has sent a message of sympathy to its counterpart in Kampuchea over the losses in lives and property caused by the floods in the provinces of Kratie, Kompong Cham, Prey Veng, Ta Keo and Kandal. The message expressed the firm belief that the Kampuchean people would soon overcome the consequences of the floods and record new achievements in building and defending the People's Republic of Kampuchea. [Text] [OW192144 Hanoi VNA in English 1601 GMT 19 Sep 84]

HANOI CONSTRUCTION WORKERS HONORED--Hanoi, 19 Sep (VNA)--The Issala (Freedom) Order First Class, of the Lao People's Democratic Republic has been conferred on the Hanoi construction service and the friendship order and friendship medal were conferred on many Vietnamese technicians and workers in acknowledgment of their assistance in the building of a brick and tile works in Vientiane. The presentation was made by Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom. [Text] [OW192144 Hanoi VNA in English 1621 GMT 19 Sep 84]

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AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

NORTHERN PROVINCES' DROUGHT--According to the Ministry of Water Conservancy, the recent prolonged drought has caused a water shortage in many ricefields in the northern provinces. As of 14 September, 243,650 hectares of 10th-month rice in 10 key rice planting provinces were badly in need of water. Provinces most severely affected by the drought are Thanh Hoa with 50,000 hectares waiting for water; Ha Son Binh, 34,000 hectares; Ha Nam Ninh, 32,000 hectares; Thai Binh, Hai Hung, and Hanoi Municipality, 25,000 hectares each, and Ha Bac, 19,000 hectares. The water conservancy and power sectors have closely coordinated with each other to bring sufficient water to these ricefields. [Summary] [BK171055 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Sep 84]

CSO: 4209/473

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

HAIPHONG PORT ACTIVITIES--As of August the Cua Cam Port in Haiphong Municipality had received more than 250 cargo ships carrying more than 70,000 metric tons of materials, goods, and foods, thus exceeding its 1984 plan norms by 28 percent or fulfilling its targets 120 days before schedule. Following its rapid work, the port is striving to settle its 1984 accounts with the state by the end of September. [Summary] [BK171055 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Sep 84]

CSO: 4209/473

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

NEW SOCIAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY PUBLISHED

OW241041 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi, 24 Sep (VNA)--A new quarterly review entitled "Vietnam Social Science" has been published in Russian, French and English by the Vietnam Commission for Social Sciences (VCSS).

Its first 152-page issue focuses on the objectives of social sciences in Vietnam, the government economic policies and the theory on the transition period to socialism in Vietnam.

The editorial staff is headed by Editor-in-Chief Professor Dao Van Tap, president of the VCSS. He is assisted by Professor and Academician Ho Ton Trinh, deputy editor-in-chief, and Professor and Historian Bui Dinh Thanh.

The next issues will deal with questions such as "economic and social management in Vietnam," "structural changes in Vietnam's rural areas," "reinforcement of socialist legislation in Vietnam," "The Vietnamese youth and the socialist style of life," "the ideological struggle in the present historical stage" and other essays and articles. The review's contents also include a book review, a summary of news on the scientific life in the country, a bibliography and a documents section.

CSO: 4200/1071

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.]

Tử Ca [TUW CA]

*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Tan Thanh District, Long An Province; he was mentioned in an article on his province's economic achievements. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 5 Jul 84 p 6)

Thích Minh Châu [THICHS MINH CHAAU]

Vice Chairman of the Asian Buddhist Movement for Peace; Deputy Head and Secretary General of the Vietnam Buddhist Church; his article "Call from Moscow" appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 15 Aug 84 p 12)

Nguyễn Sanh Dân [NGUYEENX SANH ZAAAN], *Colonel, Doctor

*Head of the Medical Bureau, 7th MR; recently he spoke at a conference reviewing the accomplishments of military medicine on the B.2 Front during the period 1954-75. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 31 Jul 84 p 4)

Lê Đình Đình [LEE DINHF ZINHX], *Lieutenant Colonel, Engineer

His article on a 1967 incident when a bomb was disarmed appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 Jul 84 p 2)

Trần Ba Đăng [TRAANF BA DAWNGJ], Major General

His article "Military Roads in Modern Warfare" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 Jul 84 p 2)

Đặng Giá [DAWNGJ GIAS]

Vice Minister of Food Industry; on 25 July 1984 he attended a meeting between the SRV and Mozambique government officials in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 26 Jul 84 p 1)

Lê Văn Hiến [LEE VAWN HIEENF]

Secretary of the CPV Committee, Thuan Hai Province; his article on his province's socioeconomic targets appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Aug 84 p 3)

Phạm Hoành [PHAMJ HOANHF]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Quang Ninh Province; his article on his province's treatment of war invalids appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 27 Jul 84 p 3)

Vũ Thị Hồng [VUX THIJ HOONGF]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; *Vice Chairwoman of the Control Commission of the CPV Central Committee; recently she was present at a meeting to discuss women's issues with representatives of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions. (PHU NU VIETNAM 25-31 Jul 84 p 2)

Nguyễn Lại [NGUYEENX LALJ]

Deputy Head of the Motion Picture Department; recently he headed a delegation from his department that visited the provinces on the northern border. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Aug 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Thúc Mậu [NGUYEENX THUCS MAAUJ], Major General, Doctor

Director of the Military Medical Academy; in 1975 he was Deputy Chief of the Army Medical Bureau, B.2 Front in South Vietnam; recently he spoke at a conference reviewing the accomplishments of military medicine on the B.2 Front during the period 1954-1975. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 31 Jul 84 p 1)

Hoàng Đức Nghi [HOANGF DUWCS NGHI]

Minister of Supply; on 24-30 July 1984 he headed a delegation to Laos. (NHAN DAN 1 Aug 84 p 4)

Hoàng Xuân Nhi [HOANGF XUAAN NHIJ] Professor

Former Member of the Nam Bo Administrative Resistance Committee; Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; recently he was awarded the Independence Order, second class. (NHAN DAN 8 Aug 84 p 1)

Phan Tử Nghĩa [PHAN TUWR NGHIA]

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Member of the Standing Committee of the Vietnam Socialist Party; recently he was awarded the Independence Order, first class. (NHAN DAN 8 Aug 84 p 1)

Nghiêm Phu Oanh [NGHIEEM PHU OANH], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1926 at Tay Mo Village, Tu Liem District, Hanoi; Head of the Social Science Department, Party School, Technical General Department; Member of the CPV; he died following an illness on 25 July 1984 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Jul 84 p 4)

Phan Văn Phó [PHAN VAWN PHOS]

*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Tay Ninh Province; *Chairman of the People's Committee, Tay Ninh Province; recently he spoke at a conference on the resistance activities of his province during the period 1954-75. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Aug 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Quyết [NGUYEENX QUYETS], Lieutenant General

Commander, 3rd Military Region; recently he attended a conference of writers organized by the Political Department of his military region. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Aug 84 p 1)

Đỗ Xuân Sang [DOOX XUAAN SANGR] Lawyer

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Standing Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Socialist Party; recently he was awarded the Independence Order, second class. (NHAN DAN 8 Aug 84 p 1)

Đào Khắc Sương [DAOF KHAWCS SUWOWNG], *Lieutenant Colonel

An officer of the 365th Division; his letter responding to complaints on clothing issues in his unit appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Aug 84 p 3)

Hoàng Thế Thiện [HOANGF THEES THIEENJ]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Vice Minister of War Invalids and Social Welfare; his article on carrying out policies for wounded soldiers and invalids appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 1 Aug 84 p 4)

Phạm Huy Thông [PHAMJ HUY THOONG] Professor

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Social Science Commission; recently he received the Independence Order, first class. (NHAN DAN 8 Aug 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Tân Gi Trọng [NGUYEENX TAANS GI TRONGJ] Professor

Former Member of a Standing Committee of the National Assembly; Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; recently he was awarded the Independence Order, first class. (NHAN DAN 8 Aug 84 p 1)

Nguy Nhu' Kon Tum [NGUYJ NHUW KON TUM] Professor

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; former President of Hanoi University; recently he was awarded the Independence Order, first class. (NHAN DAN 8 Aug 84 p 1)

Hoàng Quốc Việt [HOANGF QUOOC S VIEETJ] *real name Hạ Bá Cang [HAJ BAS CANG]

Honorary Chairman of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; in the cited source, he authored an article on the Front's achievements, and excerpts of his memoirs were published. (DAI DOAN KET 1 Aug 84 pp 1, 14)

Hoàng Vũ [HOANGF VUJ]

Secretary of the CPV Committee, Gia Lam District, Hanoi; recently went on a tour of villages in his district to inspect water distributions to fight drought. (NHAN DAN 31 Jul 84 p 1)

CSO: 4209/477

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