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8 March 1984

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SUBROTO ON WORLD OIL SITUATION, NEW PRODUCTION-SHARING CONTRACT

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 21 Dec 83 p 1,12

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--World oil demand is expected to increase by only 500,000 to 800,000 barrels per day in 1984. The demand in 1983 was about 44 million barrels per day.

This was the view expressed by Prof Subroto, minister of mining and energy, following the signing of a production-sharing contract between Pertamina [National Oil and Natural Gas Company] and Asamera Overseas Ltd in Jakarta on Monday [19 December]. Pertamina was represented by principal director Drs ["doktorandus," an academic title] Joedo Sumbono and Asamera by its president, William Robert Cooper.

The minister predicted that 1984 would not be encouraging for world oil markets, especially for OPEC production. His reason was that the production of non-OPEC countries is expected to rise to 27.11 million barrels per day in the coming year, up from 26.6 million barrels per day in 1983. "This will restrict demand for OPEC oil, the price of which was reduced from \$34 to \$29 per barrel in March," he said.

Nevertheless, the minister expects that the gloomy situation in the oil world in 1983 will end speedily because of the improved international economy. Improvement is becoming visible in the United States and Japan, although there is absolutely no change yet in Europe.

Encouragement

Minister Subroto sees the Asamera-Pertamina contract as an "encouragement" in the midst of this year's crisis for the oil world. This agreement raises the number of production-sharing contracts to 62. Including three work contracts, two technical assistance contracts and 12 joint operations contracts, there are now 79 oil areas under contract.

"This agreement shows that the confidence of foreign contractors in Indonesia is still quite strong. It is essential, therefore, that we ensure political and economic stability in the long term," he added.

Engr Sutan Assin, Pertamina's director of exploration and production and leader of the Indonesian negotiating team, said that the Pertamina-Asamera contract covers 11,151.2 square kilometers in the Block Corridor area of South Sumatra. The area will be reduced gradually, so that by the end of the sixth year it will consist of no more than 3,060 square kilometers.

All exploration, investment and production costs are to be borne by the contractor. The contractor will recover all operating costs, and the production-sharing ratio between Indonesia and the contractor will be 85:15 for crude oil and 70:30 for natural gas.

Exploration costs over 6 years will not be less than \$60 million. The contractor must pay an information bonus of \$10 million at the production level of 50,000 barrels per day and \$20 million at 100,000 barrels per day. Bonuses cannot be included in operating costs.

The contractor must also pay corporation taxes and taxes on interest and dividends, in addition to paying royalties direct to the government. Pertamina has the option of selling part of the contractor's oil, with the stipulation that oil sold or received by Pertamina will not be less than 50 percent of the total production.

Twenty Years

Sources contacted by KOMPAS said that the Pertamina-Asamera contract is for 20 years, since the contract covers an area that has been managed for 10 years with technical assistance from Asamera. Oil has never been found in that area in spite of the many borings that have been made. The area is surrounded by producing oil fields, such as the Stanvac contract area in Rimau, the Pendopo field, Chevron and Texaco fields and Pertamina's own fields.

This field actually belonged to a Dutch oil firm, which surrendered it to Pertamina. The field was passed to Asamera under a technical assistance program in 1968.

Asamera is optimistic that it will be able to find oil there in the next 20 years. Although the company must pay steeper production bonuses than under 30-year production-sharing contracts, it gladly accepted this contract.

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FAO TEAM SAYS ESTATE PRODUCT EXPORT GOAL NOT ACHIEVABLE

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 21 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--An FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) team believes that the foreign exchange target of \$5.5 billion from estate subsector commodities by the end of Pelita [five-year development plan] IV (1989) cannot be met. Their reason is that estate commodity exports in that year will depend largely on the production of estates established before Pelita IV. Therefore, the foreign exchange target will be reached 6 years later, in 1995.

This is official information obtained in Jakarta on Monday [19 December] from the Directorate General for Estates.

The FAO team also predicts that Indonesia will suffer a shortage of coconuts and copra in 1990. For that reason, government policy to increase production of date palms under the PIR [smallholder nuclear estates] program and to improve coconut output is consistent with recommendations of the FAO team.

Policies for improved estate production under Pelita IV are also appropriate in general, particularly for such principal commodities like palm dates, coconuts, rubber, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, coffee, tea and cacao. The production of these nine commodities is to be improved through expansion, renovation, rehabilitation and intensification.

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CSO: 4213/128

SOLON DISCUSSES CIVIL SERVANT PAY RAISE, HIRING

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 9 Dec 83 pp 1, 7

[Article: "Government Has Made No Decision on Pay Riase for Civil Servants"]

[Text] Jakarta (AB)--Because of the present state of the government's finances, it has made no decision on a pay raise for civil servants in 1984-85. Nevertheless, the government still wants to improve their welfare.

A. E. Manihuruk, chief of PAKN [National Personnel Administration Agency], gave this response to a question of a DPR [parliament] member during a hearing with the DFR's Commission II headed by its chairman, Naya Iskandar.

During the hearing, Samatha and Muji Budiman, members of Commission II, felt the authority and loyalty of civil servants would improve in their welfare, in this case salaries, were improved. Muji Budiman also said civil servants' pay at present is insufficient to meet minimum physical requirements.

Manihuruk said the government, of course, would like to give attention to civil servants' welfare if the state's finances permitted, but for the present the government has made no decision on a pay raise in 1984-85.

The state's financial situation, he said, makes it impossible for the government to raise civil servants' pay because it granted the 13th day increase to civil servants not long ago.

This pay raise, he said, cost the government at least 224 billion rupiahs.

Nevertheless, he replied in response to another question, the present pay structure for civil servants is better although not all civil servants obtain post allowances. He said the highest allowance at present is 120,000 rupiahs and the lowest 12,500 rupiahs.

As to whether salaries received to date were sufficient to meet the minimum physical requirements, Manihuruk said this depended on where the civil servant worked. The requirements of an elementary school principal in Jakarta, of course, differed from those of an elementary school principal in Aceh.

Employee Appointments

Responding to another question, Manihuruk replied, considering that the state financial situation does not permit new hiring, the government will not appoint any probationary civil servants to positions in fiscal 1984 except teachers for the Department of Education and Culture and other employees for the Department of Health, the BKKBN [National Family Planning Coordinating Board], and the Department of Agriculture.

In this fiscal year and in fiscal 1985, the government will give first priority to appointing probationary civil servants to these departments. "Nevertheless this does not mean that other departments are less important," he said.

Manihuruk was still not sure whether there would be a freeze on hiring in fiscal 1985 for departments other than those mentioned above. "This is still under discussion," he said.

Must Be Paid

Responding to a written question from Commission II noting that some probationary employees had not yet been paid, Manihuruk explained that any probationary or permanent civil servant who has been lawfully appointed must be paid.

He said the personnel budgets for both the regions and the central offices which assisted the autonomous regions, are subsidized proportionately by the central government.

Meanwhile regional honorary employees (HONDA) who meet the requirements stipulated in Government Regulation No 6 of 1976 may be appointed as probationary civil servants.

Others who may be appointed are medical workers, paramedics, and teachers who worked through 31 March 1981, based on their letters of appointment or orders.

Touching on appointments and promotions, Manihuruk explained that the central government appoints or promotes civil servants to deputy administrator, grade III/a, according to Government Regulation No 20 of 1975.

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CSO: 4213/114

CN-235 AIRCRAFT SALES, LOCOMOTIVE PURCHASES DISCUSSED

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 8 Dec 83 pp 1, 7

[Article: "145 GN-235 Aircraft Produced by Nurtanio Have Been Sold Overseas"]

[Text] Jakarta (AB)--Dr B. J. Habibie, executive director of Nurtanio and RISTEK [research and technology] minister, said 145 CN-235 aircraft, manufactured by the aircraft industry's Nurtanio [Inc], have been sold overseas.

In providing information at the Bina Graha [executive building] during a limited cabinet session of the EKUIN [economics, finance and industry] sector on Wednesday [7 December], Habibie said the aircraft had been sold to Japan, Puerto Rico, and Argentina. Still under discussion are possible sales to Thailand, Australia, and other countries.

Merpati Nusantara Airline will receive its first CN-235 aircraft by the end of 1985, Habibie said. This information was also provided by Habibie to Bustanil Arifin, minister of cooperatives who apparently did not quite believe him. Therefore, Habibie provided more convincing information.

Regarding the Casa aircraft, which is also produced by Nurtanio, he said the sale of this aircraft was still under discussion with Bangladesh, Thailand, and Malaysia.

When Bustanil inquired about how the 145 CN-235's would be turned over, Habibie explained that it is calculated, if production moves along as it should, that six will be produced each month, but initially one or one and a half will be produced each month.

Thus Nurtanio is calculated to be busy for the next 10 years. This means we will be better able to improve our skills and can offer employment to many more workers.

Locomotives

The RISTEK minister, who is also executive director of railway, shipping and other companies, said the Bombardier locomotive made in Canada could be used here if it met Indonesian standards. If it did not, it must be rejected, of course.

Locomotives used in Indonesia have been standardized, Habibie said. Those over 1,600 horsepower must carry the General Electric [GE] or General Motors [GM] trademark while those under 1,600 horsepower must be made by the Krupp plant or Ensell Diesel Hydraulic.

The minister said that we did not have to buy the locomotives directly from GE or GM. He confirmed that they could be purchased from holders of GE and GM licenses, for instance, from Japan or West Germany.

"Please, let them compete," he added. Should Canada also be interested in offering its locomotives, it may do so as long as they meet Indonesian standards. If we do not standardize, it is costly. So, let us not revise our standards just because the price is low. "It would be impossible to do so, impossible," he stressed.

PINDAD

Dr Habibie also explained that PINDAD [Army Industry] production is directed toward agricultural equipment.

At present agricultural equipment comprises 80 percent of PINDAD's production while the other 20 percent consists of military equipment or weaponry. At present spare parts for ships, including those for ships like the Kerinci, are being produced at the Navy Ship Repair Facility [PAL] in Surabaya, Habibie said.

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CSO: 4213/114

AIR FORCE SQUADRON CONDUCTS 'BHINA GARUDA VIII' EXERCISE

Exercise Detailed

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 21 Dec 83 p 6

[Text] Padang, AB--Air Force Squadron 14 of the National Air Defense Command conducted an 8-day exercise and "cross-country" operation in West Sumatra.

The exercise, designated "Bhina Garuda VIII," was commanded by Lt Col Holki BK and included five F-5E Tiger fighters, one Hercules, one Puma helicopter and 64 men.

In his press briefing on Sunday night [18 December] at the Padang city hall, Lt Col Holki BK said that Bhina Garuda operations have been conducted at least once a year since 1975.

The exercise is for the purpose of professional growth of air force fighter pilots, development of combat units, and improved performance of other air elements, such as transports, helicopters, fighters and search and rescue.

The visit of the F-5E's to West Sumatra is also to show the public that air force combat units can move quickly anywhere in Indonesia if disorder or threats to security should arise.

Another important aspect is the setting up of airfield management to support air combat unit operations, he said.

Activities

Maj L. E. Silooy, operations officer of National Air Defense Command Squadron 4, who accompanied the Squadron 14 commander at the briefing, said that Bhina Garuda VIII is being conducted in Indonesian land areas and has now arrived in West Sumatra.

The operation includes "static shows," lectures to students in Padang, and opportunities for students and the public to have a close look at air force aircraft.

Maj Silooy, who is tall and erect, was very fortunate to be the first Indonesian pilot to be entrusted with flying the F-5E, which took place on 1 May 1980 at Iswahyudi air base in Madiun.

The young officer, who is now 35, is assistant for operations of Squadron 14.

After 8 days in West Sumatra, the Bhina Garuda operation will perform the same activity in Medan, Palembang and Natuna Island.

While in West Sumatra, Bhina Garuda VIII, besides conducting the exercise, protected the western coastal area from foreign ships attempting to steal fish.

Squadron Arrives in Medan

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 31 Dec 83 p 5

[Text] Medan, AB--An air task unit made up of F-5E fighters and supported by a Fokker 27 and a C-130 Hercules arrived in Medan on 23 December as part of exercise Bhina Garuda VIII. The task unit was commanded by Lt Col Holki and was accompanied by observers from air force headquarters.

Their arrival on the Kelapa Sawit Apron at Medan Air Base was welcomed by Air Marshal Wardoyo Kusumo, commander of Regional Air Command I, KODAU [regional air command] I assistants and agency chiefs, and the acting commander of Medan Air Base.

The commander stated in his welcoming remarks that the arrival of the air task unit would be a test of the readiness of KODAU I to support the air operation in the KODAU's area.

He said that KODAU I was cooperating in this air operation with Medan Air Base, KOSEK HANUDNAS [National Air Defense Section Command] III and KOPASGAT [expansion unknown]. He stated that with Medan Air Base's complete facilities he hoped that the air task unit would be able to conduct its exercise perfectly and in accordance with its program and schedule.

He further stated that all input from the air task unit would be used as guidance for command headquarters in determining its own capability and that this determination would be successful through true cooperation by both parties. He said in conclusion that every exercise conducted at air fields under KODAU I must observe air safety procedures.

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PUBLIC PROSECUTOR ON RESURGENCE OF BANNED RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 8 Dec 83 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Aceh Public Prosecutor Cites Resurgence of Religious Beliefs Banned by the Government"]

[Text] Banda Aceh (PELITA)--In several regions recently it was found that there has been a resurgence of activities by the supporters of a number of organizations whose beliefs have been banned by the government. There has been a particular resurgence of unhealthy voices and activities that encourage individuals to follow certain beliefs and to abandon religion. These organizations tend to be made up of groups of irreligious people.

Dr Azhari Murthada, chief of the Public Relations Section of the Aceh Regional Office of the Department of Religion, told this to PELITA in line with a letter of the chief of the Aceh Public Prosecutors Office, No R-316/J-1-3/9/1983, dated 14 September, on the indoctrination, supervision, and transgression of the belief in the Almighty God, which was sent to all chiefs of state prosecutors offices and branches in the special region of Aceh.

He said his statement was also based on the disclosure that former G-30-S/PKI [30 September 1965 movement/Indonesian Communist Party] members had infiltrated religious organizations, as had been noted in Public Prosecutors Distribution W, dated 26 July 1973, No SR-12/B.2/7/1973, which, among other things, noted that the purpose of these activities was to destroy belief in religion.

A letter signed by H. Hamrat Hamid SH [master of laws], chief of the Aceh office of the public prosecutor, to all KEJARI [office of the public prosecutor] and KECABJARI [branches of the office of the public prosecutor] in the Aceh region stated that they were to continue to indoctrinate, supervise as well as monitor activities of the various sects in their respective regions, especially the transitory activities of leaders whose religious views were unsound. They are to increasingly safeguard against such activities and to make persuasive and educative approaches together with BAKOR PAKEM [People's Religious Sects Supervisor Coordinating Agency] to the leadership of such organizations.

It is expected that these will not conduct activities that will make people abandon religion and that they will guard against making any statements that

could create unrest among the people and threaten the nation's unity and union. Further, the public prosecutors offices are to persuade adherents to the belief in the Almighty God to refrain from creating friction among those who adhere to particular religions.

Steps To Be Taken

The letter said that if the activities of an organization or sect create explosive situations in society or disrupt stability and order, KEJARI and KECABJARI should take several steps to resolve the problem--through discussion and obtaining the opinion of the BAKOR PAKEM as to whether the matter should be taken to the regional executive council forum for consideration. Only after a consensus has been reached on the question in the forum should a ban SK [decision] be issued for the sect which is causing unrest.

If a decision to ban the sect is issued, KEJARI and KECABJARI are expected to take persuasive and educative steps to safeguard the implementation of the ban, especially toward those subject to the ban in order that they may be made to consciously understand, accept, and ultimately help carry out the decision on the ban without creating negative reactions.

For those subject to the ban who do not honor it in the sense that they continue their illegal activities, the KEJARI and KECABJARI may consider contracting and working together with the police, as public investigators, to prosecute the followers of the banned organization or sect for criminal acts that violate article 169, paragraph 1 juncto article 3 of Law No 1/ PNPS/1965 juncto article 165, a, of the KUHP [criminal code] (article 4 a and b of Law No 1/ PNPS/1965).

A copy of the Aceh KEJARI letter was sent to the attorney general, deputy attorneys general and Aceh assistant KEJATI, the Aceh governor, commander of Military District Command I/IM, chief of Police District I, Aceh, chiefs of the Aceh regional offices of the Ministry of Education and Culture and Department of Religion, and the chairman of the Ulema Council for the Aceh Province, Dr Azhari Murthada told PELITA in his office.

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CSO: 4213/114

MURDANI URGES RELIGION DEPARTMENT, ABRI TO SAFEGUARD PANCASILA

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 8 Dec 83 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Gen L. B. Murdani, PANGAB, Says Primary Function of Department of Religion and ABRI Is To Safeguard Pancasila"]

[Text] Jakarta (AB)--Gen TNI [Indonesian National Army] L. B. Murdani, ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] commander, stressed that the Department of Religion and ABRI were duty-bound to keep the public safe from anything that could destroy their faith in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

Basically, all elements of the New Order government have this function, however, for the Department of Religion and ABRI, safeguarding Pancasila is their primary function.

General Murdani, PANGAB/PANGKOPKAMTIB [armed forces commander and concurrent commander of the Command for the Restoration of Security and Order] noted this fact during a management fair held in Ujung Pandang for employees of the East Indonesian Department of Religion on Tuesday [6 December].

The task of safeguarding Pancasila was identified by the PANGAB as the function of the Religion Department because the fact is that spiritual indoctrination by the department has a special place in the lives of the Indonesian people. ABRI is included in this.

Religion, which is the Religion Department's field of activity, on the one hand, is an element which has and can strengthen certain life-style norms which are based on Pancasila. Yet, on the other hand, religion not infrequently has also been used by certain elements in such a way that could threaten Pancasila.

In a society based on the Pancasila philosophy, religion not only thrives but religious teachings themselves contain universal principles that are the same as the principles found in Pancasila. Therefore, that is why, in this New Order era, religion, which is sanctioned in Indonesia, is gaining momentum so there is no reason whatsoever for any conflict between religion and Pancasila, he said firmly.

The interests of the Religion Department and ABRI coincide when certain mental attitudes appear in society that do not conform to the facts.

False

General Murdani said the attitude which holds that religion cannot develop under the Pancasila philosophy is clearly false. The government has never interfered in religious practices nor has it ever regulated them. The government does give them serious attention, and when necessary, bans some new religious sects that might destroy religious values," the PANGAB said.

With regard to facilities, although Indonesia is not a country based on religion, its government has paid attention to religion's growth and has prepared facilities for its observance. He gave as an example the consideration always given to construction of places of worship in every kampung and housing development. The same is true for improvements made in facilities for holding worship services.

Therefore, the PANGAB affirmed, an attitude that holds that religion cannot develop under Pancasila clearly does not conform to the facts.

He judged that such an attitude has two aspects. The first is a political one that tries to belittle and discredit Pancasila and the New Order government. The second is a security aspect because those who attempt to associate their views with religion clearly raise sensitive issues that may contribute to the development of disruptive activities.

In such an environment, the Religion Department and ABRI agree that their activities must follow similar patterns, ones that are complimentary and integrated.

Dual Role

The PANGAB further pointed out to the participants in the eastern region Department of Religion working meeting that the Religion Department, in addition to being an element of the government, is also managed by leading figures who are in charge of religious matters. Therefore, officials of the Religion Department are most loyal elements entrusted to play a dual role as government servants and religious persons.

In playing this dual role, Department of Religion elements are expected to be able to prevent the development of attitudes that are unfavorable politically and dangerous from a religious viewpoint.

According to the PANGAB, another attitude that certain groups of society have displayed is the linking of religion and Pancasila in an attempt to set religion in opposition to Pancasila. "This attitude is clearly a false one, and the politics that are based on this attitude are directed toward challenging the acceptance of Pancasila," he said.

He underscored that ABRI had really felt called upon to be alert for sources of such an attitude. "For ABRI this attitude is hostile to Pancasila and, therefore, must quickly be prevented from developing," he stated firmly.

ABRI is aware that attitudes hostile to Pancasila are held by only a few elements who, in attempting to maintain these attitudes, try to influence members of other religious communities. In this case, ABRI comes full circle back to the position held by the Department of Religion in its efforts to safeguard Pancasila and to protect society from being swayed toward holding another philosophy.

Another matter stressed by the PANGAB was the misuse of places of worship for activities opposing Pancasila. These activities, clearly held to arouse the participants to despise the government and oppose Pancasila, are protected by the sanctity of the places of worship.

In this connection ABRI has great hopes that elements of the Department of Religion will work together with ABRI to prevent the use of places of worship for other than the purposes for which they are intended. Therefore, ABRI and the Religion Department have two goals in striving to safeguard Pancasila and protect society from being aroused to oppose Pancasila.

The first goal is to create national stability which will enable national development to be carried out continuously, and the second is to direct the implementation of development and what it produces so that they will be in keeping with the principles of the nation's Pancasila philosophy, he said.

Harsh Measures

Finally, the PANGAB reminded his listeners that ABRI units must be used as far as possible in such a way that repressive measures can be avoided although, should they be needed, such measures will be taken.

The smooth cooperation which has existed between the Department of Religion and ABRI leaderships at the central level, clearly must be carried out in the regions. Regional cooperation is as urgently needed as cooperation at the center and, moreover, is needed more frequently because the dynamics created in society require more coordination, particularly in the regions.

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CSO: 4213/114

SPK INTERVIEWS CHAN SENG ON SIEM REAP PROGRESS

BK180802 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1205 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Feb (SPK)--By the beginning of this month, the peasants of the border province of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey harvested 153,140 of the 163,000 hectares of rice planted during the past rainy season with an average yield of between 2 and 3 tons per hectare.

This was revealed by Chan Seng, secretary of the provincial KPRP committee during a recent interview with SPK.

Moreover, Chan Seng went on, our province has for this dry season planted nearly 4,000 hectares of rice and 1,700 hectares of other subsidiary and industrial crops. The province has also caught 1,900 metric tons of fish.

As in agricultural production, Chan Seng went on to say, remarkable progress has been made in the educational, health, cultural, and other sectors. This is thanks to the trust of the population in the political line of the KPRP and to their rock-like unity around the front in building a new life. The inhabitants of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey also actively contributed to the defense and reconstruction of their locality and to the dissemination of the party's policy of clemency among the misled persons who, in an increasingly large number, have been rallying to the revolutionary cause.

Chan Seng revealed that in order to greet the recent 5th anniversary of the national day (7 January), in addition to meetings held either in the provincial capital or in the major villages and even in remote localities with the participation of thousands of inhabitants, the province organized various activities such as sport competitions, film screenings, art presentations, and exhibitions on achievements in the province over the past 5 years.

Not long ago, he added, a solemn meeting was organized in the province to mark the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

CSO: 4219/26

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT ON BATTLEFIELD SITUATION

Caution Against SRV Toxic Chemicals

BK040637 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
3 Feb 84

[Text] The Vietnamese enemy sprayed toxic chemicals on (Chayray) River, Thpong District, Kompong Speu Province, on 13 January, killing several inhabitants in the area.

We take this opportunity to appeal to all our compatriots to constantly raise vigilance against the Vietnamese enemy's maneuver of using toxic chemicals. During this dry season, the Vietnamese are experiencing a serious military impasse as they are being attacked by our national army from all directions and are suffering many losses daily. Therefore, in order to withstand the attacks of our national army and to assist their forces, the Vietnamese are resorting to the use of toxic chemicals against our people in a more savage and ferocious manner than in previous dry seasons. They spray poison in water sources such as ponds, streams, rivers, brooks, pools, and wells; dump toxic chemicals from helicopters over our people's villages; and send agents to poison food, sweets, and vegetables on sale in the markets. Our people are asked to remain cautious. Do not consume or use water unthinkingly. Should you need to use water from rivers, streams, or ponds susceptible of being poisoned by the Vietnamese enemy, you should test it on dogs or other animals first. At the same time, you should take up patrol measures and closely monitor the activities of the Vietnamese enemy in order to prevent our people from being gratuitously poisoned to death by the Vietnamese.

Guerrillas Attack on Hill 837

BK071226 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 1000 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] At 0500 on 1 February, we attacked six Vietnamese positions atop Hill 837, namely three platoon positions and three squad positions, on the Leach battlefields. These six positions belonged to the 92d Battalion. As a result, we killed 10 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 25 others. The

survivors fled in disorder to I Kranhung. We destroyed 8 AK's, 60 trenches, and a quantity of war materiel. We seized 2 AK's, 40 crates of AK ammunition, and some war materiel. We completely liberated and controlled the 3-km strip of Hill 837.

Vietnamese Dump Poison in Preah Vihear

BK071339 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 1000 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] At the beginning of February, the Vietnamese enemy dumped poison in ponds and along the road from Kbal Damrei to Chhep in Chhep District, Preah Vihear Province, fatally incapacitating seven inhabitants of the area.

Such actions clearly show the policy of exterminating the Kampuchean nation being pursued by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors everywhere every day in an attempt to crush our people's will to resist their occupation and to redress their situation of defeat which sees their troops seriously bogged down on the Kampuchean battlefield. Nevertheless, such inhumane acts can only fan up the indignation of our people who are heightening the spirit of vigilance and joining forces with the democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas in driving the Vietnamese murderers out of their hometowns and the Kampuchean territory to the last man so as to save our families and our nation and people from extinction.

Vietnamese Woman Sprays Poison

BK071335 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 1000 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] On 22 January, a Vietnamese woman went around spraying poison in the living areas and market places of Siem Reap Town, causing death to a family. The people hunted down that woman and hacked her to death.

'Multicolored Poison Pills' Given to People

BK071329 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 1000 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] In Sambo District, Kratie Province, last January the Vietnamese enemy distributed multicolored poison pills to our people ordering each person to take seven of these pills, which caused diarrhea and convulsion, killing 30 inhabitants of (A Chen) Hamlet, Kompong Cham Commune. More people are dying from the effects of these pills.

SRV Mixing Poison in Tobacco in Kampot

BK090919 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
8 Feb 84

[Text] The Vietnamese aggressors in Chhuk District, Kampot Province, at the end of January surreptitiously mixed poison in tobacco which they distributed to Khmer soldiers. Three Khmer soldiers instantly died after smoking the tobacco. Seeing the incident, other Khmer soldiers together with the parents and relatives of the dead soldiers went after the Vietnamese aggressors with knives and axes in hands, forcing the Vietnamese to flee for their lives.

Faced with such reality at the cost of blood and flesh, our fraternal Khmer soldiers and people unanimously held that it is imperative to always heighten vigilance while consuming food or goods sold or supplied by the Vietnamese in order to avoid being poisoned to death by them. Moreover, the brothers pledged to join with our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas in launching counterattacks against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors everywhere as heavily as possible until all the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are driven out of our Kampuchean land to the last man. Our fraternal Khmer soldiers and people clearly saw that only by joining hands with the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas in the struggle to drive the Vietnamese enemy aggressors out of Kampuchea can our Kampuchean nation and people get rid of all kinds of tragedies and woes.

SRV Position Raided; 40 Killed

BK101428 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 1000 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] At 1600 on 7 February, we raided and liberated a Vietnamese platoon position at O Kranhung on the Leach battlefield. After 30 minutes of fighting, we completely liberated this position. The O Kranhung position housed the Vietnamese 92d Battalion and its command post which included the 1st company, the 4th company, and the interventionist company of the 92d Battalion.

We killed 40 Vietnamese soldiers on the spot, including the commander of the 92d Battalion, and wounded 40 others. We destroyed 300 trenches, 30 barracks, and a large quantity of war materiel.

We seized an RPD, a 12.7mm machinegun, a DK-82, an 80mm mortar, 10 SKS's, 7 AK's, an AR-15, an AK with tripod, 50 rounds of B-40 rockets, 50 rounds of B-41 rockets, 150 crates of 12.8mm ammunition, 200 rounds of 82mm mortar shells, 50 rounds of DK-82 ammunition, 100 rounds of 60mm mortar ammunition, 120 crates of AK ammunition, 3 crates of Soviet-made drum-shaped mines, 200 handgrenades, 100 stick-shaped mines, 10 sacks of rice, 3 telephones, over 1,000 meters of telephone cable, a warehouse full of clothes and ruck-sacks, a map, and a quantity of war materiel.

We completely liberated and occupied the O Kranhung position.

At 1500 on 3 February, we raided and liberated a Vietnamese platoon position on top of Hill 907 east of Kraloeng mountain. We completely liberated this position, killing 5 Vietnamese soldiers and seizing 3 AK's, 70 rounds of DK-82 ammunition, and a quantity of war materiel. We liberated and completely controlled this position.

Guerrillas Take SRV Position

BK101522 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
9 Feb 84

[Text] On 4 and 5 February, our guerrillas attacked Vietnamese soldiers at Hill 204 and completely liberated a Vietnamese company position in an area south of Hill 157, Koh Kong Leu battlefield. We killed 12 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 22 others for a total of 34 casualties. We destroyed a B-40, 3 AK's, 4 barracks, and an ammunition dump. We seized 4 AK's, a B-40, and a quantity of materiel.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea!

Guerrillas 'Liberate' SRV Position

BK101520 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9
Feb 84

[Text] On 3 February, our guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese platoon position at Don Tri, Moug battlefield. We killed 5 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 5 others for a total of 10 casualties. We destroyed seven barracks and five trenches. We completely liberated and occupied this platoon position.

Guerrillas 'Liberate' SRV Position in Sisophon'

BK101518 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
9 Feb 84

[Text] On 4 February, our guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese position which defends the Toek Sap position, Sisophon-South of Route 5 battlefield. After 20 minutes of battle, we completely liberated this position. We killed 10 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 16 others for a total of 26 casualties. We destroyed 5 trenches and 4 barracks. We cut 250 meters of telephone line. We seized an AK, a B-40, 5 B-40 rockets, 600 rounds of AK ammunition, 8 hand grenades, and a quantity of materiel.

4-10 February Battle Reports

[Editorial Report] BK101120--(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea and (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 4-10 February:

VODK at 2330 GMT on 4 February reported that between 3 and 31 January the national army and guerrillas of the Moung, Anlung Reap-Western Leach, Leach, Kompong Speu, Kompong Cham, Chhep, Siem Reap, and Mak Hoeun battlefields killed or wounded 260 Vietnamese enemy aggressors--including a Vietnamese district governor of Phnum Sruoch District, Kompong Speu Province, who was killed--and destroyed a truck, 4 motorboats, 18 trenches, an office building, 13 barracks, and a quantity of arms and ammunition, cut off two railroad bridges, a bridge, 3 roads, and seized 18 assorted weapons and a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and war materiel. The guerrillas destroyed or liberated and occupied four Vietnamese positions and six hamlets on the Moung and Anlung Reap-Western Leach battlefields and in Stoeng Trang District, Kompong Cham Province.

VONADK said in its daily battle report at 2300 GMT on 5 February that from 6 January to 2 February, Democratic Kampuchea combatants of the South Sisophon, Kompong Thom, Ratanakiri, Battambang, Chhep, Samlot, Kompong Chhnang, Kratie, Kompong Speu, and Kompong Cham battlefields killed 112 Vietnamese soldiers, wounded 115 others, destroyed 39 assorted weapons, 4 barracks, 23 trenches, 2 ammunition depots, a truck, a boat, 1 metric ton of rice, a stretch of road, 3 portions of railroad track, and some war materiel, and seized a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and materiel.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 6 February reported that Democratic Kampuchean combatants killed 60 Vietnamese soldiers, wounded 47 others, destroyed 2 rice huskers, a godown, 100 sacks of paddy, 50 sacks of rice, and some war materiel, and liberated and occupied 2 Vietnamese positions on the Moung battlefield in attacks launched on the Leach, Moung, and Siem Reap battlefields between 20 January and 2 February.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 6 February said that Democratic Kampuchean army and guerrillas of the South Sisophon, Samlot, Battambang, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Speu, Kratie, Kompong Cham, Ratanakiri, Chhep, and Kompong Thom battlefields inflicted 246 casualties on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, destroyed 60 assorted weapons, 3 trucks, 13 tractors, 2 motorcycles, 4 boats, a metric ton of rice, 3 ammunition dumps, 25 trenches, 2 Vietnamese houses, 6 barracks, and a quantity of ammunition and materiel, and seized 6 weapons and a large quantity of materiel in actions from 5 to 31 January.

In its daily battle report at 2300 GMT on 7 February, VONADK reported that combatants in Pailin, Preah Vihear, and Kompong Thom killed or wounded 186 Vietnamese soldiers, destroyed 5 AK's, 2 M-79's, a B-40, a C-25 radio, and 3 trucks, damaged 2 other trucks, blew up 2 bridges, and destroyed or seized some weapons and materiel in attacks they launched between 17 January and 2 February.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 7 February reported that from 23 January to 2 February Democratic Kampuchean combatants of the Leach, Moung, and Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefields inflicted 161 losses on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, destroyed 6 weapons, an ammunition dump, a warehouse, 65 trenches, 14 barracks, and a quantity of ammunition and materiel, and seized 4 weapons and a large quantity of ammunition and war materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 8 February noted in its daily battle report from the Pailin-Route 10, Kompong Thom, Preah Vihear, and Chhiep battlefields that from 7 January to 1 February Democratic Kampuchean combatants killed or wounded 170 Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed 8 assorted weapons, 5 trucks, and a quantity of war materiel.

VONADK reported in its daily battle report at 1000 GMT on 9 February that national army combatants and guerrillas of the South Sisophon, Moung, Battambang-Sangke River, Koh Kong-Kompong Som, Kratie, Kompong Thom, Chhiep, Leach, Kompong Speu, and Samlot battlefields killed 141 Vietnamese soldiers, wounded 201 others, destroyed a quantity of assorted weapons, 19 barracks, 31 trenches, 2 trucks, a motorcycle, a warehouse, a rice granary, 1,000 sacks of paddy, 5 portions of road, 3 portions of railroad tracks and a quantity of war materiel, seized a quantity of arms, ammunition, and war materiel, and liberated and occupied 4 Vietnamese positions on the South Sisophon, Moung, Koh Kong, and Battambang-Sangke River battlefields in actions between 21 January and 5 February.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 9 February reported from Kompong Som, Koh Kong, Leach, Battambang-Sangke River, Samlot, South Sisophon, Kompong Thom, Chhiep, Kratie, and Kompong Speu that between 25 January and 4 February Democratic Kampuchean combatants inflicted 325 casualties on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, destroyed 14 assorted weapons, 2 trucks, a motorcycle, 2 ammunition dumps, 27 trenches, 17 barracks, 1,000 sacks of paddy, and a quantity of materiel, and seized 13 assorted weapons and a large quantity of ammunition and materiel.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 9 February reported that combatants of the Leach, Kompong Thom, Preah Vihear, South Sisophon, and North Sisophon battlefields inflicted 92 losses on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, destroyed a B-40, an AK, 3 trucks, 3 barracks, and some war materiel, and seized a quantity of arms and war materiel in attacks launched between 20 January and 6 February.

People Forced to Build Roads

BK120421 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
11 Feb 84

[Text] In January, the Vietnamese enemy forced 4,000 people in Bakan District, Pursat Province to build roads, thus preventing them from doing any work to earn their living. Any of our people who refuse to go along with the Vietnamese will be accused of opposing the Vietnamese plans and imprisoned.

Vietnamese Poison Kompong Cham Reservoir

BK120409 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
11 Feb 84

[Text] On 16 January, in Kroch Village, Prey Chhor District, Kompong Cham Province, the Vietnamese enemy sprayed poison in a reservoir. Four of our people, who were looking for firewood, and three boys, who were looking after buffalo, died after drinking water from that reservoir.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors' criminal act of using poison to kill innocent people in such a systematic way shows the Kampuchean people and the world the cruelty and barbarism of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Our Kampuchean people, who have suffered and fallen victim to this great Vietnamese crime, are furious. Our people pledge to constantly heighten their vigilance both in using water from reservoirs, streams, and rivers, and in consuming foodstuffs sold at market places. At the same time, our people are determined to cooperate with our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas in the struggle to smash the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and murderers until they are out of our Kampuchean territory so our people are completely and definitively free from all kinds of fear and misery and are able to escape this extermination by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

Anlung Reap Battlefield Fighting

BK130738 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] After liberating and taking control of a number of Vietnamese enemy positions on various important hills, we have continued to launch mop-up operations against the Vietnamese enemy soldiers in various areas on the Anlung Reap battlefield.

On 12 February, we launched an attack on a Vietnamese position on a 837-meter long (Chrang Samlei) hill--a company position of the 14th Battalion of the 339th Brigade. After fighting for a while, we liberated and took control of this position at 0800 on 12 February. As a result:

1. We killed 15 enemy soldiers, wounded 18 others, and destroyed 11 assorted weapons.
2. We seized 10 assorted weapons--a DK-82, B-41's, a machinegun, 3 AK's, an SKS, an M-79, and a 60-mm mortar--20 B-41 rockets, (?10 rounds) of AK ammunition, 50 60-mm mortar shells, 20 rounds of DK-82 ammunition, 15 machinegun rounds, and a quantity of war materiel.

Guerrilla Attack at Koh Kong Leu

BK141302 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 1000 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] On the night of 11 February, our commandos raided the Vietnamese enemy regimental position at Ta Ngel Mountain on the Koh Kong Leu battlefield. After 15 minutes of fighting, we completely destroyed this position, killing 25 Vietnamese soldiers on the spot, including 2 regimental commanders, a company commander, and 2 platoon leaders, and wounding 12 other Vietnamese soldiers. We destroyed 28 assorted weapons, including a 120-mm gun, a 100-mm gun, an 82-mm mortar, a DK-75, 2 B-40's, 19 AK's, and 3 K-54's, a radio receiver, 30 military barracks, and 2 ammunition dumps which exploded for 3 hours. We seized a C-25 radio set and a quantity of war materiel.

On the following morning, the enemy forces attempting to recapture this position stepped on and exploded 30 landmines that we had planted. Twenty enemy soldiers were killed and 30 others wounded in the explosions.

In sum, we killed 45 enemy soldiers and wounded 42 others for a total of 87 enemy casualties. We controlled this position for a whole night and day.

SRV Spreads Poison in Siem Reap Market

BK160440 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] On 25 January, the Vietnamese enemy scattered poison in Siem Reap market, Siem Reap Province, killing four families who bought paddy there. Upon hearing of and witnessing this tragic and most painful incident with their own eyes, our people in the area are furious. They have exposed and condemned the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' great crime. They unanimously agreed that they must unite and take measures to carefully watch the place to avoid the killing at will of our people by the Vietnamese enemy with their poison and to capture the Vietnamese agents who scattered this poison and punish them accordingly. At the same time, our people are determined to cooperate with our national army and guerrillas to struggle and chase the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all driven from our villages and Kampuchean territory.

Stoung Town Attack

BK180254 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Here is a battle report from Kompong Thom battlefield: On 14 February, we launched a 3-prong attack against the enemies at Stoung District town. After a 10-minute battle, we destroyed and controlled this district

seat position from 0400 to 0900. As a result, we killed 13 enemy soldiers and wounded 18 others for a total of 31 casualties, including a member of the district police force. We destroyed 3 district offices, 5 paddy and rice depots containing 10,000 sacks of paddy, a 3,000-liter gas depot, 7 trucks, 10 motorbikes and bicycles, a movie theater, 5 telephones, and 8 barracks. We seized 2 typewriters, a telephone, a camera, 6 radios and tape recorders, and a quantity of weapons and ammunition. We also set free 30 people who had been arrested by the Vietnamese enemy.

Kompong Thom Battlefield Attack

BK200840 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
19 Feb 84

[Text] On the night of 11 February, our guerrillas launched an attack against a Vietnamese company position at (O Snao), which is a position forming the defense network of the battalion position at Ta Phouk village. We killed 6 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 10 others for a total of 16 casualties. We destroyed four barracks, a paddy storehouse, a rice storehouse, an RPD, a B-40 rocket launcher, four AK's, and quantity of war materiel.

Long live our national army and guerrillas and people on the Kompong Thom battlefield!

Battambang Villages 'Liberated'

BK200846 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
19 Feb 84

[Text] On the night of 17 February, our national army and guerrillas launched a special attack against Vietnamese company positions at (Cheap), (Kambao Thmei), and (Cha monastery) villages below Route 6 in Preah Net Preah District [Battambang Province]. We killed 11 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, including a company commander, and wounded 10 others for a total of 21 casualties. We destroyed a (Cento) machinegun, an RPD, a B-40 rocket launcher, five AK's, and a pistol. We seized an 80-mm mortar, a B-41 and B-40 rocket launchers, 5 AK's, 8 cases of AK ammunition, 18 B-40 rockets, 16 B-41 rockets, 50 80-mm mortar shells, 2,000 rounds of machinegun ammunition, 15 hand grenades, 7 hammocks, 8 sacks of rice, 25 pairs of shoes, 40 sets of clothing, 25 helmets, 8 ammunition pouches, and a number of documents. We completely liberated these three villages.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army and guerrillas and people on the North Sisophon battlefield, Preah Net Preah District!

SRV Soldiers Rape Khmer Girls

BK220525 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
21 Feb 84

[Text] In February, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors arrested 150 Khmer girls in Treang District, Takeo Province, and sent them to Moat Chruk Province [An Giang Province], South Vietnam. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors raped these girls as they wished.

Guerrillas Intercept SRV Attackers

BK211350 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
0500 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] On 17 February, the Vietnamese enemy gathered over a battalion of their troops in an attempt to launch a 2-prong attack against us east and west of Stoeng. However, we simultaneously intercepted these attackers. As a result, we killed 60 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, including a company commander and 2 platoon commanders, and wounded 75 others. We destroyed 10 AK's, 2 B-41 rocket launchers, 2 B-40 rocket launchers, a 12.7-mm machinegun, an RPD, a C-25 field radio, and a quantity of war materiel. We seized 2 RPD's, 70 B-41 rockets, 50 B-40 rockets, 5,500 rounds of AK ammunition, 25 AK loaders, 9 mines, 12 rucksacks, 5 hammocks, and a quantity of various materiel. The remaining soldiers fled to their position at Hill 157.

On 18 February, we swept a Vietnamese company along (Khse Triem) to the west of Stoeng. We killed 20 enemy soldiers and wounded 30 others. We also destroyed an M-30 machinegun, a B-40 rocket launcher, four AK's, and a quantity of various materiel. We seized 2 AK's, 50 AK loaders, 10 cases of AK ammunition, 3 cases of M-30 ammunition, 24 hand grenades, 20 B-41 rockets, 10 B-40 rockets, 10 mines, 20 rucksacks, 10 sets of clothing, 25 helmets, 10 spades, and a quantity of materiel.

In sum, we killed 80 enemy soldiers and wounded 105 others for a total of 185 casualties.

CSO: 4212/32

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE RADIO EQUIPMENT GIFT--On 21 December, the delegation of Quang Nam-Danang provincial radio station of the SRV handed over some radio equipment to assist the Battambang provincial information service. In his speech, (Soen Veang), head of the Battambang provincial information service, expressed the conviction that the close friendship between Battambang and Quang Nam-Danang Provinces will be further strengthened in the future. [Summary] [BK251615 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 Jan 84 BK]

HENG SAMRIN THANKS NICARAGUA'S DANIEL ORTEGA--Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the Junta of the provisional Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, for the latter's congratulatory message on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the 7 January National Day. The message said: I hope that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two countries forged in our common struggle for peace and against the aggression by the imperialists, expansionists, and world's reactionaries will grow firmer in the interests of our two peoples and for the well-being and happiness of all peoples. [Text] [BK121105 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Feb 84]

VONADK ADDITIONAL DAILY PROGRAM--As of 17 February 1984, the Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea will add another transmission by broadcasting 3 times daily. The first transmission in the morning starts at 0600 [2300 GMT] and ends at 0715 [0015 GMT]. Note: We broadcast reports from the battlefields from 0700 [0000 GMT] to 0715 [0015 GMT]. The second transmission at noon starts at 1200 [0500 GMT] and ends at 1300 [0600 GMT]. The third transmission in the evening starts at 1700 [1000 GMT] and ends at 2030 [1330 GMT]. Note: Before signing off for the day at 2030 [1330 GMT] we will rebroadcast reports from the battlefields. All our esteemed and beloved compatriots and comrades-in-arms are invited to listen to our transmissions as of 17 February. [Text] [BK151250 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 1000 GMT 15 Feb 84]

CSO: 4212/32

PROBLEMS OF HIGH PRICES DISCUSSED; UNITED STATES, 'ENEMIES' BLAMED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 3 Jan 84 p 2

"Conversations with the Editor" Column

Excerpts Question 1) Why do prices in the market keep going up?

2) What measures do the authorities have to punish people who cause chaos in the market?

Vientiane, 19 December 1983

From Younger Brother Bouchon, Ban Dong Na Sok

Answer Trade inside our country after liberation has become a battlefield on which the two systems of socialism and capitalism are fighting to the death.

The problem of price is one economic phenomenon. Usually, the price of goods is low or high depending primarily on the production of goods. Besides that, it also depends on the ability to establish and control markets.

Normally, when there are a lot of goods in the market, the price goes down; for example: this is the harvest and vegetable growing season. There are a lot of rice and vegetables in the market, so the price is lower than during September and October; on the other hand, when goods in the market are scarce, prices kick up so high that nobody is able to control them.

Because we want to solve this problem, our party has a policy that is exactly right for the economy: to push production strongly, aiming to make the market have food supplies and be orderly, make living for the populace peaceful and guarantee that it will get better with every step. Our party and our state also have a plan and policy to control markets; to organize markets to make them more stable each day; to encourage our people, our workers, our farmers to be mindful that they are the owners of the means of production, of circulation, of distribution; to aim to put established markets under control for the most part and completely control the sources and volume of strategic goods.

If all of us are to be aware, thoroughly absorb our Party policy, not want the markets to be in turmoil, we have to behave ourselves, and not buy or sell as we like and don't deal with illegal merchants. Example: If we don't want the

price of rice to be expensive during September and October, we must be mindful to sell our harvests to the state, pay agricultural taxes to the state correctly starting now, don't sell rice to illegal traders. The basic reason that causes the price of goods to be high in our country now is still the one explained above.

But for our country on the path to socialism during the transition phase, there are other things:

--Before, when our country was a colony of the American imperialists, they did not want our country to be independent economically and politically; they wanted us to be a consuming market, buying a flood of goods from the capitalist system.

--The war, the economy after the protracted war of destruction, added to the backwardness of the economic base, and the small-scale production abandoned by the old regime.

--The traces and habits of earning a living as capitalists make a number of people dream only of being rich, wealthier than the people next door, they forget about their country and they do not care about the turmoil of the country. They take advantage of the situation to engage in free trade outside of the organized system; they violate the law of our land, avoid training and education by the party and the state.

--The Beijing expansionist, big nation hegemonists who join with the imperialists to use the economic battlefield and chaos in the marketplace--that is the main problem destroying and ruining us.

In the past, our party and our state have been seriously trying and struggling to solve the market problem, and we have been able to build up many means for socialist and collective trade; this has made markets in some areas fairly peaceful. For those people who are earning their living outside the policy of our party and our state, we have an appropriate policy. We begin by re-educating this group of people to make them join in earning their living collectively, turn them toward production. For those who resist, there is impartial punishment in full measure for their deeds, the same as we saw before.

Bunchone, you should understand some parts of our answer; answering this way might be long, but it is still not all there is. If you are still not satisfied, you can write me again.

I hope that 1984 brings you strength, luck, success in your work.

Happy new year,
The Editor

12587
CSO: 4206/68

COMMENTARY ENCOURAGES BUILDING OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

BK100350 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Pay Attention to Building the Household Economy"]

[Text] A sense of boosting production for self-sufficiency is a class attitude of the laboring people and a fine tradition of our army forged during the national liberation struggle. Our army has committed good deeds and cherished a fine tradition of fighting well, boosting production effectively, practicing thrift gloriously, and mobilizing and building foundations excellently. To continue this fine tradition, our army must continue carrying out the work of boosting production by cultivating crops and raising livestock.

As our country has entered the period of socialist transformation and socialist construction, it is necessary to carry out the work of boosting production for self-sufficiency to build our economy and improve and normalize the living conditions of our entire army and people. We must strictly implement the policy of our party and state toward all cadres and combatants in the army regarding the building of the household economy in order to improve the well-being of our army in general. At present, our national economy is still very weak. We are unable to produce an adequate supply of goods to meet the needs of our army and people. In addition, numerous difficulties still prevail in the country. The enemies are trying in many ways to obstruct and slow down our economic construction aimed at improving the living conditions of our army and people.

Faced with this development, all cadres and combatants must appreciate and hold aloft a sense of mastership in economic construction. All families of army cadres and combatants in particular must appreciate and pay attention to energetically building the household economy in order to contribute to the building of the national economy to bring wealth and prosperity to the country and to build effective capital for socialist construction. In the past, all offices, organizations, and units in all regions have effectively carried out this work. This clearly shows their dedication to boosting production by growing crops and raising livestock. In striving to become self-sufficient in food production, some families and units are able to produce 2 or 3 months' worth of foodstuffs for consumption each year. Nevertheless, a number of army cadres, combatants, and their families still fail to

appreciate and pay attention to the important task of boosting production. Several units and families pay no heed to acquiring land for crop cultivation and livestock raising. Instead, they rely only on foodstuffs supplied by the higher level. They lack initiative and do not contribute labor to carry out production with a view to improving their living conditions, producing adequate foodstuffs for their own families, and contributing to the building of the national economy. It is therefore necessary that all cadres and combatants appreciate and hold aloft a sense of mastership and correctly carry out work in boosting production.

To effectively build the household economy, all cadres and combatants in the entire armed forces, especially household leaders, must pay attention to taking all available opportunities to boost food production, including spending free time before and after work and during the weekend to carry out this task. Each family must strive and be resolute and steadfast in carrying out the work to produce essential foodstuffs such as meat, vegetables, and other goods. This endeavor will only serve to increase the family income and contribute to the tasks of national construction and social and economic development.

All offices, organizations, and commanders of combat units, including all leading cadres, must appreciate this work and provide correct guidance to their units to carry it out correctly. Attention must be paid to turning the work of building the household economy into an integral part of the main tasks of all units. All command cadres must act as models for all compatriots and try in every way to acquire farm tools such as shovels, crop seeds, livestock, and land for cultivation for all units and families of cadres and combatants under their command. Only by correctly carrying out this work will we be able to rigorously promote and develop the economy, thus gradually improving the living conditions of all army units and families of our cadres and combatants.

CSO: 4206/86

RADIO CARRIES PASASON EDITORIAL ON DRY SEASON RICE FARMING

BK100440 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Feb 84

[PASASON 8 February editorial: "Effectively Push Forward and Guide Dry Season Rice Farming"]

[Text] Mobilizing farmers and agricultural cooperatives to grow dry season rice on any arable land is a task outlined in the party's policy on agricultural development and method in trying to increase production of foodstuffs to 1.4 million metric tons in 1984. To fulfill this objective, following harvest of the seasonal rice crops in late 1983 and with close supervision and guidance by the local administrations at all levels and agricultural cadres in all localities, our farmers of all tribes have ably attempted to grow dry season rice on any available arable land. According to incomplete statistics, a total of over 13,000 hectares of arable land has so far been plowed for sowing rice seeds, a remarkable increase over last year. This is a good step in the implementation of the fifth resolution and the 1984 agricultural production plan outlined by the party and state. Nevertheless, it is only an initial victory. We must further intensify close supervision and guidance of this work in order to provide conveniences to our farmers in fully utilizing their potentials and capabilities in carrying out production. Moreover, the farmers themselves must overcome all obstacles and difficulties caused by natural disasters and their familiar habit of carrying out independent rice farming because they must change to a life style of collectivization. At the same time, they must gradually apply new scientific and technical methods to agricultural work. This factor is unavoidable in carrying out dry season rice farming.

First of all, water shortage problems must be resolved. Sufficient water must be acquired for irrigating farmland. Attention must be paid to plowing land with deep furrows and sowing rice seeds for growing saplings so that transplanting can be done in a timely manner--by the end of February at the latest for harvest in May. Fulfillment of these tasks will not only ensure prompt rice harvest, but will also prompt preparations for seasonal rice farming in the coming production season.

In addition to encouraging prompt land plowing and transplanting, tending and caring for dry season rice fields is also important. Experience in recent years indicates that in any area where farmers are able to cultivate

dry season rice crops in a timely manner and correctly tend rice fields by irrigating, weeding, nourishing them with sufficient fertilizer, and eradicating crop pests, the output of dry season rice will increase dramatically, almost to the level of the seasonal rice farming. Farmers in many localities may be diligent in carrying out dry season rice farming as early as possible, but their harvest output is very low because they do not pay attention to tending their rice fields, lack experience in this work, and even neglect to eradicate crop pests and sufficiently irrigate rice fields.

Having learned from these lessons, our farmers must not allow such incidents to recur this year. All leading agricultural cadres must turn greater attention to the grass roots level in order to provide closer supervision and guidance for the people in carrying out dry season rice farming. For example, they must endeavor in the immediate future to guide the people in tending their more than 13,000 hectares of rice crops in order to achieve a productive harvest. Necessary lessons and equipment must be supplied to them, including rice saplings, fertilizer, fuel, insecticides, and spare parts for mechanical farm implements so as to allow farmers to learn from correct experiences, to correctly use fundamental technology in dry season rice farming, and to possess the necessary equipment and food for carrying out farm chores.

If we pay attention to effectively pushing forward and guiding dry season rice farming this year, it is believed that the harvest output will increase considerably, thus fulfilling or even overfulfilling the food production plan outlined by the party and state for this year.

CSO: 4206/86

BRIEFS

VIENTIANE CAPITAL SECURITY--In the past year 1983, all brothers and sisters, cadres and combatants in the Public Security Command /PSS/ of Sikhottabong District, Vientiane City, enthusiastically performed their duties and tasks in effectively maintaining the security of the people. This gave the entire district political peace and security which guaranteed good social order and safety. Actual results are as follows: Defended positions 285 times, wiped out enemies twice, took field trips 372 times, performed sanitation services at various stations 184 times, cut wood for fences for offices 11 times, inspected small and large boats 665 times, helped the populace build houses 4 times, helped the populace transplant rice 6 times, harvested and threshed rice 22 times, issued all kinds of travel documents 700 times, propagated our work and educated the populace 39 times, and also cleared 7,838 square meters of land for cultivation and have already planted 3,300 sugar cane stalks. /Excerpts/ /Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 10 Jan 84 pp 1, 4/ 12587

VIENTIANE MONG DISTRICT SECURITY--In the past year 1983, local officers and troops of Hom District, Vientiane province, all enthusiastically improved their unit continuously so that their unit became a more modern armed force step by step. During this period they opened a training program in combat strategy and tactics for officers and men. It lasted 31 days, during which all officers and men joined in. On the average 75 percent of all personnel passed the exam. Simultaneously, they also went out on long distance patrols around their own town 35 times and on regular patrols many hundreds of times, which enabled them to promptly suppress spies, enemy henchmen, and capture 14 of them as P.O.W.'s. /Excerpt/ /Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 10 Jan 84 pp 1, 4/ 12587

BANK DEPOSITS IN SPECIAL BANK--Based on the guiding spirit of party policy and the government, the State Bank's Special Branch has been very active servicing and encouraging savings deposits from offices, organizations and various enterprises subordinate to the Central Party Committee, and it is now expanding continuously because the number of government workers--who are aware and are voluntarily bringing money that they have saved and depositing it with the Special Bank--increased in November 1983 to 929 people, and the amount of money deposited reached more than 400,000 kip at the end of November 1983. The total amount of deposits by government workers reached almost 1.2 million kip and there are 6,550 accounts. Of this number in November alone, there were 564 new accounts opened belonging to government workers from 97 government

offices and enterprises subordinate to the Central Party Committee. During the first 15 days of December 1983, up to 686 government workers flowed in to put money in savings accounts with the Special Bank and the total amount of money deposited was about 100,000 kip. The government offices and enterprises most outstanding in encouraging their workers to open up accounts during November and the beginning of December in terms of numbers of people and money included: quarry enterprise; Building Construction Enterprise No 3; Bridge and Road Company No 1; International Transport Company; Water Transport Company No 1; Veunkham Commune; the Council of Ministers Office; the Central Party Committee's propaganda unit; the Ministry of Public Health; the Central Women's Association, and more. Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 2 Jan 84 p 1 12587

CSO: 4206/68

EDITORIAL ON DEATH OF ANDROPOV

BK200928 Bangkok MATCHON in Thai 14 Feb 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Death of Andropov"]

[Text] The death of Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov was not unexpected, given the fact that he had not been seen in public since August. This prompted frequent suggestions by Western sources that he was suffering from a serious illness which prevented him from appearing at several major functions.

The question which arises following the death of the Soviet leader is who will replace Andropov as head of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and whether there will be a change in Soviet policy under the new leader. Will the policies of the new Soviet leader help to reduce or worsen tension between the U.S. and the Soviet bloc?

Western agencies as well as the leaders of some Western countries have expressed the hope that the change in the Soviet leadership might provide an opportunity for improving East-West relations, especially between the United States and the Soviet Union. Those who adopt such an attitude can only be disappointed as they have overlooked the basic elements in the conflict between the two blocs.

The Soviet system is based on centralism. It is the 12-man Politburo which wields supreme power in the Soviet Union. Those high-level Soviet leaders must already have made preparations during the long days of Andropov's illness to pick a new leader and adopt future foreign policy.

It is believed that the Soviet leadership will continue with the policy laid down by Andropov. This can be seen from the interview given recently by Konstantin Chernenko, a high-level Soviet leader, to a British newspaper in which he indicated the unity of the entire Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party on not giving in to the United States on arms reduction talks.

So what can the world expect from the new leader of the Soviet party and government? If the United States and the Soviet Union compromise in the arms reduction negotiation, can we look forward to an improvement in the world situation?

The power rivalry between Moscow and Washington has spread to Southeast Asia. Our dream of seeing a relaxation in regional tensions will never materialize unless the new Soviet leader and the Reagan government join hands in their pursuit for peace. This, however, is Utopian. The U.S.-Soviet power struggle will certainly go on.

CSO: 4207/90

EDITORIAL VIEWS MURDANI TRIP TO SRV

BK200240 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Feb 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Different Views, Similar Policies"]

[Text] The visit last week to Vietnam by Indonesia's military commander General Benni Murdani was interesting. Gen Murdani, who is his nation's second most powerful personality, said a lot of things that the Vietnamese undoubtedly wanted to hear. Those were the things, generally, you read in the press last week. He also said some things that the Vietnamese did not want to hear--like, "get out of Kampuchea." They've been said before.

Post-visit analysis will probably focus, understandably, on his most controversial statement: "Indonesia views that the main threat to Southeast Asia comes from China." It is not a particularly surprising statement from a senior Indonesian official. Jakarta has long held this view, and will continue to hold it for a while to come. Indonesia, after all, came within a hairsbreadth of falling to a Chinese-backed communist coup less than 20 years ago and the present government was spawned from the backlash to that attempted coup. Indonesia's only bilateral dispute with Hanoi is over the relatively insignificant Natuna Island group, and that dispute is under peaceful negotiation.

At the same time, the analysts must remember that Indonesia has strongly and publicly opposed Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea and its dominance of Laos. Thailand has had few better friends in the diplomatic world than Indonesia when Hanoi has violated our borders. But it feels--rightly or wrongly, for its own national reasons--somewhat differently about Hanoi than we, and Thailand, feel.

There is absolutely nothing wrong with this. ASEAN is a group of countries, not one country, and its six individual members have different views on many different subjects. The fact is that Indonesia, like Thailand, looks after its national interests first and its ASEAN interests second.

So there should be no particular criticism or significance read into the statements of Gen Murdani or any Indonesian official on relations with Hanoi or Beijing. There is nothing, overt or hidden between them. Lines, indicating any "split" between Jakarta and its other friends and allies in ASEAN.

Indeed, those searching diligently for such a split have been frustrated time after time. Each of the six ASEAN members is different. But what is remarkable is the cohesion of the group itself when faced with a common problem.

Attempts have been made in the past to use the "divide and conquer" technique to exploit and capitalise upon supposed rifts between the ASEAN partners. All have failed, and any future attempts will meet the same fate.

CSO: 4200/534

MP DELEGATION LEADER DISCUSSES TRIP TO BRUNEI

BK211042 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The recent visit to Brunei by a delegation from the Thai House of Representatives yielded satisfactory results and is expected to benefit trade relations between the two countries. Particularly, Thai workers will have good opportunities to work in construction projects in that country.

M.L. Seri Pramot, Democrat MP from Bangkok, and his party, which was comprised of Nakhon Sawan's Social Action MP Prathuang Khamprakop, Udon Thani's Chat Thai MP Prachuap Chaisat, Nakhon Ratchasima's Democrat MP Sombun Chiramakon, Nakhon Sawan's Social Action MP Prasong Wongsunthon, Chaiyaphum's Chat Thai MP Thirawit Khunnosap, and former MP Sophon Watcharasin visited Brunei as guests of the sultan of Brunei on 10 February.

M.L. Seri told reporters that he and his party had called on Brunei's National Assembly president and discussed with him cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

Brunei is a small country with an area of 5,000 square kilometers and about 200,000 people. It has large reserves of oil and natural liquefied gas as high as \$19,000 million in foreign reserves.

M.L. Seri quoted the president of Brunei's National Assembly as praising Thai workers for their good behavior. He said the Thai Government had proposed during the negotiations at the foreign minister level late last year that Thai Airways International fly to Brunei. In bilateral trade, since Brunei has to depend on imports because it cannot grow its own crops, Thailand has proposed that Thai ships handle all its imports. Besides, Thailand has also introduced its tourist resorts to the people of Brunei.

M.L. Seri further revealed that Brunei is ready to allow Thai banks to open branches in the country. However, he said he does not know if the Thai Government would allow Brunei's bank to open its branch here or not.

Thailand has been buying crude oil from Brunei through Thai Oil Company at the rate of 6,800 barrels a day, and another 6,800 barrels a day is being purchased through businessmen. The Thai House delegation asked Brunei to

sell 30,000 barrels of crude oil a day to Thailand on a government to government basis. Brunei has accepted the request for further consideration. Brunei is currently producing 175,000 barrels a day. If Thailand can buy more crude oil from Brunei, the price of oil in the country will decrease because it can save transportation costs.

CSO: 4207/90

OFFICIAL ON ASEAN INTERPARLIAMENTARY MEETING

BK101352 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Foreign Affairs Permanent Secretary and Senator Asa Sarasin, in his capacity as chairman of the Subcommittee on Political Affairs of the seventh meeting of the ASEAN Interparliamentary Organization [AIPO] Working Committee, reported on the outcome of the subcommittee meeting which ended yesterday at the Merlin Hotel in Phuket Province. He said the meeting discussed several issues concerning international politics and the expansion of AIPO cooperation. The results of the meeting would be presented at talks with the European Parliament on 9-10 February, he added.

The foreign affairs permanent secretary said the subcommittee called for the withdrawal of all foreign occupying forces from Kampuchea and Afghanistan and the right to self-determination for people in those countries. On Lebanon, the meeting agreed that the cease-fire agreement be implemented at this preliminary stage in order to pave the way for a political settlement of the problem. On refugees, the subcommittee called on third countries to increase the number of refugees for resettlement as the process has slowed down lately resulting in a heavy burden for ASEAN countries. The meeting also called for an increase in financial support for the humanitarian assistance program for refugees.

On racial discrimination, the AIPO condemned apartheid no matter where it is committed and vowed not to establish relations with an apartheid government. The meeting also proposed an expansion of organizational cooperation and relations with countries in the Middle East and Afghanistan. It also proposed the strengthening of relations with ASEAN allies like the United States, Canada, the European Community, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand.

During the 9-10 February dialogue with the European Parliament, the AIPO Working Committee will call for an increase in the number of refugees to be resettled in third countries as well as financial contributions for the humanitarian assistance program.

The meeting of the Subcommittee on Social and Economic Affairs in Phuket meanwhile called on member countries to have their respective national committees on environment hold meetings and propose to their respective governments to present for enactment by their parliaments laws on

environmental conservation. The meeting studied the impact of forest destruction on the environment, such as flooding and severe droughts, and the problem of marine pollution caused by exploitation of natural resources. The meeting noted the danger to marine life and wildlife caused by environmental pollution as well as the impact on environmental conditions caused by population growth. The meeting also studied the problem of water, air, and noise pollution caused by industrial development.

CSO: 4207/90

CPT FIFTH CONGRESS REVIEWED

BK220319 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Feb 84 p 4

[Article by the Political Desk]

[Excerpt] Just about one month before the reported holding of fifth congress of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) in Nakhon Si Thammarat, the outlawed party issued a document to its rank and file in December, reaffirming the resolutions of the fourth "party congress," brushing aside the government policy which encourages party operatives to switch to peaceful struggle through parliamentary system.

The writing, which appears in the December edition of the CPT's underground periodical, called "SAENG ARUN," meaning Dawn, was also circulated in the wake of the so-called fifth congress which was virtually held by a group of communist defectors, with the knowledge of high-ranking security officials, on December 1, considered to be the day of the inception of the outlawed party 41 years ago. The article, written by a Chuthong Prasanchai, believed to be a pseudonym of a party leader, did not mention the so-called fifth congress organized by the defectors by name, but a senior anti-communist officials told THE NATION the article was believed to be an indirect reaction to the move known as "Scientific Socialism Movement."

In the context of the report, disclosed last week by deputy Commissioner of the Fourth Police Provincial Bureau Pol Maj Gen Linphit Satchaphan, that CPT had held its fifth congress in Nakhon Si Thammarat last month and resolved to step up political activities in the urban areas while toning down its armed campaigns in the jungle and mountainous areas, Chuthong's article could have cast doubts over the reliability of the report in some official circles in the sense that the party need not call the fifth congress when it just reaffirmed the fourth party congress' resolutions which insist that the party must persevere in its rural-based armed struggle while retaining the political, economic and other forms of struggle both in the rural and urban areas as well as to coordinate the struggles on both fronts. The holding of such a party caucus also usually takes long and painstaking preparations.

On the other hand, some senior anti-government [as published] officials reported attempts on the part of South-based CPT leadership to gather communist leaders in other regions for a fifth party congress in the South

in a bid to settle lingering ideological differences by reaffirming the fourth party congress' resolutions. Yet, the officials have yet to provide intelligence reports to confirm the holding of the fifth party congress. Several intelligence agencies are actually cross-checking with their respective sources to try to verify the report acquired by the Fourth Police Provincial Bureau. None has come out to confirm it so far.

CSO: 4200/533

EDITORIAL ON UNHCR/REFUGEE CONTROVERSY

BK100343 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Feb 84 p 4

[Editorial: "UNHCR Must Put Fact Before Fiction"]

[Text] The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees should be more careful in future about making statements based on allegations by refugees. It has now received the investigation report on the incidents stated to have happened at Tak Bai District, Narathiwat Province, on January 11 this year and at Kuud Island, Trat Province, on December 3 last year.

There has been a strong tendency by the UNHCR to accept the charges made by many refugees at face value. The commissioner and his representatives in Thailand always seem to accept as fact stories told them by the "boat people." News articles about the people who left their countries in boats because they could not stand life in their homeland or have been driven from it have captured the imagination of the world.

They were shown to have undertaken adventures, risking their lives and life savings, by going to sea in mostly unseaworthy vessels in order to seek freedom elsewhere. They were seen as facing storms, piracy and alleged mishandling by authorities of countries who do not want them. The trouble is that those who feel sympathy for these souls and outrage at the treatment they allegedly receive are not sympathetic or outraged enough to extend open arms to take them into their own countries.

They only desire that Thailand should admit all of them, refusing to understand all the economic, financial, social and political problems caused to the Thai Government and people. The UNHCR must be among the first to admit that it is Thailand--and Thailand alone--which has warmly provided hospitality to the sea and land refugees from Indochina. But the numbers have risen to an extent that makes the burden truly unbearable. The Thai people, particularly those living in the villages along the Kampuchean border, have had their livelihood seriously affected and their homes uprooted.

Despite all these sacrifices by the Thai Government and people, the UNHCR has simply refused to believe that we have meant well by the refugees and even bent ourselves backwards to accommodate them. It must be realised that there is a limit to the extent to which we can bend without breaking our

backs. So it should only be courtesy on the part of the UNHCR to first acquaint the Thai Government of any charges made by refugees against Thai officials and then wait for the government to conduct investigations and announce the results before making denunciations against Thailand.

The UNHCR by now should have become aware that refugees trying desperately to be resettled in third countries have a humanly understandable urge to exaggerate their plight and to make allegations which they hope will so shock the world that they will be admitted to new homes immediately. This is not to say that they have all been deliberately twisting facts to suit their own purposes but it makes it imperative that the charges be investigated before unwise and intemperate statements are made about incidents claimed to have happened.

At the same time, the UNHCR would do a great service to the refugees if it ensured that the governments of third countries fulfilled their promises on resettlement as soon as possible.

CSO: 4200/534

FRENCH MINISTER ON FINANCING REFINERY PROJECT

BK120357 Hong Kong AFP in English 1035 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Bangkok, Feb 11 (AFP)--French Foreign Trade and Tourism Minister Edith Cresson left for Indonesia today after declaring that Thailand and France had made a breakthrough on financing for a major petroleum refinery project to be built here by a Franco-British consortium. Jakarta will be the second stop on Mrs Cresson's Asian tour aimed at boosting the French economic presence in the Southeast Asian region.

Mrs Cresson, who arrived here Wednesday, would not go into details on the formula she said had been worked out for financing enlargement of the refinery in Sriracha in Chonburi Province southeast of here by the firms of Technip, Procofrance and Davy McKee. One of her aides said both Thailand and France had made "a step forward" to unblock long-stalled negotiations for the project. They said that only technical obstacles remained to be solved.

The French nationalised bank Societe General and London-based Barclays Bank International are to put up 300 million dollars. But the Thai Finance Ministry has agreed to guarantee only some 35 million dollars.

Mrs Cresson yesterday also said that Thailand was also interested in French technology for a possible Bangkok underground railway, for telephones, rail electrification, and possible purchase of six super Puma civil helicopters. Bangkok was also interested in the new A320 European airbus.

CSO: 4200/533

'ESSAY' DISCUSSES POLITICAL ROLE OF ARMED FORCES

BK191201 Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPDA in Thai 12 Feb 84 p 3

[MATICHON "essay": "The Military Today, Will It Be a 'Mentor' or a 'Party' Itself?"]

[Text] From a constitutional point of view, the Prem Tinsulanon government survives because of support from political parties comprising a majority of representatives in Parliament, especially in the House of Representatives.

However, from the political point of view based on realities in Thailand, it is not only support from the political parties in the Parliament but also the attitude and the backing of the military which makes it possible for the Prem government to remain stable.

The Social Action Party gained the most votes in parliamentary elections, yet its leader, M.R. Khukrit Pramot, made it clear that he wanted General Prem Tinsulanon as prime minister.

Only a militaryman or a civilian with military backing can be prime minister.

It is already difficult for a militaryman to continue as prime minister if he lacks support from the regular armed forces. The example of General Kriangsak Chamanan is a case in point. General Kriangsak became prime minister when he was supreme commander. He played a significant role in the promulgation of the Constitution of 1978 and the appointment of senators following the April 1979 elections. He became Thailand's 15th prime minister due to backing from the military, but when the military later shifted its support from Kriangsak to General Prem Tinsulanon, Kriangsak's position quickly crumbled. Although he tried by running in the elections, setting up a political party of his own, and seriously engaging in international politics, it still seems remote that he will become prime minister again.

This is because he lacks military support and his political party was fragile from the very beginning.

Hence, the military is the decisive factor in politics, at least for the time being.

According to the democratic principle of civilized countries, military officials are one sector in the state apparatus sharing the task of administration under the government set up according to the Constitution. In this connection, elected politicians and political parties are regarded as supreme.

In our country, the decisive factor in politics is the military. The status of a government depends on support from the military, not political parties. This shows that we still do not have a developed democracy, that our political party system is not strong and that our politicians and political parties still enjoy secondary status.

Under such circumstance, the military will continue to play a leading role for a long time to come. However, much also depends on the intentions of the military and the leadership in this country--whether or not they will be willing to play the role of a mentor in helping and guiding political parties to gain strength. It would be a cause of concern for our democracy based on political parties if our military only sought to strengthen its institutional power without paying attention to the development of political parties and democracy.

CSO: 4207/90

SOUTHERN COMMUNIST LEADER OFFERS TO SURRENDER

BK080217 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 8 Feb 84 p 6

[Text] Pattani--The possible surrender of a communist leader in Satun may lead to the end of communist insurgency there, a senior military officer said here yesterday.

Commander of Civilian-Police-Military Unit 43 [CPM-43] Col Chamnong Phairot told THE NATION in an interview that the communist leader, known by his jungle codename "Comrade Suwit," is a member of the Satun provincial leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT). He has contacted the government and offered to negotiate surrender.

Chamnong claimed that Comrade Suwit would be accompanied by many followers and sympathizers in the southern province if he gave himself up to the government. The defection, he added, would end communism there.

Comrade Suwit, a former student of Ramkhamhaeng University, took to the jungle to join the CPT's armed struggle against the government in 1977 or 1978, according to Col Chamnong.

He said that an estimated 100 armed communist guerrillas operate in the lower part of the South--Sadao and Hat Yai in Songkhla and Satun.

Col Chamnong said that government troops had destroyed most of the strongholds of the three main groups fighting the government in the South--the Communist Party of Thailand, the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) and the Muslim separatist movement.

"The only strongholds left are small ones," he said.

He noted the improved security in the lower part of the South, which is under the jurisdiction of CPM-43, and said that if the government continued military pressure on "remnants of the insurgents," they would eventually be destroyed.

Most of the insurgents' remaining hideouts are in deep jungles, rugged terrain or on the Thai-Malaysian border, according to the CPM-43 commander.

He said that there are about 3,000 armed CPM guerrillas, most of whom belong to the eighth, tenth and twelfth divisions. They reportedly operate in Betong and Than To Districts in Yala, and Sikhirin District in Narathiwat Province.

Col Chamnong said there are about 300 armed Muslim separatists in Yala, Songkhla and Narathiwat. They operate in small groups of about 10-15 men, according to the CPM-43 commander.

He said that the separatists are giving up on armed struggle.

Commander Col Chamnong also said that CPM-43 is planning a ceremony to welcome defectors from the three insurgent groups soon. The ceremony will be the second of its kind in the region.

CSO: 4200/533

FIVE COMMUNIST CAMPS OVERRUN 15-29 JANUARY

BK310406 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 31 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] Nakhon Si Thammarat--Government troops overran five communist jungle camps in a search-and-destroy operation which was launched during January 15-29 against communist insurgents in areas straddling three southern provinces, a spokesman of the Fourth Army Region said yesterday.

Fourth Army Region's Chief of the Civilian Affairs Col Wira Prasopchok told a news conference at the headquarters of the regional army here that government troops, including border patrol police forces, uncovered a weapon workshop and seized a number of weapons as well as medicines enough to cure about 200-300 people.

Five government troops were wounded during the operation which was aimed at scattering about 30-50 communist insurgents who were attempting to re-establish a permanent operation zone in areas which straddle Krabi, Trang and Nakhon Si Thammarat, the spokesman said.

He said that the communist guerrillas had planned to turn the makeshift camps into permanent strongholds.

The five jungle camps comprise 109 buildings which were built about a year ago. The operations covered Thungsong District of Nakhon Si Thammarat, Khlong Tom District of Krabi and Wang Lukket Sub-district in Trang. The arms workshop was uncovered at Ban Nong Ham, Tambon Nam Phut in Muang District of Trang.

The government troops clashed three times with the communist guerrillas who also ambushed the troops once during the operations, Col Wira said.

He added that a large number of propaganda books were also seized in the offensive which was launched by the Civilian-Police-Military Unit 41.

CSO: 4200/533

THAILAND

ATHIT ON SRV AIR POWER, NEED FOR F-16

BK220155 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Feb 84 p 6

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said yesterday that after five years of futile ground offensives Vietnam may resort to air power to destroy the Khmer resistance forces.

Gen Athit, quoting military intelligence reports, said Vietnam was making preparations to launch air strikes against resistance strongholds along Thailand's border with Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese military leaders could have been motivated by the fact that their occupation forces were suffering from poor morale and high desertion rate, he added.

Gen Athit, who is concurrently the Army Commander-in-Chief, said Thai forces along the border were ordered to watch the developments on the Kampuchean side closely and prepare for any incident as the result of a Vietnamese drive. But the Vietnamese forces have yet to launch a ground offensive this year, he added.

Speaking to a gathering of doctors and nurses at Ratwithi Hospital, Gen Athit said the resistance forces have recently regained control over some areas inside Kampuchea, an indication of "their seriousness to fight for their independence."

Gen Athit reiterated Thailand's need for the advanced F-16A's to match the MiG-23's that Vietnam obtained from the Soviet Union.

Thailand must prepare itself beforehand, he said, when asked to comment on warnings by economists that a decision to go ahead with buying the planes would hurt the economy. He said that he did not rule out the economic considerations, but stressed that the importance of the country's national security should also be taken into account.

CSO: 4200/534

BRIEFS

ASEAN SECRETARY GENERAL--As reported by THE NATION earlier, Thai Ambassador to England Phaen Wannamethi will take over as ASEAN Secretary General at the ASEAN secretariat in Jakarta. The cabinet approved the nomination proposed by the Foreign Ministry yesterday. The present ASEAN secretary general, Singapore's Chan Kai Yau, is due to complete his two-year term on July 1, this year. It will be Thailand's term on July 1, this year. It will be Thailand's turn this year to name a replacement. [Text] [BK130244 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 8 Feb 84 p 6 BK]

VISA EXEMPTION REVOCATION--The cabinet yesterday revoked the 15-day visa exemption of visitors from "certain countries with activities which may be detrimental to the country's security." The action was proposed by the National Security Council yesterday. Under the exemption, visitors are allowed to stay in Thailand for 15 days without a visa. The countries that will be affected by the new visa restrictions will be decided by the Foreign Ministry and other government agencies, ruled the cabinet. Visitors from friendly countries, however, will continue to enjoy the 15-day privilege to promote tourism, the cabinet said. [Text] [BK130244 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 8 Feb 84 p 6 BK]

FIGURES ON REFUGEE ARRIVALS, RESETTLEMENT--More refugees left Thailand for third countries last year, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. UNHCR said in its report that in 1983, a total of 42,717 persons left Thailand for resettlement, in comparison to 33,090 in 1982. Of those refugees still in camps at year-end, 17,082 had been accepted by third countries and were awaiting departure. It said that the increase in resettlement departures from Thailand during 1983 was due to the decision of the U.S. to issue new worldwide guidelines for overseas refugee processing. According to UNHCR the number of refugees arriving in Thailand rose slightly last year to 12,814, from 11,261 in 1982. The increase was partially due to the fact that about 1,800 Vietnamese who had been living on the Thai-Kampuchean border were allowed into Thailand early in 1983. So far, the U.S. has accepted 20,076 Kampuchean refugees, Australia has admitted 5,800, France has taken 2,805 and Canada 2,305. [Text] [BK080153 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 8 Feb 84 p 6]

COMMUNIST SURRENDER CEREMONY--Chonburi--Eighty-one former communists who recently surrendered to the government attended a welcoming ceremony in this seaboard province yesterday. The ceremony, which was broadcast live, was presided over by Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek. The defectors, 62 men and 19 women, carried out subversion in the five eastern provinces of Chachongsao, Prachinburi, Chon Buri, Chantaburi and Rayong. An official said the defectors' request for 15-20 rai of land for each family will be considered. [Excerpt] [BK150407 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 15 Feb 84 p 6 BK]

RELATIONS WITH SAN MARINO--Thailand and the Republic of San Marino have announced their newly-established official diplomatic relations. A joint announcement published simultaneously in Bangkok and San Marino said both countries desire to contribute to the development of friendly relations and mutual cooperation. [Excerpt] [BK201616 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 15 Feb 84 BK]

CULTURAL ACCORD WITH FRANCE--Thailand and France yesterday signed a memorandum of agreement on the implementation of the Research Centre on Southeast Asian Cultures. The agreement was signed by Director General of the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation, Mr Aphilat Osathanon, and French ambassador to Thailand, Mr Andre Arnaud. The centre will be in operation for five years starting mid-1983 until 1987 and the project will be jointly implemented by Mahidon University and other universities concerned in Thailand, with the collaboration from Centre de Documentation et de Recherches sur l'Asie du Sud-Est et le Monde Insulindien (CeDRASEMI). [Text] [BK171425 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 16 Feb 84 p 6 BK]

RICE, TIMBER EXCHANGE WITH LAOS--Thailand will ask Laos to take 10,000 tons of Thai glutinous rice in exchange for various types of timber. The proposal followed a cabinet decision reached last Tuesday instructing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to negotiate with Laos on the barter deal. Deputy Agriculture and Cooperatives Minister Phan Bunchit said that the proposal will benefit Thailand, particularly in boosting the prices of glutinous rice in local market. The deal is expected to be concluded soon since both sides have already started the talks on the matter. [Text] [BK211030 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 20 Feb 84]

'COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS' SURRENDER--Colonel Phairot Wantrong, deputy commander the civilian-police-military [CPM] Unit 32 from Suriyaphong Camp in Nan Province, told a Radio Thailand correspondent in Nan Province that over 200 communist sympathizers who earlier surrendered to the government were handed over to his unit. These sympathizers were villagers of Ban Sombang in Pua District and Ban Huai Klaep in Chiang Klang, Nan Province. They formerly operated in the sixth and ninth operational zones under the leadership of Lao Thao Sae-so and Lao Chong Ya. Lao Chong Ya once fled to Laos during the Charichat Operation was launched by CPM Unit 32 in April last year. These people were induced to surrender to the government so that they can participate in the development of the Thai nation by the government's policies 66/23 and 65/25. [Text] [BK171425 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 14 Feb 84 BK]

TRADE UNION CONGRESS LEADERS--Veteran labour leader Phaisan Thawatchainam was yesterday elected the first president of the Thai Trade Union Congress. The selection of Phaisan, the only candidate in yesterday's election, came as no surprise. Meanwhile, new faces were introduced and elected to the labour body's 40-member executive committee. Other significant labour leaders elected as committee members include Ekkachai Ekhankamon of the Metropolitan Waterworks Authority, Niwat Nakhasuwan of the Telephone Organisation of Thailand and Piyachet Khlaeokhlat of the Business Organisation of the Teachers' Institute. [Excerpt] [BK150407 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Feb 83 p 3 BK]

ISRAELI DIPLOMATIC CHIEF'S VISIT--Thailand welcomed a VIP from Israel early this week. David Kimche, permanent secretary of Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, recently dropped into town to meet high ranking officials and discuss various issues. During his stay, Mr Kimche called on Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila and his counterpart Asa Sarasin. Mr Kimche has been permanent secretary for the past three years. He has served in the army, headed several Israeli diplomatic delegations, and authored several books including "Afro-Asian Movement." [Text] [BK171425 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Feb 84 p 10 BK]

CITIZENSHIP TO KHMER OF THAI ORIGIN--The Interior Ministry will grant Thai citizenship to 561 Khmers with Thai ancestors who escaped the Pol Pot regime, it was announced yesterday. Deputy Permanent Secretary for Interior Charoenchit na Songkhla said the group would be the second batch of Khmers to gain Thai citizenship in addition to 396 Thai-Kampuchians already naturalised. About 5,000 Khmers from Kampuchea's Koh Kong Province who fled into Thailand between 1975 and 1977 were entitled to citizenship as they had Thai ancestors. A team of Immigration Ministry, Interior and Police Department officials will interview the group before their Thai citizenship is approved, he said. [Text] [BK210225 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Feb 84 p 2]

POLICE PROBE ON GULF PIRATES--Marine Police have launched an investigation into recent reports of pirates attacking cargo vessels leaving the Gulf of Thailand. Marine Police Division (MPD) Commander Pol Lt-Gen Chira Khruasuwan said in yesterday's interview with the BANGKOK POST that an inquiry was ordered immediately after reports of piracy appeared in the press. But no victims of the alleged attacks have come forward to file complaints with the police, he said. He also said a police unit under direction of Mr Anant Anantakun deputy permanent secretary for Interior, has been set up to deal with the smuggling of mineral ore in the South. Lt-Gen Chira said more smugglers were using sea lanes as they possessed much faster boats than the MPD, which increased their chances of avoiding arrest. The MPD--with 34 operations bases in the country, a fleet of 200 patrol boats and a manpower of 3,000--made 37 arrests and seized 360 tons of mineral ore worth 64 million baht, during the two-year period from 1982, the MPD commander said. But influential people and certain politicians interfered afterwards and secured the release of suspects and minerals, he said. "They make threats of various kinds to achieve their ends when all else fails," Lt-Gen Chira said. He said his men have been successful in cracking down on smuggling of rice and petrol. [Text] [BK210239 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Feb 84 p 3]

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VINH PHU RELATES EXPERIENCE IN LOCAL FORCE TRAINING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Dec 83 p 3

/Article by Col Nguyen Huu Ich, commander of the Military Establishment of Vinh Phu Province: "Militia, Self-defense Training Experiences in Vinh Phu"

/Text Executing the 1983 militia and self-defense training order, Vinh Phu had by the end of October completed the training program for the entire year. Every district, city, and township in the province held military drills for an end-of-year evaluation of the quality of training. One hundred percent of the villages, subwards, and self-defense units were trained. In the rural sector, 70 percent of the villages achieved a rating of well-trained unit, while 25.7 percent got a rating of fair, and 4 percent satisfied requirements. In the urban/enterprise sector, 85.8 percent won the well-trained unit rating; 13.7 percent were rated as fair.

Accomplishments in training quality, quantity, and time built militia and self-defense forces and preserved social order, and they raised the sense of responsibility of militia and self-defense personnel (when engaged) in production work.

Presented below are some experiences gained from the training of militia and self-defense forces in Vinh Phu.

Organizing Training Thoroughly, Broadly at Each Level

This must be done from the very start of the year while the leadership of party and government echelons, agencies, and mass organizations is simultaneously called on to coordinate implementation.

Once the standing committee of the province committee has come out with a resolution on local military training that treats leadership of high-quality militia and self-defense training, a resolution that is on the right track and conveys the higher echelon's training order directing training, provinces and districts should closely adhere to the emulation norms set for provinces, districts, agencies, mass organizations, and enterprises. Complying with production tasking does not merit a rating of progressive unit at the end of the year if the self-defense militia training mission has not also been accomplished.

As for military command elements of districts, cities, and townships--they should consider the training curriculum one of the emulation goals for which they have contracted, laying stress on raising the quality of training and giving it the right orientation, right content, and right timing.

Because of thoroughness, adherence to the production mission, and close guidance from the chain of command, many district, city, township, agency, and enterprise leadership comrades attended training sessions and went out to firing ranges to observe and support militia and self-defense force training.

Maintaining Well the Material Base for Training

Making positive use of the formulas "higher and lower echelons providing together," and "the state and the people working together," and resolutely not allowing training to be done without outlines, higher echelons must announce clearly which training costs are to be paid by districts and villages. By full adherence to this principle, some districts mobilized tens of thousands of mandays to construct firing ranges, and many villages volunteered to help the district construct area ranges for neighboring villages.

Keeping Training Plan Close to Production Plan

It is not strictly necessary for the same training to be conducted throughout the province at any particular time. Rather, each unit in each area sticks closely to the production plan so that Vinh Phu conducts training in that rural area, whether highland or lowland, before harvesting the 5th-month crop, and does not wait for the third quarter before conducting training, for many problems often occur during those months of recurring bad weather. The self-defense organization should not put off training to the fourth quarter, for the last months of the year are often intensely devoted to developing production plans or reviewing the year.

To raise the quality of training, military agencies at all levels have regular inspection teams go out directly to firing ranges of militia and self-defense forces to observe, support, and make on-the-spot corrections, and at the same time announce emulation movements quarterly, semiannually, or each training cycle and to decorate individuals for accomplishments and units for training well. This should not be done only on the province level, but primarily at the district level. Many districts did a good job of this last year. Year-end reviews must also be done on time.

We have presented the above results of our experiences in the interest of achieving even better results in subsequent years in militia and self-defense training.

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CSO: 4209/125

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

RECORD ATTENDANCE REPORTED FOR PARTY SCHOOL COURSES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Dec 83 p 1

Article: "Nearly 4,000 Party Work, Economic Development, and State Management Cadres Trained"

Text VNA--Since the beginning of the year, nearly 4,000 cadres and party members nationwide have been sent to long and short courses in political thought in the party school system. The high-level party school Nguyen Ai Quoc alone has begun 2 long-term courses for more than 400 party members and 4 short-term advanced, additional training courses for more than 700 members. Regional Nguyen Ai Quoc schools have started 4 long-term training courses for more than 800 party members and 2 short-term advanced courses for nearly 400 members. In addition to cadres attending courses in the party and school system, more than 700 high- and mid-level cadres of every sector and locality have pursued advanced courses in economic management since the beginning of the year. Nearly 400 district-level leadership and management cadres have been trained in state management. More attention has been given to supplementary education and training of cadres of the worker component. More than 300 workers who had gone from being directly employed in production to enterprise leadership and management, ranging from youth union chapter secretaries, labor union administrative personnel, and assistant production team chiefs on up, received supplementary education.

Sectors and levels selected cadres to attend courses according to the objectives and standards set by the central echelon. In all places, attention was also given to sending young cadres to long-term education courses. It was the first time that a number of sectors and localities sent cadres to school according to plans. The attention given to sending cadres to school in all places was closely followed up on by assigning appropriate duties after return from school.

Nevertheless, in a number of sectors and localities where cadre planning is still poor, standards were not upheld for sending cadres to school. Cadres of the worker component, female cadres, and minority cadres were still not proportionately represented among cadres sent to school. Of cadres in school, only four-seven percent were women, and only four-five were from the worker component.

Sectors and levels are continuing to surmount the above shortcomings in order to get cadre education and training in line with planning and build cadre ranks to respond to the need for fulfilling the immediate socioeconomic mission and that of the years to come.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

INTERVIEW WITH NGUYEN VAN DAM ON FATHERLAND CONSTRUCTION BONDS

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 4 Jan 84 p 3

[Article: "On the Occasion of the Campaign To Buy Fatherland Construction Bonds: DAI DOAN KET Newspaper Interview with Nguyen Van Dam, deputy general director of the State Bank"]

[Text] Question: May cooperatives, social organizations and mass organizations purchase bonds as a collective?

Answer: Cooperatives, social organizations and mass organizations, if they have unused collective funds and if the collective unanimously agrees to spend these funds to purchase Fatherland Construction Bonds, may submit their money at the bond sales desks of the State Bank in order to receive a bond coupon. On the bond coupon (which contains the name and address of the bond purchaser), the State Bank records the name of the collective unit purchasing the bond. This type bond coupon is the public property of a collective; therefore, when the leadership of the unit changes, the bond coupon together with all other property must be turned over in full by the old leader to the new leader. This bond coupon is considered the same as the coupon of a private bond purchaser.

Question: How is payment computed for persons who want to pay for bonds in gold?

Answer: The regulations of the Council of State say nothing about the issuance of bond coupons for payments made in gold or any other precious metal; however, if the bond purchaser voluntarily presents gold as payment for a bond coupon, the State Bank is ready to accept payment and will suggest to the Council of Ministers that it promulgate a policy regarding payments made in gold. The State Banks of the provinces and municipalities have organized special teams to receive gold and issue receipts to persons who make payment in gold. When the state adopts its policy, the specific policy of the State Bank will be to immediately issue bond coupons to these purchasers. The date recorded on the bond coupon will be the date recorded on the receipt that the State Bank received the gold.

Question: Will the source of income of persons who buy large bonds be investigated? Can their anonymity be preserved?

Answer: The State Bank welcomes the purchase of large bonds very much and suggests that the bond purchase campaign committees on the various levels promptly praise and reward those persons who buy large bonds. Even those persons who have much gold that they have not declared as recently required under the gold management policy of the state and want to buy bonds by making payment in gold will not be prosecuted for failure to declare their gold holdings.

If requested by the purchaser, the State Bank will keep the name, address and size of the bond of the purchaser secret.

Question: How many times may a bond coupon be transferred to another person? Are there any problems involved in this?

Answer: Article 5 of the Council of State's Regulations on the Issuance of Bonds states: the owner of a bond coupon has the right to transfer ownership to another person. Space is provided on bond coupons for two transfers. Transfer procedures have been defined very fully and specifically in Article 5 of Council of Ministers' Decree Number 145/HDBT dated 6 December 1983, which defines in detail how the Regulations of the Council of State on the Issuance of Bonds are to be implemented.

Speaking professionally, the State Bank or the Savings Fund at the place where a bond is issued should be the agency that completes the procedures involved in the transfer of bond coupon ownership; however, in order to make it convenient for the people, the state has assigned to the people's committee of the subward or village in which the owner of the bond resides the function of certifying the transfer application and writing the name and address of the person to whom the bond is being transferred on the back of the bond coupon and then presenting the bond coupon and one certified copy of the application for transfer to the persons to whom the bond is being transferred and one copy of the transfer application to the nearest office of the State Bank so that the bank's recording procedures can be completed. If the bond is transferred a second time, in addition to the bond coupon and the request for a second transfer, the person to whom the second transfer is being made must also request that the person who transferred the bond to him deliver to him the completed request form for the first transfer as well. At the bond redemption date, the bond holder must present to the State Bank the bond coupon together with the requests for both the first and second transfers in order to provide the basis needed for payment. The purpose of this is to avoid imposing a burden upon the people, especially those persons who live far from a bank office in areas where travel is difficult, and to guarantee the ownership of a bond by the person who buys it.

Question: Are bonds insured against loss?

Answer: All of the various types of bonds bear the name of the purchaser; when a bond is lost, the owner of the bond coupon must fill out a notification form, have it certified by the people's committee of the subward or village in which he resides and submit it immediately to the bank office or Savings Fund of the precinct or district in which he resides. The State Bank will issue an internal notice within the bank system to record the bond on the lost bond

coupon list. At the redemption date, the owner of the lost bond coupon must present his identification papers and the above mentioned notification form so that the bank can make payment in accordance with Articles 2, 3 and 4 of Council of Ministers' Decree Number 145/HDBT dated 6 December 1983. The holder of the bond coupon need not pay any insurance premium for the loss of his bond coupon because all assets at the bank are recorded and insured by the bank.

Anyone who makes a counterfeit bond coupon, spreads propaganda that distorts the bond policy or takes any other action to undermine the issuance of bonds will be prosecuted under the law as stipulated in Article 7 of the Regulations of the Council of State on the Issuance of Bonds.

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CSO: 4209/163

AGRICULTURE

THANH HOA PROVINCE REPORTS SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN GRAIN FOR NEARLY 3 YEARS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by Luong Ngoc Bich, director of the Thanh Hoa Grain Service: "Thanh Hoa Province Following Nearly 3 Years of Self-Sufficiency in Grain"]

[Text] In keeping with the position taken by the Central Committee with regard to resolving the grain problem through domestic sources, the party organization and people of Thanh Hoa, beginning with the standing committee of the provincial party committee, quickly learned and took the measures necessary to implement this policy. Life itself was the great school that helped Thanh Hoa recognize the special importance of the grain problem at an early date. Prior to 1980, the central level had to supply Thanh Hoa each year with 30,000 to 90,000 tons of grain in paddy equivalent. In early 1981, it was necessary for the central level to send more than 86,000 tons to Thanh Hoa. Each time difficulty was encountered with grain was a time that difficulties and instability were encountered in many other areas of activity. Realizing this, the Thanh Hoa Provincial Party Committee decided in 1981 to make every effort to resolve the grain problem throughout the province and produce a stable supply of grain in order to stabilize the standard of living, the market, prices and many other areas of activity. The basic measure employed by the province was to use the combined strength of all levels and sectors to support the production, mobilization, management and distribution of grain. Resolving the grain problem throughout the province was established as the central task of the party organization and people of the province under the 1981-1985 plan and the plans for subsequent years.

Since the end of 1981, as a result of the policy and measure described above, Thanh Hoa has met its need for grain and, instead of relying upon the central level, contributed 19,000 tons of grain to the central level during the 1981 10th month season, 13,585 tons in 1982 and 22,789 tons in 1983.

In grain production, by closely linking the reorganization of production within agriculture to the improvement of management in keeping with the spirit of Party Secretariat Directive number 100, Thanh Hoa changed the size of cooperatives to suit their level of management and organization of production, increased the responsibility and the management effectiveness of the district level, established correct contract output quotas for each field and plot, stabilized the grain obligation of each locality, established reasonable grain

procurement prices and so forth. The province mobilized each cooperative member family to make full use of arable land and practice intensive cultivation while encouraging the sectors to support agriculture well, including investing in the construction of material-technical bases for intensive cultivation, especially the construction of water conservancy projects and seed farms, importing high yield rice varieties and increasing the sources of fertilizer, especially inorganic fertilizer. The province also established a 45,000 hectare high yield, intensive cultivation area in the key rice growing districts and made the necessary investments in it.

In 1982, as a result of these efforts, Thanh Hoa produced a total output of 720,000 tons, the highest output ever and a 180,000 ton increase compared to its previous year of bumper crops. Many cooperatives averaged 40 to 50 quintals per hectare per season. Tho Xuan District recorded an average yield of 71 quintals per hectare for the year.

In 1983, a year of serious drought during the 5th month-spring season, the province planted more than 150,000 hectares, including 108,624 hectares of rice, and produced 323,000 tons of grain, in paddy equivalent, thus recording its highest 5th month-spring output ever. When the serious drought continued into the 10th month season, the province mobilized all its forces and launched a campaign to transplant 10th month rice; however, it only managed to transplant 132,757 hectares of 10th month rice and had to let more than 10,000 hectares of land lie fallow. Only 70 to 80 percent of its 10th month crop was transplanted during the best part of the season. When the rice was in boot, the drought extended over 49,507 hectares, which was followed by typhoon number 6, which inundated nearly 20,000 hectares in six key rice growing districts: Nong Cong, Quang Xuong, Trieu Son, Hau Loc, Ha Trung and Tinh Gia. Although everyone worked hard in the spirit of achieving success in 10th month rice production throughout the province, the yield was lower than the 10th month rice yield of 1982, thereby causing total grain output in 1983 to decline and fall below the level of 1982.

As regards the mobilization of grain, our province has attached special importance to propaganda designed to raise the level of awareness concerning the grain problem and build the spirit of patriotism of the class of farmers regarding the socialist industrialization of the country. The various party committee echelons, most importantly the party organization and party chapter secretaries, must personally guide the mobilization of grain. The mass organizations educate their members and encourage them to actively participate. Depending upon their function, the various sectors have been assigned the task of supporting and providing forces for the mobilization of grain. The provincial party committee and the provincial people's committee have promptly adopted correct policies and measures; in particular, they have closely linked political and ideological work to providing economic incentives to encourage each family to practice economy in the construction of grain and sell or trade products to the state.

Under these measures, the total quantity of grain mobilized by the province has increased with each passing year. In 1981, the province mobilized 137,000 tons; in 1982, it mobilized 178,000 tons; and, in 1983, although output declined, it still managed to mobilize about as much as it did in 1982.

During the 1983 10th month season, when many difficulties were encountered in production, the various levels within the province attached importance to the grain reserve that had been built in previous seasons among the people. Marked advances were made in organizing and guiding the mobilization of grain during the 1983 10th month season. From the very outset, all levels from the provincial to the basic level established the total quantity of grain to be mobilized as a legal norm and made the cooperative the basic unit for the delivery of grain to the state. All norms on taxes, two-way contracts, irrigation fees, plowing fees, sales with payment made in check, proceeds from the sale of paddy deposited in savings accounts, the sale of paddy in exchange for nitrogen fertilizer or industrial goods, cash sales and so forth were assigned at the same time to cooperatives and production units. At the very start of the harvest season, cooperatives collected from 60 to 80 percent of their contract output and delivered it to the state. The management of the grain market was strengthened on the hamlet level. Despite the low harvest, cooperative members traded 39,895 tons of paddy for nitrogen fertilizer; hundreds of cooperatives sold as many as 3,628 tons of paddy to the state through bank checks; party members, Youth Union members and members of the Women's Union in the countryside sold 5,380 tons of paddy, with the proceeds being deposited in savings accounts; and the Trade Union mobilized manual workers and civil servants to help the state by supplying to it 11,674 tons of paddy from their personal food supplies. The cooperatives conscientiously paid irrigation and plowing fees amounting to 7,661 tons of paddy.

In 1983, all 23 districts and cities within the province met and exceeded the total grain mobilization quotas assigned by the province. Tho Xuan and Dong Son Districts each mobilized more than 20,000 tons of grain. The districts of Trieu Son, Thieu Yen, Nong Cong, Quang Xuong and Hoang Hoa each mobilized nearly 20,000 tons. Some 1,500 of the province's 2,012 cooperatives exceeded their total mobilization quota. More than 100 cooperatives mobilized from 700 to 1,000 tons of grain during the entire year and fulfilled their economic norms in a manner reflecting higher quality than in 1982. Of total grain output, 28.15 percent was mobilized; an average of 640.8 kilograms were contributed to the state per hectare, which equals an average of 90.9 kilograms per person in agriculture. The victory that was won in the mobilization of grain in 1983 provided a timely supply of grain within the province, supplied to the central level nearly 20,000 more tons than in 1982, stabilized the living conditions of the people and stabilized grain prices on the market. Recently, in response to the regulation on the purchase of Fatherland Construction Bonds, besides citizens who purchased bonds ranging from 20,000 to 200,000 dong, many citizens purchased bonds worth 1 ton to 4.5 tons of paddy.

As the concerned sector, our province's grain sector, having clearly defined its position and responsibility, has upheld its tradition as the leading unit in the emulation movement among the grain services of the North and been awarded the Rotating Banner by the Council of Ministers. We have actively supported grain production by investing in fertilizer, the development of new varieties and the promotion of intensive cultivation. In the mobilization of grain, the sector has mobilized all its forces and worked night and day for months in a row with cooperatives to determine yield and output and harvest, dry, winnow, weigh and receive grain. Lacking granaries, the sector had to

borrow the granaries of cooperatives and send people to cooperatives to weigh, receive and manage grain. In the management of distribution, the sector and the various other concerned sectors have re-evaluated all the persons to whom the state supplies grain, removed ineligible persons from supply rosters and uncovered many cases involving the misappropriation of grain. Within the sector, a strong movement has been launched to struggle against and more tightly control undesirable elements who steal grain and take determined steps to remove them from the sector. To improve the quality of the grain supplied, the sector has increased the percentage of existing milling capacity utilized, equipped with many new milling machines, successfully processed combined corn, potato and cassava noodles and not supplied unprocessed grain to consumers; it has successfully produced shrimp cakes for exportation at the Mat Son Grain Processing Enterprise and exported the first 2 tons of this product in December, 1983, thereby opening the way for the production of hundreds of tons in 1984. The success achieved in the mobilization of grain created the momentum for our grain sector to excellently complete its task under the 1983 state plan.

The province's target for 1984 is to produce 800,000 tons of grain or more. On the basis of its production results, our province will continue to mobilize grain well in order to meet the needs of the grain consumption plan within the province and deliver grain to the central level. The profound lessons and experiences that have been learned and gained in the production, mobilization and distribution of grain over the years, especially in 1983, will provide us with new methods of working under the light of the resolutions of the 4th and 5th Plenums of the Party Central Committee so that we can join the entire country in better resolving the grain problem in 1984 and subsequent years.

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CSO: 4209/163

AGRICULTURE

MINISTRY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish No 12, 14-15 Jan 84 p 6

[Article by M. Dunin-Wasowicz: "Self-sufficiency Vietnamese Style, Rice For Everyone"]

[Text] From Noi Airport to the center of the city is more than 40 kilometers. From the window of the bus, in which I was taken by Soviet specialist engineers, arriving in Vietnam to help with the building of a new electric power plant, I absorbed, with curiosity, all of the exotica of this part of the Far East.

Volodya, an energy engineer with whom I struck up a friendship on the plane during the 14-hour flight from Moscow to Hanoi, is in Vietnam for the second time. From him I learned that vegetables are being harvested in the fields we passed along the road--the same as ours, in Poland or the Soviet Union: cabbages, cauliflower, and carrots. In the middle of December the sunny season ended and soon the rainy season will start. It is accordingly necessary to hurry up with the harvest.

Without Imports

I spoke later about agricultural matters--the fundamental area of today's Vietnamese economy--with the director of the Department for International Cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Comrade La-Xuan Dinh. The starting point for this conversation was the recent mid-1983 resolution by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam concerning the necessity of attaining, in this year, self-sufficiency in crop production at present minimal levels.

I learned at the start that at the moment of the country's unification, that is, in 1975, this production amounted to 11,600,000 tons (including 10,500,000 tons of raw rice), that in each subsequent year it grew by about 10-15 percent and that the plan for 1983 assumed the attainment of 17,000,000 tons. This makes possible the elimination of the previous imports of rice and ensures this minimum, which stands now in annual terms of 250 kilograms of agricultural products for each inhabitant.

"Whether we will be able to fulfill our goals is difficult to say just yet," said Director La-Xuan Dinh. "We had 10 typhoons this year, which caused enormous agricultural losses; 300,000 hectares of rice were flooded, of which 67,000 hectares will not give any more crops. Also flooded were 45,000 hectares of fields where vegetables were grown."

Rice in Vietnam is the fundamental food. It is harvested three times a year-- on average 2 to 3 tons to a hectare, in the north more, even up to 6 tons, and there are even cooperatives that reach 9 tons. All of this is still too little. This only allows for a monthly allotment of 13 kilograms for individuals working in state industries (20 kilograms of raw rice are necessary for this).

"And it is necessary to think of reserves," adds my interviewee, "and the animals need fodder."

Animal husbandry is not very extensive here, encompassing 11,000,000 pigs, 4,000,000 cows and water buffalo, and 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 poultry fowl (for 54,000,000 inhabitants, giving an allotment of 100 grams of meat monthly). This area of agriculture is carried on mainly by state farms (of which there are 370), primarily plantations growing coffee, tea, rubber and fruits.

Three Forms

However, most important was, is and far into the future will be plant cultivation. Here I heard an interesting explanation about the organization of this agricultural production. It is connected with the division of the country into three parts, as it were. In the first, the villages were collectivized already in 1962-1963. Today there exist 13,000 agricultural collectives there (on average with an area of 300 hectares and about 300 peasant families). In this region about 96.6 percent of the farmers belong to collectives.

The second part, the middle, covers central Vietnam. In 1975, collectivization started there, as a result of which 1180 collectives and 770 production teams were started (these forms accounted for 91 percent of the peasant families). Lastly, the third part is the south, where the collectivization process is progressing considerably slower. In these areas there are about 200 collectives plus about 9,000 production teams and 25,000 production groups (together about 50 percent of the peasant families).

Collectives--it is well known that this form of organization of agricultural production needs no explanation. Still, what are these teams and groups?

"In the first case," explains director La-Xuan Dinh, "the land is held in common but the implements of production are not. The division of profits depends equally upon the amount of land under common cultivation as well as--proportionally--the amount of work put in. In the production groups, both the land and the tools are the individual property of the members of these collectives. Only the production is common, which is divided as in the teams."

It is worth adding that both in the teams and in the groups the peasants grow vegetables, tobacco or fodder for animals on adjoining plots for their own use (in the agricultural collectives these plots make up about 5 percent of the land). This is significant because of the fact that farmers do not receive ration cards for food.

We also spoke about the level of agricultural production and its mechanization. This is not a simple matter. In the cultivation of rice only preliminary tasks can be mechanized: preparing the land--ploughing before growing. The care, planting and harvesting have to be done by hand. Always on their knees in the water.... But it is possible to mechanize the work of the irrigation of the fields and the protection of the plants (spraying insecticides). In this area much has already been done.

Coffee For Poland

In closing, I asked my interviewee about rubber plantations. In the communique issued after the recent visit of Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski there was found a comment about the start of talks on the topic of joint Polish-Vietnamese rubber plantations.

"Rubber is not my area of expertise," said Director La-Xuan Dinh, "but we entered into a similar initiative concerning coffee plantations. We have good experience in this area of cooperation with the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia. I think that Poland also could become interested in it."

On what would this interest be based? The interested side lends credit in the form of machines, building materials, fertilizer, pesticides, cloth for the workers, medicines, etc. The Vietnamese side is responsible for the planting, care and harvest. Fifty percent of the production is allocated to the creditor. The debt could be paid off in coffee in 3 to 4 years (the best coffee is from 7-to 8-year-old bushes). The plantation is planned for about 20 years and afterwards it is necessary to plant new bushes and saplings. Shipments in payment of the credit could last about 10 years. Trade agreements would be binding for the following period--sales at a set price.

If we came to an agreement with Vietnam in this matter maybe in a few years we would not have any problems with coffee. And it is truly good.

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CSO: 2600/589

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

BRIDGES TO LONG AN--After a year of intensive construction work, bridge and road construction units of the Binh Chanh District Communications and Transportation Office and Communications Project Enterprise No 2 of the Ho Chi Minh City Communications and Transportation Service have completed the state-financed Binh Hung bridge and road project consisting of three bridges 100 meters long each and a road over 5 km long linking the 8th Pricinct with Provincial Route 50 in Can Giuoc, Long An. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Feb 84 BK]

CSO: 4209/169

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

PROVINCES REPORT STORM DAMAGE--The weather has been complicated in our country this year. Just from the beginning of October to the beginning of 1983, four typhoons, two tropical depressions, and six big rainstorms occurred. Damage was serious in Thai Binh, Binh Tri Thien, Thuan Hai, Nghia Binh, Lam Dong, and Dac Lac Provinces. In Binh Tri Thien and Thuan Hai, storms and heavy downpours took a heavy toll in human lives, property, and production. In Binh Tri Thien alone, according to preliminary figures (still much lower than the real situation), heavy flooding occurred in 14 district, city, and township units from Phu Loc to Tuyen Ha and from coastal region to mountain region. Many people suffered harm and there were many deaths; 27,000 hectares of winter rice, 27,000 hectares of manioc, and 12,000 hectares of sweet potatoes were destroyed by storms; 17,175 homes collapsed, 65,850 were damaged, and 1,200 were carried off by floodwaters; all hospitals, clinics, schools and material and technical installations providing benefits to production and living in the storm area were greatly damaged. Excerpt Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Nov 83 p 1 9830

CSO: 4209/125

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

FIGURES RELEASED ON POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION IN 1983

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jan 84 p 1

[Article: "The Redistribution of Labor and the Population in 1983: More Than 95,000 Laborers from Throughout the Country Sent To Develop Industrial Crop Production and Build New Economic Zones; the Rubber and Coffee Sectors Receive More than 40,000 Persons"]

[Text] As of the end of December, 1983, according to the Labor and Population Relocation Department, the country had sent 95,420 laborers, 19.28 percent more than planned, and 205,122 persons to develop the production of such industrial crops as rubber, coffee and so forth and build new economic-population zones. The rubber and coffee sectors received an additional 40,579 laborers this year and 86,550 persons. As a result of acquiring additional labor, relocating entire families in order to give laborers peace of mind so that they remain in the new land areas and quickly stabilizing their living conditions, positive contributions were made to clearing 26,000 hectares of land and putting more than 4,000 more hectares of rubber under cultivation compared to the plan quota.

This year, the relocation of labor and the population has focused on important needs and been designed to rapidly and efficiently open many new land areas in the Central Highlands and eastern Nam Bo. The Central Highlands received an additional 11,073 laborers and 20,378 persons. On the other hand, installations and localities have become more clearly aware of the significance of relocating labor and the population within their installation and locality. Tra My, Thang Binh and Hoa Vang Districts in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, Ben Hai District, Le Ninh District and Dong Hoi City in Binh Tri Thien Province and Hau Loc and Nga Son Districts in Thanh Hoa Province have made many efforts to mobilize, transport and accelerate the relocation of labor to state farms; at the same time, they have made use of the combined strength of the various sectors, levels and mass organizations in the process of conducting investigations, surveying sites and formulating economic-technical documentation for the new economic and population zones. Ten provinces and municipalities completed their relocation norms 1 month early: Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tien, Cao Bang, Haiphong, Thuan Hai, Gia Lai-Kontum, Dong Nai, Song Be, An Giang and Minh Hai. The provinces that relocated the largest number of laborers (Song Be: 28,730; Dong Nai: 16,778), still managed to meet the requirements of laborers well and correctly comply with regulations.

Thanh Hoa is a province that accelerated the relocation of laborers during the final months of the year; in November, 1983, the province sent more than 2,900 laborers to the various rubber corporations.

In the process of relocating labor and the population, all three forms of relocation were employed: strengthening the state-operated economy, building collective economic zones and sending persons to join established units. Many localities have tapped the collective ownership role of the masses and encouraged everyone to contribute labor and money to initial capital construction, especially the construction of small-scale water conservancy projects, roads and other collective welfare facilities. Some installations have tapped the dynamism of the masses and built medium-size iron bridges to facilitate travel and the trade of products and goods between new economic zones and the cities.

The labor relocation sector has regularly given its attention to the economic returns from the relocation of labor and reduced the return of laborers to their former homes by 8 to 10 times compared to previous years. State-operated as well as collective economic installations have guided the establishment of new population centers well, smoothly coordinated the collective economy with the household economy and quickly stabilized the material lives of families.

The results of the relocation of labor and population in 1983 mark a new change in the coordination of the labor sector, the communications-transportation sector, the commerce sector and so forth, a change that has reduced the problems encountered by persons who go to build new economic zones. Together with concerned sectors, the labor sector is quickly making preparations for successfully meeting the norm of relocating 50 percent more laborers and people in 1984 than in 1983.

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CSO: 4209/163

POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

THAI BINH POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION--This year Thai Binh Province will strive to send 15,000-20,000 people to new economic zones and state farms throughout the country--an increase of two-threefold over 1983. This first quarter the province is planning to send 5,500 persons, including 3,000 laborers, to a number of state farms in Thuan Hai, Dac Lac, and Song Be Provinces, as well as to the Vang Danh coal mine. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Feb 84 BK]

HANOI CULTURAL INSPECTION--Along with promulgating regulations on business dealing in cultural works, Hanoi Municipality has entrusted the public security, book distribution, photography, and fine arts sectors and the cultural and information offices of the various districts with the task of inspecting and reissuing registration papers to collective units and individuals dealing in cultural works. Through this, the municipality has discovered and dealt with many establishments that operated illegally, speculated on textbooks and other printed matter, or stocked decadent and reactionary books and newspapers and various types of musical recording tapes and discs with bad content. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Feb 84 BK]

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