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14 September 1983

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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CABINET SILENCES CRITICISM OF FOREIGN POLICY FROM HOWE

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 27 Jul 83 pp 1,2

[Article by Laura Veltman]

[Text]

THE full federal ministry yesterday effectively gagged the Minister for Defence Support, Mr Howe, preventing him from publicly criticising government policy over East Timor and Central America.

Afterwards, Mr Howe cancelled a planned public meeting with Fretilin leaders, but said he would continue to express his opinions "within the appropriate structures" of the party.

After lengthy discussion of the breaking of ministry solidarity at a meeting of ministers in Canberra, Mr Howe said: "Following a discussion of the ministry on the subject of ministers speaking on issues outside their portfolios, I have decided not to attend the public meeting in Melbourne next Sunday organised by the Australia-East Timor Association.

"Nevertheless, it is my firm intention to continue to express my opinions on East Timor and on the party's platform on East Timor within

the appropriate structures of the party.

"My primary concern is the welfare and aspirations of the East Timorese people, and I will continue to work to influence the Government's decisions on this evolving issue."

It is understood that Mr Howe, a leading member of his party's left wing, had been spoken to by several senior ministers over the past week for publicly expressing views on East Timor and criticising the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, for contradicting ALP policy on Central America.

The ministry discussed the merits of Mr Howe attending but not addressing the East Timor Association meeting, but this option was eventually rejected.

It was the first major confrontation Mr Howe has had with the ministry, but it is understood the discussions were amicable and Mr Howe was not actually reprimanded for his stand.

He agreed in future to limit his efforts for the East Timor

cause to Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee meetings, and within the ministry, Caucus and ALP meetings.

The event Mr Howe has agreed not to attend is for two Fretilin representatives.

They are Mr Abilio Araujo and Mr Roque Rodriguez, who will today visit Canberra to address students and hold a meeting with the Foreign Affairs Committee of the ALP.

They are in Australia to pressure the Government to vote for retention of the East Timor resolution by the United Nations.

Mr Howe embarrassed the Government when it was revealed yesterday that he had signed a letter published in the July edition of the journal Labor Militant.

This letter, co-signed by Mr Howe's fellow Victorian left-winger, Mr Gerry Hand, and 16 other Labor MPs and unionists, said Mr Hawke had contradicted party policy on Central America.

CSO: 4200/6024

OPTIMISTIC FARMING FORECASTS: WHEAT, EARNINGS TO INCREASE

Boost to Economic Recovery

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 3 Aug 83 p 14

[Text]

CANBERRA.— Farm income was expected to double this financial year, giving a major boost to Australia's economic recovery, the Agricultural Economics Bureau reported yesterday.

The bureau's latest review of the rural economy said world economic recovery and drought-breaking rains would contribute to the rise.

Gross value of rural production was now expected to be \$14,600 million, up \$3200 million or 28 percent on 1982-83.

Farm costs in 1983-84 were expected to be \$10,200 million, a rise of 8 percent over the previous year's.

The net value of rural production — or farm income — was therefore estimated to be \$4400 million, more than twice the \$1950 million of the previous year.

In real terms this was almost 110 percent above the 1982-83 record low.

The bureau said widespread autumn rains considerably reduced the extent of the drought although some areas were still drought-affected.

The volume of production was expected to be about 19 percent higher, mainly because of improved seasonal conditions.

Crop production was forecast to rise 48 percent due to record winter cereal plantings. Production in the livestock sector was expected to fall by 4 percent.

The bureau said the improvement should provide an important stimulus to economic growth in 1983-84.

It said the bulk of the economic impact of the recent rains would be felt this financial year and the recovery in output was likely to boost national output by about 1 to 1.5 percent.

The bureau also predicted an increased need for credit by the rural sector as it tried to recover from drought and the recession.

Record Wheat Harvest

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 3 Aug 83 p 14

[Text]

TOOWOOMBA.— Grain industry leaders are predicting a near record wheat harvest for Queensland this year, despite severe drought and flooding over most of the state.

The State Wheat Board chairman, Mr Don McKechnie, yesterday confidently forecast a harvest of almost 2 million tonnes, depending on the weather between now and harvesting in November-December.

He said seed wheat sales this year were 4000 tonnes higher than in 1981, when the yield was 1,800,000 tonnes.

Crop registrations were not due until the middle of this month, but indications were that 1.8 million hectares would be sown to wheat — the second highest on record. The record is just under 2 million tonnes.

The Queensland Barley Marketing Board general manager, Mr Sam Hunter, anticipated at least 80 percent of the 1983-84 season's barley harvest would be exported, and the rest sold on the domestic market.

CSO: 4200/6025

STEEL INDUSTRY SLUMP COSTS \$72 MILLION, 16,500 JOBS

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 27 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by Roland Fishman]

[Text]

The downturn in the steel industry has cost the Illawarra region 16,500 jobs and at least \$72 million a year, according to a report on the impact of the recession issued yesterday.

For every job lost in the steel industry, 0.94 jobs would be lost in other industries, the report said, and 7,000 of the jobs lost during the recession would never return.

Unemployment in the region had increased by 145 per cent in the 21 months to last March, when 14,799 people were out of work.

One-third of the companies that responded to a survey in the area said they relied on the BHP subsidiary Australian Iron and Steel (AI & S) for the bulk of their income. More than half these companies said they would close if AI & S did.

The Illawarra Regional Information Service prepared the report, called The Effects of the Downturn in the Steel Industry Within the Wollongong Statistical District. It was prepared for the State Minister for Industrial Resources, Mr Hills.

Questionnaires were sent to 174 companies in the district, and 58 responded.

Between September, 1982, and March, 1983, the average income loss for responding companies was more than \$109,000. This was exceeded in the transport, storage, construction, engineering and fabrication sectors.

More than 350 companies in the Illawarra supplied goods and services to AI & S and 216 companies received a substantial income from AI & S.

The report said: "The reduction in spending by AI & S is by far the major immediate determinant of the problems of local industry. Well over one-third of surveyed firms still depended upon AI & S for the bulk of their income.

"When asked their possible reaction to any further AI & S cut-backs, over 68 per cent of the firms envisaged further retrenchments and income loss, with another 12 per cent predicting that they would be forced to close.

"If AI & S was forced to close the effect on the district would be huge. Fifty per cent of the surveyed firms estimated they would be forced to close."

The report said several small companies which relied heavily on the steelworks had been forced to close. Many others would close by the end of the year unless action was taken immediately to increase

AI & S production and maintenance expenditure.

If the Federal Government failed to take action, up to 30 per cent of the workforce in the district could be affected, the report said. Any major disruption by steel production by AI & S would produce a large reduction in employment throughout the region.

Many companies said that unless increased activity started immediately some businesses would not survive.

The report said the nature of the income and employment data presented suggested the effects of the recession were deepening in Wollongong, with income and employment losses increasing.

Forty-one per cent of responding companies were attempting to or wished to diversify. Only 20 per cent of those wishing to diversify were looking to introduce product variations, the remainder were trying to find new markets.

The report said the presence of large segments of heavy industry in the area had made diversification difficult.

The report was prepared by two Wollongong University economists, Mr John Mangan and Mr Jim Guest. A research expert from the Illawarra Regional Information Service, Mr Peter Harrington, helped with the report.

ENVIRONMENTAL RULES SAID TO SLOW ECONOMY IN WEST AUSTRALIA

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 29 Jul 83 p 11

[Text]

ENVIRONMENTAL regulations that are too complex will slow down WA's economic recovery, according to an industry representative on the Conservation and Environment Council, Mr Eugene O'Callaghan.

He said yesterday that too tough an approach would erode the incentive and scope of enterprising risk-takers to act creatively and productively.

Mr O'Callaghan has been a member of the Conservation and Environment Council since its inception.

He is also deputy chairman of the Rott-nest Island board and for 19 years has been a councillor of the Confederation of WA Industry's manufacturing industry council.

Mr O'Callaghan was commenting on the Government's proposal to put more teeth into WA's environmental legislation because it believes that the law is unenforceable in its present form.

He said that industry agreed with the Gov-

ernment's aim to preserve and enhance living standards, to provide a secure base for productive employment and to further the development of pride in Australia.

Signature

"No one wants to see his signature on any action ravaging the environment," he said.

"Due weight must be given to the relative economic importance of each resource and the need to preserve certain features of the natural environment.

"But we need to take care that the 'wilderness' zealots don't move in to sterilise the resources and the job opportunities they may hold.

"We must be prepared to develop our knowledge not our fears."

Mr O'Callaghan said he did not think that the present Act needed to be tightened up or made more comprehensive.

Despite arguments that the Act had no teeth, government auditors had approved an outlay of \$875,000 on environmental studies of the Point Peron pipeline and \$1 million waste-water outfall on the Fortescue dam.

Spent

Millions of dollars of shareholders' funds had been spent on similar studies for productive enterprise projects.

"In 1966-67 we became enormously proud of Western Mining Corporation's achievement in breaking into the closed shop of world nickel trading," Mr O'Callaghan said.

"In 1969 the nickel metal refinery was opened and in 1971 the Kalgoorlie smelter was commissioned.

"Australia now has about 15 per cent of the world nickel market.

"This was done with careful and coordinated consultation between Western Mining and two government departments.

"The same company today—striving to develop the Roxby Downs project in South Australia—is labouring under the burden of dealing with 21 government departments.

"If we are going to make progress towards sound recovery we need to avoid this kind of interference and the dead weight of unproductive costs it represents."

DROUGHT IN PILBARA AREA FORCES STOCK CUTS BY GRAZIERS

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 28 Jul 83 News of the North p 1

[Article by Peter Trott]

[Excerpts] The worst drought in the past 30 years has forced some Pilbara pastoralists to sell stock at bedrock prices to save them from starving.

In the year to June 30 the town of Karratha received only 32mm of rain--an eighth of the average yearly total of 273mm.

This makes it drier than the normally dry parts of the State such as Rawlinna on the Nullarbor Plain which has an average of 186mm.

At Roebourne the official records show little difference with a total of 45mm for the year against an average of 320mm.

"From now on in things will be pretty tough," he said.

"If we don't get rain by January we'll be looking down a gun barrel."

Mr John Stickney, from nearby Mallina station, said conditions on his property were the worst he had seen in 30 years.

With no significant rain throughout the last summer when other parts of the State received heavy falls and no good winter rains, the country was in a very critical situation, he said.

"I believe we are heading for a very critical situation."

Further south, Mr Phil Backman, from Mardie station said that the northern part of his property was extremely dry.

However he said that he had been able to move stock to the southern section where conditions were better.

The officer in charge of the Carnarvon branch of the Department of Agriculture, Mr John Morrissey, said conditions throughout the rest of the Pilbara and other pastoral districts further south were a lot better.

Inland, things were drier but not bad, Mr Morrissey said.

However, there had not been enough rain in the Cascoyne River catchment to make the river run and this would pose problems for plantations.

None of the properties in the Karratha area had been declared drought-affected yet but this, and the restrictions to be imposed on irrigation at Carnarvon, were being considered.

The department's officer in charge at Meekatharra, Mr Andrew Mitchell, said 39 stations in the Murchison area had been declared drought-affected in March and others had been added.

Conditions around Meekatharra and further north were all right but it was very dry in the Mt Magnet-Sandstone area.

CSO: 4200/6025

NORTH COAST TIMBER INDUSTRY HURT BY CONSERVATIONISTS

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 1 Aug 83 p 12

[Text]

THE immediate future of the North Coast timber industry is dire, with hundreds of jobs at risk and whole villages and communities fighting for survival.

Long-term prospects look more hopeful, but that can be of little assurance to villages such as Yarras near Wauchope and Grevillia near Kyogle, both of which have been struggling for survival because the local sawmills have been forced to shut.

The mill at Grevillia was ostensibly closed because the parent company, the Queensland timber group, Carricks Ltd, decided it was no longer economically viable to keep it open. It had just suffered a loss of \$1.9 million.

But the NSW Forest Products Association believes the mill might have survived if it had had a guaranteed resource base — that is, a long term supply of timber.

The culmination of an increasingly vocal and well-organised conservationist movement came last October when the Wran Government decided to protect most of the remaining rainforests in NSW by making them national parks.

The decision included proposals for "alternative areas of

forest to be logged". There was no reason for any loss of employment.

But such promises did not take into consideration the fact that there is no alternative source of timber, according to the executive director of the NSW Forest Products Association, Mr Keith Jordan.

Furthermore, the depressed state of the industry for reasons outside the conservation issue means that many sawmills are already working on a four-day week, and there have been hundreds of lay-offs.

Licences

The depressed state of the timber industry is a natural flow-on from the nosedive in the housing and construction industries, and a general increase in costs, particularly in workers' compensation.

The timber industry is surviving on a knife edge, aware that licences could be revoked and quotas reduced with little warning.

Investment in the industry is running at an all time low as a consequence, with mills unable to predict their future beyond the next 12 months.

The industry has repeatedly asked the Government for fixed wood agreements, but because of the contentious

nature of the situation, the Government is loath to commit itself.

The Cabinet originally decided to allow logging in Terania Creek, but later reversed its decision, even though the inquiry it set up recommended logging.

A Cabinet decision in 1978 on logging in the border ranges was overturned by the October decision.

Mr Jordan believes the future of the industry on the North Coast lies in processing, rather than just sawmilling, with a growing market for reconstituted timber products.

But it is likely that the small family-owned mills will become a thing of the past. Resistant to change, and unable to invest in new equipment, many are turning out an inferior product, which is not competitively priced.

The conservationists believe the rainforests of NSW were at risk.

But, according to the NSW Forest Products Association, only 4 per cent of rainforest is scheduled for any type of logging in State forests — that is, less than 10,000 ha.

All rainforest-logging operations are by selective logging, which, according to the association, encourages regeneration.

AUSTRALIAN CHEMISTS JOIN IN WORLDWIDE STUDY OF 'RISKS'

Melbourne THE AGE in English 4 Aug 83 p 4

[Article by Peter Roberts]

[Text]

More than 7000 Australian chemists are to join in an international study of the risks they face from working in laboratories with hazardous chemicals.

The CSIRO is providing more than \$30,000 for the study, to be carried out by the Royal Australian Chemical Institute, after the death of one of its chemists last year from malignant cancer.

Dr Rinaldo Bergamasco, a researcher at the CSIRO Division of Applied Organic Chemistry, left a tape recording to be played after his death. In it he blamed his illness on dangerous working conditions at the division's Fisherman's Bend laboratories. He said repeated exposure to potent chemicals had lowered his body's resistance to disease.

A Federal Government report later found that while no direct link could be found between the chemicals Dr Bergamasco handled and his cancer, the laboratories were a hazardous working environment. It recommended that a move to new laboratories be accelerated.

Yesterday Dr Wal Stern, who has been a prime mover in establishing the chemical inquiry, said it was hoped that mortality and morbidity rates of chemists could be established. He said chemists were

routinely exposed to hazardous substances, but their effects were unknown.

"Everyone, even in the public, handles dangerous chemicals," Dr Stern said. "Petrol is highly flammable, toxic if drunk and the fumes aren't good for you either. But nobody suggests we ban petrol."

Dr Stern, the head of the chemistry department at the New South Wales Institute of Technology, said chemists had to learn to take precautions against the special hazards associated with chemicals.

He said the institute was linking with an epidemiological study of 15,000 chemists being carried out by the British Royal Institute of Chemistry. The different lifestyles of chemists in the two countries would allow researchers to more easily establish whether chemists faced any extra health risks.

"It is a long-range study," Dr Stern said from Sydney. "It will possibly be 20 years before the results come out."

One of Dr Bergamasco's main complaints was that fume cupboards — ventilated cupboards designed to suck away chemical fumes — were inadequate. Dr Stern said he was not happy with the fume cupboards in laboratories at the NSW Institute of Technology.

FARMERS FORCED TO USE TOXIC CHEMICALS DESPITE CONCERNS

Sydney THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN in English 30-31 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by Fia Cumming]

[Text]

LOCAL councils and agricultural authorities are instructing farmers to use toxic herbicide sprays against their will, despite mounting evidence that they can cause health problems.

In some cases, farmers are being directed to use the chemicals against the manufacturers' safety instructions and legal restrictions where they could contaminate waterways or food crops.

Under the Noxious Weeds Act, local councils in NSW and Queensland, and the Victorian Lands Department, may take legal action against landowners who do not take reasonable steps to eliminate designated noxious weeds.

A spokesman for the federal Department of Primary Industry said it did not matter whether the weeds were cleared with sprays or other means. But some councils provide financial incentives to farmers who use chemicals and do not mention any alternative measures in their instructions for eliminating the weeds.

The Australian has evidence of recent cases in three States in which landowners have been encouraged or pressured to use chemical herbicides.

Mrs Roma Fisher, a property owner in the Gunning Shire of NSW, now faces a summons from the council after a three-

year battle over control of serrated tussock weeds on her property.

When she bought the land, Mrs Fisher informed the council of her intention to clear 16ha of tussock each year by mattocking and ploughing.

The council did not comment on the plan but after some time sent Mrs Fisher a notice requiring her to clear the weeds. Although she has now cleared nearly 40ha, in keeping with her original undertaking, the council has sent a number of warning notices threatening legal action if the weeds were not removed within a strict deadline.

Last week the shire clerk, Mr Albert Stringer, said the council meeting had resolved to go ahead with legal action because Mrs Fisher had not taken "reasonable and effective measures" to remove the weeds. The penalty is up to six months in jail.

Mrs Fisher claims the council deadlines were impossible and she has been forced to neglect normal farm work to get rid of the tussock.

**'I consider the use
of herbicides
should be restricted'**

She refuses to spray chemicals because she believes they

will contaminate her soil and destroy the ecology of the mixed farm she wants to develop on the land.

During the course of the dispute, the council has urged Mrs Fisher to use the chemical Frenock in and around her dams and watercourses as well as other areas.

A safety data sheet from ICI, which manufactures Frenock, states: "If contamination of crops or water courses has occurred, advise emergency services or State Department of Agriculture." It also says: "Frenock is not registered for use on food crops, so such usage would be illegal."

The council has instructed Mrs Fisher to kill the tussock with Frenock and plough the dead plants into the soil as mulch. ICI describes Frenock as "very slow to biodegrade" and Mrs Fisher claims crops grown on the tussock mulch would be contaminated.

The Conservation Council of the South-east Region and Canberra, the Henry Doubleday Research Association Consumer Interpol, the Natural Health Society, and the Allergies and Intolerant Reactions Association have supported Mrs Fisher in her refusal to use chemicals.

The federal Minister for Primary Industry, Mr Kerin, wrote to Mrs Fisher in late February: "I sympathise with your dilemma and as a general principle, consider that the use of herbicides and other chemicals should be restricted as much as possible."

A professional agricultural consultant hired by Mrs Fisher recently said he would

personally use chemicals because they were easier than mattocking, but concluded Mrs Fisher's proposal for eradicating the tussock was reasonable.

The shire clerk, Mr Stringer, said last week Mrs Fisher had never been ordered to spray chemicals.

"I am an ecologist, but I am practical. You cannot do it on a farm. That's what these greenies don't understand," Mr Stringer said.

"Mrs Fisher was making a reasonable effort to get rid of the weeds. Then we wrote saying there are tussocks along the fence lines and creek beds and told her to get it done in three months."

'Can you believe we came to the country for the clean air?'

Gunning Shire Council has been fighting tussock for about 10 years and provides strong incentives to farmers who use sprays, including free pasture improvement and loans at 5 per cent interest.

Mrs Fisher was ruled ineligible for the low-interest loan because she would not comply with the council's recommended spraying program.

A Melbourne solicitor, Mr David Beach, was fined \$500 this month for his failure to eradicate blackberries and ragwort from his property at Foster, in Gippsland, Victoria.

Gippsland was the focus of a controversy over herbicides in 1975-76 when two doctors re-

ported an increase in birth defects after spraying with 2,4,5-T, which is recommended for use against blackberries and ragwort by the Victorian Lands Department.

Mr Beach said he personally would not use some of the sprays but might have allowed a contractor to spray his property.

"One way of getting rid of the noxious weeds is to spray with chemicals. That is not the only way," Mr Beach said.

Mr Denis Backhouse, a research assistant at Griffith University in Brisbane, said many Queensland shire councils were forcing owners of small blocks of between 3ha and 10ha to use 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T against designated weeds.

Mr Backhouse said by cutting the ragweed and groundsel close to the ground, then swabbing with a non-volatile form of 2,4,5-T, he had achieved a much better result than by spraying. The plants did not seed but held the soil together, especially on the river banks.

He informed the council of this alternative but they ignored it and sent him an instruction pamphlet recommending spraying with 2,4,5-T to get rid of the weeds, he said.

Mr Backhouse said he agreed with attempts to control weeds harmful to cattle in cattle country. But ragweed and groundsel did no harm on his land and actually helped to stabilise the river bank.

"Yet the council persists with the draconian line, 'Either clear it, or we'll send in our sprayman'," Mr Backhouse said.

CSO: 4200/6026

LABOR PARTY CONTROVERSY OVER N-SHIP VISITS CONTINUES

West Australian Demand

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 27 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by Danielle Robinson]

[Text]

THE federal executive of the Labor Party will be forced, yet again, to review party policy on the use of Australian ports by nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed warships.

The State executive of the party's West Australian branch has called on the federal executive to reverse existing policy and ban all nuclear visits only days after the ratification of such visits by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hayden.

In Washington last Wednesday, Mr Hayden signed a joint communique recognising the right of the United States, under the ANZUS treaty to send ships to Australia without prior notice of whether they carry nuclear arms.

In putting his signature to the document, Mr Hayden was reiterating federal executive policy reviewed last October.

Now the West Australian branch, many of whose members have been at the forefront of the anti-nuclear pro-

test movement, want to overturn that decision.

Fremantle has become the country's main port for visiting nuclear warships.

At least one nuclear submarine calls every month.

The branch wrote to Mr Hawke informing him of its opposition to the visits.

Their decision will be discussed at the next Labor federal executive meeting in September.

Despite requests for State Government support for the local executive's policy, the Premier, Mr Burke, has refused his backing.

He said the present national policy which allowed the visits was "superior" to any State policy.

"... as the policy stands at present, the visits will go on," he said yesterday.

"Current national policy is to accept such visits ... the national policy is superior to State policy and has the sup-

port of the Prime Minister and Mr Hayden.

"The Western Australian branch of the party has for some time had a policy opposing visits by such ships ... its new decision is fundamentally a re-statement of that position and a request for a change in the party's national policy."

The assistant secretary of the State Labor Party executive, Mr John Cowdell, said that at the meeting members rejected motions that the State Government support its policy and order Fremantle to withdraw its services to visiting nuclear warships.

"There were many of these sort of motions put to the meeting, asking for State Government support, but they were all rejected ... because we don't want to draw the State Government into conflict with the Commonwealth," said Mr Cowdell.

'Anti-American' Charge

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 28 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by Peter Terry]

[Text]

RENEWED efforts within the Labor Party to have nuclear warships banned from Australian ports were described by a senior union official yesterday as "blatant anti-Americanism".

The remarks, by Mr Jim Harding, secretary of the West Australian branch of the Federated Clerks Union, followed a decision by the State's Trades and Labor Council to back moves to deny the ships entry.

The TLC vote came just 24 hours after the ALP's West Australian State executive decided to press the party's federal executive to reverse Labor policy on the issue.

Mr Harding, who voted against the TLC resolution, claimed the move was an orchestrated attempt by the party's left-wing to get the United States out of the Indian Ocean.

The motion, introduced by the Building Workers Industrial Union, called on the Premier, Mr Burke, to "refuse access to any vessel of any nation that carries nuclear weapons, or supports a nuclear task force, to any facilities within the Fremantle Port Authority area".

Fremantle, and its nearby Stirling Naval Base, has become the main docking point for nuclear ships vi-

siting Australia. At least one nuclear-powered submarine a month now calls at Stirling.

"That motion was not anti-nuclear, it was anti-American," Mr Harding said. "There is now a co-ordinated attempt across the country to embarrass the Americans out, and leave the way open for the Soviet Union to fill the vacuum in the Indian ocean.

"I was a guest on the Carl Vinson (a US nuclear aircraft carrier) when it came here last month and it was enormously popular.

"Thousands of people went to greet it. The public wants it; economically it is extremely profitable for us to have such visits; as far as defence goes, the ships are vital to us."

Mr Harding said if the Americans were pushed out of Fremantle, they could easily respond by leaving Australia defenceless.

"Since the ALP Government has done nothing to improve our defence capability we are relying on America more than ever," he said.

"But people are trying to muddy the waters. Bill Hayden and Bob Hawke have both made it clear to the party that some of the policies made in Opposition are now totally unrealistic in Government.

CSO: 4200/6024

STATE MINISTER HITS WEST'S UNDEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 28 Jul 83 News of the North p 5

[Text]

ENROLMENTS of the WA Parliament's different districts and provinces show imbalances, according to the Minister for Parliamentary and Electoral Reform, Mr Tonkin.

The public should be made aware of this to help develop true democracy in WA, Mr Tonkin said.

"The undemocratic nature of our electoral system here is a source of shame to the State," he said.

"It is ludicrous to pretend that we have democracy when 7000 electors gain equal representation in Parliament to 85000 electors who just happen to live somewhere else.

"Our electoral distribution would be illegal in the Northern Territory, Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales, Tasmania and for the House of Representatives.

"Enrolments are equal in these legislatures where 10 per cent above or below a

quota is accepted as a practicable allowance for fluctuations.

"Weighting of the vote in favour of rural residents is approximately 2:1 for the Legislative Assembly and 3:1 for the Legislative Council.

"But of course so-called 'rural' people are not that at all.

"Why should the Kimberley have more electors than Kalbar?"

Many good arguments have been called on in attempts to justify diminishing or enhancing different electors' influence in the political process.

The political effect of weighting however is to produce biased results such as these from the 1983 State election.

In the Legislative Council the Liberal party won 45.7 per cent of the vote and nine seats, whereas the Labor party won 51.3 per cent of the vote and seven seats. One party "lost" and yet "won".

Results showing this

pattern go far back into history.

In 41 elections over 90 years the conservative parties have maintained a permanent majority in the Legislative Council.

"People in Western Australia have a right to know the full story about the present electoral system," Mr Tonkin said.

"The Government plans to create a democratic system and some of the changes require approval by the people at a referendum.

"Parliamentary and electoral reform is therefore a topic of interest both in the Parliament and in the community until such times as the reforms are achieved.

"By 1990 when we celebrate our centenary of self-government our Parliament should be democratically elected, be capable of resolving deadlocks between its two chambers and be an effective servant of the people."

ARMY TRIES LASER SYSTEM FOR SIMULATED WEAPONS FIRE

Melbourne THE AGE in English 29 Jul 83 p 5

[Text]

The Australian army would conduct trials in September of a sophisticated laser system which simulated weapons fire for combat training, the Chief of General Staff, Lieutenant-General Sir Phillip Harvey, said yesterday.

Sir Phillip said the potential of the low-intensity laser system was revolutionary and it was "by far the most effective training system since the Roman gladiators engaged each other in mortal combat — clearly an expense we would not wish to contemplate".

Because the system is operated by firing a blank round in normal weapons, training is realistic with loading, control of the weapon and noise being normal.

In exercises, laser-sensitive receivers are put on soldiers and vehicles. When struck by the laser on an opponent's weapon the receiver disables its carrier's weapon and can emit a sound which tells the carrier or an umpire that the carrier is under fire.

Sir Phillip said the laser system had disadvantages such as its inability to penetrate foliage or simulate mines and artillery. But it was superior to present training using one or two-sided blank fir-

ing exercises, which had limited value in preparing soldiers for war.

Delivering the 1983 Blamey Memorial Oration, Sir Phillip, 54, said cost-effectiveness was necessary to train soldiers better while staying within budgetary restraints.

High technology simulation systems such as the laser system and computerised war games enabled defence forces to get better training value out of weapons whose peace time use was restricted by limited finance. Soldiers trained on simulators were better able to make the most of their limited use of expensive live ammunition.

Sir Phillip said the pervasive influence of technology had dramatically changed the nature of warfare since World War II. He said the ability of advanced technology to reduce manpower required or make existing manpower more effective was a particularly relevant factor for Australia's defence, given our small population.

"The Australian army, therefore, needs to remain abreast of technological developments. We should also aim to be regarded by our neighbors as a regional leader

in the use of technology.

"On the negative side of this high technology approach is the fact that such equipment generally costs more, takes longer to procure and requires greater support effort," he said.

Despite such sophisticated equipment, Sir Phillip said leadership, physical fitness, ability to withstand stress and basic soldierly skills could never be replaced.

He said trainers and commanders needed to be innovative to make best use of existing technology because the planned technology would take some time to be introduced and there would never be enough of it.

Australia needed an element of the army kept in a high state of readiness. "As in Blamey's day, we face a variety of threats which could materialise with little or no warning.

"But nowadays, due to changes in the regional power balance and especially to the capabilities conferred by technology, those threats can materialise far more rapidly," he said.

CSO: 4200/6024

BRIEFS

QUEENSLAND POLL--The Labor Party in Queensland is gearing itself for a September State election because of the National Party's election preparations, the ALP State campaign director, Mr Peter Beattie, said yesterday. Even though the election was not due until December, the Nationals' election campaign was well underway "with lapel-buttons, posters and other propaganda material already produced", he said. It appeared their strategy would be based on a "joh and Queensland" concept. Mr Beattie said a meeting of all ALP metropolitan candidates was held last night to discuss strategy. [Text] [Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 27 Jul 83 p 3]

MERGER OF UNION FACTIONS--Tasmania's warring trade union factions have settled their differences and will reunite. The only nagging problems concern the acceptance of the nature of union representative groups in Launceston and Burnie. But problems concerning the provincial groups will not stop the Tasmanian Trades and Labour Council and the Tasmanian Trade Union Council from amalgamating. The single council will represent about 50,000 unionists in the State. The solution to the long-running split in the movement came on Monday when unions affiliated with the breakaway TTUC agreed to join the official ACTU group, the TTLC. The decision followed talks in Hobart in June, instigated by the ACTU in an attempt to settle the split. Although the union split came officially in 1980, it followed years of division. [Text] [Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 27 Jul 83 p 3]

WHEAT TAX INCREASE--The tax on wheat is to be increased in an effort to improve research and the quality of Australian grain. The Minister for Primary Industry, Mr Kerin, yesterday announced an increase of 5c a tonne on the wheat tax for 1983/84, which will take the tax to 30c a tonne. Mr Kerin also reaffirmed that the Government will continue to match industry contributions to wheat research on a dollar-for-dollar basis up to the level of wheat tax collections. [Text] [Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 5 Aug 83 p 3]

CSO: 4200/6026

VOPB ARTICLE MARKS BCP'S 44TH ANNIVERSARY

BK141240 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Unattributed article: "Commemorating the 44th Year of the Burma Communist Party"]

[Text] Our party--a party which engages in a struggle for the liberation of the multitudinous masses or the majority--has become nobler and more brilliant with time. Since the party struggles against a reactionary rule, it has experienced the worst kind of oppression and the most tortuous of tests. Therefore, every single one of these 44 years is very meaningful. At the same time, the prestige of comrade martyrs--those who devoted their lives to the party and who fell after making noblest of all sacrifices for the cause of the party, or in other words, for the interests of the working class and the people--has soared higher with the passing years. The truth is that these comrades had faith in, wanted and longed for a bright, pleasant future; although they would not live to enjoy it, they laid down their lives so that others would. Only because of their unwavering faith in the highest goal longed for by mankind today, could they have made the noblest of all sacrifices.

Today, on the auspicious occasion of the 44th year of the Burma Communist Party, we bow before, and salute the tens of thousands of martyrs who have given their lives and blood in the struggle for the cause of people's liberation and the cause of communism. The glory of the martyrs will be eternal.

The fathers of communism--Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels--explicitly said 135 years ago in the Communist Manifesto: The bourgeoisie firstly creates people who will dig its grave. The downfall of the bourgeoisie and the victory of the Proletariat are inevitable.

The whole world knows that after that prediction by Marx and Engels, the bourgeoisie fell and the Proletariat won victories, just as they had said, in many countries of the world. On top of that, billions of people in unliberated countries, including Burma, continue to struggle and make sacrifices to realize the basic principles stated in the Communist Manifesto. In the meanwhile, the top men of the bourgeoisie in the world also make public their philosophy and laws and try to support and help each other.

The 31 May declaration of the summit conference of the seven-nation capitalist industrialized countries stated: the economic recession has severely tested our societies, but our societies have shown that they can withstand such tests.

In other words, they were boasting that a capitalist society can withstand any sort of severe test. The declaration by the chief capitalists directly contradicts the Communist Manifesto quoted earlier, and yet only 2 months after the declaration was made public, the co-signatories started accusing each other of not being faithful to the provisions of the declaration.

On 5 July, the American Government announced that it was going to limit the import of European steel. Squabbles started among these nations because the American announcement was said to violate the third provision of the declaration which called for an ending to import quotas and restrictions. The European Common Market strongly criticized the move saying it directly contradicts the spirit of the Williamsburg summit conference. West Germany, France as well as Margaret Thatcher are angrily criticizing the United States. The reason why they can never unite among themselves, as we can see today, is due to the basic characteristic of capitalism; that is, live and let die.

Today, world capitalism cannot completely free itself from the quagmire of economic problems. For them, economic disasters will plague them from the cradle to the grave. Even today, no capitalist country can come forth to declare openly that it has escaped from economic woes and can stably stand on its own feet. The annual economic review of the International Monetary Fund published on 21 June warned: The weak recovery could collapse because of unprincipled policies by governments. Today, in practice, one can say the United States has reached the brink of the chasm. Even so, the American Government has not yet found a way to cure its unemployment and budget deficit problem. Therefore, Western European countries, which had planned to join the bandwagon of American economic recovery, will suffer even more.

Presently, there are 11.6 million unemployed in the member states of the European Economic--10.2 percent of the work force. France and Italy have yet to record any economic progress.. While the Western world suffers badly from the economic recession, most of the developing countries, which have to rely on others, find themselves in a sea of debts with no land in sight. their debts, instead of decreasing, have grown. Today, they owe a total of U.S. \$700 billion. Among them is Brazil--the one with the worst debt problem. Capitalist economic institutions are frantically searching for ways to provide temporary relief to Brazil because private banks are refusing to extend more loans although the threat exists that Brazil may not be able to repay its outstanding loans and may face bankruptcy.

The entire Third World still faces low prices for raw materials exports, disparity in import and export prices and other problems. The oil producing nations among them are also suffering from the decline in oil prices. Although Burma under the military clique is not on top of the list of these nations, it no doubt is in front rank.

The World Bank report released last month said it was concentrating on helping the world's 34 poorest countries. Among the 34 pitiful countries which have a per capita income of less than U.S. \$400 is Burma--a country ruled by the military clique and a country said to be lucky by the chief of the military clique.

Even if the so-called 20-year plan so often boasted about by the Burma Socialist Program [BSP] members--which is being implemented with zeal by these people--is implemented completely according to plan, the per capita income will still be less than \$400. Thus, the situation facing the BSP military clique is such that it can only try to prevent Burma from sinking further on the list of the world's poorest countries. If the BSP government were to be asked why and in what way Burma is rich and lucky--as it boastfully claims--it would hesitantly point beneath the ground or to the forests and mountains. It can only point to natural resources because not much is left in the military clique's treasury.

In March 1981, the military government had a total of 1.89 billion kyat worth of foreign currency reserves and gold. However, by March 1983 there was only 781.8 million kyat. In other words, the amount had been reduced by more than half in 2 years. In direct contrast to this is the amount of money in circulation in the country. In less than 3 years, the amount has increased by 25.6 percent.

In daily life, people face soaring prices, paying 35 or 40 kyat for a viss [3.6 pounds] of edible oil, 7 kyat for a bottle of kerosene, and almost 30 kyat for a viss of meat or fish--that is, the price in Rangoon. As for textiles, the military government's cooperatives cannot meet even 10 percent of the requirements by the people. People have to buy at exorbitant prices from the blackmarket which carries newer designs of textiles.

Therefore, it comes as no surprise that a worker earning the lowest income--160 kyat per month--has to drive a pedicab in his spare time while the officers and executives who earn around 1,000 kyat have to work as taxi drivers using departmental cars in their spare time. Except for the social circles around the military clique and those who have become rich illegally, anybody in Burma if asked today would reply that they have never known times as economically difficult as today.

True to its nature, when facing such a difficult economic situation, the military government has increased its exploitation and oppression of the people, and its factional feuds have worsened. After big uprisings by the urban people in 1974, 1975 and 1976 because of the economic difficulties, there was a severe factional struggle within the military clique. At that time, those termed the future hardcore upholders of the BSP were arrested and about two thirds of the party Central Committee--numbering 113--were purged.

Today, in parallel with the economic difficulties, another determined purge is under way within the military clique. Arrests and dismissals are being made everywhere. They include: from the man tipped to inherit the top job to ministers, ambassadors, secretaries and staff personnel in the government; from party Central Executive Committee members to party cell members; and from the adjutant general to the regimental level in the mercenary army. The purge is not yet over and within their circles, people still keep having nightmares.

Coupled with this, in order to cover up its difficulties and problems and to reorganize itself, the military clique will step up its civil war operations to divert the people's attention. Therefore, a greater defense budget will be needed as they never seem to have enough money. Consequently, the economy will decline. Since the intensification of the civil war follows economic difficulties, the vicious circle will continue until the dying days of the military clique.

The reason the military clique is facing such difficulties, like the international bourgeoisie, is because it is being haunted by the specter of communism. They will stab each other in the back and cut each other's throats while also sticking to each other to face the specter of communism. However, it must be recalled that even the world's richest and strongest 14 capitalist countries could not together defeat Bolshevik Russia in its infancy.

In Burma also, communists and the people continue to struggle strongly and with determination despite the oppression and barbarous tactics of successive reactionary rulers. It has been more than 35 years now that the BCP has been engaged in a defensive war to safeguard itself in the civil war instigated by reactionary rulers.

In these 35 years, whenever opportunity has arisen, it has negotiated for an end to the civil war and to build peace in the country. But the reactionary rulers do not want to end the civil war and have obstinately continued to wage their reactionary civil war. As long as such a situation exists, the communists will continue to wage a just war to safeguard themselves and continue the struggle until the BSP one-party dictatorship has completely fallen and the masses--the majority--have been completely liberated.

CSO: 4211/32

SWEDISH REPORTER VISITS PAO NATIONAL ARMY'S AUNG KHAM TI

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 23 Jul 83 p 5

[Article by Tom Hansson]

[Text] Khong Neng, Burma--At first only a hissing sound was heard. Then came the first false notes. The two soldiers were presumably beginners in the school of trumpeting. But eventually they found the right notes and produced a reveille that was accepted with some hesitation. About 50 soldiers of various sizes stood at attention while the red, green, and blue flag with its white star was raised. It was early morning at the Pao National Army's camp in east Burma.

The sun had not yet toiled its way over the Burmese mountaintops, but except for reveille, the morning was not entirely unpleasant. The camp itself was located on a hillside, and the small houses looked as though they had been taken from a catalog of weekend cottages for rent. The paths between the houses were bordered with roses and tea bushes. And in fact, Khong Neng--which means "Tea Hill"--was the camp's name. The small village spread out at the foot of the hill, and beyond it were the ricefields--all of it framed by mist-shrouded mountains and clumps of bamboo.

But when one is in a military camp, one must act like it. We took off at a run toward one of the fast-flowing mountain streams. The area is at an altitude of over 1,000 meters. The air is cool so early in the morning, and the water is always cold. Even though the stream was narrow, it made for excellent swimming. It all reminded one of running the wrong way on an escalator. If you swam at just the right speed against the current, you could stay in one place.

The villagers had already started the day's work by plowing fields and setting out rice plants. But more agreeable employment was waiting for me. The chairman of the Pao National Organization and the Pao National Army had invited me to breakfast at his headquarters.

Lots of Food

"Just help yourself," said the jovial chairman, Aung Kham Ti. "We have lots of food. Although I myself eat altogether too much, of course, during the weeks when I am here in Khong Neng."

At that time of day, "lots of food" meant lots of doughnuts. The army cooks were running like scalded polecats between the deep fryer and the chairman's headquarters. Platter after platter loaded with huge doughnuts was being brought in at a fast clip. After weeks on a rice diet, the mountain of doughnuts and the piping hot, sweet coffee were as welcome as they were unexpected.

The somewhat substantial chairman is a monk. Or rather, he is a former monk from the Taunggyi area of Burma. But he gave up the life of a monk many years ago. Now he commands the army that also goes by the name of the White Pao, consisting of between 300 and 400 men. It is one of the smallest among Burma's swarms of rebel forces.

He said: "This is our home base. Our fighting forces are in the region south of Taunggyi. But we have just transferred troops, and that is why there is an unusually large number of soldiers here in Khong Neng."

Two Miniarmies

The fighting that Chairman Aung Kham Ti was talking about consists to a very limited extent of clashes with Burmese government troops. What the PNA [Pao National Army] gets involved in chiefly is fighting with the rival Pao army known as the Shan State Nationalities Liberation Organization (SSNLO). The SSNLO is allied with the forces of the Burmese Communist Party (BCP) and comprises between 700 and 800 soldiers. The two miniarmies are fighting for control of the same area--the mountainous regions which surround the Shan State's capital of Taunggyi and are the homeland of the Pao people.

The Pao people number roughly 100,000 individuals. But considering that they are one of Burma's minority peoples, they are relatively well-off individuals. They live mainly by growing vegetables, potatoes, and silkworms. They are also Burma's only producers of the leaves used for rolling cheroots--Burmese cigars. Considering the smoking habits of the Burmese, the Pao probably play a key economic role in Burma.

That prosperity has been brought along to the Khong Neng camp, which is a few hours' walk from the Thai border. And while the morning's first cheroots were being lit, Chairman Aung Kham Ti explained the basis of the Pao army's economy:

"One of the main roads to the Thai border passes the camp. Large numbers of beef cattle come this way from Shan State. We collect a tax to let them pass."

Tax on Cows

The Pao army is a good example of how closely the business dealings of the Burmese rebel groups are interlocked with the need for goods, primarily in Burma but also in Thailand. For every cow that passes through Khong Neng, the PNA collects a tax of 100 baht (just over 30 kronor). The Shan farmers pay the tax when they bring cattle into the area, and the Thai purchasers (mainly Moslem) pay when they take them out. The cattle are taken to Thailand, where they supply a considerable share of that country's beef consumption requirements. From

the Thai side, coveted consumer goods then make their way back to Burma's black market--which is its only functioning market.

The whole thing is a sensitive political game. Neither side admits officially that it exists. In the rebel-controlled areas, however, it is all very open. All day long, cattle caravans stream through the PNA camp in one direction. Moving in the other direction are horse and mule convoys carrying everything from plastic shoes to cassette recorders.

The first station on the road into Burma is the little market a few kilometers beyond the PNA camp. It has rows of small Chinese shops with clothing, thermos bottles, headache tablets, and the blessed platters of deep-fried doughnuts. A few kilometers farther on is the place where cattle deals are made. It is a large open field with houses where the traders can spend the night.

Warlike Poses

In the Khong Neng camp, morning had turned into day. Soldiers in camouflage clothing--most of them very young--were strolling about listlessly. Most of them were boyishly interested in showing off their weapons, which were mainly G4 rifles captured from the Burmese. Many of them insisted on posing for the camera in the most warlike getup they could manage.

The difference between the Pao National Army and more sizable rebel groups such as the Shan State Army (SSA), the Kachin Independence Army (KIA), and the Burmese Communist Party forces is very great. But the PNA and its camp are nevertheless an important--if brighter--part of everyday life in the Burmese civil war.

And if I ever enlist in any guerrilla army, the Pao National Army will be an attractive option. Not because of the fighting, but because of the climate, the swimming, the jovial chairman, and the unlimited access to doughnuts.

11798

CSO: 3650/260

LACK OF STREET LIGHTING LINKED TO FOREIGN CURRENCY SHORTAGE

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 9 Jul 83, 11 Jul 83

["Conversation With the Editor" Column]

[9 Jul 83 p 2]

[Excerpts] [Question] On all the streets throughout Vientiane Capital there are utility poles that all have light fixtures on them. However, why is there no light at night? Sincerely yours, (signed) S. Thammasat.

[11 Jul 83 pp 2, 4]

[Text] [Answer] It is true that there is electricity in the Vientiane Capital area, especially in four districts in the municipal area. There are light fixtures but they are not bright because many of the light bulbs are burned out. If they want them to be bright they will have to be changed. However, changing in light bulbs depends on materials, but the materials must be imported. When we want them we must purchase them. When we do that we have to have money, and this money has to be foreign currency. This foreign currency matter is still most difficult and confusing for us because our country was colonized and under conditions of war for over 30 years, and has overcome those dangers only 7 years ago. However, there is a great need for everything, for example, in economic, development, etc., everything is in demand. When there is a big demand and so much needed like this, we cannot meet the need in a short period of time. It must be done gradually, step by step. We have to do this and that, different things at the same time, as the policy of our party and government once said, "to increase the solidarity of the people nationwide and for all ethnic groups, firmly grasp and increase the dictatorship of the Proletariat, carry out and encourage the collective mastery of the working people, and carry out these three revolutions at the same time."

The question you sent presents nothing different, because we Lao people throughout the country all want new things, new elements; this is for the progress of the country and the prosperity of the people. But when we want this we must work and firmly increase the internal solidarity of the masses inside the country. We should pay attention to international solidarity, and the three revolutions at the same time. We should attentively implement the plenum of the Third Congress, third session, of our Central Committee, and also the First 5-Year

Plan that was issued, to realize it in all aspects. If we can do this we will certainly see a new phenomenon and new elements.

We do not merely speak of theory. We must understand what theory is. A theory means to bring the truth in history, lessons, struggles, examine them and compare them very carefully and summarize them into principles, and then bring things back to conform to reality. A theory is a compass. It points out the direction for us when we carry out the actual work. Without a theory we are often restless. It is like walking with our eyes closed. We talk about theory, but we should try to ask our cadres and the people to see how many of them understand and apply it in political, military, economic and cultural work, and how many understand what dialectical materialism and idealism are. If we talk about this there are many people [involved]. Speaking this way does not mean that we know best or that we are excellent or we are better than other people. It is only that we know how to analyze matters and can understand the issues. Meanwhile, we are from the same social class and we still have a lot more to learn from the people.

9884

CSO: 4206/101

ELECTRICAL PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, SALES REPORTED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 13 Jul 83 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Electricity Installation in Rural Areas Is 50 Percent Complete"]

[Text] Mr Lattana Vongsak, assistant director of the Lao State Electrification Enterprise under the Ministry of Industry, Handicrafts and Forestry, gave an interview to our reporter on 12 July 1983 concerning the carrying out of the specialized task of the cadres and workers of the Lao State Electrification Enterprise in the office of the company. He said that in order to implement the plenum of the LPRP Third Party Congress and make the First 5-Year Plan of the government become reality and be closely guided directly by the Ministry of Industry, Handicrafts and Forestry, the cadres and workers of the Lao State Electrification Enterprise put all their spirit and energy into their work and scored achievements and a fine victory in their work. For example, in 1982 the Lao State Electrification Enterprise workers were able to produce electricity 11 percent above the expected level. In the first 6 months of 1983 they were able to produce a total of 398,017,200 kWh of electricity, 5.4 percent over the expected plan. This included 59,316,000 kWh of domestic usage which was 18.5 percent over the expected plan, and 314,624,400 kWh for export, which exceeded the plan by 6.34 percent. Summing up from 1980 to the first 6 months of 1983 we were able to produce a total of 3,040,000,380 kWh. Of this, 2,602,295,400 kWh was exported; 315,902,900 kWh was used domestically, including 54,777,600 kWh in industrial use, 20,964,200 kWh in agriculture, and 240,161,400 kWh for general lighting.

Regarding bringing electricity into agricultural production, Mr Lattana Vongsak said that, since 1979, in the capital and also in the area around Vientiane alone, we have been able to install electricity for water pumping machines for production by the people in 30 places. Over 50 water-pumping machines have 100 to 500 horsepower, and they pump water using electric energy into cultivation areas, e.g., the Km 4 water pumping station, Ban Phan Man, Hong Thong, Houa Suan, Thana, Keng Gngang, Kao Leo Neung, Kao Leo Song, Veun Kham Neung, Veun Kham Song, Veun Kham Sam, Wat Tai, Dong Phosi, Pa Va, Tha Pha Thin Then, Simmano, Nong Heo Neung, Nong Heo Song, Na Hai, Sithan Tai, Saithong, Thin Phet, Ban Hom, Nong Thong, Hat Dog Keo, Dong Bong, Nong Duang, Lat Khwai and Tha Ngon.

As for electricity installation in rural areas around Vientiane based on the Vientiáne Plain Development Project, he said that this project is the first project that has been carried on since 1981 and that it will be completed in late 1984. It is now 50 percent complete. According to the plan, the electricity installation in this rural area is to put utility poles along Route 13 north and south, e.g., in Phon Hong, Hatsuafong, Nasaithong, Saithani Districts and Route 10 from Tha Ngon, Ban Keum through Tha Lat. This means that the people in at least 20-30 houses who live in each village along these routes will be able to use electricity. Moreover, in this project a cement pole production factory is being built to install more electrical wires in the rural areas. This factory is located on the road to Tha Deua. When it is finished it will be able to produce at least 16 to 18 cement poles 9, 12, 14 and 16 meters high.

9884

CSO: 4206/101

LPRP CADRE PRIORITIES OUTLINED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 29 Jun 83 pp 2, 4

["Conversation With the Editor's Column: "What Are Collective Duties?"]

[Excerpts] [Question] The reason I am writing to you today is that I would like to know about the 1983 collective policy of the party and government. I consider this issue an important one which we must firmly grasp. Many of our colleagues still take it lightly. If it is possible we would like to ask you, the editor, to tell us a little as to what we should do.

[Answer] We would like to discuss your question briefly. As for its details, you can study it in the plenum of the Third Party Congress, third session, which has been issued by the party.

For collective duties, the plenum of the Third Congress, third session, said that:

1. Strongly push forward in agricultural production; set up co-ops to produce goods for household use; effectively carry out circulation and distribution; firmly control the budget's sources of income, domestically and abroad; carry out economizing to the utmost; save capital, equipment and labor for a number of strong economic bases; widely open cooperation in all spheres with the SRV, Kampuchea, all fraternal socialist countries and countries of the world; work resolutely against greed and luxury, stealing tax money, and other discouraging acts.
2. Increase political and ideological education; quickly maintain a complete system for organization and a system for responsibility. These are considered most important for the district and the base levels. Decrease the number of administrative personnel; train and improve the ranks of guidance and management cadres and workers for immediate and long-term needs.
3. Praise readiness, clearly understand the enemies' new tricks, convert work in all aspects to the bases, guarantee the national defense and security, e.g., in important areas and tribal areas.

All of these are collective duties. For each detailed duty we would suggest you review the plenum of the Third Party Congress, third session, so you will know more about it. Thank you.

9884

CSO: 4206/101

COLUMN APPLAUDS MERIT-MAKING FOR TEMPLES, INSTITUTIONS

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 28 Jun 83 pp 2, 4

["Conversation With the Editor": Column: "Which Gives More Merit?"]

[Text] [Question] Dear VIENTIANE MAI editor. I am sorry to bother you so often but it seems I always have something to discuss with you.

This morning at about 8 o'clock I went to have a shot in Sikai Hospital according to a doctor's orders. After the injection I sat and talked with Dr Hian, a senior doctor in Sikao Canton. A moment later there was a man of my age who came to Dr Hian and handed him a rather big bundle of money, and said that he was giving the money to help the hospital. I was surprised, so I asked teasingly if he really was that kind. This comrade answered that for a long time he has displayed kindness, and he has helped this hospital many times. This comrade lives in Meaung Va Tha Ward, Ban Sikai. He told me that 2-3 days ago his two sons who had graduated from schools abroad and who both became government cadres were ordained. No one touched the money they got from the ordination ceremony which they paid for on their own and with money donated by relatives. They divided it up to help Keo Pa Temple, (Wat Phao Sop) Temple, schools, and hospitals depending on the appropriation for each place. As for the 4,000 kip donation to Sikai Hospital, Dr Hian put it into the account in the presence of all the mid-level and basic-level doctors. I, myself, continued sitting there to witness it, and I thought that this couple has a lofty spirit among ordinary people. I had never seen anything like this before.

Next, we considered that with one stone we had gotten many birds. The idea occurred to me, Dr Hian, Mr Khankham and two-three more senior villagers who had gone for their shots, while studying the situation, that having an ordination is considered merit-making, helping hospitals and temples is merit-making, and helping schools is also merit-making. For which of these will a person receive the most merit? The conclusion from the study is still not clear to us. Therefore, in order to be clear about this I think that VIENTIANE MAI which is a mass media and is neutral, might give an opinion and make a final decision with suitable reasons. Sincerely yours, (signed) Uncle Sikai. 15 June 1983.

[Answer] Dear Uncle Sikai. We apologize for leaving out the names of the kind persons that you told us about because we do not want to dwell on them. We hope that you forgive us.

As for the incident you told us about in your letter, we all applaud the fact that people such as this kind man and his wife have done good things for the public without anything in return. Minds like these are truly excellent. In fact, our Lao people are always so kind and generous that it has become a custom. This spirit is most rare. Let us say that Lao people, no matter where they are, are all very kind. Incidents like the one you told us about occur regularly and practically everywhere. However, the subject you sent in is an outstanding one that clearly confirms an excellent characteristic of our Lao people. As for your last question where you asked us to help decide, we would like to discuss the word "merit-making" informally, which means giving to other people is a good thing to do. It shows broadmindedness. Whether one receives merit or not is immediately obvious. Receiving more or less, or which types of giving will give us more merit is hard to answer. However, you should think that "the things we give are for the public, for everyone, for the country, for the people in the same country, for the benefit of the whole." Many people can use those things we give with a pure heart, or our sacrifices in terms of physical energy, as well as money and materials. We believe that these will give us more merit. As our party slogan says, "we must consider benefits for the whole as better than for individuals, one for all and all for one." Whether it is right or wrong, we apologize. Please consider what we have discussed and whether it is close to reality. Goodbye.

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CSO: 4206/101

BRIEFS

VIENTIANE RECRUITMENT--On 1 and 4 July 1983, 44 more youths in the two cantons of Tha Ngon and That Kiang, Saithani District, Vientiane Capital, awakened and volunteered to serve the nation by becoming cadres and combatants in order to defend the country and maintain security in the country according to the LPRP youth's obligation to protect securely the independence and the sacred land of the nation. A reception ceremony for these youth by the local administrative committee was held in the Tha Ngon elementary school. Lieutenant Colonel Khamlian, the political base construction guidance committee chief of Saithani District, Mr Bounnit of the party committee, an administrative committee member of Saithani District, and many invited guests and local administrative committees attended. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 7 Jul 83 p 1] 9884

VIENTIANE ELECTRIFICATION--Now 26,411 houses in Vientiane Capital are using electricity from the Nam Ngum hydroelectric dam, and this electricity usage is continuously increasing. This was disclosed by Mr Lattana Vongsak, assistant director of the Lao State Electrification Enterprise, the Ministry of Industry, Handicrafts and Forestry, to our reporter on 12 July 1983. He added that the figures for electricity usage by the people in Vientiane Capital, when compared with that of 4-5 years ago, have increased by many thousands of houses including different government offices and organizations. From now on electricity usage for the Nam Ngum dam will greatly increase, especially when the electricity has been brought down to rural areas, i.e., there is an increase in using electricity in agricultural and industrial production. Mr Lattana Vongsak said that during the first 6 months of this year alone the workers of the Lao State Electrification Enterprises were able to install electricity in 356 houses and 50 government offices and organizations. The total energy usage is 20,000 kW per day. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 14 Jul 83 pp 1, 4] 9884

CSO: 4206/101

EDITORIAL CLAIMS U.S. SHOULD BE MORE POSITIVE ON KAMPUCHEAN ISSUE

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 30 Jun 83 p 29
[Editorial]

[Text] This time, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz visited four countries in Asia, including the Philippines and Thailand. While in Bangkok, he attended a joint meeting of the annual conference of ASEAN ministers and presented his opinions on the Southeast Asian situation.

Shultz reaffirmed the U.S. concern over the Soviet threat in the Southeast Asian region, and reprimanded the Soviet-Vietnamese for using chemical weapons in Kampuchea and Laos. He said that the United States would take measures to simplify the procedures for handling the immigration of refugees into his country in order to ease the pressure borne by ASEAN member countries in tackling the refugee problem. He also appealed to Vietnam and Laos to help find American soldiers missing during the Vietnam War, which he said, is "an issue President Reagan and the American people attach great importance to." Finally, he "completely and firmly" supported the diplomatic efforts being carried out by the ASEAN countries.

These words have been repeated so many times on previous occasions that they have become familiar to many people who found nothing refreshing in them. In fact, with her power and influence, the United States can play a more positive role concerning the Kampuchean issue.

For example, the United States at present is merely giving the Democratic Kampuchea Government moral, political and diplomatic support through the "noncommunist clique" in the coalition government. During his stay in Thailand, Shultz particularly stressed that "we will not have any dealings with Ang Kit Mia [phonetic]."

Nevertheless, while the United States is not willing to deal with Ang Kit Mia, this should not be made an excuse for it to refrain from helping the Government of Democratic Kampuchea on other matters. The ASEAN countries once appealed to the United States to give "nonlethal" military aid to the Sihanouk and Song Sann cliques in the Kampuchean coalition government, but nothing has come out of it since.

Again, it has become clearer as time passes that in her diplomatic efforts to solve the Kampuchean problem, the United States is playing second fiddle to

ASEAN's tune. Arriving in Bangkok, Shultz said: "We are particularly interested in knowing the analysis of our ASEAN friends. We are happy to support your efforts."

As ASEAN countries are situated on the "frontline," it is only natural that the United States is interested in listening to the opinions of ASEAN friends. Even so, the United States can, in diplomacy, be a little bit more positive and make greater efforts towards solving Kampuchea's problems. This is what is expected by ASEAN countries.

With regard to Thailand's proposal for Vietnamese troops to withdraw 30 kms from the border, the United States supports it in principle. However, it is Shultz's view that Vietnam will not do this at the present moment, and there is no sign it will withdraw its troops in the near future, either. He believes that Vietnam's most recent actions were only meant to show the world its willingness to sit down for negotiations.

This analysis by Shultz is quite accurate. A few days ago, a newspaper in Vietnam openly stated that Vietnam has rejected Thailand's proposal for the 30 km troop withdrawal, because this would be tantamount to a "precondition" for the so-called negotiation. From this, it may be seen that Vietnam is not sincere at all.

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CSO: 4205/13

PROPOSALS OF CHINESE BUSINESSMEN ON INDUSTRIAL REGULATION

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 29 Jun 83 p 27
[Editorial]

[Text] Complying to the request of the Industrial Consultative Board of the Ministry of Trade and Industry to submit opinions on difficulties encountered after the promulgation of the Industrial Coordination Act [ICA], the Malaysian Chinese Industrial and Commercial Federation [CICF] intends to bring forward the following four proposals:

1. the minimum amount of shareholders' capital requiring a manufacturing license from the ICA be raised from M\$250,000 to M\$3 million and the number of fully paid employees be increased from 25 to 50 persons;
2. prior permission from ICA for expansion of business and diversity of products be abolished and replaced with mere notification of intent to the authorities;
3. restrictive stipulations of ICA be relaxed and revised to a great extent; and
4. the period to process an application for an ICA permit concerning an industrial project be regulated, so that a decision can be returned within a reasonable time.

The Industrial Coordination Act came into force on 1 May 1976. At the time, authorities emphasized that this act's three goals were to control industries so they could develop in an orderly manner, to aid the implementation of the industrialization plan and to promote the compilation of industrial information. Thus, by putting this act into effect, we can prevent our industries from growing blindly, which would cause redundancy in similar products and cut-throat competition, as well as uneven distribution of resources. Of course, this Industrial Coordination Act also helps the government to work out and complete its programs and policies based on the goals of the New Economic Policy.

However, it is clear that if the ICA's aim is to help our industrial growth, medium and small projects with a capitalization below M\$3 million should not be placed under its control. Its existing stipulation merely allows an industry with less than M\$250,000 capital to be exempted from its jurisdiction. These medium and small industries, whose production accounts for 20 percent of

the production of our total manufacturing enterprises, are mostly engaged in family-type businesses, which obviously should not become targets under the control of the New Economic Policy.

Furthermore, in the light of a steep increase in property values in recent years, the M\$250,000 exemption fee is really too low. By way of example, an acre of land in Pataling district already can fetch more than M\$500,000.

In our economic development, medium and small industries have made great contributions in the past and do so even today. Consequently, exempting them from government control and encouraging them to develop further would be beneficial to all concerned. From this viewpoint, CICF's first proposal may be termed most constructive.

As regards its second and fourth proposals, their aim is to let businessmen have ample time to grasp opportune moments in adjusting to local and overseas market requirements and earning more money without being tied down to government restrictions.

To be honest, the fact that business firms can relentlessly improve their skills, increase production, eliminate outdated and wornout machinery, usher in modern equipment--all this coincides with the spirit of efficiency demanded by the Mahathir government. These business-expansion efforts also fall in line with the new concept of government-private joint enterprise promoted by Prime Minister Mahathir. Therefore, it stands to reason that the CICF's proposals should get the full encouragement of the proper authorities. By revoking the regulation which requires a prior permit for business expansion, the government will save business firms a lot of unnecessary trouble, thereby enabling them to grasp the situation and do their job well.

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CSO: 4205/13

CHINESE PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS URGED TO CONDUCT SELF-CRITICISM

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 10 Jul 83 p 2

[Text] Transport Minister Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyan believes that after 26 years of national independence today, it is necessary for Chinese provincial associations to reexamine their position and probe into the role they should play in our highly dynamic era.

He also hopes that the associations can encourage and attract energetic and courageous youths to join their organization. Like our bodily metabolism, the infusion of new blood will guarantee the maintenance of vigorous activities and continuity of the associations, thus serving as a link between the past and future.

While our country is fast developing, Tan Sri Chong says, the Chinese community should grasp every moment to participate in national construction. He adds that it is incorrect for the Chinese to adopt a negative and pessimistic mentality and attitude at the present time when our surroundings are fast changing in all aspects. Such a viewpoint would block our own steps and efforts. While other nationalities are making a great leap under the New Economic Policy, we must not stand still, or else we would be left behind.

The transport minister will present the above-mentioned views when he swears in the new officials of the Malacca Kwangtung Association during an investiture to be held in Lung Hua Restaurant tonight. The Kwangtung Huikuan, Mr Chong explains, is an old Chinese provincial association which, like other provincial bodies in Malaysia, has been playing an important role in fostering goodwill and solidarity.

He hopes that the association's leadership can map out some concrete plans and measures to enable its members to bear greater tasks in this dynamic period and overcome all kinds of challenges. The Chinese people are well-known for their perseverance and industriousness, and as long as we give full play to these excellent national traits, we will have a bright future in this country.

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CSO: 4205/13

CONTINUED APPRECIATION FOR CHINESE-LANGUAGE EDUCATION IN MALAYSIA PLEDGED

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 4 Jul 83 p 9

[Excerpts] Deputy Education Minister Tan Tiong Hong pledged that the position of Chinese-language education in our country will enjoy continued respect and development.

He reproached a number of saboteurs for spreading rumors that the government is planning to destroy Chinese-language education.

Deputy Minister Tan made these remarks at a Teacher's Day banquet jointly organized by the trustees, parents, teachers and alumni of Three Virtues Primary & Secondary School in Opoh last night.

He said: "It would be difficult for me alone to carry forward Chinese-language education. All of us, the board of trustees, parent-teacher association, alumni and civic leaders, must make a concerted effort to achieve a good result.

"Under the responsible guidance of our teachers, I am certain that the Chinese language will continue to exist and develop further."

The deputy education minister, who is a medical doctor by profession, pointed out: "Every year more than 20,000 people apply for admission into Malaysia's 5 universities, but only some 8,000 are accepted. Therefore, many youngsters of various nationalities fail to be chosen every year. The Ministry of Education also assigns a number of academic degrees to interested teachers every year, so they can have an opportunity to receive higher education.

"Due to the limited quota for study, many of our students go abroad to further their studies, the number totaling more than 50,000. England, America, Australia and New Zealand each accept more than 1,000 Malaysian students, while Canada takes about 8,000.

"The fact that so many of our students can enter universities for further studies shows that our teachers have been doing a good job in guiding and training the students with a solid, good foundation for learning. Therefore, it is most appropriate to show our gratitude and appreciation to the teachers on Teacher's Day."

Deputy Education Minister Tan appealed to educators, parents, school alumni and civic leaders to unite and help the development of Chinese primary education.

MALAYSIAN-PAKISTANI ECONOMIC TALKS IN KUALA LUMPUR

Pakistani Foreign Secretary Arrives

BK211235 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Text] Pakistan's Foreign Secretary Mr Niaz Naik says his country is confident of strengthening existing economic ties with Malaysia. His country hopes to have closest collaboration in diversified fields and discuss how to expand trade between the two countries, like joint ventures.

Mr Niaz, who has arrived in Kuala Lumpur with a five-member delegation to attend the inaugural meeting of the Malaysia-Pakistan Joint Economic Commission tomorrow, was speaking to reporters. He hoped the meeting will lay down the framework for subsequent meetings on more specific areas of cooperation with Malaysia. The commission was established following the Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement signed by Pakistani President Gen Ziaul Haq during his visit to Malaysia last year.

Mr Niaz hoped that the meeting will enable the delegation to fulfill his government's mandate to build meaningful cooperation in all fields with Malaysia. Pakistan also welcomed joint venture cooperation with Malaysia in palm oil and hoped to discuss in greater depth the possibility of extending joint cooperation in the production of sugar and tin plates.

Mr Niaz said he will also be exchanging views with his Malaysian counterpart, Tan Sri Zakaria Ali, on matters of mutual interest, particularly on development affecting the security situation of both countries. Mr Niaz says both countries have identical perception on issues affecting the security situation. Pakistan is faced with the occupation of foreign troops in Afghanistan, while Malaysia, on the other hand, is seeking a political solution to the Kampuchean issue.

Talks Begin

BK220825 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] The secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tan Sri Datuk Zakaria Ali, says there is great potential for closer relation between Malaysia and Pakistan. This can be attributed to similar economic

developments in both countries and their close religious and cultural backgrounds. Tan Sri Datuk Zakaria was opening the inaugural meeting of the Malaysia-Pakistan Joint Committee at the Foreign Ministry in Kuala Lumpur today. The 3-day meeting will focus on a number of economic and technical issues to further promote bilateral relations.

According to Tan Sri Datuk Zakaria, various steps have been taken to improve bilateral trade. The Malaysia-Pakistan Joint Committee meeting is held in accordance with the Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement signed last year between both nations. The Pakistani delegation to the meeting is led by Pakistan's foreign secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Niaz A. Naik.

Outcome Reported

BK240945 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Malaysia and Pakistan have identified areas for closer cooperation in trade, industry, education, culture, and shipping. This followed 3 days of discussions between officials of the joint commission of the two countries which ended in Kuala Lumpur today. This afternoon they signed the minutes of the meeting.

On trade, the joint commission agreed that there had been an increase and Malaysia was expected to buy more rice, including the possibility of buying vegetables and fruits. On shipping, both sides hoped to have direct trade using vessels owned by their respective countries. They also promised to look into the possibility of joint ventures.

Official Comments on Talks

BK241540 Hong Kong AFP in English 1521 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 24 (AFP)--Malaysia and Pakistan are working out plans to promote counter trade in order to boost bilateral trade and reduce the imbalance in Malaysia's favour, a top Malaysian official said here today. Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Tan Sri Zakaria Ali said that Malaysia planned to step up its imports of rice, fruits, fresh vegetables, cotton, potatoes, chillies and spices from Pakistan in the coming years.

Two-way trade is very much in Malaysia's favour with Malaysian exports last year amounting to over 290 million Malaysian dollars (about 130 million dollars U.S.) against imports of about 16 million dollars (about 7.3 million dollars U.S.).

Leader of the visiting Pakistani delegation, Foreign Secretary Niaz A. Naik, said that one of the difficulties in trade promotion was the absence of a direct shipping service between the two countries. The national shipping lines would introduce direct services between the two countries with a view not only to increase trade, but to reduce the cost of freight, he said.

The proposals were put forward during the first meeting of a joint committee set up under the Malaysia-Pakistan Economic Cooperation Agreement signed here last year during the visit of Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. The three-day meeting held its closing session today. The next meeting was to be held sometime next year in Islamabad.

Pakistan is one of the biggest buyers of Malaysian palm oil, which accounts for 95 percent of its imports from this country. This year Malaysia imported 50,000 tonnes of Pakistani rice, and is expected to import more in the coming years.

CSO: 4200/846

BERNAMA TO BE SOLE DISTRIBUTOR OF NEWS

Announcement Issued

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 4 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] The government has authorized BERNAMA, the Malaysian national news agency, as the sole distributor of news originating from foreign wire services.

Making this announcement today, Information Minister Datuk Adi Hatam said that this authorization will take effect beginning 1 May next year. From that date onward, all material sent out by foreign press bureaus, including features and photographs, will be distributed to their clients by BERNAMA.

Wire service and others will be supplied by BERNAMA only, including general news, dispatches concerning economics, commercial commodities, stock market and banking, news features and photographs.

Clients refer to newspapers, business companies, stock and commodity brokers, banks, financial institutions, government units, corporate bodies, individuals and others.

BERNAMA will set up an Overseas News Service Center to act as a news dissemination medium for the public and supplier of news from foreign wire services for their clients.

DAP Leader's Reaction

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 5 Jul 83 p 6

[Text] Tan Kock Keat, national vice chairman of the Democratic Action Party [DAP] and member of Parliament, urged the government to carry on with the independent supply system of news by foreign wire services, instead of being controlled solely by BERNAMA.

Mr Tan was commenting on the government announcement which says that beginning 1 May next year BERNAMA will act as the sole distributor of foreign wire service reports. He said that this government policy basically violates the principles and values of the freedom of the press and that this is press control in disguise which is practiced only in totalitarian countries.

He continued that henceforth our people can read government-controlled news only.

Although it can be argued that BERNAMA will merely act as a distributor of wire service reports, it cannot be denied that all news unfavorable to our government will be suppressed, leaving the public in the dark about the state of affairs and affairs of state.

Already we have many laws and regulations restricting printing and publishing, and now another restriction has been added, Mr Tan said. A society where only one opinion and one voice may be heard is bound to become a stumbling block to the progress of a nation.

Newspaper Editors Surprised

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 7 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Chief editors of newspapers of various languages were astonished at the announcement made by Information Minister Datuk Adi Hatam to the effect that BERNAMA will become the sole distributor of foreign wire service reports. They deplored the fact that the government made the decision without prior consultation with them.

These chief editors represent the PIONEER Newspaper Group, NEW STRAITS TIMES Newspaper Group, Sin Chew Jit Poh, Nan Yang Siang Pau, STAR and GAZETTE newspapers:

They requested that a meeting be convened between the editors and the minister concerned in order to clarify the matter.

Reaction of Publishers Association

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 7 Jul 83 p 2

[Text] The Chinese Section of the Malaysian Newspaper Publishers Association expressed deep concern over the Ministry of Information's decision which says that all foreign news and feature articles must be distributed through BERNAMA.

In a public statement issued today, the Chinese Section of this association held that the government's decision has a great bearing on the free interchange of information and that it is not in the interests of the public and the government alike.

The statement deeply deplored the government's move, because, it said, before making this important decision, the authorities did not discuss the matter with representatives of the mass media.

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CSO: 4205/12

EDITORIAL URGES ARREST OF ILLEGAL IRANIANS

HK191448 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 19 Aug 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Arrest Those Iranian Goons"]

[Text] There is nothing new about the reported discrepancy in the number of Iranian students permitted to enter the country for study purposes.

This is probably just another repeat performance of the scandalous Chinese quota system although in a minor scale.

The danger, however, lies in the glaring fact that a number of the 300 Iranians not included in the government's list of Iranian nationals granted student permits could be hard-core members of "killer squads" sent here by the fundamentalist government of Iran to silence forever or to cow Iranians who express beliefs contrary to those set by their leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni.

That these unlisted Iranians either entered the country illegally or bought their way in cannot be questioned. There are still many in our government who would sell their souls for a fat wad of bills.

What should be seriously considered is the not too remote possibility that the Iranian agents could make trouble for the republic.

Once they have achieved their purpose to terrorize local Iranian residents into submission, they could turn to instigating local Muslims to commit covert acts against the government. They are also capable of funding local Muslim secessionist group with statistical and logistical needs.

They can be that dangerous.

The Philippine Government cannot and should not tolerate the presence here of these pro-Khomeyni "killer squads." No foreign agents, for that matter, should be allowed to commit terroristic acts in their embassies against their own nationals, and to get away with it.

If reports are verified that at least two Iranians have disappeared and are presumed dead because of the "killer squads," Philippine law-enforcement units should act immediately to enforce Philippine laws. The Iranians responsible for violation of Philippine laws should be brought to justice, tried by our local courts and imprisoned. In this country, no one is above the law, not even the Iranians.

BUDDHISTS STEP UP CAMPAIGN AGAINST ROMAN CATHOLICS

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 29 Jul 83 p 5

[Article by Tom Hansson]

[Text] Sakhon Nakhon--"We Buddhists have never been missionaries. We recognize the right of each person to choose his own faith. But I know that many missionaries would like to convert the Thai people to Christianity."

Adjan (teacher) Sinhoan spoke in a low voice as he sat in the shade of a banyan tree. Monks and novices in the little temple in Ban Noi Wattana, a town in northeastern Thailand, have just completed the last meal of the day. After 12 o'clock noon they cannot eat solid food.

The little group is fascinated by the conversation. Information on the flaring up in recent years of the conflict between the Roman Catholic church in Thailand and militant Buddhist groups has gradually reached this place too. To one of Thailand's more than 30,000 Buddhist temples, almost 100 miles from Bangkok.

"It is not up to me to criticize the Christians," said Adjan Sinhoan. "I know of several Catholic missionaries here in the northeast who live as simply as we monks do and who have done many things for the people. Their church in Rome may have a different view."

Vatican Accused

The conflict sprang up back in last October when a thousand Buddhist monks gathered for a meeting in front of the temple Wat Mahathat in Bangkok. At the meeting the Vatican was accused of having serious plans of converting the majority of the Thai people to Catholicism by the year 2000.

The whole question is extremely sensitive. The constitution of Thailand guarantees complete freedom of religion. Buddhism has been known for centuries as the most tolerant of all religions. Interfering with the activity of the Catholic church would involve a breach of both the law of the land and of the spirit of Buddhism.

In his book, "The Plan to Destroy Buddhism," published at the beginning of the year and financed by the Thai Military Bank, Phra Saponkanaporn accused the Catholic church of trying to gain influence in the country's educational and social sectors. On the purely religious level, the Vatican was accused of depicting Buddha in pamphlets as one of the prophets in the Old Testament.

"It is important that we Thai Buddhists protect and preserve our religion for future generations," said a member of the militant Buddhist Protection Group in Bangkok.

Few Christians

But it is hardly in the area of religious conviction that the Catholics are regarded as a threat. Of Thailand's 47.8 million inhabitants, it is estimated that 95 percent are Buddhists. There are only 263,200 Christians, of whom an estimated 75 percent are Catholics. The biggest religious minority is the Moslems, whose 2 million adherents are mainly located in southern Thailand.

Catholicism came to Thailand with the Portuguese, as far back as 1493, more than 300 years before the first Protestant missionaries. In their almost 400 years of activity in the country, the Catholics have been primarily involved in education and in social issues. That is the main thing that is disturbing the more militant Buddhists.

Several Catholic schools have the reputation of offering a better education than the Thai schools, especially with regard to the English language. Therefore the more affluent Thai families prefer to send their children to these schools. The Catholics have also taken up the traditional Thai music, poetry and art in order to improve their chances of getting their religious message across.

"We are just trying to adapt to Thai conditions," said the Archbishop of Bangkok, Cardinal Meechai Kitboonchu, in response to the Buddhist criticism. "In reality we just want to increase the level of understanding between the different religions."

Upset

In spite of Cardinal Meechai's desire to tone down the matter, the feelings of more influential Buddhists have been upset. Not since the beginning of the 1970's has a comparable religious conflict shaken Thailand. Then two young Mormons made the mistake of having themselves photographed sitting on the head of a statue of Buddha in the ancient Sukhothai ruins in north-western Thailand. An event that had dire consequences for the continued work of Mormon missionaries in Thailand.

Buddhist activists also refer to the declaration the Vatican's Secretariat for Non-Christians prepared in May 1966, which calls for a dialogue with

other religions. Thai translations of the then secret document describe the Catholic church's plans to absorb elements of Buddhism and give them a Christian interpretation.

But the excitement that is being followed with great interest by active Buddhists in Bangkok is being taken with extreme calm in out-of-the-way districts like Ban Noi Wattana. Buddhist monk Adjan Sinhoan is not very disturbed as he sits under the banyan tree.

"The fear that the Thai people would convert to Christianity on the basis of conviction is unjustified. The whole thing probably has more to do with people's efforts to achieve better material conditions. Efforts to copy you in the West."

Most young Thai men still spend at least 3 or 4 months of their lives as novices in a Buddhist temple. It is just as natural as military service in Sweden. Especially now--in the period from July to September--when the number of Thai monks and novices approaches 350,000.

But such things as prostitution, violent crimes and drug problems are increasingly widespread throughout the country. The content of Buddha's teaching resembles formal liturgy more and more and the ranks of convinced Buddhists are thinning.

"If Buddhism had more effect on people in this country, they would stop exploiting or killing each other," said Adjan Sinhoan.

The small group withdraws into the Spartan wooden temple for the afternoon meditation. Some of the very youngest novices laugh and play with each other. It is only a few weeks since their heads were shaved and their jeans exchanged for the yellow and orange robes.

But Adjan Sinhoan--like Buddhism--is liberal. The boys are not reproved. The correct attitude has to come from within. Gradually. Without force--and without missionaries.

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CSO: 3650/275

ATHIT-RUN ANTI-CRIME UNIT DISCUSSED, CRITICIZED

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 31 Jul-6 Aug 83 pp 7-12

[Article: "Is the Anti-Mafia Unit 'Eliminating' or 'Increasing' the War Factors?"]

[Excerpt] The War Factor Elimination Unit, a Secret Affair of the Army

Recently, another piece of information that was released by the army said that a new secret unit has been formed in the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC). Its responsibilities involve eliminating the influential people and dark powers. The ISOC has the authority to coordinate things nationwide. This unit has been named the "war factor elimination unit." Just hearing its name generates fear.

Formerly, there was no unit charged specifically with this task. There was just a section concerning influential people, which was concerned with mass development, that was subordinate to the Mass Development Division in the Security Coordination Center. But when the structure of the ISOC was changed just after General Athit Kamlangek became the director of communist suppression activities, this unit was formed and placed under the command of the ISOC Civil Affairs Center of Lieutenant General Mana Rattanakoset, the assistant chief of staff for civil affairs.

"Secret activities, secret personnel" is the special limitation of this unit.

Thus, all the activities seem to be very "hush-hush." Even the appointment of the head of the unit by the RAT CINC is being kept a secret. The only thing that has been revealed is that "he is a major general who has worked in the intelligence field before. At present, he is involved in civil affairs work in the ISOC. What is important is that his public image is very good and he is a very well-known person. And he is glad to accept this position."

"Nothing can be revealed since if things were revealed, officials could not do their jobs and they could not go into an area since their identities would be known," said an official who has worked in this field ever since the unit was first formed to SU ANAKHOT. He also said that even though

there is now a manpower shortage, things are being carried out quickly. Data concerning influential people and complaints by the people and government officials in various units are reported directly to headquarters. In every case, officials prioritize the various problems, and activities are coordinated with other units such as the Committee to Control Corruption Among Government Officials, the Police Department and the military. The statistics show that during the past 3-4 months, after conducting investigations and gathering detailed evidence, [the unit] has been able to solve more than 100 problems. People who have committed violations have been punished and some government officials have been discharged and punished.

"Once a matter has been investigated, we turn the matter over to the Committee to Control Corruption Among Government Officials for further handling of the case, or it may be turned over to the Ministry of Interior. These other units can set up another investigative committee or order that the [guilty people] be punished depending on the methods used," said the ISOC official.

As for the obstacles in carrying out things, the official pointed out that because there are few officials, the officials may not be able to keep up with all the problems that arise. In some cases in which people have filed complaints when the officials were in the midst of the investigation, the victim has been "disposed of" and this has set the case back by months. From the statistics that have been compiled on influential people and dark powers, most cases concern smuggled ore and smuggled goods, corruption among government officials, the framing of other officials and influential people in various localities. Besides this, there are cases of people cheating each other.

The Problem of Influential People In Southern Localities Is Getting Worse

The ISOC official discussed the form of the profits and the types of influential people in each of the regions, which do differ. He said that the south has the largest number of influential people and dark powers. The influential people in the south are still linked to the problem of protection by the Communist Party in the south. These people share mutual interests and this makes it difficult to suppress them. Besides this, the south is still infested with almost every type of influential person possible, including government officials and urban merchants. There has been a problem with smuggled goods for a long time and it has reached the point where it has become a mafia-type system in which activities are carried on by families. Besides this, there are influential people in the rubber estates, in the mines and so on.

The problem of influential people is also very great in the northeast, particularly the problem of influential officials, including kamnans, village headmen and administrative officials. Other groups wield influence in business matters, particularly those involved in felling trees, the timber merchants and the narcotics traffickers. Another major problem in this region concerns the ethnic minority groups that live along the

Thai-Lao border and that form a sort of buffer state. When they are driven out, they just return later. It is these tribesmen, who serve as middlemen, who are responsible for the spread of narcotics and smuggled goods.

In the north, the problems closely resemble those in the northeast. That is, the ethnic minority groups along the Thai-Burmese border traffic in narcotics and have great interests in this. And this area is near the base of Khun Sa's international narcotics forces. Besides this, there are also problems with merchants, politicians and government officials just as in other areas.

As for the central region, the godfathers in the various circles, who have been gaining more and more influence, are well known, particularly those in gambling circles.

Concerning suppressing these influential people, even though officials have tried to solve the problem of merchants who serve as middlemen, which is thought to be one source of influence, it is very difficult to put a stop to the growth [in influence] of the godfathers in the various circles since someone else is always ready to take their place. And they are continually increasing their influence and building up their prestige in all circles. For example, statistics of the Northern Bangkok Metropolitan Police for the past 2-3 years show that the godfathers in the circles that send workers abroad and in the gemstone, guide and entertainment circles have increased their influence. But the resolute suppression activities of the police officials responsible in that area have succeeded in suppressing only one problem.

Besides solving problems involving merchants, the ISOC official also pointed out problems that have been caused by politicians. These are major problems. These people have great influence in the localities. In some regions such as the northeast, the officials are well aware that some of the MPs control the trade in smuggled goods and narcotics. But the police cannot take action against them because they lack sufficient evidence. And these politicians often have political bargaining power since they are members of major political parties and so they can avoid getting caught.

The Black List and the Death Squad

Because suppressing the influential people is a very complex and difficult problem, it is well known that, on many occasions, the influential people in various groups have been able to go scot-free because of the loopholes in the laws. At the same time, there has been much talk about how to solve this problem, especially about using the "eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" method and using underground laws in the form of establishing a death squad to kill those people whose names appear on the black list, which refers to undesirable people, in order to solve this social problem quickly. For example, during the coup d'etat of 1-3 April, the

Young Turks presented a black list containing the names of more than 500 influential people and capitalists. They threatened that these would be the first people to be "eliminated" if the coup succeeded.

However, concerning using a death squad to eliminate the influential people and dark powers as is being done in Indonesia, which has received both support and opposition, many Thai government officials do not agree with this. Most feel that the laws and moral and humanitarian principles can be used to solve the problem.

"In some cases, the influential people have no idea that they are acting like dictators. But their actions and influence are not in accord with the democratic way. We must try to get them to become democratic by drawing them close and changing them," said one official.

Concerning the formation of a death squad in the ISOC, even if this has not been confirmed, a former officer in this communist suppression unit said that thahan phran irregulars and paratroopers were in fact used to carry out such covert operations. During the period when General Krit Siwara was the RTA CINC, there were charges that the assassination of leftist leaders, which occurred quite frequently during that period, was another secret operation for which the three highest-ranking officers in that period were directly responsible.

Concerning the assassination of an influential person in Chonburi Province during the period when General Prem Tinsulanon was the RTA CINC, there are still questions about whether he was assassinated by a death squad that was using a black list. The most recent case was the assassination of Police Major Anan Senakhan at Sanam Luang. It is said that this was the work of high-ranking army officers who ordered this in order to suppress this movement.

The Problem--Does This Eliminate Or Increase the War Factors?

Concerning solving the problems by using a death squad to assassinate the influential people, no one can be certain that this is really being done, particularly in the present period. If this really were being done, it would be vigorously opposed by many people since there is no guarantee that the powerful people will not use this weapon to kill innocent people.

"The most important problem is that it is difficult to find people. Few people want to do this work since it is like a double-edged sword. If you do a good job, things will be O.K. But if you make a mistake, you will be destroyed," said the ISOC official about the problems of this unit. He was referring to the problem of people being ambitious and desiring power and wealth, which are things that have frequently transformed people. And when that happens, the officials engaged in this work will themselves be war factors just like officials in other sectors such as the police, military and justice movement who engage in illegal activities.

"There have been major lessons in every period, which have occasionally involved higher echelons. And in these cases, lower-echelon officials have not dared touch the matter. One example was the fight for minerals at Khao Sun, Doi Ngom and Chonburi. Many people were killed. During that period, the RTA CINC sent a high-ranking officer from the ISOC to solve the problem. But the more he did, the worse things became since profits involved millions of baht," said a low-ranking official about problems created by high-ranking officials, which then affect lower echelons. This has happened frequently.

Summary

Thus, concerning the matter of forming a unit to eliminate the war factors, there are at least two views. One is that this should be done in order to "eliminate" the various problems that will generate war factors for the country. But others, including people who were once involved in such activities, are very afraid that if the activists and the powerful people do not really hold to this objective, this will result in the powerful people gaining real influence and they will be much worse than the present influential people and dark powers. Because at the very least, these powerful people will be able to make use of the law in order to justify their actions.

And concerning the present image in which the ISOC is to be responsible for these activities and in which General Athit Kamlangek, in his capacity as the director of communist suppression activities, has the highest power, many people, and even people close to General Athit, are worried. This is because the present image of General Athit is that of a person who is surrounded by fawning merchants and businessmen. And some of these merchants and businessmen are known to be involved in dirty activities. People [in general] and officials know this, but it has not been possible to obtain conclusive evidence against them. And once these merchants and businessmen start currying favor with General Athit, they will certainly act as if they are good people who are quite willing to donate any sum of money needed by General Athit.

This is the conclusion that everyone is worried about.

At the same time, other groups feel that even though the ISOC will not succeed in eliminating the war factors, this will benefit the ISOC from the standpoint that it will be allotted money to support its new unit and that it may be able to make changes to its benefit. Concerning these "secret" activities, when the government presented the 1984 budget, there was heavy criticism about using money for such activities.

But if this succeeds, no one will say anything; people will just offer encouragement. At the very least, there should not be any conflicts over forming a subcommittee to study the problem of influential people and dark powers since this will not harm the country at all.

11943

CSO: 4207/147

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VODK REPORTS ON DEGA-FULRO GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

Attacks in Central SRV

BK191116 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
18 Aug 83

[Text] Here is a report on battle activities of the Dega-FULRO guerrillas:

Pleiku battlefield: On 6 and 7 July, Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers at (Chi Yang) hill, 4 km north of (Minh Binh) village, and at (Yang Rim) stream, west of (Kheu Cheut) village in (Ya Tin) commune, killing four and seizing an AK. On 18 July, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers moving from (Deng Kanchak) village, 3 km from the village, in (Cheu Ean Anh Khi) District, killing two and seizing an AK and 10 rounds of ammunition. On 25 July, Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed a Le Duan Vietnamese jeep along the Pleiku-(Banih) road destroying the vehicle and killing four soldiers.

In sum, on the Pleiku battlefield, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas killed or wounded 10 Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers, destroyed a jeep, and seized a quantity of weapons and ammunition.

Further Reportage

BK210330 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
20 Aug 83

[Text] Following is a report on battle activities of the Dega-Fulro guerrillas:

Ban Me Thuot battlefield: On 19 July, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers along (M'lich) road, 20 km east of (Kon Kou) village, (Sieu Anh) district, killing three and wounding a number of others. They also seized 2 AR-15's and 30 rounds of ammunition. On 25 July, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers east of (Char O Dal Buon Rong) village, (Sieu Anh) district, killing 2 and seizing 2 AR-15's and 20 rounds of ammunition. On 29 July, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers 3 km from (Buon Poan) village, and ambushed them along the (Buon Kankim) - (Buon Krang Tun) road in (Yaka)

district, killing seven and wounding one. They also seized two AK's, five AR-15's, a carbine, and a quantity of ammunition. In sum, on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas killed or wounded 13 Le Duan Vietnamese enemy soldiers.

Dac Lac battlefield: Between 1 and 11 July, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers along (Yakluang Guam Rong) stream, and at 2 km from (Buon Toam Reang) village, killing three and wounding another. They also seized an AK and 15 rounds of ammunition.

In sum, on these two battlefields, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas killed or wounded 17 Le Duan Vietnamese enemy soldiers and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and materiel.

CSO: 4212/57

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

GUERRILLA ATTACKS REPORTED--Here is a report on the battle activities of guerrillas in the Central Highlands in Vietnam opposing the Le Duan soldiers. Dac Lac battlefield: On 2 July, the guerrillas sank a Le Duan soldiers' boat at (O Yak), 2 km from (Teang Rong). Two Vietnamese soldiers in the boat were killed. On 11 July, guerrillas attacked soldiers 2 km from (Buon Teang Rong) village, killing one and wounding another. The guerrillas also seized an AK and 15 rounds of ammunition. In sum, the guerrillas killed or wounded four enemy soldiers, sank a boat, and seized an AK and 15 rounds of ammunition. [Text] [BK220359 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 21 Aug 83]

CSO: 4212/57

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON SECOND RSDLP CONGRESS

BK251630 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jul 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Build the Party According to Great Leninist Principles" NHAN DAN 30 July]

[Text] Eighty years ago today, an event of great importance took place in the history of the revolutionary development of the working class and the laboring people in Russia and the world: the convening of the second congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party [RSDLP], the predecessor of what is now the glorious Communist Party. At that congress, V. I. Lenin and his comrades-in-arms founded a new-type proletarian party: the Russian Bolshevik party, or the party of great Lenin. The congress then became the glittering milestone marking an extremely important achievement of Marxism-Leninism which paved the way for the 80 years of glorious achievements of the working class and the laboring people in the Soviet Union and the world. The congress also marked an important and historic turning point of the communist and international workers' movement.

For the first time, a proletarian party pointed out its basic task--to struggle for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat--in its manifesto. For the first time, the political party of the working class--the party built on the basis of the political, ideological, and organizational principles with a profound revolutionary and scientific nature--became a new-type proletarian party. The difficult struggle of V. I. Lenin to found a genuine Marxist-Leninist party in Russia then concluded with success at the second congress of the RSDLP. That glorious success is closely linked with the reputation and cause of great Lenin, the talented Marxist who firmly adhered to the laws of development of history and of the workers' movement, comprehensively developed the Marxist doctrine, and felicitously combined socialism and the workers' movement. The founding of the Russian Bolshevik party and the success of Bolshevism were his great contributions to party building. Today, the realities of history have eloquently proved that the principles on building the Bolshevik party advocated by Lenin are the only revolutionary and correct ones and have shown the way for genuine revolutionary parties--new-type parties of the proletariat based on the Marxist-Leninist doctrine, which have been creatively applied and developed. The party was the collective political leader, the vanguard, and the highest form of organization of the working class. The strength of the party stemmed from its close relationship with the

laboring masses. Built on the basis of democratic centralism, the party lost no time in consolidating unity in terms of ideology and organization; intensifying self-discipline; and developing the zeal of its members in the struggle against all manifestations of factionalism, revisionism, and opportunism. At the same time, the party steadfastly abided by all principles of proletarian internationalism.

Over the 8 decades since its founding, the CPSU has gone through stages of extremely valiant struggle and achieved glorious successes, thus making great contributions to the revolutionary cause and progress of all mankind. Under the party's banner of leadership, the working class and people of Russia led the Great October Socialist Revolution to victory, thus establishing the first proletarian dictatorship state on earth and ushering a new era in the history of mankind: the era of transition from capitalism to socialism on a world scale. Later, with their heroic fighting spirit and untiring labor, the Soviet people were able to surmount innumerable difficulties and tremendous hardship and to smash all enemy schemes from within and without, thus successfully building socialism in their country. The glorious victory over aggressive fascism glaringly showed the strength of the new social system and the quality of the Soviet people. It was also a victory of historic significance for the whole world as all nations were saved from the scourge of fascism. Since the war, under the leadership of their beloved party, the Soviet people have scored great achievements in building developed socialism. They are now in the first stage of a protracted struggle to form the communist social structure. The 26th CPSU Congress pointed out that the guideline for the Soviet people in moving forward is to further develop the production forces, improve socialist production relations, consolidate the Soviet state and Soviet democracy, and vigorously carry out scientific, technological and cultural development. This is aimed at perfecting developed socialism so as to gradually advance toward communism.

The CPSU is a great Marxist-Leninist party which has successfully carried out its national and international tasks. The Soviet Union has now become the most powerful socialist country, with great economic and defense potential, with a high scientific and technological standard, a social structure in which a new and historical community of people has taken shape and is developing, and with an ever-broadening democracy and a civilized and happy life for its people. The Soviet Union is not only making positive contributions to history by building a new social system on its own soil, but it is always loyal to proletarian internationalism, taking care to reinforce the socialist community and enhance its solidarity and fraternal cooperation, helping and supporting the revolutionary and progressive movements in the world, defending the rights of all nations, and resolutely struggling against all ideological enemies. The Soviet Union has also clearly demonstrated the spirit of internationalism and humanitarianism in the policy of the CPSU by taking the lead in the struggle to prevent a new world war and implementing Lenin's peaceful strategy. Esteemed Comrade Y. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has pointed that in the international domain, the Soviet Union has no task more important than to preserve peace on our planet. The Soviet Union has become the main pillar of the socialist system, the fortress of world peace

and revolution. The leadership of the CPSU is the prime factor in all achievements of the Soviet people. That party, which was founded by Lenin, has now become a large party with more than 18 million members. Because it was built on the principles of Leninism, that party is always capable of fulfilling all tasks.

In celebrating the 80th founding anniversary of the Russian Bolshevik Party, the communists, working class, and people of Vietnam express to the communists, working class, and people of the Soviet Union their great admiration, deep love, and profound gratitude to the party and land of the great Lenin. We feel great joy and pride at the new and important development of the great friendship, close militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Esteemed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan said: "Close association and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union are a principle, a strategy, and a revolutionary sentiment." We note with great joy the recent meeting between Comrade Le Duan and Comrade Y. V. Andropov in the Soviet Union. The talks between the general secretaries of the two fraternal parties will certainly result in a new important development of the increasingly closer Vietnam-USSR relations. We are convinced that the CPSU, under the leadership of its Central Committee headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Y. V. Andropov, will obtain still greater successes in its noble tasks. The orientations and measures charted in the resolution of the 26th CPSU Congress, as well as in documents of the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee held in June this year, are guarantees of new and vigorous advances of the CPSU.

The historic victories of our revolution stemmed from the founding of our party, which was fostered and built by esteemed President Ho Chi Minh in keeping with the Leninist principles of a new proletarian party. Fully grasping Marxism-Leninism and creatively applying its principles to the specific conditions of our country, the CPV has upheld its invincible banner in leading our people from one victory to another, defeating all aggressors, restoring independence and freedom, and reunifying the country and advancing it to socialism. Our party has also created a fine revolutionary tradition to ensure that it is always capable of fulfilling all historic tasks which have been entrusted it by the people.

In the present stage of our revolution, our party continues to develop its revolutionary and scientific character. The general line and the line for economic development charted in the resolutions of the fourth and fifth party congresses and various party Central Committee plenums have been proved judicious by our daily life. By striving to follow these lines and with the spirit of self-reliance and the assistance of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, our party and people have recorded and are recording important achievements in the struggle to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland, as well as in performing our international duties toward fraternal Laos and Kampuchea. We are building the material and technical bases of socialism at a time when we have to struggle resolutely against all reactionary schemes and insidious maneuvers of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, who, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, are conducting a multifaceted war of sabotage

against our people while preparing for a large-scale war of aggression in an attempt to annex our country and the rest of Indochina before advancing to Southeast Asia. The great achievements recorded by our party and people have basically reflected the situation of our revolution. While vigorously affirming these achievements, the recent fourth party Central Committee plenum had pointed out the present difficulties, weaknesses, and shortcomings in the economic, social, ideological, and organizational fields. The plenum also pointed out the causes of these difficulties, weaknesses, and shortcomings and set forth emergency measures in terms of ideology and organization aimed at carrying out all immediate socioeconomic tasks, strengthening the national defense and security forces, and improving the fighting strength and leading role of the party. To correctly implement the line adopted by the fifth party congress and the resolutions of the third and fourth party Central Committee plenums, we must make the party firm and strong in terms of politics, ideology, and organization; improve the leading capacity of the party in work related to socialist construction and national defense; and ensure that our party always maintains its revolutionary and scientific character and remains a truly pure party with a superior fighting strength and which is closely associated with the masses. This is the application of the Leninist principles on party building under the present conditions of our revolution. At the third party Central Committee plenum, Comrade General Secretary Le Duan said: "Our party must use Marxism-Leninism as the ideological basis and the compass for action; use democratic centralism as the principle for organization; use self-criticism and criticism as the law of development; use eternal unity, identity of thought and action, and self-discipline as its forces; and use its close association with the masses as the source of its invincible strength."

Our party is the prime factor in all revolutionary achievements. It is necessary for all party members, all party organizations, and all party committee echelons to achieve identity of will, thought, and action in order to struggle for the fulfillment of all the tasks laid down by the fifth party congress and the fourth party Central Committee plenum. With regard to party building, the Second Congress of the RSDLP--of which the 80th anniversary we celebrate today--had expounded many valuable lessons and profound teachings by Lenin concerning this task. All party members should try to live and work in such a way as to be worthy of their title and of their glorious Marxist-Leninist party. They must thoroughly understand the party line and the class characters of the fierce and complex struggle against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths. It is also necessary for them to improve their fighting will and maintain their revolutionary quality and ethics; strengthen party discipline and state law; intensively inspect, supervise, and streamline their organizational structure; enforce discipline and law strictly, justly, and equally in all cases of violation; scrupulously implement the principle of democratic centralism in the party and state apparatus; honestly and regularly conduct self-criticism and criticism; improve organizational work and the efficiency of the managerial machinery; and pay attention to launching mass movements for revolutionary action. These are the tasks of all party members and all party organizations.

In realistically celebrating the 80th founding anniversary of the Russian Bolshevik Party, we are resolved to successfully fulfill all the targets laid down by the fifth party congress and to step up party building task according to the Leninist principles so as to contribute actively to the construction and defense of the socialist fatherland.

CSO: 4209/512

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

DELEGATION VISITS CONGO--Hanoi VNA 26 August--A Vietnamese delegation led by Vice-President of the Council of State Huynh Tan Phat has visited Congo and attended the 20th anniversary of its National Day. The delegation was guest of the government of the People's Republic of Congo. While participating in National Day celebrations, it made contacts with a number of high-ranking delegations of socialist, African and Latin American countries. It was received by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso who exalted the fine relations between the two countries and affirmed that to support Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea is Congo's internationalist obligation and that the Congolese people fully back the three Indochinese peoples' struggle. The delegation returned home yesterday. It was met by Le Thanh Nghi, vice-president of the council of state, Nguyen Viet Dung, head of the office of the national assembly and the council of state, and Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan. [Text] [OW262142 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 26 Aug 83]

CSO: 4200/847

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

YOUTH UNION INITIATING POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION CHANGES

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese May 83 pp 3-5

[Article by Chung A, Chairman of the Training Committee, Youth Union Central Committee: "Renewing Forms and Methods of Youth Union Political, Ideological Education"]

[Text] One of the problems concerning many people is renewing the forms and methods of youth union ideological work under the present situation. The resolution of the Fifth Party Congress stated the need for "truly renewing the forms and methods of organizing, propagandizing and educating the youths and teenagers consistent with the new situation and mission, with the special characteristics of the age group and with the new requirements of the youth."

Actually, the "renewal" problem is not a new one. During the process of conducting the revolution, the ideological work of our party and group has been unceasingly renewed consistent with the characteristics of the revolution during each period. Thanks to that, the majority of our youths and people have been encouraged to wholeheartedly follow the party and to carry out the revolution to the end.

"Renewal" originates from the process of changing revolutionary periods under specific historic conditions and the circumstances of life in society and the country.

Upon the success of the October Revolution, Lenin reminded the cadres engaged in ideological work that, "We will do well if we clearly understand that we are faced with a totally new situation and problems with which we cannot apply the old yardstick."¹

Why Is Renewal Necessary?

We are presently living in the initial period of a revolutionary stage changing from war to peace, from combat to win independence and freedom to socialist construction and from the position of oppressed people afflicted with aggression to that of people enjoying socialist collective ownership.

This transitional process leads to changes in the primary laws affecting the economy, life and ideology. These very changes give birth to a series of new problems. For example: if the laws of distribution are of immeasurable importance in war, then in socialist construction peacetime, the laws of distribution by labor affecting each individual produce extremely new problems in the

ideology of the youth such as their labor attitudes, contributions and rewards, the collective and the individual, etc.

The revolutionary stage transitional process causes new requirements to appear among the youth. For example: during wartime, the primary requirements of the youth are "gaining liberation" and "independence and freedom." Our party and union have understood the use of appropriate forms and methods for converting those requirements of the youth into awesome power to defeat every foe. Beginning the new stage, the requirement guiding the ideology and actions of the youth is "socialism" with its specific theme of unceasingly improving the material and spiritual conditions of life. This is a legitimate requirement consistent with the nature of socialism. The requirement here is what forms and methods to use to organize, propagandize and educate the youth in order to incite a seething and widespread revolutionary movement, warm the revolutionary atmosphere and simultaneously satisfy various requirements in the rich lives of the young.

We are living under conditions in which the world enjoys rapid international interchange. Due to advances in science and technology, especially in the field of telecommunications, the mutual infiltration between ideologies, ways of life, etc. becomes increasing complex and strong.

The struggle between the two roads and ideological systems of socialism and capitalism is sharply occurring in every aspect: military, political, economic, cultural, ways of life, ideology, morals, etc. In this struggle, the strengths of the enemies of socialism are concentrated on destroying the ideological aspects, ways of life and confidence of youths in the socialist countries. The United States and other imperialist and reactionary powers have invested billions of dollars and coordinated actions on a worldwide scale in this plan. Reactionary religious powers and especially the Catholics have preached efforts to find new forms and methods aimed at drawing youths and teenagers away from the orbit of socialism.

Renewal of ideological work forms and methods is in itself a requirement for the existence and development of our union. The slow renewal of forms and methods of youth organization, propagandization and education has begun to produce among part of the youths a "dislike the union" state of mind and among many of the union members an attitude of shirking union activities. Questions with which we are commonly concerned and often discuss are, "Why don't the youths (no small portion) want to enter the union and why do the union members shirk union activities and dislike becoming union cadres?" Possibly it is due to the slow renewal of union work forms and methods in general and ideological work in particular.

What Must Be Done To Achieve "Renewal?"

In order to gradually renew the ideological work forms and methods of the union, we must in our opinion initially concentrate on the following primary tasks:

Recognize the proper position of ideological work in all union work.

Communist education is one of the primary functions of the youth union. Ideological work holds a foremost position in all educational work. This affirmation is not new. Nevertheless, many union organization echelons still do not give the proper treatment to this acknowledgment. This fact is specifically expressed as follows:

Ideological work is usually delegated to the training committee or the executive committee member responsible for training and not as the mission of the entire executive committee and the entire union.

A tendency to keep "tightly closed" each work aspect and each area of activity and slowness in overcoming this difficulty adversely influences the effectiveness of ideological work.

The cadre ranks engaged in ideological work are slow in streamlining, are thin in numbers and weak in quality, and for many years have not been delineated or received elementary or advanced training.

The proper level of investment has not been given to building a material base for carrying out the educational work of the union. Generally throughout the nation, the system of cultural buildings, clubs and activity areas for youths and teenagers is still extremely sparse, weak in the apparatus for activity means, theme and funds. Union books, newspapers and other means of communication especially are not yet reaching the primary level units.

To renew the forms and methods of ideological work, of greatest importance is the need to accurately define the primary political mission of each unit and each local area throughout the nation.

Such an assertion may be made because there is a mutual dialectical relationship between theme and form. With a specific theme, many forms are possible. Form is a specific expression of theme and form cannot be separated from theme. It is necessary therefore to clearly define the political mission theme and on that basis studying and applying appropriate forms and methods. Without a firm grasp of theme and emphasis only on form, one easily falls into formalism.

To renew the forms and methods of ideological work, it is necessary to firmly grasp the ideological situation, the ideological changes and the extremely multifaceted requirements of the youths.

In an economic situation and life with many difficulties and in a society still containing many negative aspects, the ideological situation of the youth has and will have many extremely complex changes. On the other hand, the enemy is plotting to destroy the confidence and corrupt the will of the youth. The degree of seriousness and complexity is expressed by different areas, regions, local areas and youths. We must promptly and firmly grasp the ideological situation and changes of the youth in order to put forth appropriate forms and methods of education. The matter of firmly ascertaining the state of mind, the ideology and the aspirations of the masses has an extremely important significance. V.I. Lenin stated that, "We are only able to manage when

we correctly express that which the people sense."² In order to grasp the ideological situation, the state of mind and the aspirations of the youth masses, those engaged in ideological work must strive to overcome bureaucratic styles and isolation from the masses. Every cadre in the Union Central Committee and the provincial, municipal and district union committees must regularly work with the primary level units and youth masses, holding direct conversations with the youths in order to understand them and to assist them in comprehending the problems with which they are faced. Lenin declared that if every individual working in the ideological field understood, "Living within the hearts of the masses in order to understand their mind," he would "understand everything." Lenin also stated that it is extremely important to "know how to accurately define every problem and at every moment the state of mind of the masses, their true needs and their thinking and aspirations, know how to define but not falsely idealize the level of consciousness of the masses and the strength of influence of all the youth and the remnants of the past, and know how to win the boundless confidence of the masses with a fraternal attitude toward them and with constant concern for answering their requirements."³

In order to renew the forms and methods of ideological work, it is necessary to well-resolve the relationship and sphere of responsibility between the Youth Union and other youths in the dictatorship of the proletariat system. The Fifth Party Congress asserted that, "Our party constantly recognizes that mobilization of the youth is of special importance. It is a strategic problem of the revolution and the responsibility of the entire dictatorship of the proletariat system."⁴ Therefore, the education and training of the new man are the overall responsibility of many agencies and sectors. In order to do this work well, besides expanding the unity between sectors and all levels of the union organization, it is also necessary to build a wide rank of collaborators. Comparing the renewal with old methods of thinking and old means of "making a living" is to strengthen unity. Unite with all sectors and with clear assignment of responsibility; and unite with all of society's forces from the teachers and parents to the writers, poets, musicians, artists, the mature and experienced revolutionary soldiers, etc. in order to uniformly carry out ideological work among the youths and teenagers.

To achieve renewal, ideological work must be conducted in a scientific manner.

We all acknowledge that the process of ideological education is one of complexity because its objectives are social and individual consciousness.

The process of political and ideological education is one of best utilizing the combined factors (such as the social medium, the training and education system, the self-education capabilities of each individual, etc.) consistent with consideration for the laws of socialism. This process itself is a scientific process. The scientific nature of political and ideological education is also expressed in ideological work planning, consisting of annual, short-term and long-term plans aimed at an objective of educating and building the new totally developed man. This scientific nature is also expressed in the application of achievements made by the natural and social sciences (especially those made by the sociology department) to the ideological work of the Youth Union.

The renewal of ideological work forms and methods also encompasses all selected application of the experience and excellent methods of fraternal countries and local areas to the specific situation of each unit, each local area and our country.

The application of experience must avoid inflexible and mechanical methods, must have a specific historic viewpoint and must be creative consistent with the specific circumstances of each primary level unit, each local area and our entire country.

Above are a number of initial thoughts on why renewal is necessary and what must be done to renew the forms and methods of the Youth Union's ideological work. This is an extremely broad and new problem, extremely attractive and at the same time also extremely difficult. Each problem raised above is probably a research project in itself. We are continuing to study measures of renewing the forms and methods of ideological work consistent with new requirements and are extremely hopeful of exchanging opinions with the scientists and union cadres concerned with this problem.

FOOTNOTES

1. V. I. Lenin, Complete Works, Vol XI, p 372.
2. Lenin, Complete Works, in Russian, Vol 45, p 1121.
3. Ibid, Vol 44, p 348.
4. Proceeding of Fifth National Party Congress of Delegates, Vol 1, p 129.

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CSO: 4209/511

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

CHANGE IN VFF-RELATED WORK--The Hanoi Municipal CPV Standing Committee recently convened a meeting of the key leading cadres of various sections, branches, mass organizations, precincts, districts, and towns in the Capital Military Region to study and discuss ways to implement a directive of the CPV Central Committee secretariat on the need to increase party leadership over VFF-related work in the new stage. The meeting devised a plan to guide all party committee echelons within the municipality in implementing the CPV Central Committee secretariat's directive--which calls for efforts to effect a change in VFF-related work--so as to contribute to successfully implementing the municipal party committee's newly adopted guidelines and tasks for the building of Hanoi capital. [Text] [BK271559 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 27 Aug 83]

CSO: 4209/512

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PRICE INCREASE RUMORS PROMPT MARKET SCARE

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 4 Aug 83 p 6

["Letters During the Week" Column: "Immediately Stopping Rumors"]

[Text] At the beginning of July 1983, the state issued a resolution increasing the wage subsidy of cadres, workers and public servants in administrative work by 30 percent in order to solve part of the difficulties in daily living during the present situation. In Yen Bai City and a number of other locations, the erroneous information spread that:

"The state is about to institute a series of price increases with some goods doubled and tripled in price. Salt will increase from 2.5 dong to 9 dong per kilogram, kerosene will increase from 9 dong to 25 dong per liter, etc."

Thus, many gullible and credulous people drew each other into purchasing goods. At the sundry goods and food counters, crowds of people naturally began to line up with some purchasing dozens of meters of expensive cloth at one time, dozens of kilograms of salt, scores of liters of kerosene, etc.

Taking advantage of the situation, a number of merchants in the markets arbitrarily raised the prices on everything from green vegetables and eggs to peanuts, including pork and beef. They argued that, "The state is still increasing the prices."

In reality, it was a fabrication by undesirable elements to create a false market shortage. When gullible individuals led each to purchase the goods in stock, speculators had a chance to increase prices in search of profit, creating difficulties for market price management and causing confusion among the cadres, workers, public servants and armed forces. We must guard against reckless rumors and expose the names of those spreading rumors to the agencies responsible for punishment.

Xuan Truong
Hoang Lien Son Province

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CSO: 4209/511

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

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

Trần Xuân Bách [TRAANF XUAAN BACHS]

Secretary of the VCP Central Committee; on 20 Jul 83 he attended an exhibition in Hanoi on the theme "The Communist Party of the USSR--The Party of V. I. Lenin." (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Jul 83 p 1)

Văn Tiến Dũng [VAWN TIEENS ZUNGX], Senior General

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Minister of National Defense; on 26 Jul 83 he visited enterprises operated by war veterans. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Jul 83 p 4)

Nguyễn Ngọc Cán [NGUYEENX NGOCJ CAANR]

President of the Technical Teachers College, Ho Chi Minh City; his article "To Achieve the Training Plan of the Technical Teachers College" appeared in the cited source. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Mar 83 p 1)

Vũ Đình Đại [VUX DINHF DAIJ], deceased

Former Acting Director of the Capital Construction Department, Ministry of Forestry; Member of the VCP; born in 1910 in Bac Ninh District, Ha Bac Province, he was in retirement at the time of his death on 21 Jul 83. (NHAN DAN 22 Jul 83 p 4)

Bê Việt Đàng [BEES VIEETS DAWNGR], Assistant Professor

Acting Director of the Ethnological Studies Institute, Vietnam Social Science Commission; on 8-10 Nov 82 he participated in a conference on Northern highlands provinces. (TAP CHI DAN TOC HOC No 4, 1982 p 1)

Hoàng Minh Giám [HOANGF MINH GIAMS]

Deputy Secretary of the Vietnam Socialist Party; his article "All for the Socialist Fatherland, for World Peace" appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 20 Jul 83 p 2)

Đặng Hạ [DAWNGJ HAJ]

*Head of the Railways General Department; on 2-3 Aug 83 he participated in a conference on railway security. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Aug 83 p 4)

Nguyễn Xuân Hoàng [NGUYEENX XUAAN HOANGF], Major General

*Head of the Vietnam Military History Institute; recently he participated in the 1st Army Wide Military History Conference. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Jul 83 p 1)

Lâm Quang Huyền [LAAM QUANG HUYEEN]

*Deputy Director of the Economic Studies Institute, Vietnam Social Science Commission; on 8-10 Nov 82 he attended a conference on Northern highlands provinces. (TAP CHI DAN TOC HOC No 4, 1982 p 1)

Bùi Đình Kế [BUIF DINHF KEES]

*Deputy Head of the Marx-Lenin Institute; his article on the 80th Anniversary of the Russian Democratic Socialist Worker's Party appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 31 Jul 83 p 2)

Lê Khắc [LEE KHAWCS]

Vice President of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 23 Jul 83 he attended the departure of Nguyen Vinh, President of the Vietnam-Soviet Association, who would attend the 25th Anniversary celebration of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Association in Moscow. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Jul 83 p 1)

Trần Văn Khiêm [TRAANF VAWN KHIEEM], deceased

Member of the VCP; former Deputy Director of the Storage and Transportation Department, Ministry of Food; Deputy Director of the Preservation and Transportation Department, Ministry of Food Industry; he died on 14 Jul 83 at the age of 56. (NHAN DAN 15 Jul 83 p 4)

Lưu Trọng Lạc [LUWU TRONGJ LACJ], deceased

Member of the VCP; Member of the VCP Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; Director of the Storage and Transportation Department, Ministry of Food; born in 1909 in Binh Tri Thien Province, he was in retirement at the time of his death on 27 Jul 83. (NHAN DAN 28 Jul 83 p 4)

Đặng Văn Lân [DAWNGJ VAWN LAAN]

Vice Minister of Food; his article "Striving To Fulfill the Northern Grain Procurement Plan" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 28 Jul 83 p 2)

Thào Văn Liên [THAOS VAWN LIEEN], Colonel

His article concerning a border defense post in Binh Tri Thien Province appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Jul 83 p 2)

[Note: This individual may be one and the same as Thái Văn Liên - THAIS VAWN LIEEN - who has been associated with the Binh Tri Thien Military Command according to previous reports.]

Trần Đức Lương [TRAAF DUWCS LUWOWNG]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Director of the Geology General Department; on 28 Jul 83 he attended a meeting marking the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Association. (NHAN DAN 29 Jul 83 p 1)

Trần Mãn [TRAAF MAAN], Colonel

*Commander of the Ho Chi Minh City Armed Forces; on 26 Jul 83 he visited enterprises operated by war veterans. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Jul 83 p 4)

Trần Hoài Nam [TRAAF HOAIF NAM]

*Vice President of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 23 Jul 83 he attended the departure of Nguyen Vinh, President of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association, who would attend the 25th Anniversary celebration of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Association in Moscow. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Jul 83 p 1)

Đông Sĩ Nguyễn [DOONGF SIX NGUYEEN]

Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; on 17 Jul 83 he headed a Party and Government delegation to attend the celebration of the 4th Anniversary of the Nicaragua Revolution in Managua. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Jul 83 p 1)

Phan Thanh Nhã [PHAN THANH NHAX], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1925; high ranking cadre of the Truong Son Corps; Member of the VCP; he died on 23 Jul 83 at the 108th Military Hospital following a long period of illness. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Jul 83 p 4)

Mac Ninh [MACJ NINH], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1920; a high ranking cadre in the Ministry of National Defense; Member of the Vietnam Communist Party; he died on 16 Jul 83 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Jul 83 p 4)

Lê Phước [LEE PHUOWCS] aka Hồng Tiến [HOONGF TIEENS], deceased

Member of the VCP; Deputy Director of the Party Building Institute, of the Marx-Lenin Institute; born in 1925 in Bien Ban District, Quang Nam-Da Nang, he died on 21 Jul 83 after an illness. (NHAN DAN 23 Jul 83 p 4)

Dương Cư Tâm [ZUOWONG CUW TAAMR], Major General

*Deputy Commander of the 7th Military Region; on 26 Jul 83 he visited enterprises operated by war veterans. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Jul 83 p 4)

Đào Văn Tập [DAOV VAWN TAAPJ]

Chairman of the Vietnam Social Science Commission; Director of the Economic Studies Institute, Vietnam Social Science Commission; on 8-10 Nov 82 he was head of the organizing committee of a conference on Northern highlands provinces. (TAP CHI DAN TOC HOC No 4, 1982 p 1)

Trình Ngọc Thái [TRINHJ NGOCJ THAIS]

*Vice President of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 23 Jul 83 he attended the departure of Nguyen Vinh, President of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association, who would attend the 25th Anniversary celebration of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Association in Moscow. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Jul 83 p 1)

Trình Ngọc Thái [TRINHJ NGOCJ THAIS]

*Member of the Presidium and Secretary General of the Friendship with People of Other Nations Committee; on 28 Jul 83 he attended a meeting marking the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Association. (NHAN DAN 29 Jul 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Thành [NGUYEENX THANHF], pharmacist, deceased

Member of the VCP; Standing Member of the Vietnam Pharmacists Association; former Deputy Head of the Vietnam medical specialists in Kampuchea; former Deputy Director of the Pharmacy General Enterprise, Ministry of Health; born in 1927, he died on 26 Jul 83. (NHAN DAN 27 Jul 83 p 4)

Nguyễn Phạm Thích [NGUYEENX PHAMJ THICHS], deceased

Member of the VCP; former Standing Member of the Party Committee, Hanoi; Vice Chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee; Director of the Commerce Service of the former Ha Dong Province; Director of the Storage and Transportation Department and Director of the Labor Department, Ministry of Home Trade; Director of the Storage and Transportation Enterprise, Ministry of Home Trade; born in 1922 in Dan Phuong District, Hanoi, he died on 16 Jul 83. (NHAN DAN 18 Jul 83 p 4)

Hoàng Thế Thiện [HOANGF THEES THIEENJ]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; *Vice Minister of War Invalids and Social Welfare; he wrote an article underlining the role of the Fatherland Front in helping war invalids and veterans. (DAI DOAN KET 20 Jul 83 p 3)

Lê Văn Thới [LEE VAWN THOWIS], deceased

Deputy to the 7th National Assembly; Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Member of the Defense of World Peace Committee; Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Scientific and Technical Confederation; he died on 31 Jul 83 at age 67. (NHAN DAN 2 Aug 83 p 4)

Lê Quang Thừa [LEE QUANG THUWAF]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; he answered a reader's letter of complaint in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 29 Jul 83 p 2)

Chu Tam Thức [CHU TAM THUWCS]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Minister of Finance; on 19 Jul 83 he headed a delegation from his ministry on an official visit to Laos. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Jul 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Trọng [NGUYEENX VAWN TRONGJ]

Deputy Director of the Foreign Relations Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 28 Jul 83 he attended a meeting marking the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Association. (NHAN DAN 29 Jul 83 p 1)

Hoàng Anh Tuấn [HOANGF ANH TUAANS]

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 28 Jul 83 he attended a meeting marking the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Association. (NHAN DAN 29 Jul 83 p 1)

Đặng Nghiêm Vạn [DAWNGJ NGHIEEM VANJ], Assistant Professor

*Deputy Director of the Ethnological Studies Institute, Vietnam Social Science Commission; on 8-10 Nov 82 he attended a conference on Northern highlands provinces. (TAP CHI DAN TOC HOC No 4, 1982 p 1)

Nguyễn Vinh [NGUYEENX VINH]

Vice Minister of Building; on 16-23 Jul 83 he headed a delegation from his ministry on an official visit to Laos. (NHAN DAN 26 Jul 83 p 4)

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END