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Australian commercial relations with Thailand

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS **CONFIDENTIAL** FILE NO. 3010/10/2

PART NO. Pt 1

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TITLE AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THAILAND

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In reply quote No: 633/10/1/3

Memorandum No: 1884

8 August, 1973

The Secretary,
Department of Foreign Affairs,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT IN THAILAND

....

Attached is a list prepared by the Commercial Counsellor's office setting out Australian investment in Thailand and Australians in business in Thailand. This list has been forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade and they will no doubt be making it available as appropriate to the Senate Enquiry into Thailand.

2. I am however forwarding to you copies of these lists for your own information and so you may be aware that it exists. I would imagine that this would be of interest to both the Economic Policy as well as the South East Asia Branch.

(D.C. Goss)
Counsellor

AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT IN THAILAND

This can be divided into four major categories and these are listed below:

1. JOINT VENTURE MANUFACTURING

Local Company	Australian Associate	Product
(a) Thai Glass Industries Ltd. 15 Rajaburana Road Bangkok (J. Burrows - 686334-7)	Australian Consolidated Industries	Glass Containers
(b) The Thai Dairy Industry Co.Ltd. 197/1 Silom Road, Bangkok (Saw Hock Siew -861276-9)	Australian Dairy Produce Board	Sweetened condensed milk and butter
(c) Thai Industrial Gases Ltd. 22/26 Poochaosamingprai Rd. Bangkok (G.Plenty - 940708)	Commonwealth Industrial Gases	Industrial Gases
(d) Far East Peerless (Thailand) 1968 Co.Limited, 32 Soi Asoke, Sukhumvit, Bangkok (Mr. Kamol - 912759)	Peerless Emulsion	Industrial and household detergents
(e) Adhesives (Thailand) Limited, Wanglee Building, Suriwongse, Bangkok (Mr. Ong-Art - 37761)	Davis Fuller Adhesives	Wide range of adhesives
(f) Thai Gypsum Products Co.Limited, 1039 Soi Luecha, Phaholyothin, Bangkok (Mr. Pnaisan - 871724)	Australian Gypsum	Plaster Board
(g) Thai Containers Limited, 103 Soi Kalbcharoen No.2 Suksawad Road, Samut Prakarn. (J. Pegg - 685218)	Australian Consolidated Industries (A.C.I.)	Cardboard containers
(h) SAFCOL Thailand Limited 1890 New Road, Yannawa, Bangkok (B. Burrell - 890558)	South Australian Fishermen's Co-Op (SAFCOL)	Canning tuna and bonito
(i) Thai Lysaght Co.Limited 57/171 Superhighway, Din Daeng (Mr. Paibool - 522440)	Lysaght Durham	Zinc oxide
(j) Australia Siam Agriculture Development Association Limited (ASADA Ltd.) 5 Hong Kong Bank Lane, Siphya Road, Bangkok (D.Davidson - 891061)	Pridham Holdings	Animal Feed

2. JOINT VENTURE MINING

Local Company	Australian Associate	Product
(a) Petchburi Mining & processing Ltd., C/- Thai Australia Co.Limited, 42 Sathorn Nua Road, (Messrs. M. Burrill, P. Ross and R. Abbes - 860232)	Leighton Mining N.L.	Flourite mining
(b) Australian Thai Tin Limited (Incorporated 30/6/1967)	Endeavour Oil Co. N.L.	Barytes mine at Tha Sala, Southern Thailand

3. MANUFACTURING UNDER LICENCE

Local Company	Australian Associate	Product
(a) Concrete Products and Aggregate (CPAC) 7/1 Pibulsongkram Road, Bangkok. (Mr. Amnuey - 850111)	Concrete Industries Monier	Concrete roofing tiles
(b) CPAC - see above	Rocla Industries Ltd.	Concrete Pipes
(c) Yoong Chan Chong Trok Sarapee 2, Lardya Road, Dhonburi, Bangkok	Whitco Hardware, Brisbane	Window Hardware
(d) Transtex Limited, 56 Suriwongse Road, Bangkok (P. Hyui - 37956)	Industrial Metal Protectives	Industrial and corrosion paints.

4. AUSTRALIAN COMPANIES WITH LOCAL OFFICES

Local Company	Product
A. Manufacturers	
(i) Besley and Pike (in association with White and Company) 956 Rama IV Road, Bangkok (D. Kennedy - 867293-7)	Envelopes
(ii) Nicholas Limited (in association with Wheelock Marden) 226 Nares Road, Bangkok (G. Fear - 38981.)	Pharmaceuticals, Aspro, Aktavite etc.
(iii) Applied Chemicals (in association with Lindeteves) 457/2 Silom Road, Bangkok (P. Barratt - 31301)	Industrial Cleaning Chemicals.
(iv) Tupperware of Australia, Rama Hotel, Bangkok. (Mrs. Poonyarit - 56264, 56269)	Plastic Housewares

AUSTRALIAN COMPANIES WITH LOCAL OFFICES (con'd.)

Local Company	Product
Manufacturers	
(v) Gillette (Australia) Limited, Kasemkij Building, (9th Floor), 120 Silom Road, Bangkok (J.Eastham - 36525)	Razor blades and other.
(vi) Stahl-Armstrong (Thailand) Limited, (Mr. V. Kamthorn - 917878)	Leather finishes
B. Service Organisations	
(i) Vallentine Laurie & Davies 302 Silom Road, Bangkok (Mr. Prasit - 31040-9)	Consultant engineering
(ii) Cathay Advertising 5 Patpong II Road, Bangkok (Jack Evans - 36961)	Advertising
(iii) Fund of Australia 56 Suriwongse Road, Bangkok (J. McDonald, D. Humphrey - 39884)	Investment Consultants
(iv) Eric White and Associates, 120 Silom Road, Kasemkij Building, Bangkok. (D. White - 38991)	Public Relations Consultants.
(vi) Couldry Jones and Lindberg, 8 Soi 8 Sukhumvit Road, Bangkok	Advertising
(vii) Qantas Airways, 14-18 Patpong Road, Bangkok. (Mr. Tony Maher - 35951)	Airlines
(viii) Austland Sales Corporation 56 Suriwongse Road, Bangkok (L. Thomas and R. Coombes - 31300 Ext 9)	Land Sales
(ix) Tec Press Services (in association with Prince Publishing) 487/42 Soi Wattanasilp, Pratunam, Bangkok (T. Kennedy - 515009)	Trade publications
(x) Australian Broadcasting Commission, 6 Soi Pra Pinit (off Soi Suan Phlu), Bangkok. (A. Swanton - 863758)	Radio and television news
(xi) Joanne Drew 87 Sukhumvit Road, Bangkok. (S. Aimes - 511360)	Figure Salon

5. *OTHER VENTURES WITH AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION

(a) Ford Motor Co. (Thailand) Limited
Olympia Thai Building,
956 Rama IV Road,
Bangkok.
(R. Shackelford - 866811)

Falcon and Fairlane car assembly.

(b) General Motors (Thailand) Limited
1016 Rama IV Road,
Bangkok
(F. Schumann - 862587)

Holden assembly

(c) Karnasuta General Assembly Co.Ltd.,
98 Soi Aree, Sukhumvit 26,
Bangkok.
(S. Wilson - 917022, 917223)

Valiant assembly

* CKD kits for all three cars come from Australia.

July 31st 1973

AUSTRALIANS IN BUSINESS IN THAILAND

ANGLO THAI MOTORS LIMITED, P.O. Box 33 — 38961-5

George Cole
Frank Tomlin
Noel Bond

AUSTLAND SALES CORPORATION LIMITED, P.O. Box 1936 — 31207-9
37956-9(Ext 307)

Bob Coombes
Lloyd Thomas

ASIA WELLS LIMITED, 690 Sukhumvit Road,(Chockchai Bldg.) — 919141-2

John Robinson

A.S.R.C.T. 196 Phaholyothin Road, Bangkhen, Bangkok 9 — 791121

Norman Wake

ADPLAN LIMITED, Thaniya Building, Silom Road — 38140

Anthony D. Alford

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING COMMISSION, 6 Soi Pra Pinit (off Soi Suan Plu) — 863758

Andrew Swanton

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSION, P.O. Box 2705 — 35971

John Allgrove
John Holmes
Bruce Kentwell

BANGKOK POST PUBLISHING CO., LTD. Mansion 4, Rajdamnern Avenue — 21131-4

Bob Boys

BERLI JUCKER CO., LTD. 542/1 Ploenchit Road, Bangkok — 54071-9

Ron M. Wade-Ferrell

BRISTOL MYERS (THAILAND) LIMITED 231/2 Sathorn Tai Road — 30026
32442

George Peart

BUSINESS PUBLICITY LIMITED, P.O. Box 1217 — 31040
(Ext 226/267)

Bill John

BANGKOK TROPHY HOUSE, 1035/4 Ploenchit Arcade, Ploenchit Road — 516527

Luke Shirley
Simon Shirley

CALTEX OIL (THAILAND) LTD., P.O. Box 444 — 53061

Bill Newman (L.A.W.)

BORNEO CO. (THAILAND) LIMITED, 1041 Silom Road — 31090

Howard Welsh

BANGKOK WORLD, Mansion 4, Rajdamnern Avenue — 21131-4

Geoffrey Payne

CATHAY ADVERTISING LIMITED, P.O. Box 656 — 36961-3

Jack Evans
Ron Oatt
John Ruwald
Tony Douglas
John Williams
Mike Rudder

CIBA-GEIGY (THAILAND) LIMITED, P.O. Box 747 — 863063, 866519

Ernest Britton

COCA COLA EXPORT CO., Sarasin Building, 14 Surasak Road — 31707,30596

Ted Warburton

COLGATE PALMOLIVE (THAILAND) LIMITED, P.O. Box 571 — 861380

Peter McLeod

COULDRY JONES AND LINDBERG ASSOC.LTD., 8 Soi 8 Sukhumvit Road — 56586

Barry Owen

CONTROL DATA (THAILAND) LIMITED, Dusit Thani Office Building — 863944-5

F.M. Howard

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO.LIMITED, P.O. Box 2467 — 863904, 863085

Chris Hall

DIETHELM AND CO. LIMITED, 280 New Road — 216161-5

Errol Plowman

DIPLOMATIST MAGAZINE, 242/2 Rajvithi Road (near Sun-Hi Bridge) — 814872

John Catlin

BETHELM AND CO. LIMITED, 1969 New Petchburi Road — 59373

Bruce Blackburn

DAIRY LANE FOOD CENTRE, 6/2 Soi Chitlom, Ploenchit Rd. — 512141-2

Kevin Crump
Graeme Blumfield

DENMAR CO. LIMITED, 253/2 Soi 21, Sukhumvit Road — 914753, 914228

Tasman Smith
Anthony Erstwell

DIVERSEY (FAR EAST) PTY.LTD. 8th Floor, Olympia Thai Bldg.
956 Rama IV Road — 867293-7

David Massey

DUPONT FAR EAST INC. P.O. Box 2398, — 31393-6 Ext.16

James O'Shea

EKMAN AND COMPANY, 561/1 Soi 31, Sukhumvit Road — 916211

Steeve Konya

FORD MOTOR COMPANY (THAILAND) LTD. Olympia Thai Building
956 Rama IV Road — 566811

Ron Shakelford
John Hadlow
Rob Shiel
Michael Stockdale
A.B. Menzies
M. Harries

F.O.A. SERVICES LIMITED, 56 Suriwongse Road — 39884
37956-9 Ext.38

John McDonald
David Humphrey

GONINON MINERAL SERVICES CO. LIMITED, Suite 603, 6th Floor
Silom Building,
196/1 Silom Road. — 860731

Robert Goninon

GUNLACH AND ASSOCIATES, 74 Soi Lang Suan
Ploenchit Road — 56274

Adrian Gunlach

HOUSE OF RUGS, 1037/3E Ploenchit Arcade
Ploenchit Road. — 59842 Ext.213

John LeCount

HYATT RAMA HOTEL, 981 Silom Road — 31010

Ivo R. Nekvapil

H.A.M. INTERNATIONAL CO. LIMITED, Union Building, 175 Suriwongse Road — 36921-5 Ext.27

Brian Jolly

I.B.M. THAILAND CO. LIMITED 5 Patpong II — 33916-9

Sue Morris

I.C.P. (BANGKOK) CO. LIMITED, P.O. Box 1966 — 910333

F. Wehbe

JARDINE WAUGH LTD. P.O. Box 40 — 38981

Justin Brennan

JOANNE DREW FIGURE SALON, 87 Sukhumvit Road. — 511360

Sue Aimes

KIRKWOOD, KAPLAN, RUSSIN AND VECCHI, 315 Silom Road — 31380, 31388-9

John Hancock

LINDETEVES (THAILAND) LIMITED, P.O. Box 632 — 31301-2, 36874

Peter Barratt (Applied Chemicals)

LING McCANN ERICKSON LIMITED, U. Chuliang Foundation Bldg. 968 Rama IV Road — 866515-8

Eric Trigg
Richard Mooney
John Taylor

LOUIS T. LEONOWENS LIMITED, 723 Hong Kong Bank Lane, Siphya Road — 35916-9

Tom Delaney
David Abetomey (W.G. Hitchings)

LEO BURNETT PTY. LIMITED, 315 Silom Road — 37945-7

John Bowly
Mrs. June Holmes

MINING CONSULTANT, 5 Convent Road, Bangkok 5. — 37532 Ext 5

Glen Chandler

N.C.R. Division of Kian Gwan Co.(Thailand) Limited 30845

Tim Bagot

PARKE-DAVID INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, P.O. Box 959 916256
917720-1

Ray Walkerden

PETCHBURI MINING & PROCESSING LTD. 42 Sathorn Nua Road 863626

Martin Burrill
Bob Abbes (at mine in Petchburi)
Pat Ross (at mine in Petchburi)

PROFESSIONAL CLEANING SERVICES (a division of Anglo Thai Commercial Co. Ltd.) 12-14 Hong Kong Bank Lane, Siphya Road 32819 31906 39505

Ross Hawley

QANTAS AIRWAYS 14/8 Patpong Road, Bangkok 35951

Tony Maher

RICHARDSON MERRELL (THAILAND) LIMITED, Sibunruang Building Convent Road 33515

Warren Alexander

SAFCOL THAILAND LIMITED, 1899 New Road, Yannawa 890180

Brian Hurrell

SINO BRITISH LIMITED, G.P.O. Box 307 33961-5

Laurie Gooding

THE SHELL COMPANY OF THAILAND LTD., P.O. Box 345 31930

Joe Wilding

THE SIAM FEATHER AND FOREST PRODUCTS CO.LTD., 5 Anglo Thai Lane, New Road 980366 891061

Keith Hyland
Don Davidson

SIAM FLOUR MILL CO.LIMITED, 90 Poochao Smingprai Road Prapadaeng, Samut Prakarn 940746-9

Max Glatz

SINGER FRIDEN DIVISION, 26 Rajdamri Road 59129

Doug Walker

STANDARD BATES ADVERTISING. 197/1 Silom Road 870028-9

Michael Ryan
Glenn Darlington

SWEDISH MOTORS CORPORATION LTD. 7th Floor U.Chuliang Bldg. Rama IV Road

Simon Bonython

TEC PRESS SERVICES 487/42 Soi Wattanasilp, Pratunam 515009

Tod Kennedy

TELSTAR ADVERTISING, Bangkok Bank Building 300 Silon Road 34793

Phil Murray

THAI GLASS MANUFACTURERS, P.O. Box 720 686334-6

John Burrows

THAI DAIRY INDUSTRY CO. LIMITED, 197/1 Silom Road (5th Floor) 940231

Rinze Yetsenga
John Lane

THAI INDUSTRIAL GASES LTD., P.O. Box 1026 940708
940628

Gordon Plenty
Graham Blanchard

THAI CONTAINERS LIMITED, P.O. Box 2583 685218
686438

Jim Pegg

THAI AUSTRALIA CO. 42 Sathorn Nua Road 860232

Stuart Campbell
Bob Alford

THAI HEAT EXCHANGE, P.O. Box 1/29 815856

Walter E. Chad

THAI PURE DRINKS LIMITED, 64 Klongton, Huamark 776451

Dick McVey

THE NATION, 5/5-6 Dejo Road 32430

Helen Chuawiwat

THAI ZINC COMPANY, 179 South Sathorn Road 861767

Wayne Mitchell

THAI ROCK PRODUCTS, P.O. Box 1409 851131-5

Lance Bird

TIGAROO SERVICES R.O.P. 158 Soi Sinchuey Pueng Superhighway, Bangkok 9 782820 72528

Bob Russell

WHEELOCK MARDEN & CO.(THAILAND) LTD., 48 Bush Lane Charoen Krung Rd. 38083-4

Graeme Fear (Nicholas Inter.P/L)

ERIC WHITE AND ASSOCIATES LIMITED, 120 Silom Road Kasemkij Building 38991-9

David White (Leaving 1/10/73)

YADANA INDUSTRIES, 27 Pramuan Road 33000

Chris Huie

STATISTICAL ITEM No.	COUNTRY AND DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE	UNIT OF QUANTITY	AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE		TOTAL EXPORTS	
			QUANTITY	VALUE $	QUANTITY	VALUE $ F.O.B.
	TANZANIA-CONTINUED					
541.70.39	MEDICAMENTS NEI EXCL VETERINARY	-	..	17,487	..	17,487
571.40.01	CARTRIDGES, HUNTING AND SPORTING	NO.	10,000	588	10,000	588
611.93.00	LEATHER, CHAMOIS-DRESSED	-	..	1,769	..	1,769
629.10.03	RUBBER TUBES	LB	6,165	1,330	6,165	1,330
629.10.04	CAR AND UTILITY RUBBER TYRES	LB	48,224	21,170	48,224	21,170
629.10.05	NO.OF TYRES RECORDED IN ITEM 6291004	NO.	500	..	500	..
629.40.00	VULCANISED RUBBER TRANSMISSION, CONVEYOR, ELEVATOR BELTS	LB	1,090	2,148	1,090	2,148
629.98.00	UNHARDENED VULCANISED RUBBER ARTICLES NEI	-	..	3,068	..	3,068
632.40.01	PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS OF WOOD	-	..	18,235	..	18,235
641.21.01	DUPLICATING PAPER, ABSORBENT PAPER FOR COPYING MACHINES	TON	245	65,305	245	65,305
641.21.05	WRITING, TYPEWRITING PAPER	TON	21	6,512	21	6,512
641.21.06	PRINTING PAPER	TON	643	172,272	643	172,272
641.21.09	UNCOATED PRINTING AND WRITING PAPER NEI	TON	14	3,861	14	3,861
642.93.09	PAPER, PAPERBOARD CUT TO SHAPE	-	..	4,345	..	4,345
651.42.00	COTTON YARN AND THREAD, FOR RETAIL SALE	LB	1,620	1,741	1,620	1,741
655.63.00	ARTICLES OF CABLE, CORDAGE, ROPE OR TWINE NEI	-	..	..	..	1,625
663.82.02	BRAKE LININGS OF ASBESTOS ETC	-	..	1,380	..	1,380
674.81.03	I OR S SHEET, COATED, UNWORKED, GALVANISED, FLAT EXCL H CARBON	CWT	97	783	97	783
677.01.01	I OR S WIRE, UNCOATED CS DIMENSION 0.072INCH LESS EXCL H CARBON	CWT	402	3,584	402	3,584
684.22.01	ALUMINIUM PLATES, SHEET, STRIP, UNWORKED	LB	686,118	177,110	686,118	177,110
691.10.03	IRON OR STEEL LOUVRES, WINDOW INCL FITMENTS	-	..	2,755	..	2,755
691.20.04	ALUMINIUM FRAMES FOR LOUVRE WINDOWS, DOORS	NO.	474	1,644	474	1,644
693.31.02	FABRICATED NETTING, IRON OR STEEL	CWT	471	5,333	471	5,333
694.21.11	IRON OR STEEL BOLTS, NUTS	LB	1,816	671	1,816	671
694.21.13	IRON OR STEEL RIVETS	LB	1,200	1,141	1,200	1,141
695.22.01	FILES, RASPS	-	..	1,851	..	1,851
698.11.01	DOOR-TYPE LOCKS	NO.	728	1,885	728	1,885
698.11.09	LOCKS NEI	-	..	521	..	521
698.30.01	IRON OR STEEL WELDED CHAIN	LB	39,454	9,304	39,454	9,304
698.99.00	ARTICLES OF BASE METAL NEI	-	..	1,873	..	1,873
711.80.00	WIND, HOT AIR ENGINES, WATER WHEELS, TURBINES, ETC	-	..	1,854	..	1,854
712.10.01	PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS, COMPLETE	NO.	104	45,865	104	45,865
712.10.02	PARTS OF PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS	-	..	2,834	..	2,834
712.10.29	AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS NEI	-	..	3,709	..	3,709
712.20.07	LAWN MOWERS, ROTARY UNDERCUT, EXCL TWO STROKE	NO.	65	4,665	65	4,665
712.20.16	COMBINED HARVESTERS, NEI	NO.	1	510	1	510
712.20.29	HARVESTING MACHINERY NEI	-	..	656	..	656
712.20.41	PARTS FOR LAWN MOWERS	-	..	968	..	968
712.39.00	DAIRY MACHINERY EXCL CREAM SEPARATORS, MILK CLARIFIERS	-	..	3,539	..	3,539
712.99.09	AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, ETC MACHINERY NEI	-	..	1,150	..	1,150
715.10.01	GRINDING, HONING, LAPPING MACHINES, METALWORKING	NO.	30	1,504	30	1,504
718.39.00	FOOD PROCESSING MACHINES NEI EXCL DOMESTIC	-	..	1,874	..	1,874
718.42.01	EARTH, ROCK CUTTING, DREDGING, EXCAVATING MACHINERY	-	..	347,410	..	358,864
718.42.03	DOZERS, ROAD SCOOPS, SCRAPERS, ROAD MAKING MACHINERY	-	..	26,201	..	26,201
718.42.05	CHANNEL MAKING GRADERS, SCOOPS EXCL ROAD	-	..	1,557	..	1,557
719.15.01	REFRIGERATORS INDUSTRIAL	NO.	1	1,254	1	1,254
719.19.00	WATER HEATERS, MACHINERY FOR TREATING MATERIAL BY TEMP CHANGE	-	..	2,259	..	2,259
719.21.17	PUMPS NEI	NO.	54	7,789	54	7,789
719.21.19	PARTS FOR PUMPS	-	..	32,761	..	32,761
719.22.00	AIR, VACUUM PUMPS, COMPRESSORS, BLOWERS, ETC	-	..	..	..	39,072
719.31.04	CRANES, HAND OPERATED, HOISTS, ETC	-	..	3,700	..	3,700
719.31.06	JACKS, PORTABLE FOR VEHICLES	-	..	9,171	..	9,171
719.52.01	WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY TOOLS	-	..	716	..	716
719.63.01	SPRING BALANCES	-	..	5,000	..	5,000
719.64.09	SPRAYING MACHINES, AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL NEI	-	..	16,784	..	16,784
719.64.11	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	-	..	1,450	..	1,450
719.93.07	CLUTCH PLATES, PARTS FOR CLUTCHES	-	..	1,249	..	1,249
722.10.11	GENERATORS IN SETS	NO.	2	13,620	2	13,620
722.20.23	CONNECTORS, MOULDED LAMPHOLDERS, ADAPTORS, ETC	-	..	1,181	..	1,181
725.01.05	COMPRESSORS FOR DOMESTIC ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS	-	..	1,495	..	1,495
725.05.19	ELECTRIC DOMESTIC APPLIANCES NEI	-	..	4,900	..	4,900
729.11.05	PARTS FOR DRY BATTERIES, CELLS	-	..	1,245	..	1,245
729.92.01	ELECTRIC WELDING MACHINES	NO.	9	4,275	9	4,275
729.92.09	ELECTRIC FURNACES, DIELECTRIC HEATING EQUIPMENT	-	..	2,765	..	2,765
729.99.00	ELECTRIC GOODS, APPARATUS NEI	-	..	2,450	..	2,450
732.10.05	PASSENGER MOTOR CARS, ASSEMBLED	NO.	2	3,394	3	7,394
732.89.01	PARTS, ACCESSORIES FOR TRACTORS	-	..	7,262	..	7,262
732.89.19	BRAKE ASSEMBLIES AND PARTS NEI FOR VEHICLES EXCL TRACTORS	-	..	3,771	..	3,771
732.89.29	PARTS, ACCESSORIES FOR VEHICLES NEI	-	..	255	..	1,255
821.09.19	PARTS FOR FURNITURE NEI	-	..	3,393	..	3,393
841.11.11	TROUSERS, KNICKERS, MENS, BOYS	NO.	314	1,548	314	1,548
841.13.01	SHIRTS, COTTON	DOZEN	24	3,117	24	3,117
841.13.03	SHIRTS EXCL COTTON	DOZEN	183	10,491	183	10,491
861.71.00	MEDICAL, DENTAL, VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS, APPLIANCES	-	..	1,080	..	1,080
892.11.05	BOOKS, PAPERBOUND OR UNBOUND EXCL COMIC, FASHION	-	..	16,398	..	16,398
899.20.00	BASKETWORK, WICKERWARE, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MOPS, PAINT ROLLERS	-	..	6,303	..	6,303
931.00.50	COMMODITIES EXPORTED BY SURFACE OR AIR FREIGHT LESS THAN $100	-	..	7,183	..	7,183
991.00.38	COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT EXPORTS FOR GOVERNMENT PROJECTS	-	..	13,208	..	13,208
991.00.45	PASSENGERS EFFECTS, NEI	-	..	5,900	..	5,900
999.99.99	ITEMS WITH TOTAL VALUE LESS THAN $500	-	..	1,877,567	..	1,877,914
	TOTAL TANZANIA		..	5,553,439	..	5,610,937
	THAILAND					
001.50.01	LIVE ANIMALS, HORSES FOR BREEDING	NO.	4	3,800	4	3,800
001.50.03	LIVE ANIMALS, HORSES FOR RACING	NO.	54	52,540	54	52,540
001.50.05	LIVE ANIMALS, HORSES, OTHER THAN FOR RACING OR BREEDING	NO.	72	28,000	72	28,000
013.80.01	BEEF OR VEAL, CANNED OR BOTTLED	LB	1,080	660	1,080	660
022.20.05	FULL CREAM MILK, DRIED	LB	426,479	155,233	426,479	155,233
022.20.13	SKIMMED MILK, SPRAY-DRIED	LB	13,494,240	2,209,946	13,494,240	2,209,946
022.20.19	DRIED BUTTERMILK POWDER	LB	161,672	22,729	161,672	22,729
022.20.29	DRIED MILK AND CREAM, NEI	LB	81,756	15,571	81,756	15,571
023.00.01	BUTTER CONCENTRATE, FAT, OIL	LB	7,633,924	2,319,706	7,633,924	2,319,706
023.00.11	BUTTER, CANNED OR BOTTLED	LB	150,778	65,419	150,778	65,419
023.00.19	BUTTER, OTHER THAN CANNED OR BOTTLED	LB	282,752	117,835	282,752	117,835
023.00.21	GHEE	LB	203,702	102,390	203,702	102,390
024.00.03	PROCESSED, NON-REFRIGERATED CHEESE	LB	52,512	20,147	52,512	20,147
024.00.05	PROCESSED, REFRIGERATED CHEESE	LB	20,378	9,179	20,378	9,179
024.00.25	NON-REFRIGERATED PARMESAN CHEESE	LB	450	505	450	505
024.00.26	REFRIGERATED PARMESAN CHEESE	LB	636	684	636	684
024.00.28	NON-REFRIGERATED CHEESE NEI	LB	840	1,084	840	1,084

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS, COUNTRY BY COMMODITY 1971-72

STATISTICAL ITEM No.	COUNTRY AND DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE	UNIT OF QUANTITY	AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE		TOTAL EXPORTS	
			QUANTITY	VALUE $	QUANTITY	VALUE $ F.O.B.
	THAILAND-CONTINUED					
	**********					
024.00.29	REFRIGERATED CHEESE NEI	LB	9,636	3,976	9,636	3,976
031.20.00	FISH, SALTED, DRIED OR SMOKED	LB	2,160	1,330	2,160	1,330
032.01.03	TUNA, CANNED OR BOTTLED	LB	2,278	1,288	2,278	1,288
032.02.01	ABALONE, CANNED OR BOTTLED	LB	34,582	21,079	34,582	21,079
041.00.01	WHEAT, UNMILLED, IN BULK	TON	44,119	2,243,246	44,119	2,243,246
041.00.09	WHEAT, UNMILLED, IN BAGS	TON	665	20,986	665	20,986
046.01.07	WHITE, PLAIN FLOUR	CENTAL	67,869	240,386	67,869	240,386
046.01.09	WHITE, SELF-RAISING FLOUR	CENTAL	299	2,008	299	2,008
048.11.19	ROLLED OATS, PREPARED, EXCL UNKILNED	LB	195,050	41,707	195,050	41,707
048.11.31	SEMOLINA, PREPARED	LB	19,799	805	19,799	805
048.12.00	CEREAL FOODS OBTAINED BY SWELLING OR ROASTING	LB	15,544	6,384	15,544	6,384
048.20.09	MALT, MALT FLOUR, IN BAGS	CENTAL	13,230	79,599	13,230	79,599
048.30.00	MACARONI, SPAGHETTI, ETC UNCOOKED	LB	9,759	1,307	9,759	1,307
048.40.01	BISCUITS	LB	57,150	19,645	57,150	19,645
048.84.11	FOOD BEVERAGES PREPARED FROM CEREALS, VEGETABLES, ETC	LB	3,302,995	1,307,091	3,302,995	1,307,091
048.84.19	PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS, VEGETABLES, ETC NEI	LB	12,640	2,663	12,640	2,663
052.03.19	MIXED FRUIT, GRAPES, DRIED	LB	2,849	691	2,849	691
053.20.01	FRUIT PRESERVED BY SUGAR	LB	1,146	573	1,146	573
053.50.01	ORANGE JUICE, CONTAINERS UP TO 1 GALLON	GALLON	446	751	446	751
053.50.21	BLACKCURRANT JUICE	GALLON	392	1,000	392	1,000
053.50.91	FRUIT AND VEGETABLE JUICE NEI	GALLON	281	542	281	542
053.90.97	FRUIT SALAD, CANNED OR BOTTLED EXCL TROPICAL	NO.	100	670	100	670
061.20.21	REFINED CANE SUGAR	TON	9	1,517	9	1,517
061.60.11	HONEY EXCL MANUFACTURING, CONTAINERS LESS THAN 60 LB	LB	4,608	1,385	4,608	1,385
071.30.01	COFFEE EXTRACTS, CONCENTRATES IN DRY FORM, FROM REAL COFFEE	LB	210,881	252,508	215,111	257,707
073.00.01	CHOCOLATE IN SLABS, BLOCKS, BARS, ETC	LB	2,079	1,313	2,079	1,313
081.99.01	FEED SUPPLEMENTS FOR ANIMALS	CWT	1,144	10,148	1,144	10,148
081.99.04	SWEETENED STOCK FEED EXCL BUTTERMILK POWDER	CWT	780	13,749	780	13,749
081.99.17	PIG FEEDS	CWT	518	9,813	518	9,813
081.99.19	CATTLE FEEDS	CWT	300	4,896	300	4,896
091.40.01	TABLE MARGARINE	LB	7,300	1,474	7,300	1,474
091.40.05	MARGARINE EXCL TABLE	LB	67,840	9,072	67,840	9,072
099.04.00	SAUCES, MIXED CONDIMENTS, MIXED SEASONINGS	LB	2,040	850	2,040	850
099.09.17	JELLY CRYSTALS	-	..	2,440	..	2,440
099.09.29	FOODSTUFFS, NEI	-	..	1,670	..	1,670
111.00.03	CARBONATED NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, IN CANS	GALLON	7,303	6,859	7,303	6,859
111.00.05	CARBONATED NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, NOT IN CANS	GALLON	1,716	2,006	1,716	2,006
112.10.03	SPARKLING WINE, IN BOTTLES	GALLON	114	840	114	840
112.10.07	STILL WINE, CONT NOT EXC 1 GAL, 27 PER CENT PF OR LESS, BOTTLED	GALLON	1,174	4,231	1,174	4,231
112.10.13	STILL WINE, CONT NOT EXC 1 GAL, OVER 27 PER CENT PF, BOTTLED	GALLON	251	1,469	251	1,469
112.30.03	BEER MADE FROM MALT, CANNED	GALLON	10,764	9,544	10,764	9,544
122.20.00	CIGARETTES AND CIGARILLOS	LB	1,757	2,852	1,757	2,852
211.10.02	CATTLE HIDES, WET SALTED, OVER 25 LB	LB	27,991	3,435	27,991	3,435
231.20.01	SYNTHETIC RUBBER AND SUBSTITUTES, S TYPE	LB	266,209	29,504	266,209	29,504
251.00.00	PULP AND WASTE PAPER	TON	119	6,349	119	6,349
262.10.01	GREASY WOOL	KG	11,193	9,914	11,193	9,914
262.10.07	60 TO 64/70 INCL 66	BALE	76	..	76	..
275.29.00	NATURAL ABRASIVES EXCL INDUSTRIAL DIAMONDS, DUST, POWDER	-	..	928	..	928
276.20.01	CLAYS EXCL ACTIVATED	CWT	560	1,962	560	1,962
276.30.07	TABLE SALT	LB	75,840	3,968	75,840	3,968
276.40.00	ASBESTOS, CRUDE, WASHED OR GROUND	CENTAL	3,175	15,807	3,175	15,807
276.98.00	CRUDE MINERALS NEI	-	..	750	..	750
283.93.03	ORES, CONCENTRATES OF RUTILE, IN CONTAINERS	TON	70	9,484	70	9,484
284.00.29	NON-FERROUS WASTE, SCRAP NEI	CWT	6,375	11,370	6,375	11,370
291.10.19	BONES, IVORY, CLAWS AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND WASTE	CWT	..	..	8	862
291.90.03	SAUSAGE CASINGS, IN BUNDLES EXCL BUNGS, CAPS, WEASANDS	NO.	1,800	4,765	1,800	4,765
292.20.09	BALSAM AND LACS	CWT	58	1,043	58	1,043
292.40.09	PLANTS NEI FOR PERFUMERY, PHARMACY, ETC EXCL DUBOISIA LEAVES	-	..	47,202	..	47,202
292.50.19	GRASS AND HERBAGE SEEDS NEI	LB	9,335	11,862	9,335	11,862
292.50.39	SEEDS, FRUIT AND SPORES FOR PLANTING NEI	LB	22,337	951	22,337	951
332.10.01	AUTOMOTIVE SPIRIT	GALLON	1,634	3,313	1,634	3,313
332.50.01	OILS, LUBRICATING	GALLON	59,484	32,556	59,484	32,556
332.62.00	MINERAL WAXES	LB	44,181	6,281	44,181	6,281
332.91.00	NON-LUBRICATING OILS NEI	GALLON	400	742	400	742
332.96.09	BITUMINOUS MIXTURES NEI	GALLON	2,145	2,819	2,145	2,819
411.33.05	LARD AND TALLOW STEARIN AND OIL, EDIBLE	CWT	201	2,819	201	2,819
411.33.09	LARD, OLEOSTEARIN, TALLOW, INEDIBLE	CWT	63	776	63	776
411.34.00	WOOL GREASE, LANOLIN	LB	9,568	1,841	9,568	1,841
411.36.04	EDIBLE BEEF TALLOW, IN DRUMS	CWT	2,039	29,396	2,039	29,396
411.36.16	INEDIBLE TALLOW NEI, IN BULK	CWT	34,443	242,722	34,443	242,722
411.36.17	INEDIBLE TALLOW NEI, IN DRUMS	CWT	15,248	122,807	15,248	122,807
431.20.00	ANIMAL, VEGETABLE OILS, FATS, HYDROGENATED, SOLIDIFIED	CWT	165	2,824	165	2,824
431.31.01	OLEIC ACID *	GALLON	2,904	2,650	2,904	2,650
431.31.05	STEARINE	TON	71	17,327	71	17,327
431.31.09	FATTY ACIDS EXCL OLEIC ACID, STEARINE	-	..	3,308	..	3,308
512.14.00	DERIVATIVES OF HYDROCARBONS, NEI	-	..	885	..	885
512.51.00	MONOACIDS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES	LB	479,755	50,955	479,755	50,955
512.52.00	POLYACIDS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES	LB	43,821	3,171	43,821	3,171
512.90.00	ORGANIC CHEMICALS NEI	-	..	..	..	666
513.27.01	CARBON BLACK	LB	4,233,921	297,860	4,233,921	297,860
513.30.09	INORGANIC ACIDS, OXYGEN COMPOUNDS OF NON-METALS	-	..	5,699	..	6,049
513.56.00	LEAD OXIDES	CWT	13,094	187,553	13,094	187,553
513.57.01	ZINC OXIDES	CWT	48,418	74,917	48,418	74,917
513.57.09	METALLIC OXIDES OF MANGANESE, COBALT, TITANIUM	-	..	127,842	..	127,842
514.00.09	METALLIC SALTS AND PEROXYSALTS OF INORGANIC ACIDS NEI	-	..	..	..	4,180
514.00.19	INORGANIC COMPOUNDS NEI	-	..	..	..	813
531.00.00	SYNTHETIC ORGANIC DYESTUFFS, NATURAL INDIGO, COLOUR LAKES	LB	52,904	19,031	53,451	21,052
532.00.00	DYEING AND TANNING EXTRACTS AND SYNTHETIC TANNING MATERIALS	-	..	2,335	..	2,335
533.10.00	COLOURING MATERIALS NEI	CWT	9,845	198,623	9,845	198,623
533.20.00	PRINTING INK	LB	1,284	2,204	1,284	2,204
533.32.11	ENAMELS, PAINTS, GLOSSES	GALLON	349	3,002	349	3,002
533.32.13	PAINTS, PREPARED FOR USE	GALLON	3,060	5,158	3,060	5,158
533.32.17	VARNISHES, LACQUERS	GALLON	20,579	71,978	20,579	71,978
533.32.19	STAMPING FOILS, DYES	-	..	15,768	..	15,768
533.33.00	ARTISTS, STUDENTS COLOURS	-	..	986	..	986
533.35.00	GLAZIERS PUTTY	CWT	75	2,700	75	2,700
541.10.00	VITAMINS, PROVITAMINS	-	..	78,020	..	78,020
541.30.01	PENICILLINS	-	..	33,957	..	33,957
541.30.09	STREPTOMYCIN, TYROCIDIN, ANTIBIOTICS	-	..	1,888	..	1,888
541.63.00	BACTERIAL PRODUCTS, SERA, VACCINES	-	..	4,200	..	4,200
541.70.01	MEDICAMENTS FOR VETERINARY USE ONLY	-	..	6,060	..	6,060
541.70.15	ERYTHROMYCIN	KG	78	11,971	78	11,971
541.70.19	PHENOXYMETHYLPENICILLIN AND SALTS	GRAMME	1,861,808	35,830	1,861,808	35,830
541.70.29	ANTIBIOTICS NEI	-	..	3,320	..	3,320
541.70.31	PREPARATIONS CONTAINING ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID	LB	36,013	72,109	36,013	72,109
541.70.39	MEDICAMENTS NEI EXCL VETERINARY	-	..	369,155	..	369,155
551.10.05	EUCALYPTUS OIL	LB	10,780	8,475	10,780	8,475
551.10.09	ESSENTIAL OILS, CONCRETES, RESINOIDS NEI	LB	7,082	13,146	7,082	13,146
551.23.00	MIXTURES OF ODORIFEROUS SUBSTANCES	-	..	18,353	..	39,186
553.00.01	PERFUMERY	-	..	9,118	..	9,118
553.00.08	LIPSTICKS, SHADOW PENCILS, ETC	-	..	786	..	786
553.00.11	COSMETIC SKIN PREPARATIONS	-	..	12,927	..	12,927

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			QUANTITY	VALUE $	QUANTITY	VALUE $ F.O.B.
	THAILAND-CONTINUED					
553.00.12	TOILET POWDERS	-	..	2,178	..	2,178
554.20.01	ORGANIC SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS	LB	20,600	12,400	20,600	12,400
554.20.05	SURFACE ACTIVE PREPARATIONS, LIQUID FORM, CONTAINERS EXC 1 GAL	GALLON	15,885	26,829	15,885	26,829
554.20.09	SURFACE ACTIVE PREPARATIONS, SOLID FORM, CONTAINERS EXC 7 LB	LB	17,831	6,516	17,831	6,516
554.30.01	POLISHES USED FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES	-	..	51,071	..	51,071
554.30.09	POLISHES, PASTES, ETC NEI	-	..	53,391	..	53,391
561.10.00	NITROGENOUS FERTILISERS, MATERIALS, NEI	CWT	137	1,994	137	1,994
571.40.01	CARTRIDGES, HUNTING AND SPORTING	NO.	2,772,500	91,904	2,772,500	91,904
581.10.01	PLASTICS, CONDENSATION, LIQUID/BULK, ADHESIVES	-	..	2,400	..	2,400
581.10.11	PLASTICS, CONDENSATION, LIQUID/BULK, PHENOL-FORMALDEHYDE	LB	283,338	24,860	283,338	24,860
581.10.15	PLASTICS, CONDENSATION, LIQUID/BULK, UREA-FORMALDEHYDE	LB	69,367	10,285	69,367	10,285
581.10.19	PLASTICS, CONDENSATION, LIQUID/BULK NEI	-	..	54,400	..	55,212
581.10.21	PLASTICS, CONDENSATION, MONOFIL, TAPES, ADHESIVES	-	..	18,039	..	18,039
581.10.33	PLASTICS, CONDENSATION, MONOFIL, COATED OR LAMINATED	SQ YD	100	795	100	795
581.20.11	PLASTICS, POLYMERISATION, LIQUID/BULK, POLYVINYL CHLORIDE	LB	167,160	36,365	167,160	36,365
581.20.19	PLASTICS, POLYMERISATION, LIQUID/BULK NEI	-	..	27,982	..	28,076
581.20.22	PLASTICS, POLYMERISATION, MONOFIL, FLOORING, WALL TILES	SQ YD	1,290	1,039	1,290	1,039
581.20.31	PLASTICS, POLYMERISATION, MONOFIL, TAPES, ADHESIVE	-	..	1,441	..	1,441
581.20.49	PLASTICS, POLYMERISATION, MONOFIL NEI	-	..	9,146	..	9,146
581.32.09	PLASTICS, REGENERATED CELLULOSE, LIQUID/BULK, NEI	-	..	76,492	..	76,492
581.32.15	PLASTICS, REGENERATED CELLULOSE, MONOFIL, TAPES, ADHESIVE	-	..	684	..	684
581.32.19	PLASTICS, REGENERATED CELLULOSE, MONOFIL, ADHESIVE MATERIAL NEI	SQ YD	1,556	778	1,556	778
581.32.29	PLASTICS, REGENERATED CELLULOSE, MONOFIL, NEI	-	..	32,798	..	32,798
599.20.00	INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES, DISINFECTANTS	-	..	21,187	..	34,186
599.51.00	STARCHES AND INULIN	CENTAL	763	4,285	763	4,285
599.52.00	GLUTEN, GLUTEN FLOUR	CENTAL	34	640	34	640
599.53.01	HYDROCHLORIC CASEIN	CWT	937	25,780	937	25,780
599.53.19	CASEINATES, CASEIN GLUES	-	..	928	..	928
599.58.00	PEPTONES, DEXTRINS, PREPARED GLUES NEI, STARCHES NEI	-	..	6,729	..	6,729
599.79.00	ORGANIC CHEMICAL PRODUCTS NEI	-	..	1,644	..	1,644
599.94.00	PICKLING PREPARATIONS FOR METAL, FLUXES, ETC	-	..	18,515	..	19,585
599.98.01	HYDRAULIC BRAKE FLUID	GALLON	15,212	21,752	15,212	21,752
599.98.09	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS NEI	-	..	54,104	..	77,534
611.40.15	BOVINE, EQUINE LEATHER, FULL FINISHED, CHROME NEI	SQ FT	21,219	12,055	21,219	12,055
611.40.21	BOVINE, EQUINE LEATHER, FULL FINISHED, SOLE, BACKS, BENDS	CWT	311	16,339	311	16,339
611.95.09	LEATHER, METALLISED	SQ FT	953	638	953	638
612.10.09	LEATHER ARTICLES FOR MACHINERY EXCL BELTS	-	..	752	..	752
612.30.00	PREPARED PARTS OF FOOTWEAR EXCL METAL, ASBESTOS	-	..	1,410	..	1,410
613.00.00	FUR SKINS, PIECES, CUTTINGS, TANNED OR DRESSED, NOT FABRICATED	-	..	2,447	..	2,447
621.04.00	UNHARDENED VULCANISED RUBBER PLATES, SHEETS, STRIP	LB	15,595	7,789	15,595	7,789
621.05.00	UNHARDENED VULCANISED RUBBER PIPING, TUBING	-	..	7,990	..	7,990
629.10.03	RUBBER TUBES	LB	1,787	762	1,787	762
629.10.04	CAR AND UTILITY RUBBER TYRES	LB	3,427	2,221	3,427	2,221
629.10.05	NO.OF TYRES RECORDED IN ITEM 6291004	NO.	170	..	170	..
629.10.19	RUBBER TYRES NEI	LB	19,256	11,177	42,153	31,530
629.10.29	NO.OF TYRES RECORDED IN ITEM 6291019	NO.	64	..	76	..
629.40.00	VULCANISED RUBBER TRANSMISSION, CONVEYOR, ELEVATOR BELTS	LB	908	1,349	908	1,349
629.98.00	UNHARDENED VULCANISED RUBBER ARTICLES NEI	-	..	5,426	..	5,426
629.99.00	HARDENED RUBBER ARTICLES NEI	-	..	1,041	..	1,041
632.80.00	MANUFACTURED ARTICLES OF WOOD NEI	-	..	2,599	..	2,659
633.00.00	CORK MANUFACTURES	-	..	3,165	..	3,165
641.21.01	DUPLICATING PAPER, ABSORBENT PAPER FOR COPYING MACHINES	TON	3	3,867	3	3,867
641.21.06	PRINTING PAPER	TON	95	20,418	95	20,418
641.22.00	PRINTING AND WRITING PAPER, IMPREGNATED, COATED	TON	4	4,380	4	4,745
641.50.01	TISSUE PAPER NOT EXCEEDING 205 GSM, CORRUGATING	TON	15	1,430	15	1,430
641.50.19	PAPER EXCEEDING 205 GSM	TON	306	34,672	308	34,672
641.92.00	COMPOSITE PAPER OR PAPERBOARD	TON	47	14,918	47	14,918
641.93.00	PAPER, PAPERBOARD, CORRUGATED, CREPED, CRINKLED, ETC	TON	2	2,534	2	2,534
641.95.00	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, IMPREGNATED, COATED	TON	5	2,793	5	2,793
642.11.00	BOXES, BAGS, CONTAINERS OF PAPER PULP	TON	5	1,275	5	1,275
642.20.00	WRITING BLOCKS, ENVELOPES, LETTER CARDS, WRITING COMPENDIUMS	-	..	11,155	..	12,393
642.30.00	NOTE BOOKS, DIARIES, BLOTTING PADS, FILE COVERS	-	..	2,073	..	2,151
642.92.00	CARBON AND OTHER COPYING PAPERS	LB	9,789	6,840	9,789	6,840
642.93.01	PAPER FOR USE AS FILTER	LB	1,466	2,830	1,466	2,830
642.93.09	PAPER, PAPERBOARD CUT TO SHAPE	-	..	16,045	..	16,045
642.95.09	ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP, PAPER OR PAPERBOARD NEI	-	..	100,452	..	120,235
652.29.13	BLEACHED COTTON FABRICS NEI	SQ YD	..	..	2,183	2,965
652.29.19	PRINTED COTTON FABRICS NEI	SQ YD	441	280	805	682
653.50.01	TYRE CORD FABRIC OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES	LB	18,429	17,586	18,429	17,586
653.50.05	PRINTED FABRICS OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES	SQ YD	204	303	2,674	4,000
653.80.01	FABRICS OF GLASS FIBRE, PRESSURE SENSITIVE ADHESIVE	SQ YD	33,583	5,167	33,600	5,670
653.80.05	FABRICS OF GLASS FIBRE, WOVEN EXCL ADHESIVE	-	..	943	..	943
655.41.05	BONDED FIBRE FABRICS, EXC 30 CM WIDTH, EXCL PRESSURE SENSITIVE	SQ YD	5,286	1,860	5,286	1,860
655.41.09	ARTICLES OF BONDED FIBRE FABRICS	-	..	5,527	..	5,527
655.43.05	TEXTILE FABRICS, IMPREGNATED NEI EXCEEDING 30 CM WIDTH	SQ YD	..	..	8,221	7,401
655.83.00	TEXTILE FABRICS USED IN MACHINERY, PLANT	-	..	83,191	..	83,191
655.92.00	TEXTILE TRANSMISSION, CONVEYOR, ELEVATOR BELTING	LB	646	1,778	646	1,778
656.60.01	BLANKETS, TRAVELLING RUGS, WOOL	NO.	167	1,350	167	1,350
657.50.00	CARPETS, CARPETING, RUGS, KNOTTED	SQ YD	2,404	6,214	2,418	6,278
657.60.01	TUFTED CARPETS	SQ YD	7,148	23,520	7,148	23,520
657.60.09	CARPETS, EXCLUDING TUFTED	SQ YD	1,351	8,763	1,351	8,763
661.83.09	ARTICLES OF ASBESTOS-CEMENT NEI, EXCL BOARDS, SHEETS, TILES	-	..	8,680	..	8,680
662.30.01	BRICKS, REFRACTORY	CWT	3,204	44,842	3,904	44,842
662.30.09	REFRACTORY BLOCKS, TILES, ETC	-	..	6,382	..	6,382
663.11.01	GRINDING WHEELS	LB	13,466	7,736	13,466	7,736
663.20.00	ABRASIVE POWDER OR GRAIN ON PAPER	-	..	90,013	..	90,013
663.50.00	SLAG WOOL, ROCK WOOL AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS	CWT	883	19,889	883	19,889
663.61.00	ARTICLES OF PLASTER	-	..	6,203	..	6,203
663.70.00	REFRACTORY PRODUCTS	-	..	20,579	..	20,579
663.81.01	ASBESTOS PACKING, ETC	LB	8,320	898	8,320	898
663.81.09	FABRICATED ASBESTOS AND ARTICLES, EXCL PACKING	LB	25,066	12,949	25,066	12,949
663.82.02	BRAKE LININGS OF ASBESTOS ETC	-	..	5,286	..	5,286
664.20.00	OPTICAL GLASS, NOT OPTICALLY WORKED, SPECTACLE LENS BLANKS	-	..	10,276	..	10,276
664.30.00	DRAWN, BLOWN GLASS, UNWORKED	SQ FT	21,120	5,185	21,120	5,185
664.94.01	GLASS FIBRE INSULATION MATERIALS	CWT	2,943	110,124	2,943	110,124
664.94.09	GLASS FIBRE AND ARTICLES MADE THEREFROM NEI	CWT	6	947	6	947
665.20.00	GLASSWARE, DOMESTIC	-	..	2,449	..	2,449
667.50.03	OPALS, ROUGH	-	..	118,627	..	118,627
667.50.05	OPALS EXCL ROUGH	-	..	41,235	..	41,235
667.50.07	SAPPHIRES, ROUGH	-	..	1,592,770	..	1,592,770
667.50.08	SAPPHIRES EXCL ROUGH	-	..	6,167	..	7,302
667.50.21	ROUGH, NOT CUT OR POLISHED CHRYSOPRASE	-	..	1,181	..	1,181
667.50.29	PRECIOUS AND SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES NEI	-	..	505	..	4,379
671.20.00	PIG AND CAST IRON	TON	108	6,993	108	6,993
671.30.00	IRON, STEEL POWDERS, SHOT, GRIT, PELLETS	CWT	200	1,235	200	1,235
673.21.01	IRON OR STEEL BARS, RODS, BRIGHT EXCL HIGH CARBON OR ALLOY	CWT	999	10,117	999	10,117
673.41.05	I OR S SHAPES, UNWORKED, 80MM OR MORE EXCL H CARBON OR ANGLES	CWT	459	4,616	459	4,616
674.11.09	IRON OR STEEL SHEET, WORKED, EXCEEDING 4.75MM EXCL HIGH CARBON	CWT	181	4,437	181	4,437
674.12.09	IRON OR STEEL, WORKED, HIGH CARBON, EXCEEDING 4.75MM	CWT	805	23,325	805	23,325
674.23.09	IRON OR STEEL SHEET, 3MM-4.75MM NEI	CWT	95	2,914	95	2,914
674.70.05	IRON OR STEEL SHEET, TINNED, UNWORKED EXCL TERNE, HIGH CARBON	CWT	29,899	358,216	29,899	358,216
674.70.07	IRON OR STEEL SHEET, TINNED PLATE WASTE	CWT	60,508	325,435	60,508	325,435

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS, COUNTRY BY COMMODITY 1971-72

STATISTICAL ITEM No.	COUNTRY AND DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE	UNIT OF QUANTITY	AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE		TOTAL EXPORTS	
			QUANTITY	VALUE $	QUANTITY	VALUE $ F.O.B.
	THAILAND-CONTINUED					
677.01.01	I OR S WIRE, UNCOATED CS DIMENSION 0.072INCH LESS EXCL H CARBON	CWT	215	2,410	215	2,410
677.01.06	I OR S WIRE, UNCOATED CS DIMENSION OVER 0.072INCH EXCL H CARBON	CWT	807	8,388	807	8,388
678.10.01	CAST IRON PIPES, TUBES UNDER 2 INCH INTERNAL DIAMETER	CWT	1	1,005	1	1,005
678.20.00	SEAMLESS PIPES, TUBES, IRON OR STEEL EXCL CAST IRON	CWT	394	23,428	394	23,428
678.30.05	CONTINUOUS WELD TUBING, IRON OR STEEL UP TO 3 INCH I D	CWT	4,625	310,888	4,625	310,888
678.50.00	IRON OR STEEL TUBE, PIPE FITTINGS	CWT	1	947	4	1,465
679.20.00	STEEL CASTINGS	CWT	26	1,930	26	1,930
679.30.00	IRON OR STEEL FORGINGS	CWT	90	4,956	90	4,956
682.21.01	COPPER BARS, RODS, UNWORKED	CWT	874	51,279	874	51,279
682.21.07	COPPER ALLOY BARS, RODS, UNWORKED	CWT	13	808	13	808
682.22.01	COPPER PLATES, SHEETS, UNWORKED	CWT	982	64,346	982	64,346
682.25.05	COPPER TUBES, PIPES, UNWORKED	CWT	515	40,782	515	40,782
682.26.00	COPPER TUBE AND PIPE FITTINGS	CWT	10	1,346	10	1,346
684.21.01	ALUMINIUM BARS, RODS, ANGLES, SHAPES, UNWORKED	LB	219,306	38,525	219,306	38,525
684.23.01	ALUMINIUM FOIL, COATED, BACKED OR LAMINATED	LB	133,880	40,011	133,880	40,011
684.23.09	ALUMINIUM FOIL EXCL COATED, ETC	LB	538	586	538	586
684.26.00	ALUMINIUM TUBE AND PIPE FITTINGS	LB	33,730	23,748	33,730	23,748
685.10.15	LEAD-ANTIMONY ALLOYS	CWT	11,745	188,907	11,745	188,907
685.10.19	LEAD, UNWORKED NEI	CWT	62,385	781,144	62,385	781,144
685.22.00	LEAD PLATES, SHEET, STRIP	CWT	412	6,412	412	6,412
685.24.00	LEAD TUBES, PIPES, HOLLOW BARS, TUBE AND PIPE FITTINGS	CWT	264	4,351	264	4,351
686.10.00	ZINC AND ALLOYS, UNWORKED	CWT	330,726	4,948,090	330,726	4,948,090
686.21.00	ZINC BARS, RODS, ANGLES, SHAPES, WIRE OF SOLID SECTION	CWT	991	15,350	1,004	16,161
686.22.05	ZINC POWDERS, FLAKES	CWT	290	4,447	290	4,447
687.20.00	TIN WORKED SHAPES, SECTIONS, FOIL, TUBES, POWDERS, WIRE	CWT	124	4,590	124	4,590
691.10.03	IRON OR STEEL LOUVRES, WINDOW INCL FITMENTS	-	..	10,667	..	10,667
691.10.09	IRON OR STEEL FINISHED STRUCTURAL PARTS NEI	-	..	37,345	..	37,345
691.20.17	ALUMINIUM PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS	-	..	70,335	..	70,335
692.11.00	TANKS, RESERVOIRS, IRON OR STEEL, EXCEEDING 300 LITRES	-	..	4,641	..	4,641
692.21.00	CASKS, DRUMS, ETC OF IRON OR STEEL FOR PACKING GOODS	-	..	1,275	..	1,275
693.11.00	IRON OR STEEL STRANDED WIRE, CABLES, CORDAGE, ROPE ETC	CWT	14	1,355	14	1,355
693.31.04	WELDED WIRE MESH, IRON OR STEEL	CWT	28	1,062	28	1,062
693.31.09	IRON OR STEEL GAUZE, GRILL NEI	SQ FT	8,234	11,392	8,234	11,392
693.32.00	COPPER OR ALLOY GAUZE, CLOTH, GRILL, ETC	-	..	1,650	..	1,650
693.33.00	ALUMINIUM GAUZE, CLOTH, GRILL, ETC	-	..	139,352	..	139,352
694.11.05	IRON OR STEEL NAILS NEI	CWT	114	5,549	114	5,549
694.11.09	IRON OR STEEL SPIKES NEI	CWT	3	1,264	3	1,264
694.21.11	IRON OR STEEL BOLTS, NUTS	LB	5,900	2,514	5,900	2,514
694.21.13	IRON OR STEEL RIVETS	LB	34,218	22,887	34,218	22,887
694.22.15	COPPER OR ALLOY SCREWS	LB	3,087	2,578	3,087	2,578
694.22.21	COPPER OR ALLOY RIVETS	-	..	16,020	..	16,020
694.22.29	COPPER OR ALLOY NUTS, BOLTS, ETC, NEI	-	..	1,238	..	1,238
695.21.01	HAND SAWS	-	..	833	..	833
695.21.09	BLADES FOR MACHINE SAWS	-	..	3,833	..	3,833
695.22.01	FILES, RASPS	-	..	172,109	..	172,109
695.22.05	SPANNERS, WRENCHES EXCL TAP WRENCHES	-	..	5,985	..	5,985
695.22.09	PLIERS, PINCERS, TWEEZERS, SNIPS, PIPE CUTTERS	-	..	4,069	..	4,435
695.23.07	SCREW DRIVERS	-	..	1,247	..	1,247
695.23.09	HAND TOOLS NEI	-	..	11,728	..	13,432
695.24.01	DIES, TAPS, CHASERS	-	..	9,310	..	9,310
695.24.05	TWIST DRILLS	DOZEN	15,525	50,684	15,525	50,684
695.24.07	TOOLS NEI FOR USE WITH MACHINE TOOLS	-	..	35,085	..	36,101
695.26.00	TOOL-TIPS, ETC, UNMOUNTED, OF SINTERED METAL CARBIDES	-	..	4,621	..	4,621
696.01.01	KNIVES, HOUSEHOLD	-	..	..	..	4,234
696.03.01	SAFETY RAZOR BLADES	-	..	233,847	..	233,847
696.03.09	RAZORS	-	..	11,132	..	11,132
697.21.02	COOKING UTENSILS EXCL ENAMELLED	NO.	..	..	3,402	16,679
697.21.19	IRON OR STEEL DOMESTIC KITCHEN UTENSILS, NON-ELECTRIC NEI	-	..	16	..	1,344
697.92.00	INDOOR ORNAMENTS OF BASE METALS NEI	-	..	1,390	..	1,390
698.11.01	DOOR-TYPE LOCKS	NO.	10,080	1,912	10,080	1,912
698.11.09	LOCKS NEI	-	..	996	..	996
698.12.00	BASE METAL FITTINGS FOR FURNITURE, ETC	-	..	245,650	..	245,650
698.20.00	SAFES, STRONG ROOMS, ETC	-	..	642	..	642
698.30.01	IRON OR STEEL WELDED CHAIN	LB	4,180	3,724	4,180	3,724
698.53.00	CLASPS, BUCKLES, HOOKS, EYES, TUBULAR AND BIFURCATED RIVETS	-	..	22,574	..	22,574
698.61.11	SPRINGS, SUSPENSION EXCL LOCOMOTIVES, TRACTORS	-	..	6,286	..	6,286
698.82.00	FLEXIBLE TUBING, PIPING OF BASE METAL	-	..	2,051	..	2,051
698.85.00	STOPPERS, BOTTLE CAPS, SEALS, PACKING ACCESSORIES, BASE METAL	-	..	69,641	..	69,641
698.87.01	WELDING RODS AND ELECTRODES	LB	41,953	30,607	41,953	30,607
698.87.09	WIRE,RODS, TUBES, ETC, NOT BEING WELDING RODS AND ELECTRODES	LB	64,457	17,377	64,457	17,377
698.91.11	MOULDS, DIES NEI OF IRON OR STEEL	-	..	6,293	..	8,675
698.91.19	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL NEI EXCL MOULDS AND DIES	-	..	11,366	..	11,366
698.94.00	ARTICLES OF ALUMINIUM NEI	-	..	75,585	..	75,585
698.99.00	ARTICLES OF BASE METAL NEI	-	..	11,794	..	15,229
711.20.00	AUXILIARY PLANT USED WITH STEAM BOILERS, CONDENSERS	-	..	2,460	..	2,460
711.41.01	INTERNAL COMBUSTION PISTON ENGINES FOR AIRCRAFT	NO.	..	..	2	21,108
711.42.00	ENGINES FOR AIRCRAFT EXCL INTERNAL COMBUSTION PISTON	-	..	..	..	22,326
711.50.01	ENGINES, PARTS FOR USE IN ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES	-	..	4,937	..	4,937
711.50.06	OUTBOARD MOTORS	NO.	28	5,783	28	5,783
711.50.67	PISTONS, PISTON ASSEMBLIES	NO.	10,245	21,678	10,245	21,678
711.50.69	PISTON RINGS	NO.	133,247	20,109	133,959	20,335
711.50.73	PARTS NEI FOR SPARK IGNITION ENGINES	-	..	17,701	..	17,701
711.50.75	PARTS NEI FOR DIESEL ENGINES	-	..	3,403	..	3,403
711.80.00	WIND, HOT AIR ENGINES, WATER WHEELS, TURBINES, ETC	-	..	4,382	..	4,382
712.10.01	PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS, COMPLETE	NO.	161	55,886	161	55,886
712.10.02	PARTS OF PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS	-	..	79,721	..	79,721
712.10.15	PLANTING, SEEDING, FERTILISING MACHINES	NO.	3	870	3	870
712.20.01	MOWERS EXCL LAWN	NO.	10	3,760	10	3,760
712.20.06	LAWN MOWERS, ROTARY UNDERCUT, TWO STROKE	NO.	5	716	5	716
712.20.07	LAWN MOWERS, ROTARY UNDERCUT, EXCL TWO STROKE	NO.	239	13,743	239	13,743
712.20.10	LAWN MOWERS, NEI	NO.	10	5,290	10	5,290
712.20.41	PARTS FOR LAWN MOWERS	-	..	1,608	..	1,608
712.39.00	DAIRY MACHINERY EXCL CREAM SEPARATORS, MILK CLARIFIERS	-	..	11,172	..	11,172
712.50.11	WHEEL TYPE TRACTORS	NO.	..	..	3	37,400
714.10.01	TYPEWRITERS	NO.	2	30,103	2	30,103
714.20.09	ACCOUNTING MACHINES, POSTAGE FRANKING MACHINES	-	..	75,446	..	75,446
714.91.00	OFFICE MACHINES NEI	-	..	1,834	..	1,834
714.92.09	PARTS FOR OFFICE MACHINES NEI EXCL TYPEWRITERS	-	..	3,265	..	14,360
715.10.01	GRINDING, HONING, LAPPING MACHINES, METALWORKING	NO.	90	30,439	90	30,439
715.10.11	CUTTING, SHEARING, NIBBLING MACHINES, METALWORKING	NO.	1	768	1	768
715.10.22	BENDING MACHINES, METALWORKING	NO.	9	23,482	9	23,482
715.10.23	PRESSES, METALWORKING	NO.	5	3,850	5	3,850
715.10.29	MACHINES FOR METALWORKING NEI	NO.	5	20,200	5	20,200
715.23.00	GAS-OPERATED WELDING, BRAZING, CUTTING APPLIANCES	-	..	71,265	..	71,265
717.20.01	TANNING, LEATHER WORKING MACHINERY	-	..	1,500	..	2,180
718.12.00	PAPER, PAPERBOARD CUTTING MACHINES, PAPER PULP MACHINES	-	..	5,210	..	5,210
718.29.00	PRINTING MACHINERY NEI	-	..	..	..	871
718.39.00	FOOD PROCESSING MACHINES NEI EXCL DOMESTIC	-	..	8,859	..	8,859
718.41.00	ROAD ROLLERS, MECHANICALLY PROPELLED	-	..	45,678	..	45,678
718.42.01	EARTH, ROCK CUTTING, DREDGING, EXCAVATING MACHINERY	-	..	126,468	..	731,157
718.42.03	DOZERS, ROAD SCOOPS, SCRAPERS, ROAD MAKING MACHINERY	-	..	146,213	..	148,472
718.42.05	CHANNEL MAKING GRADERS, SCOOPS EXCL ROAD	-	..	1,069	..	1,827

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			QUANTITY	VALUE $	QUANTITY	VALUE $ F.O.B.
	THAILAND-CONTINUED					
841.44.01	MENS, BOYS SWIMWEAR	NO.	985	1,828	985	1,828
841.44.11	WOMENS, GIRLS SWIMWEAR	NO.	1,479	4,041	1,479	4,041
841.45.01	ELASTIC FABRIC	-	..	1,030	..	1,030
841.45.15	CLOTHING OF ELASTIC, RUBBERISED FABRIC	-	..	1,410	..	1,410
841.54.00	HEAD-BANDS, LININGS, HAT FRAMES, FOUNDATIONS, ETC	-	..	599	..	599
841.59.00	HEADGEAR NEI	DOZEN	385	8,285	385	8,285
841.60.09	CLOTHING, ACCESSORIES OF UNHARDENED VULCANISED RUBBER	-	..	2,452	..	2,452
842.01.00	FUR CLOTHING, OTHER ARTICLES MADE OF FUR SKINS	-	..	685	..	685
851.02.01	FOOTWEAR, LEATHER, 2ND SERIES, MALE, EXCEEDING SIZE 1	PAIR	149	1,709	149	1,709
851.02.03	FOOTWEAR, LEATHER NEI	PAIR	255	651	255	651
861.11.00	LENSES, OPTICAL ELEMENTS, UNMOUNTED, POLARISING MATERIAL	-	..	16,024	..	16,024
861.12.00	LENSES, OPTICAL ELEMENTS, MOUNTED	-	..	3,589	..	3,589
861.22.09	LORGNETTES, GOGGLES, ETC	-	..	5,445	..	5,445
861.61.00	IMAGE PROJECTORS, ENLARGERS, REDUCERS	-	..	912	..	912
861.69.00	APPARATUS USED IN PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORIES	-	..	2,628	..	2,629
861.71.00	MEDICAL, DENTAL, VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS, APPLIANCES	-	..	31,102	..	67,552
861.72.00	MECHANO-THERAPY APPLIANCES, MASSAGE APPARATUS	-	..	12,866	..	12,866
861.91.00	SURVEYING, NAVIGATIONAL, METEOROLOGICAL INSTRMNT, RANGEFINDERS	-	..	4,942	..	25,111
861.94.00	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS FOR DEMONSTRATIONS	-	..	1,275	..	1,275
861.97.00	INSTRUMENTS FOR CONTROLLING LIQUIDS, GASES, TEMPERATURE	-	..	14,481	..	14,481
861.98.00	INSTRUMENTS FOR ANALYSIS, MICROTOMES	-	..	14,446	..	14,446
861.99.00	PARTS FOR INSTRUMENTS, APPLIANCES, ETC	-	..	24,064	..	25,893
862.30.00	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS FOR PHOTOGRAPHY	-	..	76,894	..	100,278
862.41.00	PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES, FILM, FLAT, SENSITISED	SQ FT	184,822	53,402	196,920	58,148
862.42.09	FILM IN ROLL, SENSITISED EXCL CINEMATOGRAPHIC	SQ FT	147,807	70,199	147,807	70,199
862.43.00	SENSITISED PAPER, PAPERBOARD, CLOTH	SQ FT	1,320,209	258,902	1,320,909	258,902
863.00.00	CINEMATOGRAPHIC FILM, EXPOSED AND DEVELOPED	FT	1,072	198	45,909	2,995
891.20.03	GRAMOPHONE DISCS EXCEEDING 7 INCHES	NO.	3,427	4,451	3,427	4,451
892.11.05	BOOKS, PAPERBOUND OR UNBOUND EXCL COMIC, FASHION	-	..	9,332	..	9,332
892.11.06	BOOKS, HARDBOUND EXCL COMIC, FASHION	-	..	14,954	..	15,055
892.11.08	BROCHURES, PAMPHLETS, LEAFLETS	-	..	2,441	..	2,441
892.13.00	MAPS, CHARTS, GLOBES	-	..	887	..	887
892.42.00	PICTURE POSTCARDS	-	..	2,078	..	2,078
892.91.00	LABELS, PAPER, PAPERBOARD	-	..	508	..	508
892.93.00	UNUSED STAMPS, BANKNOTES, CERTIFICATES, CHEQUE BOOKS	-	..	3,654	..	3,654
892.99.00	PRINTED MATTER NEI	-	..	12,785	..	13,100
893.00.09	PLASTIC FOOD COVERS, CONTAINERS, TRAYS, KITCHEN UTENSILS	-	..	10,667	..	11,540
893.00.19	ARTICLES OF PLASTIC NEI	-	..	9,268	..	9,364
894.10.00	BABY, INVALID CARRIAGES, NOT MOTORISED	-	..	566	..	566
894.22.00	DOLLS	-	..	6,000	..	6,000
894.23.00	TOYS NEI	-	..	1,162	..	1,162
894.42.11	GOLF BALLS, MATCH QUALITY	NO.	6,192	2,307	6,192	2,307
894.42.16	GOLF CLUB IRONS FINISHED	NO.	1,196	10,507	1,196	10,507
894.42.17	GOLF CLUB WOODS FINISHED	NO.	601	7,242	601	7,242
894.42.39	SPORTS EQUIPMENT NEI	-	..	2,282	..	2,282
894.50.00	FAIR-GROUND AMUSEMENTS, TRAVELLING CIRCUSES, MENAGERIES	-	..	..	..	567
895.11.00	FILING CABINETS, RACKS SIMILAR OFFICE EQUIPMENT OF BASE METAL	-	..	532	..	532
895.12.00	FITTINGS FOR LOOSE-LEAF BINDERS, FILES, STATIONERY, ETC NEI	-	..	1,295	..	1,295
895.21.00	FOUNTAIN PENS, BALL PENS, PROPELLING PENCILS	-	..	30,419	..	30,419
895.91.00	INKS EXCL PRINTING	LB	5,774	1,782	5,774	1,782
897.20.00	IMITATION JEWELLERY	-	..	982	..	982
899.10.00	ARTICLES OF CARVING OR MOULDING MATERIALS	-	..	591	..	591
899.33.00	COMBUSTIBLE PREPARATIONS, PRODUCTS NEI	-	..	21,429	..	21,429
899.52.00	BUTTONS, CUFF LINKS, PRESS FASTENERS	-	..	1,000	..	1,000
899.59.00	SMALL WARES, TOILET ARTICLES NEI	-	..	841	..	841
899.96.00	FANS, HAND SCREENS, NON-MECHANICAL	-	..	17,425	..	17,425
931.00.21	PLANT AND EQUIPMENT FOR LARGE-SCALE PROJECTS	-	..	1,419,637	..	1,420,237
931.00.49	MIXED GOODS IN ONE CONSIGNMENT VALUE NOT EXCEEDING $250	-	..	556	..	556
931.00.50	COMMODITIES EXPORTED BY SURFACE OR AIR FREIGHT LESS THAN $100	-	..	40,606	..	40,860
991.00.26	RE-EXPORTS ORIGINALLY IMPORTED UNDER SEC 162, 162A CUSTOMS ACT	-	..	..	..	2,240
991.00.27	GOODS FOR EXHIBITION AT TRADE FAIRS	-	..	84,940	..	84,940
991.00.32	EXPORTS INTENDED FOR RE-IMPORT	-	..	35,972	..	57,160
991.00.34	AIRLINE AND SHIPS STORES AND EQUIPMENT FOR USE BY THE COMPANY	-	..	63,866	..	379,613
991.00.38	COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT EXPORTS FOR GOVERNMENT PROJECTS	-	..	178,768	..	179,266
991.00.41	PASSENGERS EFFECTS-CARS, VANS, TRUCKS	NO.	1	1,900	1	1,900
991.00.45	PASSENGERS EFFECTS, NEI	-	..	115,106	..	115,656
999.99.99	ITEMS WITH TOTAL VALUE LESS THAN $500	-	..	7,455	..	7,455
999.99.99	ITEMS WITH TOTAL VALUE LESS THAN $500	-	..	1,419,030	..	1,469,583
	TOTAL THAILAND		..	35,765,396	..	37,305,121
	TIMOR					
011.30.00	MEAT OF PIGS, CHILLED OR FROZEN	LB	735	670	735	670
022.10.11	EVAPORATED OR CONDENSED MILK, SWEETENED	LB	21,790	4,412	21,790	4,412
022.20.03	MILK AND CREAM BABY FOODS, DRIED	LB	2,250	1,184	2,250	1,184
022.20.05	FULL CREAM MILK, DRIED	LB	37,846	15,413	37,846	15,413
023.00.01	BUTTER CONCENTRATE, FAT, OIL	LB	1,800	771	1,800	771
023.00.11	BUTTER, CANNED OR BOTTLED	LB	114,480	49,116	114,480	49,116
023.00.19	BUTTER, OTHER THAN CANNED OR BOTTLED	LB	3,316	1,568	3,316	1,568
024.00.03	PROCESSED, NON-REFRIGERATED CHEESE	LB	16,920	6,641	16,920	6,641
024.00.05	PROCESSED, REFRIGERATED CHEESE	LB	1,752	892	1,752	892
024.00.23	NON-REFRIGERATED CHEDDAR AND EPICURE CHEESE	LB	9,000	3,100	9,000	3,100
024.00.24	REFRIGERATED CHEDDAR AND EPICURE CHEESE	LB	5,126	1,831	5,126	1,831
024.00.29	REFRIGERATED CHEESE NEI	LB	14,100	4,871	14,100	4,871
025.00.01	EGGS IN SHELL	DOZEN	10,950	4,410	10,950	4,410
025.00.07	EGGS IN LIQUID FORM	LB	5,400	1,151	5,400	1,151
032.02.01	ABALONE, CANNED OR BOTTLED	LB	1,400	1,530	1,400	1,530
046.01.01	WHOLEMEAL FLOUR	CENTAL	3,830	13,533	3,830	13,533
046.01.07	WHITE, PLAIN FLOUR	CENTAL	41,917	143,691	41,917	143,691
048.30.00	MACARONI, SPAGHETTI, ETC UNCOOKED	LB	54,840	6,325	54,840	6,325
048.84.01	BABY, INVALIDS FOODS PREPARED FROM CEREAL PRODUCTS	LB	17,505	9,587	17,505	9,587
048.84.11	FOOD BEVERAGES PREPARED FROM CEREALS, VEGETABLES, ETC	LB	4,247	2,324	4,247	2,324
051.10.01	ORANGES, FRESH	LB	6,560	869	6,560	869
051.40.00	APPLES, FRESH	LB	47,402	5,591	47,402	5,591
051.50.00	GRAPES, FRESH	LB	3,151	657	3,151	657
051.92.01	PEARS, FRESH	LB	7,973	1,355	7,973	1,355
053.30.09	JAMS, FRUIT JELLIES, PUREES, PASTES EXCL MARMALADE	LB	15,120	2,068	15,120	2,068
053.90.33	APRICOTS, CANNED OR BOTTLED	NO.	84	501	84	501
053.90.35	PEACHES, CANNED OR BOTTLED	NO.	337	1,968	337	1,968
053.90.37	PEARS, CANNED OR BOTTLED	NO.	467	2,741	467	2,741
053.90.39	PEACHES AND PEARS COMBINED, CANNED OR BOTTLED	NO.	141	774	141	774

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS, COUNTRY BY COMMODITY 1971-72

STATISTICAL ITEM No.	COUNTRY AND DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE	UNIT OF QUANTITY	AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE		TOTAL EXPORTS	
			QUANTITY	VALUE $	QUANTITY	VALUE $ F.O.B.
	THAILAND-CONTINUED					
	**********					
718.42.06	SCARIFIERS, RIPPERS, COMPLETE	NO.	8	1,562	8	1,562
718.42.09	EARTH, ROCK, ORE-WORKING MACHINERY NEI	-	..	22,292	..	22,292
718.51.01	STONE-CRUSHING MACHINES	-	..	926	..	926
718.51.05	CEMENT-MAKING MACHINES	-	..	322,858	..	322,858
718.51.09	EARTH, STONE, ORE-TREATING MACHINERY NEI	-	..	57,769	..	57,769
718.52.00	GLASS WORKING MACHINES	-	..	99,157	..	99,157
719.11.00	GAS GENERATORS	-	..	31,410	..	31,410
719.12.05	PARTS FOR AIR CONDITIONERS TO 2 TONS CAPACITY	-	..	4,834	..	4,834
719.12.07	PARTS FOR AIR CONDITIONERS OVER 2 TONS CAPACITY	-	..	11,600	..	11,600
719.14.01	INDUSTRIAL, LABORATORY FURNACES, OVENS, NON-ELECTRIC	NO.	1	1,200	1	1,200
719.15.01	REFRIGERATORS INDUSTRIAL	NO.	10	3,180	10	3,180
719.15.09	PARTS FOR INDUSTRIAL REFRIGERATORS	-	..	7,645	..	7,645
719.19.00	WATER HEATERS, MACHINERY FOR TREATING MATERIAL BY TEMP CHANGE	-	..	38,364	..	38,364
719.21.13	PUMPS, CENTRIFUGAL, SELF PRIMING	NO.	15	14,570	15	14,570
719.21.15	PUMPS, CENTRIFUGAL, EXCL SELF PRIMING	NO.	201	48,040	201	48,040
719.21.17	PUMPS NEI	NO.	89	12,037	89	12,037
719.21.19	PARTS FOR PUMPS	-	..	210,088	..	212,484
719.22.00	AIR, VACUUM PUMPS, COMPRESSORS, BLOWERS, ETC	-	..	130,212	..	132,312
719.23.00	CENTRIFUGES, FILTERING MACHINERY	-	..	36,983	..	39,289
719.31.01	CRANES, POWER-OPERATED	-	..	68,500	..	68,500
719.31.04	CRANES, HAND OPERATED, HOISTS, ETC	-	..	1,585	..	1,585
719.31.06	JACKS, PORTABLE FOR VEHICLES	-	..	797	..	797
719.31.09	LIFTING MACHINERY NEI	-	..	11,773	..	11,773
719.32.01	WORK TRUCKS FOR STACKING, FORK LIFT	NO.	6	868	6	868
719.32.05	WORK TRUCKS NEI	NO.	1	93,075	1	93,075
719.32.09	PARTS FOR WORK TRUCKS	-	..	2,956	..	4,666
719.42.09	DOMESTIC REFRIGERATORS, FREEZERS, NON-ELECTRIC, PARTS	-	..	1,272	..	1,272
719.52.01	WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY TOOLS	-	..	895	..	895
719.53.09	TOOLS FOR WORKING IN HAND, PNEUMATIC, NON-ELECTRIC MOTOR	-	..	19,035	..	19,035
719.54.09	ACCESSORIES, PARTS FOR MACHINES NEI EXCL WOOD-WORKING	-	..	36,384	..	36,384
719.62.00	MACHINERY FOR CLEANING, FILLING, CLOSING, ETC CONTAINERS	-	..	487,160	..	523,280
719.64.01	ATOMISERS, SPRAY GUNS	-	..	205,736	..	205,736
719.64.09	SPRAYING MACHINES, AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL NEI	-	..	2,173	..	2,173
719.64.11	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	-	..	26,396	..	26,396
719.64.19	MECHANICAL APPLIANCES FOR SPRAYING, ETC LIQUIDS NEI	-	..	1,563	..	1,563
719.65.00	AUTOMATIC VENDING MACHINES	-	..	5,000	..	5,000
719.70.06	ROLLER BEARINGS, COMPLETELY ASSEMBLED	NO.	20,000	5,663	20,000	5,663
719.80.19	MACHINERY AND MECHANICAL APPLIANCES NEI	-	..	9,458	..	9,458
719.91.00	MOULDING BOXES FOR FOUNDRIES	-	..	24,213	..	24,213
719.92.00	TAPS, COCKS, VALVES, ETC	-	..	4,861	..	5,161
719.93.01	TIMING GEARS, OTHER GEARS	-	..	5,515	..	5,515
719.93.07	CLUTCH PLATES, PARTS FOR CLUTCHES	-	..	13,569	..	13,569
719.93.09	TRANSMISSION SHAFTS, BEARINGS, FLYWHEELS, SHAFT COUPLINGS	-	..	58,612	..	58,612
719.94.00	GASKETS, SIMILAR JOINTS	-	..	15,144	..	15,144
719.99.00	MACHINERY PARTS NOT CONTAINING ELECTRIC FEATURES NEI	-	..	15,245	..	15,421
722.10.01	ELECTRIC MOTORS TO 0.25 HP	NO.	9	1,199	9	1,199
722.10.03	ELECTRIC MOTORS OVER 0.25 UNDER 1 HP	NO.	101	4,667	101	4,667
722.10.05	ELECTRIC MOTORS 1 HP AND OVER	NO.	296	10,523	297	13,049
722.10.09	PARTS FOR ELECTRIC MOTORS	-	..	781	..	781
722.10.11	GENERATORS IN SETS	NO.	30	93,475	30	93,475
722.10.19	GENERATORS EXCL IN SETS	-	..	4,790	..	4,790
722.10.33	TRANSFORMERS, OVER 1 KVA TO 50 KVA, SINGLE PHASE	NO.	1,500	5,992	1,500	5,992
722.10.49	TRANSFORMERS OVER 1KVA EXCL LIGHT, POWER DISTRIBUTION	NO.	11	10,345	11	10,345
722.10.59	TRANSFORMERS NEI INCL PARTS	-	..	15,913	..	15,913
722.20.02	RELAYS, FUSES, LIGHTNING ARRESTERS	-	..	71,769	..	89,340
722.20.04	CIRCUIT BREAKERS	-	..	123,799	..	123,799
722.20.15	RESISTORS EXCL FOR RADIO, TV, RECORD PLAYERS, ETC	-	..	36,932	..	36,932
722.20.23	CONNECTORS, MOULDED LAMPHOLDERS, ADAPTORS, ETC	-	..	11,917	..	12,007
722.20.29	ELECTRIC APPARATUS FOR CIRCUITS NEI	-	..	199,151	..	199,151
723.10.09	INSULATED ELECTRIC WIRE CABLE EXCL FITTED WITH CONNECTORS	CWT	29	3,722	33	4,146
723.23.09	ELECTRIC CONDUIT JOINTS	-	..	2,753	..	2,753
724.10.01	TELEVISION RECEIVERS	NO.	5	1,005	5	1,005
724.91.00	ELECTRIC LINE TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH EQUIPMENT	-	..	879	..	879
724.92.00	MICROPHONES, LOUDSPEAKERS, AUDIO-FREQUENCY AMPLIFIERS	-	..	3,605	..	3,605
724.99.03	RADIO TRANSMITTERS INCORPORATING A RECEIVER	NO.	15	12,512	17	15,228
724.99.29	TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT NEI	-	..	11,921	..	12,056
725.01.01	DOMESTIC ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS	NO.	4	812	4	812
725.01.05	COMPRESSORS FOR DOMESTIC ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS	-	..	238,190	..	238,190
725.01.09	PARTS FOR DOMESTIC ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS EXCL COMPRESSORS	-	..	28,056	..	30,040
725.03.05	PARTS FOR DOMESTIC ELECTRIC FANS	-	..	3,239	..	3,239
725.03.09	DOMESTIC ELECTRIC MACHINES NEI	-	..	6,701	..	6,701
725.05.01	ELECTRIC APPLIANCES FOR COOKING, WARMING FOOD	-	..	..	..	2,930
726.10.00	ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPLIANCES	-	..	6,610	..	7,188
729.12.01	BATTERIES FOR MOTOR VEHICLES, CYCLES	NO.	1,452	22,307	1,452	22,307
729.12.05	BATTERIES EXCL FOR VEHICLES	NO.	28	2,408	28	2,408
729.12.09	PARTS FOR BATTERIES NEI	-	..	64,398	..	64,398
729.30.05	VALVES, TUBES NEI PHOTO CELLS	NO.	70	4,974	75	5,261
729.30.07	TRANSISTORS	NO.	139	736	139	736
729.30.15	PARTS FOR VALVES, TUBES NEI	-	..	1,890	..	1,890
729.42.00	ELEC LIGHTING, SIGNALLING EQUIPMENT, WIPERS FOR MOTOR VEHICLES	-	..	2,368	..	2,368
729.52.00	ELECTRIC MEASURING, CHECKING INSTRUMENTS	-	..	24,557	..	31,011
729.60.00	TOOLS, HAND, WITH SELF CONTAINED ELECTRIC MOTOR	-	..	8,689	..	11,979
729.92.01	ELECTRIC WELDING MACHINES	NO.	6	4,457	6	4,457
729.92.09	ELECTRIC FURNACES, DIELECTRIC HEATING EQUIPMENT	-	..	13,597	..	13,597
729.96.00	ELECTRIC CARBONS	-	..	7,773	..	7,773
729.99.00	ELECTRIC GOODS, APPARATUS NEI	-	..	6,768	..	8,139
732.10.01	PASSENGER MOTOR CARS, UNASSEMBLED	NO.	647	1,197,150	647	1,197,150
732.10.05	PASSENGER MOTOR CARS, ASSEMBLED	NO.	406	766,153	406	766,153
732.30.03	LORRIES, TRUCKS, COMMERCIAL ROAD TRANSPORT	NO.	6	15,896	8	45,896
732.89.01	PARTS, ACCESSORIES FOR TRACTORS	-	..	34,063	..	57,927
732.89.15	DISC BRAKE PADS FOR VEHICLES EXCL TRACTORS	NO.	222	662	222	662
732.89.19	BRAKE ASSEMBLIES AND PARTS NEI FOR VEHICLES EXCL TRACTORS	-	..	67,275	..	67,275
732.89.29	PARTS, ACCESSORIES FOR VEHICLES NEI	-	..	1,383,364	..	1,395,274
733.30.02	COMPLETE ROAD VEHICLES EXCL CYCLES, NOT MECHANICALLY PROPELLED	NO.	..	..	2	10,000
734.10.00	AIRCRAFT, GLIDERS, KITES	NO.	1	34,295	1	34,295
734.92.00	PARTS FOR AIRCRAFT, BALLOONS EXCL TYRES, ENGINES, ELEC PARTS	-	..	5,256	..	31,692
735.30.11	BOATS, LAUNCHES, SAILING YACHTS	NO.	7	55,076	7	55,076
812.20.00	SINKS, WASH BASINS, BATHS, CERAMIC	-	..	1,805	..	1,805
812.30.01	STAINLESS STEEL SINKS	NO.	150	2,444	150	2,444
812.30.09	WASH BASINS, BATHS, ETC OF IRON OR STEEL	-	..	59,530	..	59,530
812.42.00	LAMPS, LIGHTING FITTINGS OF BASE METAL NEI	-	..	4,003	..	4,024
821.01.03	CHAIRS, SEATS OF METAL, METAL FRAMED, DOMESTIC	NO.	90	2,118	90	2,118
821.03.09	ARTICLES OF BEDDING EXCL MATTRESSES	-	..	1,669	..	1,669
821.09.07	METAL OFFICE FURNITURE NEI	NO.	65	5,020	65	5,020
821.09.19	PARTS FOR FURNITURE NEI	-	..	27,526	..	27,526
841.13.01	SHIRTS, COTTON	DOZEN	85	5,043	85	5,043
841.13.03	SHIRTS EXCL COTTON	DOZEN	52	2,731	52	2,731
841.14.00	WOMENS, GIRLS UNDERGARMENTS EXCL KNITTED OR CROCHETED	-	..	1,730	..	1,730
841.30.00	CLOTHING ACCESSORIES OF LEATHER	-	..	2,648	..	2,648
841.42.01	HOSIERY KNITTED OR CROCHETED	DOZ PRS	3,519	26,386	3,519	26,386
841.43.01	MENS, BOYS UNDERGARMENTS KNITTED OR CROCHETED	-	..	1,948	..	1,948
841.43.09	WOMENS, GIRLS UNDERGARMENTS KNITTED OR CROCHETED	-	..	781	..	781

STATISTICAL TREATMENT No.	COUNTRY AND DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE	UNIT OF QUANTITY	QUANTITY	VALUE $ F.O.B.
	SWITZERLAND-CONTINUED			
899.62.19	ORTHOPAEDIC APPLIANCES NEI	-	..	12,545
931.00.01	MILITARY EQUIPMENT, STORES NOT READILY CLASSIFIABLE	-	..	12,147
931.00.03	RE-IMPORTS AFTER EXPORTED FOR REPAIR, ETC - VALUE BEFORE REPAIR, ETC	-	..	78,686
931.00.04	RE-IMPORTS AFTER EXPORTED FOR REPAIR, ETC - VALUE OF REPAIRS, ETC	-	..	25,245
931.00.05	GOODS IMPORTED FOR REPAIR, ETC INTENDED FOR RE-EXPORT	-	..	46,736
931.00.09	GOODS NEI AS PRESCRIBED, FOR INSTRUCTION PURPOSES, NOT PRODUCED IN AUSTRALIA	-	..	50,650
931.00.21	OUTSIDE PACKAGES	-	..	576,273
951.05.00	MILITARY REVOLVERS, PISTOLS	NO.	191	19,321
961.00.00	COIN, NOT LEGAL TENDER	-	..	9,989
991.00.07	GOLD COIN	-	..	83,839
991.00.08	SILVER COIN	-	..	699
991.00.09	COIN NEI	-	..	1,859
991.00.21	TROPHIES, DECORATIONS, AS PRESCRIBED, AWARDED OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA, SENT TO AUSTRALIA	-	..	944
991.00.22	GOODS OF NEGLIGIBLE VALUE, AS PRESCRIBED	-	..	2,578
991.00.26	GOODS IMPORTED WITH INTENTION OF BEING RE-EXPORTED, SECTION 162 OF THE CUSTOMS ACT	-	..	72,983
991.00.32	GOODS RE-IMPORTED NEI AS PRESCRIBED	-	..	98,393
991.00.49	GOODS NEI BEING PERSONAL EFFECTS OF PASSENGERS, CREW	-	..	6,177
991.00.61	GOODS FOR DIPLOMATIC, CONSULAR, TRADE COMMISSIONER, U N REPRESENTATIVES	-	..	19,649
999.99.99	GOODS WITH TOTAL VALUE LESS THAN $500	-	..	111,776
	TOTAL SWITZERLAND		..	73,611,406
	SYRIA			
054.20.49	DRIED, SHELLED LENTILS, LEGUMES NEI	CENTAL	1,171	11,040
896.05.00	COLLECTIONS, COLLECTORS PIECES	-	..	1,212
999.99.99	GOODS WITH TOTAL VALUE LESS THAN $500	-	..	863
	TOTAL SYRIA		..	13,115
	TANZANIA			
051.71.09	CASHEW NUTS, FRESH OR DRIED, NOT IN SHELL	LB	588,900	339,345
054.20.27	BEANS, NEI, DRIED, NOT FOR CULTIVATION	LB	414,503	50,793
071.10.01	COFFEE, RAW OR KILN DRIED	LB	2,018,326	689,313
074.10.09	TEA IN PACKS EXCEEDING 20 LB	LB	5,842	2,366
075.10.01	PEPPER, UNGROUND	LB	24,080	6,749
075.23.00	CLOVES	LB	73,945	105,113
211.40.00	GOAT, KID SKINS	LB	18,178	17,524
221.80.01	KAPOK, SESAMUM SEEDS	CENTAL	258	4,737
263.10.04	COTTON, STAPLE OVER 1, NOT EXCEEDING 1.0625 INCH	LB	323,406	102,596
263.10.07	COTTON, STAPLE OVER 1.0625, NOT EXCEEDING 1.125 INCH	LB	617,234	179,277
263.10.08	COTTON, STAPLE OVER 1.125, NOT EXCEEDING 1.375 INCH	LB	787,965	275,997
265.40.00	SISAL AND OTHER AGAVE FIBRES, RAW OR PROCESSED BUT NOT SPUN	CWT	252,537	1,830,597
291.15.00	CORAL, SHELLS AND THEIR WASTES	CWT	37	1,204
655.61.12	SISAL TWINE, BALER	LB	472,776	41,896
667.30.00	PRECIOUS, SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES	-	..	15,065
899.35.01	WOODEN SMOKING PIPES	DOZEN	2,594	58,191
899.35.05	SMOKING PIPES EXCL WOODEN	-	..	5,291
931.00.21	OUTSIDE PACKAGES	-	..	23,833
999.99.99	GOODS WITH TOTAL VALUE LESS THAN $500	-	..	2,199
	TOTAL TANZANIA		..	3,761,086
	THAILAND			
031.10.01	LIVE FISH	NO.	112,787	12,728
031.10.19	FISH, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN NEI	LB	361,246	25,187
032.02.19	CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS NOT IN CONTAINERS NEI	LB	2,499	2,058
042.10.00	RICE IN THE HUSK OR DEHUSKED, NOT FURTHER WORKED	CENTAL	342	3,062
042.20.03	RICE, GLAZED OR POLISHED, NOT FURTHER WORKED NEI	CENTAL	283	2,700
044.00.00	MAIZE, CORN, UNMILLED	CENTAL	60	1,587
052.09.09	DRIED FRUIT NEI	LB	5,193	1,601
054.20.21	BEANS FOR CULTIVATION	CENTAL	676	7,465
054.20.27	BEANS, NEI, DRIED, NOT FOR CULTIVATION	LB	197,081	27,833
055.44.00	FLOUR, MEAL OF ROOTS, TUBERS	CENTAL	224	849
055.52.28	VEGETABLES NEI CANNED OR BOTTLED	GALLON	3,364	9,662
075.10.01	PEPPER, UNGROUND	LB	11,090	2,109
099.09.29	MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PREPARATIONS NEI	LB	78,347	18,750
121.00.00	UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO, TOBACCO REFUSE	LB	1,469,632	601,387
221.80.01	KAPOK, SESAMUM SEEDS	CENTAL	838	13,803
231.10.05	NATURAL RUBBER NEI	LB	105,750	11,326
243.21.19	TIMBER, SAWN, SLICED, PEELED EXCEEDING 5 MM NEI	SUP FT	25,185	8,011
243.31.25	TIMBER, SAWN, SLICED, PEELED EXCEEDING 5 MM, TEAK	SUP FT	1,270,513	454,444
243.31.39	TIMBER, SAWN, SLICED, PEELED EXCEEDING 5 MM, NON-CONIFER NEI	SUP FT	82,810	25,108
264.00.00	JUTE, RAW OR PROCESSED BUT NOT SPUN	CWT	47,929	337,728
265.80.19	VEGETABLE FIBRES NEI	CWT	12,298	143,156
267.02.00	RAGS, SCRAP TWINE, ROPE, ETC WORN-OUT ARTICLES OF SAME	-	..	36,522
275.10.09	INDUSTRIAL DIAMONDS NEI	M CARAT	40	1,212
276.54.01	FLUORSPAR	TON	99	3,887
291.95.00	SINEWS, TENDONS, WASTE OF HIDES, SKINS	-	..	129,402
291.96.00	BIRDS FEATHERS OR DOWN, QUILLS AND SCAPES	-	..	18,263

TARIFF ITEM	COUNTRY AND DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE	UNIT OF QUANTITY	QUANTITY	VALUE $ F.O.B.
	THAILAND-CONTINUED			
292.20.09	NATURAL GUMS, RESINS, BALSAM, LACS NEI	CWT	178	4,105
292.69.00	LIVE PLANTS NEI	-	..	2,100
292.72.00	FOLIAGE, BRANCHES, ETC FOR ORNAMENT	-	..	560
292.92.01	KAPOK	LB	296,581	66,761
332.10.01	AUTOMOTIVE SPIRIT	GALLON	2,894,313	381,920
431.32.00	RESIDUES FROM TREATMENT OF FATTY SUBSTANCES OR WAXES	LB	67,200	6,689
512.26.01	CRUDE GLYCEROL, GLYCEROL LYES	LB	254,414	30,309
581.20.72	POLYMERISATION PLASTICS, ACRYLIC EXCL SURFACE WORKED	LB	1,452	776
599.51.09	INULIN, STARCHES NEI	CENTAL	1,348	5,384
611.40.04	BOVINE, EQUINE CHROME SPLITS EXCL WET	SQ FT	10,000	789
611.40.06	BOVINE, EQUINE SPLITS EXCL CHROME	CWT	99	3,260
611.40.11	BOVINE, EQUINE CHROME LEATHER NEI	SQ FT	35,000	5,595
631.10.03	ROTARY VENEER NOT EXC 5MM	SQ FT	46,866	765
631.10.05	SLICED VENEER NOT EXC 5MM	SQ FT	113,225	7,155
631.21.39	INLAID WOOD, WOOD MARQUETRY	SQ FT	10,368	1,507
632.40.03	WOODEN PARQUET FLOORING PANELS, ASSEMBLED	SQ FT	5,184	783
632.72.11	WOODEN SPOONS, FORKS	NO.	106,475	20,567
632.72.19	WOODEN HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS NEI	-	..	294,879
632.73.01	WOODEN STATUARY FIGURES	-	..	6,469
632.73.03	WOODEN FIGURES AS HOUSEHOLD ORNAMENTS	-	..	5,078
632.73.06	WOODEN SMOKING REQUISITES, SNUFF BOXES	-	..	1,144
632.73.12	WOODEN BOXES, CASES, CASKETS, WALLETS, ETC	-	..	6,080
632.73.18	WOODEN STANDARD LAMPS, LIGHT FITTINGS	-	..	6,720
632.73.19	WOODEN DOMESTIC ARTICLES NEI	-	..	123,804
632.89.09	ARTICLES OF WOOD NEI	-	..	706
641.60.01	HARDBOARD, COMPRESSED FIBRE NOT EXCEEDING 0.125 INCH	SQ FT	1,449,400	31,396
641.60.03	HARDBOARD, COMPRESSED FIBRE EXCEEDING 0.125 INCH	SQ FT	33,548	993
651.74.04	DISCONTINUOUS REGENERATED YARN, VISCOSE, NOT DYED, MIXED OR FOR RETAIL SALE	LB	2,992	1,171
652.13.26	COTTON FABRICS 3.5 TO 6 OZ/SQ YD, WIDTH 52 INCH AND OVER, UNBLEACHED, UNMERCERISED	SQ YD	30,428	3,846
652.29.08	CRIMPED COTTON FABRICS, LESS THAN 6 OZ/SQ YD, PRINTED EXCL UNBLEACHED, ETC	SQ YD	840	576
652.29.64	COTTON FABRICS, HAND-MADE, NOT CONTAINING MAN-MADE FIBRES	SQ YD	761	708
652.29.83	COTTON FABRICS NEI COLOURED, NOT PRINTED	SQ YD	11,104	8,278
652.29.86	COTTON FABRICS NEI PRINTED, UNDER 46 INCH	SQ YD	71,343	27,790
652.29.87	COTTON FABRICS NEI PRINTED, 46 INCH AND OVER	SQ YD	9,938	6,328
653.11.01	SILK FABRICS EXCL NOIL, 50 PER CENT OR MORE WEIGHT OF SILK, PRINTED	SQ YD	15,100	42,775
653.11.02	SILK FABRICS EXCL NOIL, 50 PER CENT OR MORE WEIGHT OF SILK, NOT PRINTED	SQ YD	22,860	55,945
653.11.03	SILK FABRICS EXCL NOIL, EXCEEDING 10 BUT LESS THAN 50 PER CENT WEIGHT OF SILK	SQ YD	512	1,036
653.12.01	SILK FABRICS, NOIL, 50 PER CENT OR MORE WEIGHT OF SILK, PRINTED	SQ YD	863	1,699
653.40.02	JUTE FABRICS, HESSIAN	SQ YD	1,276,200	213,440
653.40.07	JUTE FABRICS, EXCL CARPET BACKING	SQ YD	785,974	149,808
654.06.03	EMBROIDERY, IN THE PIECE, COTTON EXCEEDING 30 CM WIDTH	SQ YD	241	644
655.61.21	POLYETHYLENE CORDAGE, CABLE, ROPE, TWINE	LB	6,645	1,630
655.61.39	CORDAGE, CABLE, ROPE, TWINE NEI	LB	13,226	2,076
655.62.05	SHOPPING BAGS, ETC OF TWINE, ROPE, NETTING	DOZEN	474	4,724
655.63.09	ARTICLES OF CORD, ROPE, CABLE, TWINE NEI	-	..	1,431
656.10.01	BRAN, CHAFF, COMPRESSED FODDER BAGS, NEW	DOZEN	2,500	9,583
656.10.02	CORN, FLOUR SACKS, NEW	DOZEN	578,225	2,171,445
656.10.04	WOOLPACKS, NEW	DOZEN	11,144	167,357
656.10.09	NEW BAGS, SACKS NEI	DOZEN	151,765	397,835
656.91.07	QUILTS, COUNTERPANES AND BEDSPREADS, NEI	DOZEN	16	1,117
656.91.11	SERVIETTES, TABLECLOTHS AS SETS	NO.	2,413	4,030
656.91.15	SERVIETTES NEI	DOZEN	969	525
656.91.19	TABLECLOTHS NEI	DOZEN	43	731
656.91.33	TOWELS NEI	SQ FT	8,445	683
656.91.49	TEXTILE FURNISHING ARTICLES NEI	-	..	8,300
656.92.09	TEXTILE ARTICLES NEI	-	..	1,642
657.60.12	CARPETS,RUGS, MATS, ETC, HAND-MADE INCL WHOLLY OF JUTE	SQ YD	207	1,587
657.60.57	CARPETS, RUGS, MATS, ETC NEI EXCL PIECEGOODS	SQ YD	160	675
661.32.01	WORKED BUILDING STONE, ARTICLES THEREOF, MARBLE	-	..	673
663.92.00	ARTICLES OF CERAMIC MATERIALS NEI	-	..	559
665.11.12	GLASS CONTAINERS NOT EXCEEDING 10 OZ	GROSS	23,944	55,045
665.11.13	GLASS CONTAINERS EXCEEDING 10 BUT NOT 20 OZ	GROSS	3,328	14,380
666.50.06	POTTERY KITCHEN/TABLEWARE NEI	-	..	811
666.60.19	CERAMIC ORNAMENTS, PERSONAL ADORNMENTS NEI	-	..	1,558
667.20.00	DIAMONDS EXCL INDUSTRIAL	M CARAT	261	4,081
667.30.00	PRECIOUS, SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES	-	..	323,978
678.20.05	IRON OR STEEL PIPES, TUBES, SEAMLESS, NOT EXC 3 INCH INTERNAL DIAMETER EXCL STAINLESS	CWT	1,158	7,690
678.30.03	I OR S PIPES, TUBES, ELECTRIC RESISTANCE WELDED, NOT EXC 3 IN E D OR 0.080 IN WALL WIDTH	CWT	4,540	30,938
696.01.15	CARVING AND DOMESTIC KITCHEN KNIVES, NEI	DOZEN	906	1,170
696.01.21	FORGED ONE-PIECE KNIVES	DOZEN	149	639
696.01.23	FORGED KNIFE BLADES FITTED WITH NON-METAL HANDLES	DOZEN	356	2,071
696.05.14	PAPER KNIVES, LETTER OPENERS, PENCIL SHARPENERS, STATIONERY ARTICLES	-	..	549
696.06.02	CARVING FORKS	-	..	518
696.06.04	PLATED SPOONS, FISH-EATERS, BUTTER KNIVES, LADLES, ETC	DOZEN	305	1,390
696.06.07	FINISHED SPOONS, FISH EATERS, BUTTER KNIVES, LADLES, ETC	DOZEN	7,761	28,168
697.22.05	NON-ELECTRIC DOMESTIC COOKING UTENSILS OF COPPER, COMPLETE	NO.	1,132	795
697.22.11	NON-ELECTRIC DOMESTIC KITCHEN UTENSILS OF COPPER NEI	NO.	15,918	12,163
697.22.29	PARTS FOR NON-ELECTRIC DOMESTIC KITCHEN UTENSILS OF COPPER	-	..	1,632
697.92.00	STATUETTES, INDOOR ORNAMENTS OF BASE METALS	-	..	670
698.92.29	COPPER ARTICLES NEI	-	..	940
719.80.20	PLASTIC PROCESSING MACHINES, COMPLETE, EXCL INJECTION MOULDING	NO.	5	5,586
719.80.69	MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES NEI	-	..	2,554
812.42.25	LAMPS AND LIGHTING FITTINGS NEI, COMPLETE	NO.	1,104	2,447
812.42.29	LAMPS AND LIGHTING FITTINGS NEI, INCOMPLETE AND PARTS	-	..	739
821.01.04	CHAIRS OF WOOD, SEATS OR BACKS OF ANY MATERIAL, DOMESTIC	NO.	400	3,234
821.09.01	TABLES, TABLE TOPS	NO.	1,105	6,917
831.00.11	CARRIER BAGS OF ARTIFICIAL PLASTIC SHEETING	NO.	1,800	560
831.00.12	LEATHER SUITCASES, TRUNKS, ATTACHE CASES, RIGID	NO.	3,000	1,067
831.00.38	OVERNIGHT, SHOPPING, AIRLINE SLIDE FASTENING BAGS NEI	NO.	499	596
831.00.60	LADIES HANDBAGS NEI	NO.	1,598	1,918
831.00.72	WALLETS, BILLFOLDS, KEY CONTAINERS, ETC NEI	NO.	1,960	1,147
831.00.74	LEATHER BAGS NEI	NO.	18,150	6,214
831.00.77	PLASTIC SHEETING BAGS NEI	NO.	28,000	11,294
831.00.79	BAGS NEI	NO.	73,453	26,038
841.11.13	MENS, BOYS COATS, NEI EXCL WOOL, KNITTED, CROCHETED	NO.	400	673
841.12.04	WOMENS, GIRLS, INFANTS SILK COSTUMES, DRESSES, ROBES EXCL KNITTED, CROCHETED	NO.	23	1,081
841.12.06	WOMENS, GIRLS, INFANTS COSTUMES, DRESSES, ROBES NEI EXCL KNITTED, CROCHETED	NO.	2,046	12,940
841.12.17	WOMENS, GIRLS SKIRTS EXCL KNITTED, CROCHETED	NO.	525	3,219
841.12.21	WOMENS, GIRLS FINISHED OUTER GARMENTS EXCL KNITTED, CROCHETED	NO.	159	1,694
841.13.01	MENS, BOYS COTTON SHIRTS EXCL KNITTED, CROCHETED	DOZEN	222	4,064
841.22.01	SCARVES, SQUARES, STOLES EXCL KNITTED, CROCHETED	-	..	720
841.52.01	STRAW HATS	DOZEN	39	662
851.02.11	SAND BOOTS, SHOES, SOLE WHOLLY RUBBER, EXCEEDING SIZE ONE, SECOND SERIES	PAIR	400	592
851.02.21	FOOTWEAR, WHOLLY LEATHER, EXCEEDING SIZE ONE, SECOND SERIES, MALE	PAIR	1,722	2,889
862.44.08	SENSITISED, PERFORATED FILMS, EXPOSED BUT NOT DEVELOPED	FT	6,000	1,200
892.99.06	OVERSEAS TRAVEL LITERATURE	-	..	1,036
892.99.29	PRINTED MATTER, PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS NEI	-	..	568
894.22.01	DOLLS, DRESSED, COMPLETE	NO.	293	716
894.24.19	EQUIPMENT FOR PARLOUR, TABLE, FUNFAIR GAMES NEI	-	..	2,675
894.25.19	CARNIVAL ARTICLES, ENTERTAINMENT ARTICLES NEI	-	..	1,533
894.42.22	LEATHER FOOTBALLS, BASKETBALLS, ETC COMPLETE WITH BLADDER	NO.	1,000	2,788
894.42.49	APPLIANCES, ACCESSORIES, ETC FOR GYMNASTICS, ATHLETICS, NEI	-	..	5,950

STATISTICAL ITEM No.	COUNTRY AND DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE	UNIT OF QUANTITY	QUANTITY	VALUE $ F.O.B.
	THAILAND-CONTINUED			
896.03.00	ORIGINAL SCULPTURES, STATUARY	-	..	3,548
896.05.00	COLLECTIONS, COLLECTORS PIECES	-	..	872
896.06.00	ANTIQUES EXCEEDING 100 YEARS AGE	-	..	7,894
897.11.01	ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERY, JEWELLERY UNDER 9 CARAT	-	..	5,646
897.11.19	PRECIOUS METAL JEWELLERY EXCL ROLLED GOLD	-	..	246,015
897.14.00	ARTICLES OF PEARLS, PRECIOUS, SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES	-	..	2,472
897.20.09	IMITATION JEWELLERY NEI	-	..	51,543
899.13.00	WORKED IVORY, ARTICLES THEREOF	-	..	1,104
899.15.00	WORKED ANIMAL CARVING MATERIALS, ARTICLES THEREOF EXCL BONE	-	..	2,684
899.22.29	BASKETWORK, WICKERWORK, ARTICLES OF PLAITING MATERIAL NEI	-	..	1,834
899.52.09	STUDS, CUFF-LINKS, PRESS FASTENERS	-	..	526
899.93.02	TEXTILE FLOWERS, FOLIAGE, FRUIT	-	..	5,240
899.93.09	ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, FOLIAGE, FRUIT NEI	-	..	1,466
931.00.05	GOODS IMPORTED FOR REPAIR, ETC INTENDED FOR RE-EXPORT	-	..	52,614
931.00.21	OUTSIDE PACKAGES	-	..	73,916
951.04.00	SIDEARMS, PARTS THEREFOR	-	..	1,501
991.00.23	THEATRICAL COSTUMES, PROPERTIES, AS PRESCRIBED	-	..	569
991.00.26	GOODS IMPORTED WITH INTENTION OF BEING RE-EXPORTED, SECTION 162 OF THE CUSTOMS ACT	-	..	2,613
991.00.32	GOODS RE-IMPORTED NEI AS PRESCRIBED	-	..	1,243
991.00.61	GOODS FOR DIPLOMATIC, CONSULAR, TRADE COMMISSIONER, U N REPRESENTATIVES	-	..	21,916
999.99.99	GOODS WITH TOTAL VALUE LESS THAN $500	-	..	118,635
	TOTAL THAILAND		..	7,415,129
	TIMOR			
999.99.99	GOODS WITH TOTAL VALUE LESS THAN $500		..	8
	TOTAL TIMOR		..	8
	TOGO			
	TOTAL TOGO		..	..
	TONGA			
051.71.01	COCONUTS, FRESH OR DRIED, IN SHELL	LB	313,920	13,345
051.71.07	COCONUTS, PREPARED, FRESH OR DRIED, NOT IN SHELL	LB	476,496	72,740
075.21.00	VANILLA	LB	3,611	16,287
265.40.00	SISAL AND OTHER AGAVE FIBRES, RAW OR PROCESSED BUT NOT SPUN	CWT	5,909	45,223
284.02.01	UNALLOYED COPPER WASTE, SCRAP	CWT	88	2,794
284.02.09	COPPER ALLOY WASTE, SCRAP	CWT	91	1,836
896.04.01	POSTAGE STAMPS OF PHILATELIC INTEREST	-	..	3,879
899.22.15	BASKETS, PANNIERS, HAMPERS, ETC OF BASKETWORK, WICKERWORK	-	..	1,023
899.22.29	BASKETWORK, WICKERWORK, ARTICLES OF PLAITING MATERIAL NEI	-	..	662
931.00.21	OUTSIDE PACKAGES	-	..	3,051
999.99.99	GOODS WITH TOTAL VALUE LESS THAN $500	-	..	1,364
	TOTAL TONGA		..	162,216
	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO			
072.10.00	COCOA BEANS	CENTAL	857	26,348
112.40.12	RUM, CONTAINERS EXCEEDING 1 GALLON	PF GAL	1,761	3,777
112.40.17	LIQUEURS, FLAVOURED SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS NEI	PF GAL	924	7,608
112.40.29	DISTILLED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES NEI	PF GAL	2,020	24,246
276.10.00	ASPHALT, BITUMEN, TAR SANDS	CWT	7,490	14,754
292.40.19	PARTS OF PLANTS USED IN PHARMACY, ETC	-	..	1,691
841.13.01	MENS, BOYS COTTON SHIRTS EXCL KNITTED, CROCHETED	DOZEN	1,937	38,041
892.11.04	BOOKS, BOOKLETS, PAPERBOUND, UNBOUND	-	..	1,098
899.62.03	ARTIFICIAL TEETH	-	..	16,812
931.00.21	OUTSIDE PACKAGES	-	..	4,062
999.99.99	GOODS WITH TOTAL VALUE LESS THAN $500	-	..	701
	TOTAL TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		..	139,138

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

3010/10/2

INWARD CABLEGRAM

$146

MB 10 I.65864

FROM TOD 13.6.73...1106 LT

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY TOR 13.6.73...1421 LT
BANGKOK

1179 RESTRICTED

FOR DEFENCE COPY TO ARMY AND SUPPLY

KARLERNST SINN, RESIDENT MARKETING DIRECTOR BANGKOK FOR HECKLER AND KOCH, SMALL ARMS MANUFACTURERS, CALLED ON ASA AND SAID HE HAD BEEN AUTHORISED BY HIS COMPANY TO VISIT AUSTRALIA.

PURPOSE OF HIS VISIT WOULD BE TO DISCUSS COOPERATION IN MANUFACTURE OF HECKLER AND KOCH RANGE OF WEAPONS, TO DEMONSTRATE THE CAPABILITY OF THE WEAPONS AND IF APPROPRIATE LEAVE SAMPLES FOR FURTHER TESTING.

SINN IS CURRENTLY ESTABLISHING HK PRODUCTION IN THAILAND AND IS LIKELY TO VISIT MID JULY.

HE REQUESTED ADVICE AS TO WHERE AND WHOM HE SHOULD VISIT.

COULD YOU SUGGEST ITINERARY.

SINN STATES THAT HE IS KNOWN TO LT COL F.C. JOHNSTON FORMERLY TSO I AAS UK.

DEFENCE (T/T)
ARMY (T/T)
SUPPLY (T/T)
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
J.I.O.
P.M.'S

ACTION: DP

SEC DEP SEC(A) DEP SEC(B) PR MCO FAS(SA) MN FAS(NWA)
FAS(PW) FAS(DEF) DP IC FAS(DVP) ICR FAS(IO) FAS(CL) FAS(MS)

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Confidential

3010/10/2

Australia - Trade Agreement

20. From 9 - 12 April an Australian delegation from the Department of Overseas Trade held negotiations in Bangkok with the aim of completing a Trade Agreement with Thailand. Although initialling of an agreement was precluded when the Thais saw legal problems in the inclusion of an investment clause, and in a clause concerning the conditions of entry and disposal/export of items for trade displays, a draft text was completed which included in brackets the two disputed Articles. A further meeting will be necessary to complete the Agreement.

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000/8

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS 3010/10/2

OUTWARD CABLEGRAM

@ £2/4

MJP10 0.32331

TO TOD 30.3.73...2007 LT

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY
BANGKOK

CONFIDENTIAL

918 CONFIDENTIAL PRIORITY

AUSTRALIA/THAILAND TRADE AGREEMENT - OUR MEMO 454

MINISTERS HAVE AGREED THAT MATTER OF INVESTMENT SHOULD BE DEALT WITH BY INSERTION OF ARTICLE IN TEXT OF DRAFT AGREEMENT.

2. PLEASE AMEND THE TEXT OF PROPOSED AGREEMENT ATTACHED TO AIDE MEMOIRE TO INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING TEXT AS ARTICLE 8..

''RECOGNISING THE MUTUAL BENEFITS ACCRUING FROM AUSTRALIAN DIRECT INVESTMENTS IN THAILAND, INCLUDING THE TRADE AND OTHER COMMERCIAL BENEFITS, THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA WILL FACILITATE THE FLOW OF SUCH INVESTMENTS.

FURTHERMORE, THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA WILL USE ITS BEST ENDEAVOURS TO ENCOURAGE AUSTRALIAN ENTERPRISES TO ENTER INTO JOINT VENTURES WITH THAI ENTERPRISES AND IN SO DOING WILL HAVE REGARD TO THE DESIRE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THAILAND TO DEVELOP INDUSTRIES USING DOMESTIC RAW MATERIALS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THAILAND UNDERTAKES TO EXTEND TO SUCH INVESTMENTS TREATMENT NO LESS FAVOURABLE THAN THAT ACCORDED TO INVESTMENTS BY THE ENTERPRISES OF ANY THRID COUNTRY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THAILAND'S INVESTMENT LAWS AND REGULATIONS.''

3. PLEASE RENUMBER EXISTING ARTICLES 8, 9, 10 AND 11 TO ARTICLES 9, 10, 11 AND 12 RESPECTIVELY AND DETACH MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON INVESTMENT.

YOU SHOULD ALSO DELETE THE PARAGRAPH RELATING TO INVESTMENT FROM THE TEXT OF THE AIDE MEMOIRE TO THE THAIS.

4. WE HOPE THAT THESE CHANGES CAN BE COMPLETED AND THE AIDE MEMOIRE, TOGETHER WITH FIVE(5) COPIES OF THE NEW TEXT PRESENTED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

5. PLEASE ASK ALLGROVE TO HAVE A FURTHER 6 (SIX) COPIES OF THIS NEW TEXT AVAILABLE FOR MEMBERS OF THE TRADE DELEGATION ON THEIR ARRIVAL BANGKOK.

..../2.

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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

OUTWARD CABLEGRAM

2. 0.32331

PRIME MINISTER
MINISTER OF STATE
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
TREASURER AND TREASURY
MIN AND DEPT OVERSEAS TRADE
MIN AND DEPT SECONDARY INDUSTRY
PM AND C
PM'S

ACTION: EP

SEC DEPSEC(A) DEPSEC(B) PR MCO MR BODY FAS(A) NA SA
SEA FAS(PW) PC EAME FAS(DVP) AID ICR FAS(IO) EP UNIA
FAS(CL) LT FAS(MS)

CONFIDENTIAL

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3010/10/2

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

INWARD CABLEGRAM

$14/2

DJS1

I.016657

FROM

TOD 13.2.73...1445 LT

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY
BANGKOK

TOR 13.2.73...1916 LT

RESTRICTED

325 RESTRICTED

YOUR 182

FOR DEFENCE FOR DPI FROM SERVICES ATTACHE.

6/72 PATROL AND NAVIGATION AND 13/73 TROPICAL WARFARE TECHNIQUES COURSES. THAI ARMY ADVISES TODAY WITH MUCH REGRET DUE TO SOME UNAVOIDABLE CIRCUMSTANCES IT WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE TO SEND OFFICERS TO ATTEND AS PRESENTLY ARRANGED. THAIS HAVE REQUESTED SIMILAR VACANCIES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF THE YEAR.

2. EFFORST WILL BE MADE TO ASCERTAIN REASONS CAUSING THAI REFUSAL AT THIS LATE STAGE.

DEFENCE
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
JIO
PM'S

RESTRICTED

ACTION: DP

SEC DEP SEC(A) DEP SEC(B) PR MCO FAS(A) SA FAS(DEF)
DP IC FAS(DVP) ICR FAS(MS)

Mr Seth. 3010/10/2 13/2

CONFIDENTIAL

File No.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Record of Conversation with Mr Pisaek Showachaiya, Private Secretary to Dr Renoo Suvarnsit, Secretary-General of the National on Economic and Social Development Board of Thailand.

Officers Present Robert G. Gordon (Indo-China Section)

MAIN SUBJECTS (S):

During a conversation with Mr Pisaek in my room in the Melbourne Hotel on 18 January (Mr Pisaek was in the process of finding out he had an agreeable taste for Australian beer) he offered the following information which may be of use to officers of this Department.

During a meeting with executives of B.H.P. in Melbourne, Dr Renoo tried vainly to be given access to a feasability study carried out by B.H.P. on the prospects for a joint-steel manufacturing venture in Thailand. B.H.P. were reluctant to disclose the contents of the study to Dr Renoo on the basis that their liaison man in Bangkok was a Mr Chao (Chou) Wan, and that his approval would be needed before Dr Renoo could have access to the study. Dr Renoo pressed the point repeatedly and seemed very interested in the activities of Mr Chao, who, according to Mr Pisaek was the head of one of the ten most powerful business families in Thailand.

In Mr Pisaek's words, Mr Chao is of Chinese/ Indonesian origin, and departed from Indonesia with a considerable amount of money after the Gestapu Affair in 1965. Since coming to Thailand, according to Piseak, Mr Chao, with the assistance of new briefcases filled with baths and tickets to Hong Kong, developed close ties with local politicians during Thailand's Democratic period. Mr Chao's most notable political contacts being Mr Pote Sarasin. According to Mr Pisaek, Mr Chao is also involved in Oil Refining in Thailand. While Mr Pisaek did not say why Dr Renoo was so interested in Mr Chao's activities, he made it quite clear that Dr Renoo was not too fond of Mr Chao.

DISTRIBUTION:

Assistant Secretary South Asia
BTSL
Assistant Secretary ICR
CR

.../2

Report prepared by
(Robert G. Gordon)
Indo-China Section.

ACTION:

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

During the latter stages of the evening, Mr Pisaek also mentioned that Air Chief Marshal Dawee's Chullasapaya's shift to the less controversial Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives was in part due to his involvement in pay-offs resulting from contracts issued to construction firms (Northgroph of America) involved in the development of the new (Cobra) International Airport near Bangkok. Mr Pisaek mentioned that Dawee's successful actions during the recent incident involving the Palestinian Black September Organisation in Bangkok had restored his prestige within the Government.

Comment: During an evening at the Gold Coast on 27 January, Mr Pisaek recounted his comments of the 18th.

Mr Pisaek did mention that he thought Dr Renoo would become Minister for Finance in the future, but Dr Renoo in a later conversation dismissed this suggestion by saying that his present position was more powerful than that of most ministers, and was more permanent.

CONFIDENTIAL

DRAFT

COMMERCIAL MODUS VIVENDI

3010/10/2

BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF THAILAND AND THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA

Mr O'Neil — Received by hand of Peter Hand, Dept. Trade & 21/12/72
copy passed to Mr Flood, 21/12/72

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to discussions which have taken place between representatives of the Government of Thailand and of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia during the visit of the Thai Economic Mission to Australia in August 1972, on the possibility of our two countries entering into a Commercial Modus Vivendi. Further to those discussions and with a view to strengthening and developing trade relations between our two countries, I have been authorized by the Government of Thailand to propose to Your Excellency the conclusion of a Commercial Modus Vivendi to regulate commercial relations between Thailand and the Commonwealth of Australia as follows:

1. Each country shall accord to the other country undonditicnal most-favoured-nation treatment in all matters respecting customs duties and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with importation or exportation or imposed on the international transfer of payments for imports or exports; the method of levying such duties and charges; the rules and formalities connected with importation or exportation; all internal taxes or other internal charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with imported goods; all laws, regulations and requirements affecting internal sale, offering for sale, purchase, distribution or use of imported goods within its territory.

2. In all matters relating to the importation or exportation of any product from or to the territory of the other country, to the allocation of foreign exchange, and to the administration of foreign exchange restrictions affecting transactions involving the importation and exportation of any product, each country undertakes not to apply any prohibitions or restrictions which ...

His.Excellency T. K. Critchley, C.B.E.,
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of Australia

which are not similarly applied to the importation or exportation of the like product from or to the territories of all third countries.

3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Agreement shall not apply to:

(a) commodities and goods imported by either country under an assistance programme;

(b) special advantages accorded by either country to adjacent countries in order to facilitate frontier traffic;

(c) tariff preferences or other advantages which have been or may be accorded by the Commonwealth of Australia within the framework of its GATT obligations to its external territories or to any country at present a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, including its external territories or to Ireland;

(d) tariff preferences accorded by either Government to developing countries consistently with internationally accepted criteria;

(e) tariff and other advantages resulting from the association of one of the parties to a customs union or free trade area of to an interim agreement necessary for the formation of a customs union or free trade area;

(f) such measures as either party may take to carry out its obligations under any international commodity agreement which is open to participation by both parties;

(g) such measures as either Government may consider necessary to safeguard its external financial position and balance of payments, its essential security interests, or human, animal or plant life or health.

4.(a) Each country shall accord to the products of the other country, which have been in transit through the territory of any third country receiving most-favoured-antion treatment from the importing country, treatment no less favourable than that which would have been accorded such products had they

been ...

been transported from their place of origin to their destination without going through the territory of such third country. Each country shall, however, be free to maintain its requirements of direct consignment existing on the date of signature of the present agreement in respect of any goods in regard to which such direct consignment is a requisite condition for eligibility for entry the goods at preferential rates of duty or has relation to that country's prescribed method of valuation for duty purposes.

(b) Each country shall be free to maintain its prescribed method of valuation for customs purposes.

5. Each country undertakes that if it establishes or maintains a state enterprise wherever located, or grants to any enterprise, formally or in effect, exclusive or special privileges, such enterprise shall, in its purchases or sales involving either imports or exports, act in a manner consistent with the principle of non-discriminatory treatment provided for in the present Modus Vivendi. To this end, such enterprise shall make any purchases or sales solely in accordance with commercial considerations including price, quality, availability, marketability and other conditions of purchase or sale, and shall afford to the enterprises of the other country adequate opportunity in accordance with customary business practice to compete for participation in such purchases or sales.

6. The provisions of paragraph 5 shall not apply to imports of products of immediate or ultimate consumption in governmental use and not otherwise for resale or use in the production of goods for sale. With respect to such imports, each country shall accord to the trade of the other country fair and equitable treatment.

7. In order to facilitate the implementation of this Modus Vivendi the two Governments agree to consult together, upon the request of either, to discuss any matters arising from this Agreement or in connectionwith the trade between the two countries or to assist the development of mutually beneficial trade.

8. If the foregoing provisions are acceptable to the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, I have the honour to propose that this Note, together with Your Excellency's reply, shall constitute an agreement between our two governments and shall come into force upon the date of which the two Governments exchange Notes notifying each other that their respective constitutional and other requirements necessary to bring the agreement into force have been complied with, and shall remain in force for a period of one year and thereafter until terminated by either Government by means of a three months prior notice in writing to the other.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

.....

DRAFT

No. 0501/

Excellency,

With reference to the Commercial Modus Vivendi between the Government of Thailand and the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia of today's date, I have the honour to confirm our mutual understanding as follows:

The two Governments recognise that there are obstacles and uncertainties in international trade and that there is an urgent need to improve access to international markets for primary and ;processed primary products.

In particular, the two Governments support the principle of concluding and adhering to commodity agreements designed to improve the conditions of international trade in primary products of interest to them and to provide a greater degree of stability and predictability in such trade.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

His Excellency T.K. Critchley, C.B.E.,
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of Australia.

No.0501/3915 33

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to the Australian Embassy and, with reference to today's discussion between officials of the Ministry and of the Embassy on the text of the draft Commercial Modus Vivendi between the Government of Thailand and the Government of Australia, has the honour to inform the latter that, after a careful consideration, the Thai authorities concerned are desirous of retaining the provision of paragraphs 3(c) and 3(e) of the said draft as previously proposed, since these provisions can induce the Thai private sector to undertake its business with greater confidence. Therefore, the Government of Thailand would like to know whether this suggestion is acceptable to the Government of Australia.

With regards to paragraph 7 concerning the direct investment in the two countries, the Ministry wishes to invite the attention of the Embassy to the fact that the Government of Thailand do not include the clause of such nature in the trade agreements concluded with other countries, and that the Ministry deems it appropriate to delete the provision of paragraph 7 from the said draft.

The Ministry has the further honour to enclose herewith 5 copies of the draft Commercial Modus Vivendi between the Government of Thailand and the Government of Australia and would be grateful if the Embassy would be so kind as to transmit them to the Government of Australia for its consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

Saranrom Palace,

14th November, B.E. 2515.

The Australian Embassy,

Bangkok.

3010/10/2

Bangkok Post 28. viii. 72



Vicharn

TRADE MISSION RETURNS FROM SUCCESSFUL TALKS

Vicharn: Trade ties with Aust, NZ soon

THAILAND may form trade agreements with Australia and New Zealand soon, thus boosting Thai exports to these countries, according to the Director-General of the Foreign Trade Department, Mr Vicharn Nivatvongs.

Mr Vicharn who headed a 15-man Thai trade mission to these countries, returned Saturday.

Mr Vicharn joined with New Zealand officials concerned in drafting a commercial modus vivendi for submission to the respective governments for approval.

When concluded, Thailand's exports to New Zealand would be subject to Most Favoured Nation Treatment and would be in a better competitive position, Mr Vicharn said.

In New Zealand, the Thai mission requested that government to consider abolition or considerable reduction of tariffs under the General Scheme of Preference for manufactured goods and primary products from Thailand such as unworked glass, watch cases and dials, clothing accessories and articles made from Thai silk, handicrafts and pharmaceuticals.

In New Zealand, Thai businessmen accompanying the mission were able to make a number of contacts and explore export possibilities of agricultural products, kenaf and gunny bags, fluorite, polyester yarns and fibres, Mr Vicharn said.

In Australia the Thai trade mission joined with officials concerned in drafting an interim trade agreement for submission to the Thai and Australian governments for consideration.

In Australia, the Thai trade mission requested that country to consider the inclusion of pharmaceuticals, watch cases and dials, clothing accessories, articles of Thai silk, presentation boxes, gas containers and some cottage industry products under a special tariff concession scheme.

The director-general also assured that Singapore and Malaysia would remain good buyers of Thai rice as in the past.

Mr Vicharn estimated that Singapore would only buy about 240,000 tons of Thai rice this year as 120,000 tons of the cereal had already been imported into that country during the first half of the year.

Although Malaysia had been promoting its rice production, and had lessened her rice imports, it would not affect Thailand as Thai rice is of higher quality and would therefore still be in demand by that country, he said.

About 80 per cent of rice imports into Malaysia come from Thailand.

3010/10/2

Bangkok Post 28. viii. 72



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CONFIDENTIAL

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY
BANGKOK

In reply quote No. 121/1

Memorandum No. 1950

15 August, 1972

The Secretary,
Department of Foreign Affairs,
CANBERRA.

THAILAND: B.H.P. INVESTIGATION OF PROSPECTS FOR ZINC INDUSTRY

On 21 March, 1972, zinc mining concessions 8369/7766, 8370/7767, 8348/7768 near Mae Sot town in Tak province, northern Thailand, were transferred to a locally-registered company, Thai Zinc Ltd. (This company is not an Australian subsidiary or a joint venture with Australia.) The transfer was made by a contract between Thai Zinc Ltd and the Department of Mineral Resources. The contract called for mining of ore to commence in March 1973 at 100,000 tons per annum and for construction to commence, by the same date, of a zinc processing plant which would produce not less than 25,000 tons per annum of zinc metal by March 1975.

2. Thai Zinc Ltd, being virtually without finance, had already started the search for investors when the contract was signed. One of the potential investors was B.H.P. Co. Ltd.; another was Australian-Anglo-American Ltd. Both companies fully investigated the Thai Zinc prospect between March and July, 1972. An investment of about $A24.30 million would be needed. Last month, a B.H.P. team led by Managing Director, Mr J.C. McNeill, visited Thailand to investigate the proposition. The team was assisted locally by the Commercial Counsellor, Mr W. Brigstocke, under instructions from the Department of Trade and Industry. During the visit, Mr McNeill had discussions with Pote Sarasin and Air Chief Marshal Dawee of the N.E.C. to ascertain the Thai Government's view of the proposed operation. In the event, B.H.P. Co. Ltd. has decided against the investment and Pote Sarasin and Air Chief Marshal Dawee have been informed accordingly. We understand informally, though there is not yet formal confirmation, that Australian-Anglo-American Ltd has also withdrawn.

3. The Thai authorities are anxious for Mae Sot to be developed, and this is the third attempt in eleven years (Sumitomo and National Lead had previously examined prospects) to achieve that aim.

4. Should the project mature, zinc metal produced at Mae Sot would supply the domestic Thai market (currently met mainly from Australian sources) and still leave substantial tonnages for export.

5. I felt it desirable to record briefly the history of the B.H.P. interest in the zinc project since I understand that the Thai authorities would welcome an increase in Australian investment in Thailand, particularly by a large, reputable concern such as B.H.P. I am not aware of the detailed reasons for B.H.P.'s decision not to proceed. In Mr McNeill's letter to Pote Sarasin and Dawee he simply said "its prospective economic returns do not justify our continued participation".

.../2

File 3010/10/2 WW 29/8

CONFIDENTIAL

6. B.H.P.'s withdrawal will, I am sure, be understood by the Thai authorities to be based on purely economic considerations and should not react in any way to the detriment of our close and friendly political relationships.

L. G. SELLARS

(L.G. Sellars)
Charge d'Affaires

AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT IN THAILAND

This can be divided into four major categories and those are listed below.

1. Joint venture manufacturing

	Local Company	Australian Associate	Product
a.	Thai Glass	Australian Consolidated Industries	Glass
b.	Thai Dairy Industries	Australian Dairy Produce Board	Sweetened, condensed milk, butter
c.	Thai Industrial Gases	Commonwealth Industrial Gases	Oxygen
d.	Far East Peerless	Peerless Emulsion	Industrial household detergents
e.	Adhesives Thailand Ltd.	Davis Fuller Adhesives	Wide range of adhesives
f.	Thai Gypsum	Australian Gypsum	Plasterboard
g.	Thai Containers (Berlie Jucker assoc.)	Australian Consolidated Industries	Cardboard containers
h.	SAFCOL Thailand Ltd.	SAFCOL - S.A.Fishermans' Co.-op.	Canning (BoI approved on 7.1.72)
i.	Thai Machinery Industries	Toowoomba Foundry	Stationary engines
j.		Leighton Mining N.L.	Fluorspar

2. Manufacture/distribute under licence

a.	Concrete Products and Aggregate (CPAC) (Siam Cement Assoc.)	Concrete Industries Monier	Concrete tiles
b.	Concrete Products and Aggregate	Roola Pipes	Concrete pipes
c.	Yoon Chan Chong (Sole distributor - Diethelm)	Whitco	Window hardware
d.	Trans Pacific Pty.Ltd.	Industrial Metal Protectives	Industrial coatings
e.	Pantarat Co. Ltd.	Queensland Aerial Survey Co. (QASCO)	Aerial
f.	Sabaishop Ltd.P'ship	W. A. Mack and Co.	

File 3010/10/2

3. Australian Companies with Local Offices

a. Manufacturers

1. Besley and Pike (in assoc. with White & Co.)	Envelopes (soon to manufacture locally)
2. Nicholas Ltd. (in assoc. with Jardine Waugh)	Pharmaceuticals - Aspro, Albert
3. Applied Chemicals (in assoc. with Lindeteves)	Industrial cleaning chemicals
4. Tupperware of Australia	Plastic housewares

b. Service Organisations

1. Vallentine Laurie and Davies	Consultant engineers
2. Cathay Advertising	Advertising
3. Fund of Australia	Investment consultants
4. Eric White & Associates	Public Relations consultants
5. Fortune Advertising	Advertising
6. Couldry Jones and Lindberg	Advertising

4. Australian companies operating under contract

Oil Drilling and Exploration Ltd. under contract to Union Oil Co. of Thailand Ltd. - operating oil drill at Kuchinarai, North East Thailand.

3010/10/2

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

INWARD CABLEGRAM

HPS

FROM

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

I.67861

TOD 30.6.72...1745 LT

TOR 01.7.72...0813 LT

3390 UNCLASSIFIED

AT REQUEST OF EMBASSY OF THAILAND FOLLOWING THAI CITIZENS, OFFICIALS OF DEFENCE MINISTRY, ISSUED VISAS TO VISIT AUSTRALIA FOR ''SEVERAL DAYS'' ON OR ABOUT 5 OR 6 JULY.

DIPLOMATIC VISAS..

1. ADMIRAL SA-NGAD CHALORYOO, BORN SUPHANBURI 3 MAR 1915.,

2. CDR. SURANIT PURANAYOOKTI, BORN THONBURI 21 JAN 1930.,

3. MAJ. GEN. YOKONTORN SINGHAPHAN, BORN SARABURI 9 APR 1923.,

4. HIS DAUGHTER, MISS RACHANEETORN SINGHAPHAN, BORN BANGKOK 2 JAN 1949.,

AND OFFICIAL VISA..

5. COL. M.L. CHATCHAVAL SUBAN, BORN SAMUTPRAKAN 1 MAY 1924.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS
IMMIG (C)
PM AND C
DEFENCE
JIO
PMS

ACTION: CPI

SEC A/DEP SEC (A) A/DEP SEC (B) PR MR BODY FAS(A) SA
FAS(DEF) DP IC FAS(DVP) ICR SAS(LGL) CPI FAS(MS)

File pls.

P/A 20/9

File pls.

3010/10/2

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

OUTWARD CABLEGRAM

RESTRICTED

LVNY1 O. 17436

TO TOD 28.2.72...2138 LT

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

789 RESTRICTED

FOOD AID - CEYLON.

YOUR 899.

IN VIEW OF THE SMALL QUANTITY INVOLVED WE DO NOT CONSIDER THERE IS ANY NEED TO ENTER INTO CONSULTATIONS.
HOWEVER, HAVING REGARD TO U.S. CONSULTATION PRACTICE WE HAVE NO OBJECTION TO YOUR ADVISING U S AUTHORITIES BI-LATERALLY OF THE AMENDMENT TO THE ORIGINAL PROPOSAL AND OF OUR INTENTION OF NOTIFYING C.S.D.

2. ADDITIONAL FLOUR WILL BE TAKEN UP BY CEYLON BEFORE JULY 1972.

PRIME MINISTER
FOREIGN MINISTER
DEPT FOREIGN AFFAIRS (2020/13/1/1)
MIN AND DEPT T AND I
MIN AND DEPT P I
TREASURER AND TREASURY
DEPT PM AND C
PM'S

ACTION : AID

A/SEC DEPSECS (A) (B) PR SLA FAS(A) SA FAS(PW) PC EAME
FAS(DVP) AID ICR FAS(IO) EP FAS(MS)

RESTRICTED

file 3010/10/2

3010/10/19
3010/10/1
3010/10/2

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

INWARD CABLEGRAM

VBR1

I.94807

FROM

TOD 20.9.1971...1513 LT

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY
BANGKOK

TOR 20.9.1971...1822 LT

RESTRICTED

1622 RESTRICTED

AUSTRALIA/THAILAND: CIVIL AVIATION.

MAIN STORY IN LOCAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE DAILY ''THE NATION'' ON 20 SEPTEMBER WAS HEADED ''THAI-AUSTRALIAN AIR ROW FORESEEN''.

2. CLAIMING TO REPORT DR SIRILAK UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INTERIOR, ARTICLE REFERRED TO ''UNFAIR CLAUSES'' IN THAI-AUSTRALIA AIR AGREEMENT.
DR SIRILAK REFERRED PARTICULARLY TO REFUSAL TO GRANT TRAFFIC RIGHTS TO THAI INTERNATIONAL FROM DENPASAR TO SYDNEY.
THAI INTERNATIONAL ARE PLANNING TO COMMENCE ADDITONAL FLIGHT TO SYDNEY VIA DENPASAR IN NOVEMBER.

3. DR SIRILAK REPORTED TO HAVE SAID THAT PREPARATIONS WERE BEING MADE FOR DISCUSSIONS ABOUT THE AIR AGREEMENT.
''AS SOON AS WE FINISH OUR PLANNING WE WILL ASK THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TO START TALKING WITH US ABOUT OUR FIFTH FREEDOM...''

4. MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS SAIDTHEY HAD NOT BEEN AWARE OF DR SIRILAK'S STATEMENT.

DEPT FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DCA (M) (T/T)
PM'S

ACTION: EP

SEC DEPSEC(A) A/DEPSEC(B) PR LA FAS(A) SA FAS(DVP) ICR FAS(IO) EP FAS(MS)

RESTRICTED

3010/10/2

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

INWARD CABLEGRAM

RMH2 I.13809

FROM TOD 5.2.1971...1215 LT

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY TOR 5.2.1971...1521 LT
BANGKOK

UNCLASSIFIED IMMEDIATE 310

FOR TRADE, CANBERRA.
FOR DIRECTOR ASIA BRANCH INTERNATIONAL TRADE RELATIONS DIVISION.

COIN BLANK TENDER ROYAL THAI MINT.

FURTHER TO OUR CABLES 147 AND 149 OF 18TH JANUARY.

1. STRONG POSSIBILITY PERTH MINT WILL SECURE THIS ORDER WORTH WELL OVER DOLLARS A 400,000.
WE ARE LIAISING AND HELPING OVER FINAL DETAILS THROUGH PERTH REGIONAL OFFICE.

2. IT WOULD ASSIST UTILITY ELECTRIC CO. WHO ARE ACTING FOR PERTH MINT IF EITHER DIRECTOR OF MINT MR. COOK OR OTHER SENIOR OFFICER NOMINATED BY HIM COULD COME TO BANGKOK WITHIN COMING WEEK TO DISCUSS COMMERCIAL ASPECTS AND ALSO IN PARTICULAR TO TALK WITH ROYAL THAI MINT RE CERTAIN ASPECTS OF SPECIFICATIONS.

3. PURPOSE OF THIS CABLE IS TO SEEK APPROVAL IN PRINCIPLE FOR SUCH A VISIT AND WHETHER MR. COOK OR OTHER OFFICER COULD TRAVEL AT ONCE.
IF BOTH AFFIRMATIVE WOULD CHECK OUT FINALLY WITH PARTIES CONCERNED HERE.

4. IN OUR VIEW SUCH A VISIT WOULD ASSIST FUTURE BUSINESS FOR PERTH MINT AND NOT ONLY THIS ORDER.

T AND I
TREASURY
DEPT FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DCO
PMS



ACTION : EPS

SEC DEP SECS PR FAS(A) SA FAS(DVP) AID FAS(MS)

3010/10/2 → Thailand (Economic)

MH

Original on 706/22/3/4

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR AUSTRALIA

PLEASE ADDRESS
ALL CORRESPONDENCE
TO THE OFFICIAL SECRETARY

AUSTRALIA HOUSE
STRAND · LONDON
W.C.2

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CROTONATE, LONDON"
TELEPHONE: 01-836 2435

OUR REFERENCE: BMF/SJS

YOUR REFERENCE:

12 October 1970

First Assistant Secretary,
Overseas Economic Relations Division,
The Treasury,
Canberra A.C.T.,
Australia

706/22/3/4

Third Meeting of Consultative Group for Thailand

Paris, 29-30 September 1970

Mr. Rogers and I attended this meeting which discussed Thailand's economic performance and prospects and its development assistance requirements. There was general agreement that Thailand had made good economic progress during the 1960s but that some serious problems had occurred which called for new policies and greater efforts on the part of the Thai authorities and greater assistance from donor countries. A copy of the press release issued at the end of the meeting is attached.

Current Economic Position and Prospects

2. During the past decade Thailand's real GDP increased at an average rate of 8 per cent annually within a framework of internal and external stability and a strong international reserves position. The two major sources of this growth were export earnings, which grew by 15 per cent annually, and the country's commitment to a competitive economic system relying primarily on the price mechanism for the allocation of resources (domestic capital formation, mostly in the private sector, increased from 15 per cent to 25 per cent of GDP).

3. Over the past three years, however, signs of strain have appeared and some problems of a scope and magnitude beyond those previously encountered have arisen. The Central Government's budget deficits have been growing and have become more difficult to finance in a non-inflationary way. In earlier years, more or less unrestricted access to foreign exchange enabled the authorities to allow imports to step up the additional demand resulting from deficit financing without seriously affecting domestic price levels. The unfavourable turn in the balance of payments, however, has restricted the scope for inflationary deficit financing. After almost a decade

Copies sent to Mr J Campbell (ER)
Aid Policy

Mr Mann N/R

Mr. Sheppard

of accumulation, Thailand's international reserves declined by about US$ 50million in 1969 and a similar reduction is in prospect in the current year. External factors, which were so beneficial in recent years, are expected to be much less so in future. Increases in export prices are estimated to have benefited reserves to the extent of US$ 200million over the period 1965-69 but the prices of most major exports are expected to decrease rather than increase over the years ahead. United States military expenditures, which are estimated to have contributed at least US$ 600million to Thailand's export earnings in the five years commencing 1965, have now started to decline. There are also some doubts about whether capital inflow can continue to increase as it has in the past (capital inflow in the second half of the 1960s totalled almost US$ 1billion, more than double the inflow in the first half of the decade).

4. In view of the more difficult outlook for the Thai economy, it was considered appropriate that the Consultative Group should be meeting again at this time. Most delegates urged the Thais to implement measures to promote exports (including tourism), to increase non-inflationary sources of revenue, preferably through a switch from trade taxes (which currently contribute 40 per cent of revenue) to direct taxes (10 per cent), and to keep a close watch on some forms of borrowing, especially commercial credits, to prevent an excessive accumulation of external debt with relatively short maturities. The Thai delegation responded that their authorities were cognizant of the need for action in the directions indicated and referred to the package of tax and duty measures introduced in July 1970, the reduction in the export premium on rice and the policy of welcoming foreign investors, particularly those who provided for some Thai ownership and management. On suppliers' credits, they said that the Bank of Thailand already maintains a registration system and had full knowledge of most such credits. It was also stated that suppliers' credits had not been used to finance imports of passenger vehicles to any significant extent.

5. For 1971 the prospects were that economic growth would not exceed 7 per cent, with government spending, private investment, exports and imports all increasing less rapidly than in the past. Beyond 1971 the indicators were capable of different interpretations but the general view was that provided Thailand framed and implemented appropriate measures quickly it could soon recover its previous growth path. Unlike most other developing countries, Thailand was in the fortunate position of having substantial foreign exchange reserves which should provide a reasonable breathing space while resources were diverted to the export sector and other adjustments were made. Statements made by the Bank, Fund and Thai delegates on Thailand's economic position and prospects are attached. Also attached is a copy of the statement we made on this item of the agenda.

Development Assistance Requirements

6. The meeting discussed the preliminary outline of Thailand's Third National Economic and Social Development Plan for the five

year period commencing 1 October 1971. The Plan will aim for a target rate of growth of 6½-7½ per cent in GDP, compared with a rate of about 7½ per cent which is expected to be achieved under the Second Plan. Exports and imports are both assumed to increase by approximately 7 per cent annually while government revenues and expenditures are assumed to increase by 9-10 per cent annually. The main priorities identified in the Plan are national security, promotion of exports, improved education and training facilities, reduced income disparities among regions and the implementation of a family planning programme, which is now a national policy "after a ten year struggle". Agriculture, where the Thais readily admit that performance has been less than satisfactory, also occupies a key place in the Plan strategy. Some details on how these goals are to be attained are given in Mr. Kenoo's statement on the Third Plan (Attachment B).

7. As presently drafted, the Plan envisages a foreign exchange gap for the public sector of approximately $US 1billion. It is hoped to cover this gap with foreign loans ($US 500million), grants ($US 300million) and the use of reserves ($US 200million). On a commitments basis, the requirement for foreign loans is estimated at between $US 600-700million. It was recognised, however, that any such "requirement" would need to be based on a detailed list of feasible and productive capital projects and the Thai delegation repeatedly requested assistance from donor countries in carrying out pre-investment studies. Several delegates stated that the ability of the Thai authorities to achieve better coordination among their own agencies would be equally important to the successful implementation of the Plan.

8. The meeting "noted" the foreign exchange requirements implicit in the Third Plan. Goodman said that donor countries should not be "frightened" by the public sector gap which was not large for a country the size of Thailand. For its part, the Bank was likely to continue to provide about one half of total loan commitments; it would probably be able to make commitments of $US 70million annually over the Plan period if suitable projects in priority areas were identified. The Bank will do what it could to help Thailand with pre-investment studies and where practicable would endeavour to include the cost of such studies in the eventual loans. Depending on the results of the review it proposes to make next year, the bank may itself develop assistance programmes for the more backward areas of north and north-east Thailand. Goodman also supported Thailand in its request for assistance on better terms than in the past, including greater untying of aid which inter alia would facilitate the use of joint financing techniques.

9. To date the Asian Development Bank has made two loans totalling $US 15million to the Industrial Development Corporation of Thailand but Venkatrao indicated that the Bank expected to approve a $US 19million loan for an electricity transmission project by the end of the year. He did not comment, however, on Kenoo's statement that:

> "For the Third Plan we are seeking assistance from ADB mainly in the fields of agriculture and education which are largely low yielding and long-term in character and hence suitable for Special Fund financing."

The UNDP representative also thought that Thailand faced a "feasibility study gap" and urged donor countries to join with the UNDP in financing pre-investment studies. Whether frightened or not I cannot say but no country representative said much about prospective aid activities in Thailand, although the French representative indicated that France might increase its aid to Thailand in future while the United States was concerned to enlarge the focus of its aid which in the past has included a large (almost one quarter) component of security-type aid.

10. At Goodman's request, we provided some background information on the Development Assistance Group for Thailand and offered a few comments on how we saw the relationship between this group and the Consultative Group (a copy of our statement is attached). We said that the two groups could usefully compliment each other although we emphasised that the DAG had still to prove itself. We did not see the need for any new or formal machinery to ensure that a close relationship between the two groups was maintained. Goodman said the Bank welcomed the reactivation of the Bangkok Group and did not see any overlap of its functions with those of the Consultative Group. He thought that adequate contact between the two groups could be maintained through the Bank's existing channels of communication with the UNDP. Most delegations appeared to agree that the Bangkok Group could be useful provided it did not attempt to duplicate the work of the Consultative Group or attempt to become "operational" in any way meaning, presumably, that it should not endeavour to become a mini-consultative group or consortium. Only the UNDP representative (Karl Skjerdal, ex-IBRD Director) thought the DAG's functions should extend beyond the exchange of information - he would like to see its functions broadened to include the joint financing of projects in Thailand.

11. The next meeting of the Consultative Group is to be held in September-October next year at a venue still to be decided. It is expected that at that time the Third Plan will be in final form and that a detailed discussion of Thailand's assistance requirements and project lists will be possible.

(B.V. Fraser)
Financial Counsellor

Statement by the Australian Delegation on

Thailand's Current Economic Position and Prospects

Mr. Chairman,

The statements we have heard this morning augment the Bank Mission's comprehensive report. Taken together, they provide a good insight into Thailand's economic performance and prospects.

2. We are impressed with the economic results achieved in Thailand during the 1960s although we are also aware that some adverse trends have emerged in recent years which could threaten the pace of future development. Every country usually has some clouds on its horison. I have no desire to under-estimate the significance of the danger signs which have appeared but I think there are good grounds for feeling reasonably confident about the ability of the Thai authorities to cope with these problems.

3. A lot of economic projections are presented in the Mission's Report. Projecting economic trends is a notoriously hazardous business at the best of times - it is particularly so in the context of developing countries where data are limited and where extraneous factors such as prices on world markets and the level of foreign assistance can exert such a powerful influence on the final outcome. Economic forcasts and projections are necessary for policy purposes but it is important to recognise them for what they are - and we note that the Bank Mission not only spells out the assumptions underlying their projections but also describes the projections themselves as "tentative". We are not in a position to challenge the appropriateness of any particular assumption but we are inclined to be a little more bullish about the Thailand economy than perhaps the Bank Mission are - although we would regard the Bank's Report

as being reasonably bullish.

4. The performance of Thailand's economy during the 1960s is one reason for feeling confident about its future. Some of the indicators of this progress have been mentioned this morning:-

* a solid 8 per cent annual increase in GDP;
* a 70 per cent increase in per capita incomes;
* commendable price and monetary stability;
* savings increasing by about 20 per cent annually and financing 90 per cent of gross investment;
* the increase in domestic capital formation from around 15 per cent of GDP in the early 1960s to around 25 per cent; and
* the near trebling of international reserves.

These and other indicators suggest that development has really taken hold in Thailand during the 1960s: it has been no flash in the pan. We now have a growth orientated economy in Thailand with an active private sector and more than the beginnings of a sound commercial infrastructure. The economy has had the experience of an extended period of rapid growth combined with general stability and it has demonstrated that dramatic increases in domestic savings can be achieved. These kinds of progress, some of which are very important but difficult to quantify in projections, have undoubtedly provided a good foundation for continued expansion.

5. I think we can also take some comfort from the way that the Thai authorities have acted to check problems when they have arisen. This is perhaps best demonstrated by the recent package of increases in import duties and business taxes. These measures should help to counter the twin problems of budget and balance of payments deficits which are now reaching serious proportions. We hope that further corrective action will be taken as necessary.

6. On the internal front, the main problem is to restrain the budget deficits of the central government without destroying the stability enjoyed in the past or blunting the development effort too much. This, as the Bank's report points out, is a relatively new problem for the authorities and raises new challenges for them. Their task is not made any easier by the need to divert substantial sums to preserve the security of the country.

7. Perhaps more than before, the new situation requires that careful attention be given to priorities in the public sector to ensure that available resources are utilised for development purposes of the highest priority. At the same time, given the uncertain outlook for development assistance, the new situation calls for even greater efforts to mobilise domestic savings. I know we always prescribe this policy in Consultative Groups but there does not seem to be any real alternative to it. Tax revenues have been increasing and the July tax measures and the improvements in tax administration which are underway should help here. It seems to us to be largely a matter of pressing on in these same directions. The Mission have made a number of suggestions for changes in the tax structure - many of these would no doubt ecounter certain administrative and political difficulties but all of them would seem to warrant careful study. We would also recommend study of the suggestions made for improving the terms of government bonds and for permitting the Government Savings bank to offer more attractive terms as further means for financing the Central Government's deficit in a non-inflationary way.

8. Externally, the main concern seems to be the trend in export receipts. Export income was a leading source of growth in the 1960s, increasing by about 10 per cent annually, but the outlook is for a

rate of increase of only half this magnitude, mainly because of projected lower prices for some major commodities. The outlook on the external front therefore is also less comfortable than it has been in the 1960s. Although any slowing down in the rate of growth of GDP and US military expenditures should be reflected in lower rates of import growth, the prospect is that current account deficits will grow. In these circumstances it is prudent to explore now all possible avenues for promoting and diversifying exports drive and even more time for the results to show up in the trade figures. Thailand is fortunate in that it has a very healthy level of international reserves which should afford a very useful buffer over the next couple of years; few other developing countries are in such a favourable position.

9. But it is desirable to attract funds from sources other than reserves to cover deficits if possible. Foreign private investment could remain a useful source, provided it continues to be attracted to Thailand. Judging from the projections prepared by the Bank, a lot will depend on Thailand being able to attract increasing amounts of direct investment from abroad. There is a lot of confusion these days as to whether or not foreign investment is worth the trouble involved in attracting it. We were glad, therefore, of Mr. Konoo's assurances that Thailand will continue to encourage and welcome foreign investment.

10. We note that Thailand's external debt has risen sharply during the 1960s to approximately 12½ per cent of total export receipts but we would agree with the Mission that this level does not give cause to doubt Thailand's credit-worthiness. Considerable scope would seem to exist for more foreign borrowing provided it was of the right kind and the foreign capital obtained was put to good use.

11. The use of suppliers' credits has expanded rapidly in recent years and these now represent close to one third of Thailand's total external debt outstanding and about one half of total debt service payments. When insufficient funds are available from other sources it is not surprising that recourse is made to suppliers' credits. Like other developing countries, Thailand must take what it can get. We can understand this. It would seem important nonetheless to scrutinise closely all export credits with a view to curbing or limiting imports which did not contribute directly to economic development - perhaps the imports of passenger motor vehicles referred to in the report would come in this category.

12. The Mission has suggested that the Bank of Thailand oversee all suppliers' credits with, presumably, the aim of exercising some control over the composition and flow of such credits. We would endorse this suggestion. Such a procedure would facilitate a close watch on the total debt picture and thereby help to prevent debt service from becoming unmanageable. Moreover, a registration procedure of this nature could be developed further to the stage whereby all credits would require prior authorisation from the Bank of Thailand before they could be accepted. It is apparent, however, that the support of exporting countries would be essential if any such mechanisation was to work - perhaps the export credit insurance institutions in the exporting countries can insist on prior notification that a particular credit had been approved by the Bank of Thailand or some other appropriate financial authority before extending insurance cover to the exporter.

13. In conclusion Mr. Chairman, though management of the balance of payments and the Government budget have become more difficult we believe that the Thai authorities can, given time, master the new challenges and the real problems which are confronting them. It is

largely up to them. But we do not wish to leave the impression that Thailand does not need foreign assistance; it does. Thailand is deserving of support and we think it is appropriate that the Consultative Group should be meeting again at this time.

Statement of Australian Delegation on

Thailand's Development Plan and Assistance Requirements

Mr. Chairman,

We have noted the preliminary projections which have been made of Thailand's likely development assistance requirements under its Third Development Plan. If we have understood correctly, new commitments of the order of $US 100-120million annually will be sought. We agree with other delegates that it is important now for the Thai authorities to get down to the work of preparing a detailed list of projects and start commissioning the necessary pre-investment studies.

We have nothing to add to what other delegates have said about Thailand's development priorities. We were particularly pleased to hear that more emphasis is to be given to agriculture; expansion of agriculture and activities related to agriculture should provide increased employment opportunities and there is no doubt that this is the best way to raise living standards in rural areas and create a buffer to the forces of insurgency. But export promotion, tourism, tax reforms, administrative reforms, family and man-power plans are all top priority objectives and deserve the careful consideration which they appear to be receiving from the Thai authorities.

For its part, Australia is interested in continuing to support the development efforts of Thailand and by our standards Thailand is a significant recipient of Australia's bilateral aid. The amount of assistance provided has been increasing over the years and in the current financial year we are planning to extend about $US 4million, all in the form of grants. As in the past, about half of our assistance in the current year will consist of project aid

and the balance of technical assistance activities of various kinds. Our project aid is concentrated in the construction of main roads, a field in which we have acquired a particular expertise. These roads serve to open up the rural areas and thereby help to raise incomes and living standards in villages in remote areas. In the past month or two we have agreed to provide further assistance of this kind in Southern Thailand as part of the Thai Government's Accelerated Rural Development Programme.

Turning now to the Development Assistance Group for Thailand, I would refer delegates to pages 42-43 of the Yellow Book distributed by the Thai Delegation where there is an outline of the proposed role of this revitalised group. We have also taken the liberty of circulating a brief paper prepared by the Australian Chairman of the Group a few months ago for another purpose which describes the nature and functions of the Group in more detail. This paper now needs to be modified in certain minor respects - for example, the Group is now called the Development Assistance Group for Thailand - but I think the position is pretty much as described there.

A quick glance over the appropriate pages of the Yellow Book and of our summary paper will indicate the nature and extent of the role that the new Group has mapped out for itself. As we see it, the essential function of the Group is to provide a forum for exchanging information of various kinds, both with the Thai authorities and among interested donor countries, with a view to improving the coordination of all forms of development assistance - capital as well as technical - extended to Thailand. It is an on the spot group which will meet regularly. It is for all practical purposes independant of the DAC group from which it has taken over.

With two international groups active in the field of exchanging

information on Thailand the question naturally arises of how best to coordinate their activities. We would be interested to hear the views of Mr. Goodman and other delegates of this aspect. Our view is that there is adequate scope for both groups. We value the opportunity afforded by ad hoc meetings of the Consultative Group to engage in a full-scale and frank examination of Thailand's economic performance and policies and its assistance requirements. At the same time the Development Assistance Group, meeting on a continuing basis, would seem to be a potentially useful vehicle for exchanging detailed information and coordinating aid programmes on the spot. The fact that the UNDP will provide a permanent secretariat for the Group should help to ensure that this potential is realised. We would emphasise, however, that at this stage the Group is best regarded as a potentially useful forum - it is still to prove itself.

It is likely that as both groups are now concerned with technical and other forms of assistance there will be some overlap of interests. This is hardly surprising as both groups seek, in their different ways, the same goal. We are not particularly worried by any overlap of this kind; indeed, we think it would defeat the purposes of both groups if we attempted to draw rigid lines of demarkation between them.

We would of course hope that a close working relationship could be maintained between the two groups. This should not be too difficult, given the similarity of their membership and we do not see the need for any new or formal machinery to achieve this objective.

DRAFT

PRESS RELEASE
FOR IMMEDIATE PUBLICATION
September 30, 1970

Meeting of the Consultative Group for Thailand

The Consultative Group on development assistance to Thailand met in Paris on September 29 and 30 1970 under the Chairmanship of the World Bank. The following countries were represented: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, United Kingdom and the United States. Representatives of the International Monetary Fund, United Nations Development Programme and observers from the Asian Development Bank, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development also attended the meeting. The Thai delegation was led by the Secretary General, National Economic Development Board, Mr. Renoo Suvarnsit.

The Group last met in 1966. In the following years Thailand's circumstances were such that it did not need to look to the Group for additional assistance other than what the Group provided as a result of that meeting.

The Consultative Group heard statements from Mr. Renoo on the economic developments in Thailand since 1966 and on the Third Economic and Social Development Plan which begins in October 1971.

The members of the group noted the remarkable economic growth of Thailand over the decade of the 1960s, achieved under conditions of stability. It was recognised that in the current and next year, which bring the Second Plan period to a close, the pace of further economic growth will tend to slow down.

In order to overcome the present balance of payments problem,

export promotion was generally accepted to be of crucial importance, together with a more restrained internal financial policy. Thailand's existing foreign exchange reserves provide time to formulate and implement programmes to adapt the Thai economy to the new circumstances.

The meeting agreed that the increased inflow of external capital and the ensuing rise of debt service liabilities did not in any way reduce Thailand's creditworthiness. The necessity of larger capital inflows, of which the major part is expected in the private sector during the next five-year Plan period was recognised. The amount of public capital inflows as suggested by the Government of Thailand and endorsed in the Bank's economic report was considered realistic.

The meeting agreed that in the next twelve months the efforts of the Government and the Group should be directed towards the study and preparation of programs and projects for inclusion in the Third Development Plan. During 1971 the Bank will review economic developments in Thailand and the Third Five-Year Development Plan. A report will be distributed to the Group priour to the next meeting which it was agreed should be held late in 1971.

See (IBRD) doc. THA 70-8

APPENDICES*

Appendix A: Opening Statement by Mr. R.J.Goodman (IBRD) ✓

B: Statement by the Fund Representative ✓

C: Statement by Mr. Renoo on Thailand's Current Economic Situation ✓

D: Statement by Mr. Renoo on Thailand's Third Development Plan ✓

E: Statement by Mr. Goodman on Thailand's Balance of Payments ✓

F: Statement on IBRD's Programme in Thailand ✓

G: Inflow of External Resources, 1965-76. (IBRD Projections)

H: Statement by UNDP Representative ✓

I: Statement by ADB Representative ✓

J: Thailand's External Assistance Requirements

K: Paper on the Development Assistance Group for Thailand

L: List of Delegates ✓

M: Press Release. ✓

*Attached to original only in most instances.

3010/10/2.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

INWARD CABLEGRAM

KMH 3

I.78454

FROM

TOD 21.7.70...1240 LT

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY
BANGKOK

TOR 21.7.70...1557 LT

1741 UNCLASSIFIED PRIORITY

FOR TRADE REPEAT BRISBANE AND SYDNEY.

MEAT SALES - THAILAND

FURHTER MY 1718 OF 16TH .
DISCUSSION WITHIN PX AND OTHER U.S. FORCES CONTROLLING ORGANISATIONS RE SOURCING MEAT PURCHASES IN AUSTRALIA HAS REACHED STAGE WHERE FOLLOW UP ACTION BY SUPPLIERS URGENT.

I WAS INFORMED TODAY THAT PX PREPARED TO ISSUE FIRM TENDER ON 1ST AUGUST FOR REQUIREMENTS OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER, MONTHLY QUANTITIES APPROX. AS DETAILED PREVIOUS CABLE.
TENDER WOULD BE ISSUED ONLY TO FIRMS NOMINATED BY US.
PREFERRED CLOSING DATE WOULD BE 15TH AUGUST AND AWARD OF CONTRACT COULD BE MADE ON 21ST.
DELIVERY DATE WOULD BE WITHIN FIFTEEN DAYS BEFORE OR AFTER THE FIRST OF EACH CONTRACT MONTH.

NOW REQUIRE URGENTLY BY RETURN CABLE INDICATION WHETHER THE ABOVE TIMING FEASIBLE.
THEN NEED A.S.P. COPIES OF U.S. VETERINARIAN MEAT WORKS HEALTH CERTIFICATE FROM INTERESTED FIRMS.
TO CONFORM WITH PX PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS THEY MUST DEAL THROUGH LOCAL AGENT.
WE COULD ARRANGE REPRESENTATION WHERE NECESSARY.
INTERNATIONAL PORTION FOODS BRISBANE AND GRAYOR TRADING SYDNEY HAVE ALREADY HAD DISCUSSIONS WITH PX AND ARE EAGER TO SUPPLY.

MEAT BOARD MAY SUGGEST SELECTED OTHERS BUT TO DATE HAVE NOT REPLIED OUR LETTER OF 9TH JUNE.
WOULD NOT LIKE CONFUSE SITUATION WITH TOO MAY SUPPLIERS.
PX OFFICIALS ANXIOUS TO GET THIS GOING THUS GRATEFUL YOUR URGENT ACTION TO PROGRESS THIS MATTER.
THIS CABLE SUPERCEDES DETAILS LETTER OF EXPLANATION PROPOSED PREVIOUS CABLE.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY (C - B - S)
P.I.
E.A.
D.C.O.
P.M'S

SEC DEP SEC FAS(1) SEA M FAS(3) ER AID

M Schultz

3010/15.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

OUTWARD CABLEGRAM

3010/10/2

CR 6

B.20780

TO

TOD 07.3.70...1453 LT

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY
BANGKOK

740 UNCLASSIFIED

CROWN PRINCE.

FOLLOWING FOR YOUR INFORMATION IS RELEVANT PART OF AN ITEM IN CANBERRA TIMES OF 7TH MARCH.

BEGINS:

ARRANGEMENTS ARE BEING MADE FOR THE CROWN PRINCE OF THAILAND TO TRAIN AS AN OFFICER CADET AT THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, DUNTROON.

PRINCE VAJIRALONGKORN, THE 17-YEAR-OLD SON OF KING BHUMIBOL AND QUEEN SIRIKIT OF THAILAND, IS AT PRESENT AT SCHOOL IN ENGLAND.

HIS FATHER HAS EXPRESSED THE WISH THAT HIS SON SHOULD BE TRAINED AT DUNTROON.

AUSTRALIAN DIPLOMATS IN BANGKOK HAVE BEEN DISCUSSING WITH THE THAI GOVERNMENT A PROPOSAL THAT THE PRINCE SHOULD BE ENROLLED TO ENTER DUNTROON EITHER NEXT YEAR ON IN 1972. A DECISION IS EXPECTED LATE THIS YEAR.

MIN. AND DEPT. E.A.
MIN. AND DEPT. DEFENCE
J.I.O.
D.C.O.
P.M.'S

Mr Lander.

SEC DEP SEC FAS(1) SEA M DL⊕ INT FAS(2) FAS(4)
ICR PIO⊕

3010/15.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

INWARD CABLEGRAM

3010/10/2.

PCT 4

FROM

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY
BANGKOK

I.25228

TOD 7.3.70...1012 LT

TOR 6.3.70...1933 LT

632 SECRET PRIORITY

CROWN PRINCE.

THE KING WOULD LIKE HIS SON TO BE ENROLLED FOR THE THIRD TERM THIS YEAR AT THE KING'S SCHOOL.
IF HE UNEXPECTEDLY MATRICULATES SPECIAL STUDIES MIGHT BE ARRANGED AT THE SCHOOL TO HELP HIM LATER AT DUNTROON.
IF HE FAILS THE KING WOULD LIKE STUDIES DIRECTED TO ENSURE MATRICULATION NEXT YEAR SO THAT HE CAN ENTER DUNTROON AT LEAST IN 1972.

2. OVER THE LONG VACATION THE KING WOULD LIKE THE PRINCE TO ATTEND SUMMER SCHOOLS THAT WOULD HELP ADVANCE HIS STUDIES.
THE PRINCE IS INTERESTED IN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW BUT THE KING DOES NOT WANT PERSONAL INTERESTS PANDERED TO AT THE EXPENSE OF CURICULUM WORK.
HIS SON HAD ALSO HAD ENOUGH EXPERIENCE WITH CEREMONIES AND ANYWAY THIS WAS SOMETHING FOR THE FUTURE .

3. SOMEWHAT REGRETFULLY THE KING SAID HIS SON WAS NOT INTERESTED IN SPORT BUT THIS MIGHT DEVELOP LATER.
THE QUEEN SAID ''HE IS TOO FAT: HE LIKES HIS FOOD''.

4. THE KING AND QUEEN WERE HARD ON THEIR SON SAYING HE WAS MUCH TOO CONSCIOUS OF HIS POSITION AND IMPORTANCE.
IN THE QUEEN'S WORDS HE WAS A''REAL PROBLEM'' - SPOILT, STUBBORN, REBELLIOUS, PROUD AND NATIONALISTIC: NEVERTHELESS HE HAD HIS GOOD POINTS - HE WAS KIND HEARTED AND HAD CHARACTER.
THEY RECOUNTED HOW AT HIS ENGLISH SCHOOL (MIDDLEFIELD) BECAUSE MOST BOYS WORE THEIR HAIR LONG AND HE WAS PRESSED TO FOLLOW THE CULT HE HAD HAD HIS OWN CUT SO SHORT THAT THE BOYS CALL HIM ''BALDY''.
EFFORTS AT THE SCHOOL (WHICH THE KING OBVIOUSLY DISAPPROVED) TO BELITTLE A MILITARY CAREER HAD ONLY MADE THE PRINCE MORE DETERMINED TO PURSUE IT.

5. THE QUEEN ADMITTED THAT THE PRINCE ''HATED'' MIDDLEFIELD.

.../2

Mr Alexander

SECRET SECRET SECRET

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

INWARD CABLEGRAM

WHEN ASKED WHETHER HE WANTED TO GO TO AUSTRALIA SHE SAID HIS ENTHUSIASM WAS GROWING BUT THAT IT WOULD NOT LAST - HE WOULD PROBABLY NOT LIKE SCHOOL IN AUSTRALIA EITHER.

6. THE KING MENTIONED BRIGADIER P.P. JACKSON (PRINCIPAL OF THE ROYAL MELBOURNE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY) WHO HAD LOOKED AFTER HIM DURING HIS TOUR OF AUSTRALIA AND WHO, HE THOUGHT, WOULD BE GLAD TO HELP THE PRINCE IF AND WHEN THE OPPORTUNITY OFFERED.

7. IN REFERRING TO REASONS FOR CHOSING AUSTRALIA THE KING SPOKE OF OUR MUTUAL INTERESTS AND SAID HE WAS SURE THAT WE WOULD APPRECIATE THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PRINCE BEING EDUCATED TO DEAL WITH THAILAND'S ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND SECURITY PROBLEMS.
SANDHURST PROMOTED CADETS TO OFFICERS AFTER ONLY TWO YEARS.
IN ANY CASE BRITAIN WAS GETTING TOO FAR AWAY FROM ASIA.
THE UNITED STATES AMONGST OTHER DISADVANTAGES WOULD BOAST IF THE CROWN PRINCE WERE SENT THERE.

8. I SHOULD BE GLAD OF EARLY ADVICE OF THE ARRANGEMENTS THAT CAN BE MADE TO MEET THE KING'S WISHES.
IN THE MEANTIME ANY GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE KINGS SCHOOL WOULD BE APPRECIATED.

CRITCHLEY.

E.A. (675/2/13/3)
ARMY
DEFENCE
J.I.O.
D.C.O.
P.M.'S

SEC DEP SEC FAS(1) INT SEA M DL⊕ FAS(4)
C AND P ICR PIO DEPT DUTY OFFICER

SECRET SECRET SECRET

3010/10/~

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

INWARD CABLEGRAM

MH 3

FROM

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

I.102795

TOD 09.10.69...1440 LT

TOR 10.10.69...0523 LT

6663 CONFIDENTIAL

PROPOSED VISIT OF DR. TANHAM.

OUR 6346.

STATE DEPARTMENT HAS ADVISED THAT U.S. EMBASSY, BANGKOK, HAS NOW INDICATED THAT DR. TANHAM WILL BE AVAILABLE TO VISIT AUSTRALIA, PREFERABLY IN EARLY DECEMBER.

TANHAM WILL BE IN WASHINGTON TOWARDS THE END OF THIS MONTH AND WE WILL WORK OUT SPECIFIC DATES WITH HIM THEN.

2. IF YOU WISH US TO DISCUSS DRAFT ITINERARY WITH HIM PLEASE ADVISE DETAILS.

MIN. AND DEPT. OF E.A.
MIN. AND DEPT. OF DEFENCE
D.C.O.
P.M.'S

M. Harvey.

SEC DEP SEC FAS(1) AS(JIC) INT M DL⊕ FAS(2) PACAM AMSP FAS(3) FAS(4) ICR PIO

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS 3010/10/1/2

INWARD CABLEGRAM

AMT

1/4/69

FROM

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY
BANGKOK

I.31104

TOD 31.1530 LT

TOR 31.1844 LT

653 RESTRICTED

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK.

I HEARD INDIRECTLY THIS MORNING THAT THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, DR. SERM VINICHAIKUL, WILL BE LEADING THE THAI DELEGATION TO THE FORTHCOMING MEETING OF THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK IN SYDNEY. THIS WILL BE DR. SERM'S FIRST VISIT TO AUSTRALIA.

2. IF NOT ALREADY PLANNED, I SUGGEST THERE WOULD BE ADVANTAGE IN SHOWING DR. SERM SOMETHING OF AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY AND SOME SIGHTSEEING AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE MEETING.

3. IT COULD BE HELPFUL TO US BOTH POLITICALLY AND COMMERCIALLY IF WE WERE ABLE TO OFFER DR. SERM A LITTLE SPECIAL TREATMENT.

MCNICOL.

E.A.
D.C.O.
P.MS

A/SEC FAS(1) SEA M FAS(2) FAS(3) ER(A) AID FAS(4)
ICR PIO

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS 3010/10/40/2

INWARD CABLEGRAM

HRM

I.31096

31/3/69

TOD 31.1524LT

FROM

TOR 31.1940LT

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY
BANGKOK

652 UNCLASSIFIED

WE HAVE HEARD THAT SECRETARY-GENERAL, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, DR, SIRIBONGSE BOON-LONG WILL BE ATTENDING MEETING OF ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK AND THEREAFTER VISITING AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS FROM 14TH TO 22ND APRIL.

2. JUDD HAS WRITTEN DIRECT TO MYER OF CSIRO ABOUT THE POST CONFERENCE TOUR AND WE HAVE TODAY SEEN LETTER OF HIS TO YOU DATED 21 MARCH.

COULD YOU CHECK WITH MYER THAT A SUITABLE PROGRAMME HAS BEEN ARRANGED.

[redacted]CNICOL.

E.A.
D.C.O.
P.M'S.

A/SEC FAS(1) SEA M FAS(2) FAS(3) ER(ACTION)
AID FAS(4) ICR PIO

3010/10/68/2

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

INWARD CABLEGRAM

JMW

I.9209

31/1/69

TOD 30.0900 LT

FROM

TOR 30.1933 LT

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY
BANGKOK

205 CONFIDENTIAL

FOR DEPARTMENT OF NAVY FROM ASA.

1. AT A RECENT FUNCTION THE DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE RTN STATED THAT IN THE PAST THE RTN HAD SENT MANY PERSONNEL TO AMERICA AND EUROPE FOR TRAINING, BUT BECAUSE OF AUSTRALIA'S SELF RELIANCE IN THIS FIELD HE THOUGHT THAT THEY WOULD SEEK ASSISTANCE IN AUSTRALIA IN FUTURE.

2. APPARENTLY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF RTN ADMIRAL CHAROON WILL MAKE A VISIT TO MALAYSIA AND SINGAPORE IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

HE WOULD ALSO LIKE TO VISIT BURMA BUT THE BURMESE AUTHORITIES WILL NOT ISSUE AN INVITATION TO HIM. THE DNI THEN ASKED THE INDIAN AMBASSADOR IF THE C IN C RTN COULD VISIT INDIA AND THE AMBASSADOR INDICATED THAT HE COULD SEE NO REASON WHY AN INVITATION WOULD NOT BE FORTHCOMING.

3. AS FAR AS I AM AWARE C IN C RTN VISITED AMERICA IN 1967, INDONESIA AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND AND THE PHILIPPINES IN 1968 AND NOW PROPOSES COUNTRIES CLOSER TO HOME FOR 1969.

NAVY (T/T)
DEFENCE
E.A.
D.C.O.
P.M.'S.

Mr Edwards

SEC DEP SEC FAS(1) AS(JIC) INT SEA M DL FAS(2)
PACAM AMSP FAS(3) FAS(4)

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

PROGRAMME FOR THE VISIT OF
ADMIRAL CHAROON CHALERMTIARANA
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, ROYAL THAI NAVY
26TH - 30TH MAY, 1968

3010/10/10/2

DATE	TIME	EVENT	REMARKS
SUNDAY 26 MAY	0615	Arrive Sydney on Flight PA 812) Met by FOICEA representative)	Airport VIP Lounge available
	0820	Depart on Flight TAA 499 to) Canberra	
	0915	Arrive Canberra. Met by CNS representative	2 Cars to Hotel Canberra
	1930	Dinner with Thai Services Attache at 104 Hopetown Circuit Yarralumla	2 Cars at Hotel Canberra at 1915
MONDAY 27 MAY	0945	Two cars and escort officer at Hotel Canberra	
	1000	ADM Charoon, RADM Amorn and RADM Sanong call on CNS (VADM V.A.T. Smith, CBE, DSC)	Dress: Blue Uniform
	1030	ADM Charoon, RADM Amorn and RADM Sanong call on Minister for the Navy (The Honourable C.R. Kelly MP)	to be confirmed
	1100	ADM Charoon, RADM Amorn and RADM Sanong call on Secretary of the Navy (Mr. S. Landau CBE)	
	1130	ADM Charoon calls on Chairman, Chiefs of Staff Committee (Lt. Gen. Sir John Wilton KBE, CB, .. DSO) RADM Amorn calls on DCNS (RADM H.D. Stevenson) RADM Sanong calls on DNI (Captain B.H. Loxton)	to be confirmed
	1200	ADM Charoon, RADM Amorn and RADM Sanong call on 2NM (RADM R.I. PEEK OBE DSC)	
	1230	Depart for Naval Board Lunch at Canberra Rex Hotel	4 cars
	1400	Return to Hotel Canberra	2 cars

../2

DATE	TIME	EVENT	REMARKS
	1500	Conducted tour of Canberra	2 cars. Dress: plain clothes Attache and escort officer to conduct
	1800-1930	Reception at Hotel Canberra	Dress: Lounge suit
	2000	ADM Charoon dines with VADM Smith	15 Fishburn Street Red Hill
		RADM Amorn dines with RADM Stevenson	4 Charlotte Street Red Hill
		RADM Sanong dines with Captain Loxton	14 Galway Place, Deakin
TUESDAY 28 MAY	0900	Depart Hotel Canberra	2 cars and escort officer
	0930	Depart Fairbairn in RAAF VIP aircraft for Nowra	Dress: Uniform
	1000	Arrive Nowra. Met By Captain A.N. Dollard DSC	
	1015-1230	Tour of RAN Air Station, Nowra	
	1230	Lunch	
	1400	Depart in RAAF VIP Aircraft for Sydney	
	1430	Arrive Sydney, Met By FOICEA representative	3 cars to Wentworth Hotel
WEDNESDAY 29 MAY	1015	Depart Wentworth Hotel	2 cars
	1030	Arrive Garden Island Dockyard Met by General Manager (Commodore B.W. Mussard)	Dress: Uniform
	1130	Call on Flag Officer-in-Charge East Australia Area (RADM D.C. Wells)	
	1145	Wives of C-in-C and Thai Services Attache Depart Wentworth Hotel	1 car
	1200	Lunch with RADM Wells	
	1330	Return to Wentworth Hotel	3 cars
	p.m.	FREE	

../3

DATE	TIME	EVENT	REMARKS
THURSDAY	1030	Depart Wentworth Hotel	3 cars
30 MAY	1145	Depart for Wellington on Flight TE 322	
SUNDAY	1005	Arrive Sydney on Flight TE 211	2 cars to Wentworth Hotel
2ND JUNE	2130	Depart Wentworth Hotel	2 cars
	2300	Depart for Manila on Flight QF 274	

VISIT OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, ROYAL THAI NAVY

The Commander-in-Chief, Royal Thai Navy's party visiting Australia on 26th - 30th May will consist of the following persons:

Admiral Charoon Chalermtiarana	:	Commander-in-Chief, RTN
Khunying Sawai Chalermtiarana	:	C-in-C's wife
Rear Admiral Sanong Nisalak	:	Director of Naval Intelligence, RTN
Rear Admiral Amorn Sirigaya	:	Director of Operations, RTN
Captain Sompote Khamasunthorn	:	Aide to C-in-C.

During the visit to Nowra and Sydney on 28th - 29th May the party will be accompanied by:-

Colonel Sueb Akshanugraha	:	Services Attache, Royal Thai Embassy
Mrs. Akshanugraha	:	Attache's wife
LCDR F.G. Morrell RAN	:	Escort Officer

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

OUTWARD CABLEGRAM

SCG: O:3008

TO: Sent: 27th January, 1966
1908

Australian Embassy,
BANGKOK.

147. CONFIDENTIAL.

Your telegrams 99 and 104.

We agree with your travel proposals and the inclusion of Davison and will advise you as soon as possible on announcement and other points.

MIN. & DEPT E.A. (3010/10/10/2)
P.M'S DEPT
P.M'S

28th January, 1966

(F) Exp Attache - Bangkok

SEC DS FAS(1) S&SEA M FAS(2) FAS(3) ICR C&P PIO
FAS(4)

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

INWARD CABLEGRAM

MC: I.3696

FROM: DATED: 25TH JANUARY, 1966. 1730LT

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY, BANGKOK. REC'D: 25TH JANUARY, 1966. 2131LT

104. RESTRICTED.

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

I SUGGEST FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION THAT DAVISON (AT PRESENT ON LEAVE IN AUSTRALIA) MIGHT REMAIN FOR PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT.

HE COULD HELP WITH AUSTRALIAN PRESS, AND COULD WORK WITH THAI INFORMATION OFFICERS IN THE PARTY TO ENSURE ADEQUATE AND CORRECT REPORTS FOR USE IN THAI INFORMATION MEDIA IN BANGKOK.

LOOMES.

MIN. & DEPT E.A.
P.M'S DEPT
P.M'S

25TH JANUARY, 1966.

SEC FAS(1) SAS(MS) S&SEA M C&P PIO INF ADMIN

RESTRICTED RESTRICTED RESTRICTED

NOTE FOR FILE

NO FURTHER PAPERS SHOULD BE PLACED ON THIS FILE VIDE ADMIN. NOTICE NO. C32/65.

FOR LATER INFORMATION PLEASE SEE FILE 747/1.

3010/10/10/2

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

OUTWARD CABLEGRAM

AMM

0.3320

Sent: 5th February, 1965.
1115

TO:

Australian Embassy,
BANGKOK...133

Australian Embassy,
WASHINGTON....SAV.19

CONFIDENTIAL.

Air Chief Marshal Dawee.

Your telegram 1041.

Proposed visit would be welcome. Most convenient timing would be mid-March. Our usual practice in such cases is to accept as our guests the senior service visitor accompanied by one aide. (We provide also an escort officer during visit.) Party of four or five as proposed presents difficulty. We have discussed with Defence who would see no problem with Dawee plus two providing there was sufficient justification, e.g. one might have specialist interest which could be furthered by contract with Australian Services.

2. Understand New Zealand Embassy has been advised of New Zealand interest in inviting Dawee there.

MIN. & DEPT E.A. (2485/4/7)
DEFENCE
AIR
P.M'S

5th February, 1965.

SEC DS FAS(1,2,3,4) SAS(MS) AS(JIC) S&SEA M&I M DL UN PACAM
AMSP EA C&P EAMEC INF PIO ER PPO EA(SYD)

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

30101/10/2 · The Bangkok Chamber of Commerce Journal April 195

A Welcome Message to the Australian Trade Mission from the Officials of the Ministry of Economic Affairs

IT is a great honour and a pleasure for us to have this opportunity of welcoming the Australian Trade Mission. We are sure the members of the Mission will agree with us that closer relationship and understanding are nowadays brought about largely through commercial intercourse. In fact, trading between Thailand and Australia has commenced a long time ago but it really got started after the First World War. In 1934, Thailand imported goods from Australia with a total value of 878,000 baht or about £79,000 and exported to Australia a total value of 12,000 baht or about £1,100. In 1957, Thailand total imports from Australia were valued at 82 million baht or about £1.4 million while its total exports to Australia were valued at 12 million baht or about £0.2 million. In other words, Thailand buys from Australia about seven times as much as Australia buys from Thailand. Although the rate of increase in the value of trade between the two countries was satisfactory but the deficit which Thailand has always incurred in its trade with Australia remains a problem to which a solution should be arrived at to improve the situation.

We sincerely hope that the visit of the Australian Trade Mission will help enhance Thailand's exports to Australia, for the members of the Mission will now have full opportunity to acquaint themselves with our products and to discuss matters of interest with our businessmen. We believe Thailand will be able to increase its imports from Australia if Australia is willing to buy more from Thailand.

It may be of interest to the Mission to note that Thailand not only desires to promote a two-way trade with Australia, but also is interested in attracting foreign private investment. In 1954, an Act on the promotion of domestic industries was enacted. Among the inducements offered by this Act may be cited the exemption or reduction, as the case may be, of import duties on machinery brought in for the initiation of industrial activities or for the expansion of the existing industries; the exemption or reduction of taxes in accordance with the Revenue Code; the exemption or reduction of import duties on imported raw materials needed to feed the local industries; the exemption or reduction of export duties on the goods produced; the protection given domestic industries by means of prohibiting goods of the same kind from entering the country or by means of withholding permission to persons who may wish to undertake the same industrial activities; and last but not least, permission to remit money out the country in foreign currencies when such money is the profit derived from the investment.

In this connection, we have noted that there are a few Australian firm engaged in the mining industry in this country, and we are sure they have benefited this country a great deal, Another Australian establishment which we are proud to mention is the A.C.I. Glass Manufacturers (Overseas) Proprietary Limited (Thailand Branch). This company has at present produced sufficient quantity of glasses for domestic consumption and has therefore been given ample protection against foreign competition. We are looking forward to seeing more Australian enterprises investing in this country.

As you all know, Australia as well as Thailand is a member of the South East Asian Collective Defense Treaty Organization, which is designed not only to help each other in the defense against aggression, but also to help promote economic development of member countries. The visit of the Australian Trade Mission has undoubtedly contributed toward this end. In the spirit of SEATO, we wish the members of the Mission a great success in their deliberations and hope that their stay in this country is a pleasant one.

MESSRS. A.T.E. MASKATI LTD.,

78, Anuwongse Road, P.O. Box No. 116 BANGKOK (Thailand.)

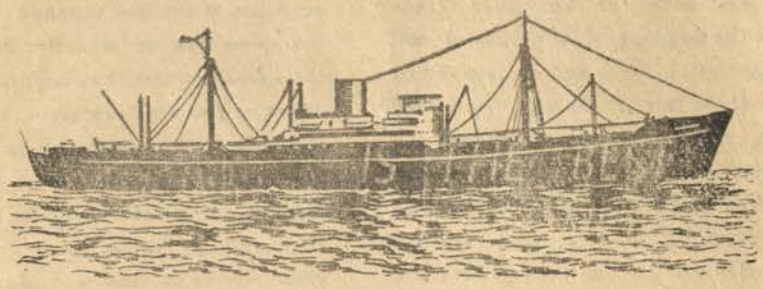
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3010/10/2

Creighton Burns, "The Age" correspondent in South-East Asia, in an article on Thursday, reviewed the political problems of Thailand. Today, he discusses the country's economic developments

Australia helps an ally

BANGKOK. — The north-east is Thailand's point of vulnerability — the area where the nation's political, economic and security problems converge.

An arid plateau, with poor soil and a high water table, it is the region of Thailand which has been least favored by nature and by successive Bangkok-based Governments in the past.

Its people, with cultural and racial links across the touchy borders of Laos and Cambodia, speak dialects strange to educated Bangkok ears. Their living standard is still well below the national average.

The north-east is protected from Pathet Lao and Viet Minh influence only by the thin membrane of the Mekong River. Strong signals from Radio Peking and Radio Hanoi beam in on the plateau.

It is the happy hunting ground of carpet-bagging propagandists who peddle peasant nostrums and political shoddy around the isolated villages.

For 30 years or so successive ruling elites in Thailand talked of doing something about developing the area. Ten years ago, Bangkok administrators began toying with plans for new communications, education and irrigation projects in the area.

But virtually nothing happened until the fall of Laos suddenly seemed imminent, the Viet Cong emerged as a clear, present and constant threat in South Vietnam and Thailand's relations with Cambodia slumped into open antipathy. More than anything else, evidence of subversion fed Bangkok's enthusiasm for the development of the north-east.

TODAY, the development of the north-east has become an article of faith in Thailand. It is a principle to which Thailand's allies, Australia included, are materially committed.

The incentive to develop the area remains partly, probably largely, strategic. Many of the current projects, especially the construction of all - weather national highways where previously there were only seasonal cart tracks, have objectives that are as much military as economic. All-season roads now strike north and east to the borders of Laos and Cambodia.

But the economic development of the north-east is now a national goal. And the Thai Government's new mobile development units have been moving briskly through the fontanel provinces which stretch protectively across the Mekong frontier with Laos. Each of these units is a local administrative system in miniature. Its task is to create the foundations of local government and development before it moves on to a new area.

There has been a significant increase, too, in American economic aid, which now runs at 20 million to 25 million dollars a year. It is channelled into an accelerated development programme, designed primarily to promote essential public works in road building, irrigation and hydro-electric schemes.



The United States Operations Mission (USOM), the aid-administering organisation, is concentrating on joint development projects with the provincial governments. The aim is to move out of each project as soon as local Thai officials and technicians are trained and ready to take full control.

Australia has its own nook in the north-east development scheme. At Kohn Kaen, the unofficial regional capital, an Australian road-building team from the Snowy Mountains Authority is now on the final stretches of an all-weather road running 52 kilometres out through swamp and jungle to the village of Yang Talad.

Before the road came the area was virtually isolated for five or six months a year during the wet season. Now this one road has opened the market and the new world of Kohn Kaen to thousands of villagers who had never before come out of the jungle.

The Australian road programme is as much a training and teaching project as a construction project. The team hopes eventually to hand over its equipment and workshop to trained Thai engineers and technicians who, in turn, will train their successors.

The combination of new roads and new crops is slowly raising the living standards of these jungle villages. But the response of the villagers themselves varies.

ONE village I visited in the area was only five minutes' walk from the Friendship Highway, the great American-built arterial road which cuts north from Bangkok to Nongkha, on the border of Laos. The people there were sullen, sick and apathetic. They lacked leadership, and they were suspicious of the local administration which had sometimes handled "suspects" roughly during the late Field Marshal Sarit's periodic drives against subversion. These people were the failures in the north-east development project.

But a few miles way — an hour's walk from the highway or 30 minutes' journey by boat up a swirling, swampy river — the story was different. In the lake-side village of Parlium they had never seen a "farang" (foreigner) before. But the 67 families who lived there were prospering modestly, growing kenaf (hemp), which does much better than rice in the sour local soil, and sells well in a buoyant export market.

THE villagers grow enough rice, maize, sugar cane and vegetables for their own needs, and run healthy pigs and poultry. The lake is alive with fish. The women make small incomes on the side weaving grass sleeping mats which sell well (though mainly at a profit for the middleman) in Kohn Kaen. Most of the village children go to a nearby primary school.

Parlium also has its problems. Arable land in the area is limited and land prices are booming. And they are still physically isolated from their market. As the 60-year-old naiban — the village headman — pointed out, a feeder road to the highway would make all the difference to their standard of living and their way of life.

Significantly, there are nearly 50 transistor radios in the village of Parlium. This is a common phenomenon throughout the north-east, for the Thai Government has encouraged the sale of low - duty Japanese transistor radios in an attempt to establish communications with a population still physically isolated, low on literacy and vulnerable to propaganda.

Australia is supporting this radio communications programme with gifts of two 50-kw. transmitters, which will eventually replace the smaller American transmitters now operating in the region. At Kohn Kaen, Jim Mason, an Australian broadcasting officer seconded to SEATO, is helping the local station design dialect programmes which have an estimated audience of two million.

The most popular programmes are "mohlam" — traditional song sessions which can last for hours. Some mohlam songs recall miracles and tragedies of the past. More commonly, they are concerned with local, everyday affairs and with the physical eccentricities of local identities. The majority are extremely bawdy.

Thai information and broadcasting officers use mohlam as a medium for communicating new ideas about agricultural methods, hygiene and housing, and as a vehicle for straight Government propaganda. The main problem is to insert the message without destroying mohlam's natural audience appeal. Mohlam, it seems, must be obscene to be believed.

NO real attempt will be made to assess the effects of the north-east development programme for another 18 months, but already opinions about its success vary greatly.

"Thirty years too late," was the comment of one experienced diplomatic observer. But an American aid official, who frankly admitted to long years of frustration in the country, claimed evidence of new energy, responsibility and administrative efficiency among Thai planning officials.

In the calculus of advantages and disadvantages in economic development, Thailand probably comes out on the credit side. Unlike many of its neighbors, Thailand is basically stable. The monarchy is a real cement in the Thai community. The army, politically powerful, is probably a hobble on political reform. But it does provide administrative leadership, and is perhaps the most important innovating force in the community.

Thailand, too, is largely free from the disrupting forces of race and communalism. The Chinese have been remarkably assimilated by inter-marriage and, more recently, by mild coercion. Many of those who are predominantly Chinese in origin have taken Thai names, and a significant number of the present ruling elite can trace their descent partly to Chinese ancestors.

Thailand has a high level of formal education, though literacy withers rapidly with age. The Government claims a literacy level of 75-80 per cent., but a recent village survey in the north-east showed that half the population was unable to comprehend the most simple written material.

Development in the north-east is still handicapped by the over-centralised character of the Thai Administration. Despite efforts to build up the authority of local government, power and decision-making is still centred in Bangkok.

The Government remains essentially paternalistic. Without a political infrastructure in the villages, economic development in the north-east is bound to be slow and "spotty." In too many villages the local provincial administration is still treated with apprehension — even fear.

Thailand's north-east development scheme is not one but a whole series of important test cases. It is a test of the belief that rising living standards are an inoculation against subversion. It is the test of the limits of economic development in a non-Communist system. And it is a test of the effectiveness of foreign aid programmes as they are currently administered. It may not have much time to work.

...e Age

POSTAL ADDRESS: 233 COLLINS STREET, C.1. TELEPHONES: 63 0341; CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING: 63 0301

MELBOURNE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1964 80 PAGES PRICE 4d.

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ll and freeways.

Last financial year £563,000 of this amount was used for payment of compensation for land, and another £130,000 for improvement and maintenance of metropolitan highways.

Woman's Place in Industry

Only 50 per cent. of the population of Australia was used to its fullest extent, the Federal Attorney-General (Mr. Snedden) said yesterday.

The other 50 per cent. was the female side of the population, he said.

"Everything is done to extract full value from the men of the community. But this is never expected from the women—although my wife tells me they are just as intelligent," he said.

Breakdown

Mr. Snedden called for a breakdown in conservative attitudes towards women.

He said this could largely be brought about by those who taught and mixed with the very young.

They could inculcate a sense of equality among

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FROM PRISON



THE JOY in the eyes of this 21-months-old Aboriginal child, Paul Moss, showed his appreciation of this cuddlesome bear — a Christmas gift from gaol. Paul was being shown some of the 7200 toys made by Pentridge prisoners this year for distribution to charitable

Mr. C... La... on De...

THE Opposition L... the first time in ... tions of Labor'

His meeting in Prahran Town Hall marked the official opening in Victoria of Labor's election campaign.

Mr. Calwell's speech frequently was applauded enthusiastically by the crowd of 700.

Before the meeting the Labor Youth Association held an anti-conscription march from the Alfred Hospital.

The 24 marchers carried banners criticising the Federal Government's conscription proposals.

Mr. Calwell said the Labor party believed Australia must have an "efficient" and "effective" defence force.

"We will work for that with all our might," he said. "At the same time we shall work and strive for sanity in world affairs."

Real Defence

Mr. Calwell spelt out what he called the "foundations of Labor's defence policy."

Labor wanted a policy that would provide "real defences, not paper battalions," he said.

Main points outlined by Mr. Calwell were that:

The voluntary recruiting system could and must be made to work.

There must be a highly trained, highly mobile, highly specialised and properly equipped army.

The C.M.F. should have a properly defined role and should be properly equipped and clothed.

The Centurion tank should be replaced.

A modern aircraft carrier be purchased.

Defence production industries be developed.

Help Soldier

Mr. Calwell said Labor wanted in every way to strengthen the Navy and Air Force and restore the soldier to his proper position as a first-class citi-

Rebels Hit Back in Congo

LEOPOLDVILLE, November 27.—Major "Mad Mike" Hoare, commander of the white mercenaries battling

3010/10/2

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
27 JUL 1964
CANBERRA

3010/10/2

16th July, 1964

The Secretary,
Department of Trade and Industry
CANBERRA.

ATTENTION MR. K. WILKINSON

.... With reference to your letter of 8th July, attached is a suggested redraft of the section on Political Stability for inclusion in your new booklet on Thailand.

(D.G. WILSON)
for the Acting Secretary

Political Stability

In 1932, a successful coup overthrew the existing absolute monarchy and established a constitutional monarchy. When Marshal Sarit came to power in 1957 he imposed martial law, and since that time government has been by decree. In January 1959, the present "interim" constitution was promulgated. This document retains the monarch as Head of State and establishes sovereign power with the Thai people. The appointed Constitutional Assembly has been debating a new Constitution for some time and it has been stated that this should be ready by 1965.

This government is apparently popular with the people. Past disturbances seem to have been more the result of manoeuvring for power in upper army echelons rather than any widespread dissatisfaction among the people.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

TELEPHONE: CANBERRA 70423.
TELEGRAMS: SECTRADE, CANBERRA.
PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO "THE SECRETARY"
AND QUOTE 64/859

3010/10/2

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

8th July, 1964.

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA.

(Attention Mr. D. G. Wilson)

With reference to our recent telephone conversation on the political sketch in a new trade booklet on Thailand, we attach a copy of the relevant section and would be pleased if it could receive your early attention.

(K. Wilkinson)
for Director,
International Trade Relations Division

exchangeable currency.

Gold and foreign exchange reserves ~~and~~ are sound, Thai authorities preferring to retain generous reserves as a stabiliser and to facilitate foreign borrowings and credits.

Industrial development is comparatively moderate but well sustained and employment levels are constant.

Political Stability:

~~Since 1932 when a~~ In 1932 a successful coup overthrew the existing absolute monarchy and established a ~~military oligarchy~~ constitutional monarchy. ~~there~~ When Marshal Sarit came to power in 1957 he imposed martial law, & since that ~~have been several other military coups d'etat accompanied by~~ time has been by decree ~~revised constitutions~~. In January 1959 the present "interim" constitution was promulgated. This document ~~retains~~ retains the monarch as Head of State and establishes sovereign power with the Thai people. ~~However~~, up to the present, the Prime Minister governs by decree. ~~pending promulgation of a "final" constitution~~. appointed The Constituent Assembly has been debating a new Constitution for some time & it has been stated that this should be ready by 1965

~~This form of~~ government is apparently popular with the people. Past disturbances seem to have been more the result of manoeuvring for power in upper army echelons rather than any widespread dissatisfaction among the people.

3010/10/2

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

INWARD CABLEGRAM

LJH.

I. 16007.

Dated: 14th May, 1964.

FROM:

1621.

Rec'd: 14th May, 1964.

Australian Embassy,
BANGKOK.

2006.

458. IN CONFIDENCE.

Your 384.

Asian Visit Fund.

Recommend award to Asni Jowanaridhi Foreign Editor Thai afternoon paper "Thai Rawan" and contributor to Sarn Seri, two most priminent active and responsible Thai language papers. He is an intelligent, perceptive and well-informed man and has visited Japan and Malaysia, personally well known to our Information Service. Selected earlier for U.S.I.S. visit United States, but prevented by circumstances from taking this up. English good. Interested in study Australian journalism and newspaper industry, Foreign Affairs, Thai students in Australia, School of Journalism Melbourne University, working state and federal parliaments and press gallaries and A.J.A. would be available for visit three weeks or thereabouts, can leave at short notice and should be able if you agree, to complete visit June 30th.

E.A. (575/1/1)

15th May, 1964.

SEC FAS(4) S&SEA M EAMEC AFME INF@ PIO

3010/10/2

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

OUTWARD CABLEGRAM

SRD

O. 8341

Sent: 3rd April, 1964
1300

TO:

Australian Embassy,
BANGKOK.

329. SECRET.

Your telegram 329.

If it is not too long please cable full text of memorandum.

MIN. & DEPT E.A.(3006/4/9)
MIN. & DEPT DEFENCE
P.M.'s

3rd April, 1964

SEC FAS(1,2,4) S&SEA M&I M DL INT UN PACAM AMSP EA EAMEC
PIO INF

SECRET

3010/10/2

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

INWARD CABLEGRAM

IM

I.8974

FROM:

Dated: 17th March, 1964.
1358

Australian Embassy,
BANGKOK.

Rec'd: 17th March, 1964.
2000

266 CONFIDENTIAL.

Your 249.

Visit of Minister for Air.

I suggest Minister should see Prime Minister (who is also Minister of Defence), the Deputy Minister of Defence (Dawee) and possible Commander-in-Chief Air Force (Boon Choo). However, Prime Minister and probably also Dawee will be in Mukdaharn on 3rd April for ceremony marking beginning of construction of airstrip. I had also arranged to be present. As appointments cannot be made on 4th (Saturday), only alternative seems to be for Minister to arrive on 2nd, make calls during afternoon (if this can be arranged) and either -

(I) proceed direct to Ubol on 3rd or,

(II) accompany me on trip to Mukdaharn then proceed to Ubol on afternoon of 3rd.

Loomes.

MIN. & DEPT E.A.
MIN. & DEPT DEFENCE
MIN. & DEPT AIR.
P.M'S

17th March, 1964.

SEC FAS(1,2,4) AS(3) AS(JIC) S&SEA M&I M DL@ INT
UN PACAM AMSP EAMEC E INF MT PIO
DJAKARTA KUALA LUMPUR SINGAPORE

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Copy By Airmail

3010/10/2

201

18th February, 1964.

The Australian Embassy,
BANGKOK

CATTLE EXPORTS TO THAILAND

.... Attached for your information is the correspondence between the Minister and Mr. Giles, M.L.C. regarding cattle exports to Thailand. Your attention is drawn to the second paragraph of the Minister's letter.

(D. Wilson)
for the Secretary

3010/10/2

File No.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Record of Conversation with: His Excellency the Ambassador of Thailand

on: 24th September, 1963.

Officers Present: Mr. W. L. Morrison

MAIN SUBJECT(S): VISIT OF THANPUYING VICHITRA

At the request of Mr. Truscott I mentioned to the Ambassador the proposed visit of Thanpuying Vichitra (wife of Marshall Sarit). I said that March appeared to be a convenient time for Thanpuying but that the visit of the Queen Mother may present complications from our side. I then said that in addition to the normal escort officer, we would make arrangements for Thanpuying to be accompanied by a wife of a senior officer, most probably Mrs. Waller. We presumed that the Ambassador's wife and perhaps one other Embassy wife would join the party making the group about six which would be a good size for which arrangements could be made.

The Ambassador said that his wife would certainly wish to accompany Thanpuying. He then added that he was expecting that the Party from Thailand would be at least twelve pointing out that when the Thanpuying visited Korea (did he mean Formosa?) the entourage numbered fourteen. He mentioned that he had heard from General Amnuay that he had discussed with Mr. Loomes the inclusion of Madame Amnuay in the visit. The Ambassador seemed to take it for granted that she would be coming in the party.

I reiterated that the invitation as extended covered Thanpuying and Miss Nilawan Pintong and that the arrangements for the proposed visit did not envisage a large group. The Ambassador said that "you can take it from me that the party will be at least twelve in number".

→ S.E.A.
Mr Bentley
Feb
SA
27/9

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A/S Div. 2	U.N. Br.	E.R. Br.	Com. Rel.	Ex. Comms. Br.
A/S Div. 3	Admin. Br.	Finance Br.	Sydney Office	Melbourne Office
A/S Div. 4	E.A.M.E. Br.	C. & P. Br.	Inf. Br.	Antarctic Division
Legal Adviser				
A/S Div. 7	D.L. Br.	E. & T.A. Br.		

FOLLOWING POSTS: BANGKOK

ACTION:

Report prepared by: W. L. MORRISON.

2981/61.

3010/10/2

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

INWARD CABLEGRAM

SRG

I. 26016

Dated: 27th October, 1961
1830

Rec'd: 28th October, 1961
0830

FROM:

Australian Embassy,
BANGKOK.

579. UNCLASSIFIED.

Our 556.

Group Captain Chamrat Vinagupta departing Bangkok flight QF.572 eta Sydney 0920 first November, depart Sydney flight TN.449 eta Canberra 1110 first November.

Request officer be met and assisted in Sydney and Canberra.

E.A (2485/4/6)
DEFENCE
J.I.C.
P.M's

28th October, 1961

SEC A/S's MR. LOOMES PAC&AM AM&SP S&SEA SEA
INF DL MT@ IC DEPT. DUTY OFFICER

File No. 3010/10/2

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Record of Conversation with Thai Ambassador

on 21/10/60

Officers Present C. H. Upton

MAIN SUBJECT(S):

Colombo Plan : Capital Aid

The Ambassador said that he had received a cable from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bangkok, advising that Thailand was considering raising at the Colombo Plan meeting in Tokyo the question of Thailand's eligibility for capital aid under the Colombo Plan and asking for Australia's support.

The Ambassador's instructions were apparently not very explicit and it was not clear whether Thailand wants more capital aid from Australia or desires us to join in some general declaration aimed at bringing pressure on Colombo Plan donors who do not at present give capital aid to Thailand (e.g. Canada and United Kingdom).

I said that there was no question of Thailand's eligibility for capital aid under the Colombo Plan. This followed from Thailand's admission as a full member.

Australia was, as the Ambassador knew, already giving capital aid. If Thailand had any particular projects for which they desired further capital aid from Australia, we would be glad to consider them taking into account other commitments, our ability to provide the particular aid involved and the contribution which these projects would make to Thailand's economic development. The normal procedure was for requests to be made by the appropriate Thai authorities to our Embassy in Bangkok but the Australian Delegation to the Colombo Plan meeting would be glad to have discussions with the Thai Delegation.

If Thailand was concerned with obtaining capital aid from Colombo Plan Governments not at present helping Thailand in this way, I suggested that it might be best for Thailand to raise the matter bilaterally in the first instance. I added that it might not be fully in accord with established Colombo Plan procedures for Thailand to seek a resolution by the Consultative Committee which might be construed as a means of bringing collective pressure to bear on particular countries.

DISTRIBUTION:

Minister				
Secretary				
A/S Div. 1	Pac. & Am. Br.	S. & S.E.A. Br.	M.T. Br.	
A/S Div. 2	U.N. Br.	E.R. Br.	Com. Rel.	Ex. Comms. Br.
A/S Div. 3	Admin. Br.	Finance Br.	Sydney Office	Melbourne Office
A/S Div. 4	E.A.M.E. Br.	C. & P. Br.	Inf. Br.	Antarctic Division
Legal Adviser				
A/S Div. 7	D.L. Br.	F. & T.A. Br.		

FOLLOWING POSTS: BANGKOK

Report prepared by C. H. Upton

ACTION:

10,000/59.

Mr Scollen
If you like to call some time, we might see what we can make of this.

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY,
BANGKOK.

In reply quote No. 621/4/10
Memorandum No. 1813

→ 3010/10/2

30th December 1959

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA.

Siam Feather and Forest Products Ltd.

Your file 3010/10/20

Mr. Hyland has been to see me again about his desire to purchase land for his Bangkok factory, which is to be expanded. I have not yet had your comments on Prince Wongsa's letter of 30th October but to the extent to which it means anything, it seems to mean that Australians, in the absence of a Treaty, may not purchase land.

This seems reasonable to me. GHT 13/1

2. The Department's previous approach to this problem has been that owing to the difficulty arising from the division of authority between the Commonwealth and States in matters of Land Tenure, a Treaty should not be attempted. (Your memorandum 291 of 22nd November 1951 - file 202/1/1 refers). I feel however that you may wish to reconsider this.

(SGD.) J. K. WALLER
(J. K. Waller)
Ambassador

Mr Bodey
I am asking Mr Sealey to look into this. Will no doubt need to consult you in due course
HF 13/1
Mr. Bodey Ends on return

File pls

30/10/62

FOR THE PRESS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CANBERRA

PR 127

15th October 1959

COLOMBO PLAN AMBULANCES FOR THAILAND

The Acting Minister for External Affairs, Sir Garfield Barwick, announced today that the first consignment of 94 Australian-made ambulances which Australia is giving to Thailand under the Colombo Plan would be shipped on the "Thorsgaard" which is due to leave Adelaide on 17th October.

Sir Garfield said: "Thailand has very few ambulances to serve its hospitals. This Colombo Plan gift will provide essential medical service to the people of Thailand. Most of the ambulances will serve provincial hospitals, many of which have previously had no proper form of transport for patients."

"The ambulances were designed by a member of the Australian Army Medical Services, Major A.R. Bradmore, who visited Thailand early this year to study the conditions under which the vehicles would operate. Each ambulance will be fitted out with medical equipment for treatment in transit and for use as a mobile treatment centre. The vehicles are designed to stand up to the very rough roads in the remote areas of Thailand."

The ambulances are being made by Chrysler-Dodge Australia at their works in Adelaide.

.....

General

File No → 3010/10/2

B.Pat 10.9.59

THAI GLASS B.P. 10

Thai Glass Manufacturers, with its large plant at Dhonburi, is a splendid example of how Australian capital and "know-how" can contribute to Thailand's industrial development, create employment, and earn foreign exchange.

This factory which is wholly Australian-owned, represents an investment of about Baht 40 million. It was the first fully automatic glass works in Thailand, and production started early in 1958.

It has a daily capacity of 60 tons of glass, and at full capacity, can produce something like 1 1/2 million pieces per week. The production range covers all types of bottles tumblers and glasses, with ceramic labelling, in a number of colours.

The company's firm policy is to use local raw materials to the maximum, and keep imported ingredients down. The objective of training Thais has been so successful that today the number of Europeans has been reduced to 12, compared with about 400 Thai employees.

Besides catering for the local market. Thai Glass Manufacturers has actively sought export outlets, to earn foreign exchange for Thailand. A steady trade has been built up with Laos, Cambodia, and Hong Kong.

With the signing recently of a Most Favoured Nation Agreement with Vietnam, it is hoped that exports will be developed to this area too.

PROGRAMME

Monday 10th August

Mr. Crocker arrives	PA 2	2400 hours

Tuesday 11th August

Mr. Cutler, Mr. Loomes arrive	PA 2	2400 hours
Mr. Parkinson arrives	CX723	1740 "
Mr. Stuart arrives	By car	

Wednesday 12th August

Mr. Stirling arrives	SK935	1035 hours
Mr. Critchley arrives	KL840	1325 "
Sir Alan Watt arrives	PA 1	1345 "
Sir Arthur Tange)		
Mr. McIntyre) arrive	BA705	1530 "
Mr. Kevin)		
Mr. Forsyth)		
Mr. McNicol arrives	CX725	1115 "
Miss McLeod "	"	" "

Thursday 13th August

a.m.	Conference in session
p.m.	do.
Evening	Ambassador's Reception for Heads of Missions

Friday 14th August

a.m.	Conference in session
p.m.	do.
Evening	Dinner at Embassy -
	Sir A. Tange
	Sir A. Watt
	Mr. Crocker
	Mr. McIntyre
	Mr. Stuart
	Mr. Stirling
	Nai Chitti and Princess
	Nai Sukit
	Princess Prem
	Nai Vivat and Madame Vivat Na Pombej
	Luang Pinit Aksorn and Madame

Saturday 15th August

a.m.	Conference in session
p.m.	do.
Evening	Free

Sunday 16th August

Free

Monday 17th August

a.m.	Conference in session
p.m.	do.
Evening	Dinner at Embassy -
	Mr. Loomes
	Mr. McNicol
	Mr. Forsyth
	Mr. Cutler
	Mr. Kevin
	Mr. Critchley
	Prince and Princess Wan
	Khun Sumalee
	Nai Anand and Madame Panyarachun
	Mr. Vawdrey

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CONFIDENTIAL

INWARD CABLEGRAM

F 3010/10/2

BAC:

I. 13995

Dated: 10th August, 1959
2020

Rec'd: 11th August, 1959
0830

FROM:

Australian Embassy,
BANGKOK.

352 CONFIDENTIAL.

Trade from Holmes.

Re your telegram 396.

Minister of Economic Affairs has completed examination and I understand agrees with our text. They will submit draft this week to Ministry of Foreign Affairs. If and when the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is satisfied, draft agreement will than be sunmitted to Cabinet.

MIN. & DEPT. TRADE (C.S.M.)
MIN. & DEPT. PRIMARY INDUSTRY (C.M.)
MIN. & DEPT. E.A.
TREASURY
P.M's DEPT.
P.M's

11th August, 1959

SEC. A/S(DIV.1,2,) LA ER S&SEA SEA

F. 3010/10/2

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CONFIDENTIAL

OUTWARD CABLEGRAM.

O. 10115.

Sent: 5th August, 1959.

1220.

JERC:MP

TO:

Australian Embassy,
BANGKOK.

396. CONFIDENTIAL

Your 261.

Trade Agreement.

Grateful advice of stage reached by Thai authorities in consideration of draft agreement.

MIN.&DEPT. E.A. (Cost - £2.14.0.)
MIN.&DEPT. TRADE (C-S-M)
MIN.&DEPT. PRIMARY INDUSTRY (C-M) 5th August, 1959.
TREASURY
P.M's DEPT.
P.M's

SEC A/S(DIVS 1&2) LA ER@ S&SEA SEA

CONFIDENTIAL

With the Compliments

of

The Director,

Australian News and Information Bureau,

Department of the Interior,

Canberra, A.C.T.

FOR INFORMATION.

Seen by Mr Quinn
Mr Courtenay
file
CW
9/6

30/10/10/2.

3010/10/2

C.C. Mr. John Quinn, Department of External Affairs.
also copy Bartlett's 9/58 NIB

LW
N58/51
F27
June 2, 1958

Mr. Norman Bartlett,
Australian Embassy,
BANGKOK.

HUMPTY DOO RICE

We have discussed with the Department of External Affairs your memorandum No.9/58 NIB, about attacks in the Thai press upon the Humpty Doo rice project. The Department's advice, with which we agree, is that it is preferable to let the issue fade out of notice, if it seems likely to do so, rather than risk its revival by a reply. Please, however, let us know if it persists as a subject of attack, and if action to deal with it appears to be imperative.

As to the facts, we are informed by the CSIRO that progress in the Humpty Doo project is much slower than earlier statements had led many people to expect; that the target for next year is only 1000 acres of rice.

Bearing in mind the millions by which the population of Asian regions is increasing each year, and the growth of demand elsewhere, it seems most unlikely therefore that production from Humpty Doo or elsewhere in Australia will seriously affect the market for rice in the forseeable future; especially if ever the mass of under-nourished Asians is able to afford adequate meals.

MP

(Mel Pratt)
EDITOR.

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY.
BANGKOK.

In reply quote No.: 14/1/4

Memo No.: 9/58 NIB

21st May, 1958.

The Director,
News & Information Bureau,
Department of the Interior,
CANBERRA...A.C.T..

Humpty Doo Rice Project

Periodically the Thai Press attacks the Humpty Doo Rice Project as a substantial threat to Thailand's rice exports.

The latest occured following the visit of the Australian Trade Mission when several Thai Language newspapers deliberate twisted some of Mr. Swartz's remarks, to mean that within four years Australian rice will flood Asian markets.

According to these newspapers "U.S. enterprise in Australia...will soon be able to produce sufficiently good rice to meet the demands of both Asia and Europe and probably to stand supreme in Asian rice markets."

Luang Siri, Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Economic Affairs, has told us that the reports embarrassed him because the newspaper statements have not relation to what Mr. Swartz actually said.

After consulting with the Ambassador we have decided not to answer the allegations, as controversy would only make matters worse and present the left-wing Press with further opportunities to malign us.

At your convenience, however, perhaps you could let us have an illustrated article to show that while we hope Humpty Doo will contribute to the food problems of the area it is never likely to be an menace to Thailand.

NORMAN BARTLETT

(NORMAN BARTLETT)
Information Attache.

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

OUTWARD CABLEGRAM.

MBP:CM

O.477

Sent: 10th January, 1958.
1800

TO:

Australian High Commission,
KUALA LUMPUR.....28

Australian Commission,
SINGAPORE.....26

Australian Embassy,
BANGKOK 15

3010/10/2.

CONFIDENTIAL

Approval given for Trade Mission of approximately 22 persons to visit Singapore (staying ten days) Kuala Lumpur (staying one week), Bangkok (staying one week) and possibly North Borneo (part of Mission only). Plans are for Mission to leave Sydney by air for Singapore on or about 15th April.

Mission will consist of business men accompanied by official from Department of Trade.

Please seek approval of Government of Malaya, Singapore, Thailand and advise by cable when this obtained. Malayan and Thai Missions here are also being asked to advise their Government.

MIN. & DEPT. E.A.(740/1/9)
MIN. & DEPT. TRADE (C-M)
TREASURER & TREASURY
A/MIN & DEPT PRIMARY INDUSTRY (C)
P.M'S DEPT.
P.M'S

Cost £27/3/2

13th January, 1958.

SEC A/Ss LA ER@ S&SEA SEA INF C&P ADMIN PERS
FIN TRAV

S.E. Asia.

A copy of a statement prepared by the Bureau of Census & Statistics

To retain.

L/M
10/XI.

~~394~~ 402 4/1 p. a

IMPORTS INTO AUSTRALIA FROM THAILAND DURING THE YEAR 1953-54.

Particulars	Unit of Qty.	Qty.	£A
Class 6 - Animal Substances not foodstuffs			
Feathers undressed			2,563
Total Class 6			2,563
Class 7 - Vegetable Substances and Fibres			
Kapok	lb.	37,921	6,025
Commercial cut flowers and potted plants (include orchids)	-		262
Total Class 7			6,287
Class 14 - Wood and Wicker, raw and manufactured			
Teak (undressed) in sizes 7" x 2½" and over	Sup. Ft.	6,711	2,006
" " " " under 7" x 2½"		4,132	1,203
Total Class 14			3,209
Class 17 - Sporting Material, Toys, Fancy Goods			
Jewellery and Timepieces			
Precious Stones, Cameos, Intaglios			1,006
Imitation jewellery			2,288
Jewellery			3,010
Total Class 17			6,304
Class 18 - Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments and Appliances and Photographic goods.			
Sub-standard film less than 35 m.m. in width	Lin Ft.	424,500	7,259
Other Optical, Surgical etc.			108
Total Class 18			7,367
Class 19 - Drugs, Fertilizers and Chemicals			
Starch flours, including starch flour derived from maize	lb.	348,173	7,402
Total Class 19			7,402
All other classes too small for enumeration.			1,283
Total Imports			34,415

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO THAILAND DURING THE YEAR 1953-54.

Particulars	Unit of Qty.	Quantity	£A
Class 1 - Foodstuffs of Animal Origin			
Milk and Cream, Preserved, Condensed etc.- Full Cream (sweetened)	lb.	119,784	11,408
Milk and Cream, Dried or in powdered form - Full Cream	"	171,299	24,841
Malted Milk	"	37,280	6,616
Butter	"	153,450	36,944
Ghee	"	53,196	13,786
Infants & Invalids Food-essentially of milk	"	40,582	7,041
" " " " - other	"	631,280	172,169
Other foodstuffs of animal origin	"	-	3,726
Total Class 1			276,531
Class 2- Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin			
Wheat	Ton	135	5,154
White Flour - Plain	lb.	19,187,872	395,561
Confectionery	"	14,949	3,685
Other Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin			2,950
Total Class 2			407,350
Class 3 - Spirituous and Alcoholic Liquors			
Still Wine - Bottled	Gal.	8	28
Class 5 - Live Animals			
Cattle for breeding purposes	No.	39	1,384
Horses for breeding purposes - Entires	"	23	3,128
" " " " - Mares	"	20	1,928
" " racing purposes	"	213	13,480
Other Live Animals		-	1,444
Total Class 5			21,364
Class 9 - Oils, Fats & Waxes			
Beef Tallow, edible, including Premier Jus.	lb.	89,670	2,969
" " inedible	Cwt.	1,080	3,860
Other Tallow, inedible, including Mutton Tallow	"	11,478	35,760
Other Oils, Fats and Waxes			299
Total Class 9			42,888
Class 10 - Pigments, Paints and Varnishes			
Red Lead	Cwt.	758	4,989
Other Pigments etc.			218
Total Class 10			5,207

Class 12 (a) - Metals and Metal Manufactures - continued next page

Particulars	Unit of Qty.		
Structural Iron & Steel (Girders, Beams Joists, columns, channels etc.)	cwt.	1,838	20,060
Lead- Pig and other unwrought shapes	"	619	3,563
Wire and Cable, stranded or twisted (including branded) and metal cordage with or without core of other material, except covered electrical	"	289	2,515
Files and Rasps	Doz.	4,700	3,716
Louvres, windows and parts thereof	-	-	3,597
Manufactures of metal n.e.i.		-	11,952
Bicycles, Tricycles and similar vehicles, not motor driven; parts thereof and accessories therefore			5,202
Chassis and Chassis parts			3,651
Other metals and metal manufactures			6,658
Total Class ~~IVa~~ 12			60,914
Class ~~IVb~~ 12 - Dynamo Electrical Machinery and electrical appliances.			
Storage Batteries for Motor vehicles including Motor Cycles	No.	630	3,139
Other electrical appliances			4,479
Total Class 12b			7,618
Class ~~IVc~~ 12 - Machines and Machinery			
Parts, n.e.i. of Internal Combustion engines			
Pistons	No.	2,670	2,439
Office and accounting machines n.e.i.		-	27,414
Earth Rock and Stone cutting and working machinery; road rollers etc.		-	6,645
Mining Metallurgical Machinery & appliances		-	12,270
Cranes Hoists and other lifting machinery			7,593
Pumps (machinery)		-	7,533
Shafting, flexible and other		-	4,305
Packaging Machinery, except match box filling and Packeting machines and cigarette packing machines		-	4,722
Machines and machinery n.e.i.		-	18,440
All other			4,451
Total Class ~~IVc~~ 12			95,812
Class 13A - Rubber and rubber manufactures			901
Class 13~~A~~ B - Leather and leather manufactures			
Sheep and lamb skins tanned or dressed	Sq. Ft.	34,596	2,771
All other			1,230
Total Class 13B			4,001
Class 14 - Wood and Wicker Raw & Manufactured			3,534
Class 15 - Earthenware cement, china, glass and stoneware			
Fire bricks, glazed and Firelump			6,473
All other			220
Total Class 15			6,693
Class 16b - Paper Manufactures and Stationery.			
Bags & other containers	Cwt.	473	5,940
All other		-	1,955
Total Class 16			7,895

Class 17 - Sporting Materials, Toys, Fancy Goods Jewellery and Timepieces			258
Class 18 - Optical, Surgical & Scientific Instruments and Appliances and Photographic goods			
Exposed or Developed Film	Lin Ft.	239,798	2,613
All other			198
Total Class 18			2,811
Class 19 - Drugs Fertilizers and Chemicals			
Patent & Proprietory Medicin, Drugs and Medicinal Preparations			12,013
Tablets and Powder Acetylsalicylic Acid	lb.	40,304	84,114
Essential Oils - Natural			
Eaculyptus	lb.	25,060	9,312
Toilet preparations			23,226
Laundry Soap - in bar or cake form	lb.	100,020	3,257
All other			2,368
Total Class 19			134,290
Class 20 - Miscellaneous			
Dressings and Polishes			11,573
All other including Passengers personal effects			10,240
Total Class 20			21,813
Class 21 - Gold and Silver; Bronze Specie			
Refined Ingot or Bar Gold (Mint Bullion)	Fine Oz.	29,852	479,777
All other classes too small for enumeration			894
TOTAL EXPORTS:			1,580,579

(COPY)

Australian Legation,
Bangkok.

File No. 90/6/34

28th November, 1953.

Memo No. 513/53

MEMORANDUM for :

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

IMPORT CONTROLS
Our Memo. No. 499/53 of 21/11/53

Attached are two copies of a translation of the application form for an import permit and the import permit with directions for their use. With the publication of these documents the import licensing system is now in full operation.

2. The Bank of Thailand Special Notice No. 3/2496 - Certification of opening of Letter of Credit for importation of Goods - issued on 20th November (translation attached), amends in part the Bank of Thailand Special Notice No. 1/2496 forwarded with our Memo. 499/53. Apart from transitory provisions, they provide the regular procedure for Letter of Credit operations under the new system.

3. The Notice to Commercial Banks No. T/P.D./7/96 - Sale of Pounds Sterling and U.S. Dollars at Free Rate - issued by the Bank of Thailand on 20th November (translation attached), provides a list of those commodities so far considered by the Government to be essential imports, for which the Bank of Thailand can make available sterling and dollars at the special import cover rate (45 ticals to £Stg.1 and 16.75 ticals to US$1). Foreign exchange for all other goods will, therefore, have to be obtained on the open market where by 27th November the £Stg selling price was quoted at 57.95 ticals and the U.S.$ at 21.00 ticals.

4. As might be imagined the picture in the Bangkok commercial world is still somewhat confused. The prices of many imported goods rose quickly despite Government threats to punish profiteers and to enter the importing business in a large way if prices rose unduely.

5. An official explanation of the imposition of import controls was released by the Prime Minister's office. This stated that "the issuance of the Royal Decree is designed to maintain the economic stability of the country. With this end in view, it has become necessary for the Government to maintain the rate of exchange between the Baht and foreign currencies on an appropriate level. To attain this objective the Government has to do its utmost to increase the state revenue and curtail all kinds of expenditure for the interest and well being of the public. Since imported commodities constitute a main item of expenditure, the Government feels it imperative to take restrictive measures in this connection as well as in others.

6. It is evident that an excessive measure of latitude has been allowed in the importation of foreign commodities which has resulted in an incessant flow into the country of luxury goods. Such imports imply a considerable drain on the country's foreign exchange which would be better spent on essential commodities. This Royal Decree is therefore designed to remedy this state of affairs.

402/4/1

7. In enforcing this Decree the Government is mindful of the inconveniences and difficulties it may cause to merchants. It is, however, expected that they will all co-operate with the Government for the common good."

8. Paras. 14 - 17 of our Memo. 458/53 of 24th October, 1953, outlined the deterioration in Thailand's balance of payments position which has continued since 1952. Since the despatch of that memorandum, the tical exchange rates for sterling and dollars in the open market have declined sharply. In May/June of this year when the Vietminh forces were invading Laos, the sterling rate reached 54.56 ticals, (Our Memo. 241/53 of 13th June, 1953). The rate never returned to the pre-crisis figure of approximately 45 ticals but steadie at 49.50 ticals selling price. Following several weeks of steady increases, sterling reached its highest level for five years on 4th November when 58.10 ticals was a quoted selling price. The U.S. dollar rate was experiencing a similar rise. Tical rates have since declined slightly and the imposition of import controls has probably had an assisting psychological effect.

9. The year has seen continued over-importing, at a time when the supply of foreign exchange reaching the open market was slackening through a decline in export income.

10. Efforts by the Bank of Thailand to police more strictly its releases of sterling and U.S. dollars at the fixed import cover rate to commercial banks for distribution to merchants importing goods eligible for this favourable rate have produced difficulties for importers with limited credit operating in an over-stocked market. The imposition of the heavy increases in the customs tariff on many goods (our Memo. 407 of 26th September), a number of which were not eligible for the favourable import cover rate, forced a number of merchants in urgent need of foreign exchange to enter the open market.

(P. Hutton)
Third Secretary

SIAM - OLITICAL SUMMARY FOR NOVEMBER 1953.

Widespread signs of economic malaise, unfamiliar in Siam in recent years, have been the striking feature of the month. The tical dropped in relation to the pound and dollar to the lowest point for five years. Despite Japanese buying, rice exports also continued to sag and the price of paddy followed suit. These developments produced in the press, and even in the normally docile National Assembly, a wave of criticism much of which was levelled at the slow-selling policies of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. A group of thirty National Assemblymen also introduced a resolution - unlikely to get very far - urging an investigation of corruption in official circles. At the same time the police apparently felt constrained to break open a rice racket involving various government officials, none at the top level.

2. Faced with this situation, the Government announced on November 17 sweeping controls over all imports. The tical immediately registered a modest rise which has been maintained. Considerable perturbation was evident in commercial circles and firms withheld stocks from sale pending clarification of the Government's intentions. Since then Government spokesmen have been proclaiming vigorously that permits will be granted for all necessary imports, that the regulations will be implemented equitably and that all profiteering or other irregularities will be dealt with instantly by the authorities. These assurances have not, however, entirely dispelled the clouds of scepticism and the widespread apprehendsions that local prices will rise. It is noteworthy that, despite the criticisms referred to above, the new regulations place more power than ever in the hands of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

3. Economic concern about the future was not lessened by the news at the end of the month that negotiations for a World Bank loan for highway development had broken down and that no firm conclusions had been reached in the rice negotiations with the representatives of the British territories on November 25-28. These negotiations were, however, carried on in an amicable atmosphere. The Siamese had offered 80,000 tons for the 1953 shipment but the territories counter-offered for only 36,000 tons of improved quality at much reduced prices. A measure of agreement was reached as to quality but not as to price and in consequence no further purchases will be made for 1953. The Siamese indicated that they would be prepared to make price reductions for 1954 supplies and it is hoped that negotiations will be renewed early in the new year. Rice shipments from Siam during November were some 94,000 tons, of which 51,000 tons went to Japan. Japan's needs have gone far to save the immediate situation.

4. The budget for 1954 is now being considered by the National Assembly. It follows closely the lines of the 1953 budget. Expenditure at 5,677 million ticals is up by 8%, and revenue at 4,192 millions ticals is up by 1%. The Ministry of Defence receive the largest allocation, 18% of all expenditure. Next comes the Ministry of Communications with special grants for roadbuilding, then the Ministry of the Interior whose allocation of 400 million ticals includes 182 million for the police (compared with 186 million last year). Revenue from rice is calculated to produce 719 million ticals in 1954 but there are many who think that, in view of the changing economic prospects referred to above, the Government will find considerable difficulty in obtaining the revenue which has been budgeted for.

402/4/1

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

402/4/1

CABLEGRAM.

DBB:GA

O.12638

Sent: 11th November, 1953.
1540

TO:

The Australian Commissioner's Office,
SINGAPORE.

507. UNCLASSIFIED.

Anderson from Commerce.

Reports here indicate that exchange control measures recently introduced by Thailand Government make it practically impossible to deal with Thailand and other than on letter of credit basis.

Glad if you would cable any information on this matter.

C & A (CAN) (552/228/2)
E.A.
TREASURY
P.M'S.

11th November, 1953.

SEC A/Ss ERO SEA PI FIN.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

AJP:HMcC

I.14416

Dated: 26th October, 1953.
1730
Rec'd: 27th October, 1953.
0830

FROM:-

Australian Legation,
B A N G K O K.

87. UNCLASSIFIED.

Your telegram 140. Both importers and Air Force consider steel shafting is not for Royal Thailand Air Force. It is intended for sale to local rice and timber mills as required. The Firm imports 300 to 400 tons yearly but previously from the United Kingdom and Belgium. Transaction does not seem unusual.

E.A. (714/4/15)
T & C (C)
P.M'S.

27th October, 1953.

SEC A/Ss ER @ SEA PI

file 40/1/1

JDP

Extract from "The Bangkok Chamber of Commerce Journal"
May, 1953.

Thai to Get First Claim on Resources

The Cabinet Council decided on an economic policy which would reserve rights for exploitation of Thailand's natural resources to Thai nationals.

The Cabinet voted that forestry, mining and fishing should be carried out by Thai nationals and that concessions should be granted foreigners only if the exploitation is beyond the capital capacity and technical knowledge of Thai nationals.

Before granting a concession to foreigner or a foreign firm, the whole matter is to be carefully studied with conditions laid down to ensure exploitation according to regulations. If a foreign firm requests renewal of a concession and if no Thai nationals are in position to take over, the way the previous concession had been exploited would be taken into consideration.

The Cabinet laid down these three general steps for granting of concessions. First, Thai nationals living in the area of the natural resource to be exploited should be given top priority. Second, if Thai living near their source are in no position to exploit it, Thai nationals in other parts of the country be allowed to apply for a concession. Third, only if no Thai nationals are able to exploit the resource, will a request for concessions from aliens be considered.

However, the government will not object to joint Thai-alien development projects which are considered of potential benefit to Thailand.

402/4/1.

402/4/1.

Extract from "The Bangkok Chamber of Commerce Journal"
May, 1953.

Tin Mines to Close Unless Government Helps

The President of the Mining Industry Association has come to Bangkok to request Government's assistance in saving tin mines which, lacking such aid, would have to close down, causing widespread unemployment and giving rise to economic problems in South Thailand.

In an interview in his room at Ratanakosind Hotel the association presidant, Luang Kachorn Lohavej Vethaya, said that the plight of the mines was due to low tin prices, high rice prices and the halting of tin ore purchases by the American Government's Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Luang Kachorn is seeking aid of Nai Pathom Kochaseni, Director-General of the Mines Department, who will bring the matter up to the Minister of Industry. The Industry Minister is expected to pose the problem to the Cabinet Council and assistance of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Economic Affairs, Finance and Interior may be required to pull the mines out of the quagmire.

The Mining Industry Association requests that the government appeal to the RFC to resume tin ore purchases; make rice available to the mines at reasonable low prices and supply better quality rice; make fuel oil available to the mines at Bangkok prices.

Luang Kachorn said that though the present tin ore price of 1,200 baht per picul can barely keep the mines in operation the mining companies are willing to sell on this quotation to the RFC which has reportedly stopped buying because there is sufficient ore for the Texas Smelter.

Luang Kachorn said that the rice at present available to the mines is of inferior quality and affects work calibre of the laborers. He said that the mines should be given permission to make direct purchases of good quality rice at prices lower than the high quotations prevailing in the southern provinces.

He said that since rubber prices dropped, many estate laborers had found work with the mines. If the mines have to close, thousands will be out of jobs.

The Mining Industry Association has headquarters on Phuket Island, biggest tinproducing province in Thailand, and mining companies in Phuket and other provines are members.

402/4/1

4

AUSTRALIAN LEGATION, BANGKOK

Restricted

From Commerce.

R.T.Guy, Director of Blaxland Rae Pty Ltd., Erskineville, manufacturers of Maime engines, pumping units, etc., will be in Bangkok from 12th to 18th March to explore market possibilities. Please give him every possible assistance.

S.E.A. Tin.

Min Dept EA.
PM's
Commerce.

RLH:JPT
10th March, 1953.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

402/4/1

CABLEGRAM.

f

DB:MK

I.3149

Dated: 7th March, 1953.
1357
Rec'd; 9th March, 1953.
0830

FROM:
Australian Commissioner's Office,
SINGAPORE.

213. UNCLASSIFIED.

Following for Commerce from Day.

Following telegram has been received from Bangkok.

Begins:

"Thailand Railway invited tenders for 30 electric diesel locomotives closing date 18th June, specification cost 500 ticals. Do you require any copies and if so how many?

Ends.

Have requested Bangkok to draw attention of Henry Waugh Bangkok, to this. Please advise Clyde Industries and cable any instructions to me.

C & A (C-S-M)
TREASURY
P.M's.

9th March, 1953.

SEC A/S(GR) A/S(ADMIN) TA ER PAC SEA PI

7

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

DBB:HMcC

I.14372

Dated: 17th October, 1952.
1450
Rec'd: 18th October, 1952.
0900

FROM:-

Australian Legation,
MANILA.

90. UNCLASSIFIED.

Your telegram 114.

We have discussed the itinerary with the Siamese Trade Mission who are in general agreement with the proposals set forth in your telegram.

They are not able to express at this stage any preference for Melbourne or Brisbane as place to study marketing arrangements.

They also desire to visit a large scale poultry farm and a stud farm.

Whenever possible they prefer road to air travel in order to see as much of the country side as possible. We have pointed out the large distances involved and the short time at their disposal may make this rather difficult except perhaps from Sydney to Canberra or Canberra to Leeton.

E.A. (726/1)
IMMIG.
T. & C. (C.S.)
C. & A. (C)
MIN. & DEPT. N.D.
TREAS.
D.I.D.
P.M's.

20th October, 1952.

402/4/1

R/B

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

I.14626.

Dated: 16th October, 1952.
1500.
Rec'd: 17th October, 1952.
1045.

FROM:

Australian Embassy,
TOKYO.

916. CONFIDENTIAL.

Reference Bangkok telegram 151 regarding Thai Trade Mission.

1. The principal members of the Mission called on me with the Thailand Ambassador, and we discussed their Australian plans with Menzies.

2. The Mission has made no contact with Luang Pradiyat and desire the Commonwealth Government to make booking in Sydney 22nd October for one suite and five single rooms at the Australia or Ushers if possible.

3. Addition to Bangkok's advice, Mission very anxious to discuss with theGovernment and the Australian Wheat Board, the possibility of the allocation of flour, the possibility of Australian supplies of the best machines for agricultural production, and possibly fertilizers. For their part they desire to discuss the possibility of increased sales of jute, sisal hemp and rubber.

4. Siri Yodthin, who is very keen on horse racing, and has extensive private stables, including four Australian race horses, would like to inspect Studs, and possibly early morning training at principal race courses.

5. Thavil, who lives up to Bangkok's definition in paragraph 3 of their telegram, anxious to discuss the possibility of improved shipping services between Australia andSiam, and possibly direct shipping and indicates that they are prepared to substantially assist any favourable proposition.

6. The Mission will need to visit Canberra and Melbourne in addition toSydney, and air travel is therefore, essential, particularly if the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area is to be inspected although certain members only, might make such a trip.

7. Presume the Departments of Commerce and Customs will be primarily concerened with the Mission's activities, and also that arrangements will be made for at least a senior official to meet upon their arrival at Mascot.

A/MIN.AND DEPT.E.A.
MIN.AND DEPT. IMMIGRATION.
MIN.AND DEPT. T.AND.C.(C.S.)
MIN.AND DEPT. C.AND.A.(C.M.)
MIN.AND DEPT. WAT. DEV.
TREASURER AND TREASURY.
D.E.D.
D.I.D.
S.M.S.

402/4/1

DIS
ECKP
N.S.(U.K.)
N.S.(C.R.
A.S.(Adv.
C.R.(U.K.
U.N.
Tec. Ass.
E. Rel.
Pac.
West
Central
P.I.
Con. & Pro
Ant.
Admin.
Finance
Ex. Comm

17th October, 1952.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

TP:ER

O.14285

Sent: 15th October, 1952

1645

TO:

Australian Legation,
MANILA.

114. UNCLASSIFIED. PRIORITY.

Reference Bangkok cable of 25th September, concerning visit of Siamese Trade Mission to Australia.

We have been in touch with Luang Pradiyat, Superintendant of Siamese Students in Sydney, with a view to fixing itinerary and arranging discussions with Departments interested, but find that Luang Pradiyat has not yet received any advice from the Mission.

Would appreciate your contacting Mission on arrival in Manila. They are expected to arrive in Sydney 8 a.m. 22nd October and it is felt they might wish to spend one day in Sydney with Pradiyat and proceed to Canberra following day where they would be met and an itinerary and schedule of discussions arranged.

We have in mind that Mission proceed to Leeton 24th return 25th and then go to either Brisbane or Melbourne, to examine marketing arrangements. Please advise.

E.A. (726/1)
IMMIGRATION
T.&.C. (CANB-SYD)
C.&.A. (CANB)
MIN. & DEPT. NAT. DEV.
TREASURY
D.I.D.
P.M's

16th October, 1952

Miss Nelson

File 402/4/1
~~402/4/3~~

L.C.
SECRETARY
A.S. (U.N.)
A.S. (G.P.)
A.S. (Admin.)
C.R. (L.A.)
U.N.
Tec. Ass.
E. Rel.
Pac.
West
Central
P.I.
Con. & Fin.
Ant.
Admin.
Africa
Int. Org.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

402/4/1

RESTRICTED.

CABLEGRAM.

AP:GL

O. 13581/82

Dated: 29th September, 1952.
1720

TO:

Australian Embassy,
TOKYO.....636.

Australian Legation,
BANGKOK.....184 (For Information)

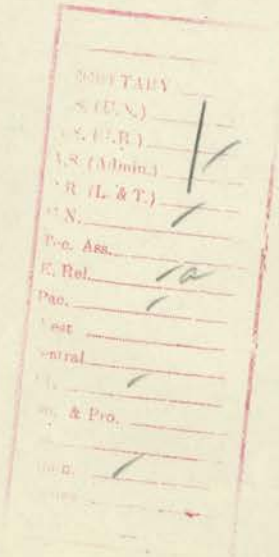
RESTRICTED.

Siamese Trade Mission. Please extend appropriate facilities and courtesies to the mission, and inform them that we welcome the proposed visit to Australia for general trade discussions.

E.A. (MIN. & DEPT.)
MIN. & DEPT. C. & A. (CANB)
MIN. & DEPT. T. & C.(CANB)
N.D.
TREASURY AND TREASURER
E.P.D.
D.I.D.
P.M.'s

30th September, 1952.

File 402/4/1



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

H02/14/1

JO - MC

I.13277.

Dated 25th September, 1952.
1600.
Recd. 26th September, 1952.
0850.

FROM:

Australian Legation,
BANGKOK.

131. UNCLASSIFIED. PRIORITY.

A. At urgent request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, have on 23rd September granted visas to the following members of the Siamese Trade Mission:-

1. His Excellency Colonel Siri Siri Yodthin, Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs, Chief of the Mission.

2. Luang Thavil, Director General of the Foreign Trade Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

3. Praycon Kanchanadui, Director General of the Department of Internal Trade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

4. Sweng Samkosea, Chief of the Central Division, Rice Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

5. Aran Sachsveta, Secretary of the Mission.

6. Phol Nilubol, Private Secretary to the Chief of the Mission.

B. The Mission will visit Hong Kong, Japan, the Philippines, Australia, Singapore, Burma, India, Pakistan and possibly Ceylon for general trade talks and study purposes.

C. Scheduled to arrive Sydney Manila Qantas aircraft 22nd October, depart Sydney Qantas aircraft for Djakarta 29th October.

D. 1. Above and the Mission generally desire general talks at high official and political level on matters of trade policy and trade promotion view increasing Siamese trade with this area.

2. Above desires additionally discuss:-

(a) export - import control policy and practice.

(b) possibility of Thailand becoming a party of the International Wheat Agreement.

3. Above desires additionally discuss the practice of internal marketing of primary products.

4. Above desires additionally discuss and if possible observe methods of rice production and marketing.

File

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

I.15277.

E. Members of the Mission prepared to pursue the above discussions and studies independently though preferable Thavil should participate in discussions with Colonel Siri.

F. English proficiency 2, 4 and 6 good, 1 fair, 3 poor but French good, 5 poor.

G. I am aware that the limited time available precludes elaborate arrangements. However, am requested to ask that you furnish appropriate facilities:-

(a) Day, in Singapore, understood to have advised the Department of Commerce of the Missions intentions.

(b) Mission will request Luang Pradiyat, Superintendent of the Siamese students in Sydney, arrange accommodation, etc. While personally reluctant to concur this procedure have been compelled by the lack of time to acquiesce and recommend appropriate Australian authorities keep in close touch with Pradiyat.

H. Mission will be in Japan 30th September - 15th October, Manila 15th October to 21st October and Thavil has personally guaranteed to contact our Missions at these places to learn of any arrangements you may wish to communicate.

I. There is no possible way of deferring Australian section of the journey, which is integral part of the Mission throughout the whole area. No substantive proposals from the Mission members are expected. Primary purpose is general information of members and exploratory general talks.

J. Siri Yodthip is of some political significance being senior member of the coup group. Thavil has held present post approximately four years, is able and influential civil servant.

K. Copies of this cable forwarded by air mail to Hong Kong, Tokyo, Manila and Singapore.

MIN. & DEPT. E.A.
" " " IMMIGRATION
" " " T. & C. (C. - S.)
" " " C. & A. (C. - M.)
" " " N.D.
TREASURER & TREASURY
E.P.D.
D.I.D.
P.M.'S.

26th September, 1952.

402/4/1
403/1/2
402/1/3

Copy for Mrs Lenthall for whose card for names 1 to 6 in para A

DISTRIBUTION

SECRETARY 1/-
A.S. (U.N.)
A.S. (G.B.A.)
A.S. (Admin.) ✓
C.R. (L. & T.) ✓
U.N. ✓
Pac. Ass. ✓
Econ. ✓
Pac. ✓
Cultural ✓
Info. & Pub. ✓
✓
✓
NZ

I.1887?.

K. Members of the Mission prepared to pursue the above discussions and studies independently though preferably Thevil should participate in discussions with Colonel Birt.

P. English proficiency 2, 4 and 6 good, 1 fair, 3 poor but French good, 3 poor.

Q. I am aware that the limited time available precludes elaborate arrangements. However, am requested to ask that you furnish appropriate facilities:-

(a) Day, in Singapore, understood to have advised the Department of Commerce of the Missions intentions.

(b) Mission will request Luang Preditat, Superintendent of the Siamese students in Sydney, arrange accommodation, etc. While personally reluctant to conduct this procedure have been compelled by the lack of time to acquiesce and recommend appropriate Australian authorities keep in close touch with Preditat.

R. Mission will be in Japan 30th September - 15th October, Manila 15th October to 21st October and Thevil has personally requested to contact our Missions at these places to learn of any arrangements you may wish to communicate.

I. There is no possible way of deferring Australian section of the journey, which is integral part of the Mission throughout the whole area. No substitutive proposals from the Mission members are expected. Primary purpose is general information of members and exploratory general talks.

J. Birt Yodbhin is of some political significance being senior member of the camp group. Thevil has held present post approximately four years, is able and influential civil servant.

K. Copies of this cable forwarded by air mail to Hong Kong, Tokyo, Manila and Singapore.

MIN. & DEPT. E.A.
" " " IMMIGRATION
" " " T. & C. (C. - S.)
" " " C. & A. (C. - M.)
" " " M.D.
TREASURER & TREASURY
E.P.D.
D.I.D.
P.M.'S.

26th September, 1952.

HBP file

file 402/4/1
for other file see file 402/4/1

FOR MR. McINTYRE

Please see memorandum of 1st November from Australian Charge d'Affaires, Bangkok, suggesting that early consideration be given to the question of negotiating with the Government of Thailand a general treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation.

2. The Australian-Thai peace agreement of 1945 specifically looks forward to the conclusion of such a treaty between the two countries. Article X reads as follows :

"(1) The Government of Siam undertake to negotiate with the Government of Australia if requested to do so a Treaty of Establishment, Commerce and Navigation and a Consular Agreement upon a basis of reciprocity. In such treaty and agreement Australians will be given rights and treatment not less favourable than those given to subject and citizens of any other country.

(2) Pending completion of such Treaty of Establishment, Commerce and Navigation and such Consular Agreement, the Government of Siam will -

(a) accord to Australian commercial, industrial and maritime interests treatment not less favourable than that accorded to similar interests of any other country; and
(b) accord to any Australian Consular representatives who may be appointed to reside in Siam rights, privileges and immunities no less favourable than those accorded to similar representatives of any other country".

3. The recent experience of A.C.I. Ltd., in attempting to acquire land in Bangkok for the construction of a glass factory, gave rise to consideration within the Department of the possibility of negotiating the treaties envisaged in Article X of the Peace Agreement. Having arranged to purchase a factory site the Company discovered upon seeking registration of the transfer that the purchase was invalid. The Thai "Aliens Land Acquisition Act" prohibits the acquisition of land in Thailand by aliens other than the nationals of countries whose governments have a treaty with the Thai government specifically authorizing such acquisition on a basis of reciprocity. The terms of the Act are mandatory of this point and do not allow the Minister any discretion. The Australian Consul-General argued at the time that the position was covered, as far as Australian nationals were concerned, by the provisions of Article 10 (2)(a) of the Peace Agreement. This argument however, was not accepted, the Thai view being that these general words could not be interpreted as conferring any specific rights on Australian companies except the right to trade and that the right to acquire land, which is of particular importance, could only be conferred by specific provision.

4. A.C.I. Ltd. overcame the difficulty by having the factor site purchased by its subsidiary Singapore company whose rights t acquire land are covered by the Anglo-Thai treaty. This incide however, has made it quite clear that Australian nationals and companies cannot in the absence of a specific treaty provision, acquire land in Thailand. Australian tin mining companies, o the other hand, have experienced no difficulty in obtaining th necessary rights (by lease or otherwise) to carry on their operations in Thailand.

5. Experience has shown that negotiation of a treaty of the kind suggested can involve, for Australia, a long and laborious process in obtaining agreement of all interested departments, and of the State administrations where their jurisdiction is involved. After trying for years to conclude an agreement of this nature with the U.S.A., we are still unable to obtain the agreement of Treasury on a number of points. It is therefore for consideration whether the conclusion of a similar treaty with Thailand would offer sufficient advantages to warrant our embarking on such a difficult and tortuous enterprise.

6. So far as is known, few Australian companies are seeking to invest capital in Thailand, while A.C.I. Ltd. is the only one which is known to have been adversely affected by the absence of the right to acquire land. Australian tin mining companies (as pointed out above) are operating without difficulty in Thailand while no discrimination against Australian commercial operations in that country has been reported. In any case, our trade with Siam is small, exports to Siam representing .2% and imports therefrom 102% of total Australian trade. In the light of these considerations, the need for a treaty can hardly be regarded as compelling.

7. A possible alternative to the negotiation of a separate Australian-Thai treaty might be accession by Australia to the Anglo-Thai treaty of 1938, which would be very simple, procedurally. Article 24 of this treaty provides :

> "(1) The High Contracting Parties agree that His Majesty the King and Emperor may by notification given through diplomatic channels accede to the present Treaty in respect of any Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations whose Government may desire that such accession should be affected. Any such accession shall take effect as from the date of notification thereof".

8. In general, the terms of the Anglo-Thai treaty would satisfactorily cover our requirements. However, Article 1 (1) (a) would probably not be regarded as acceptable. It reads as follows :

> "(1) The subjects of each High Contracting Party shall be entitled -
>
> (a) to enter, travel and <u>reside in</u>, and to leave the territories of the other High Contracting Party so long as they satisfy and observe the conditions and regulations applicable in such territories to the entry, travel, residence and departure of <u>all foreigners</u>".

(It is unlikely that we would be able to avoid this issue even in negotiation of a separate treaty).

9. My own feeling is that, on balance, the advantages offered by a treaty with Thailand of the kind suggested would not be sufficient to outweigh the difficulties which would be certain to arise in the course of negotiations. Accession to the Anglo-Thai Treaty of 1938 would avoid many of these difficulties but the terms of Article I (1)(a) could lead to trouble. There is the further point that conclusion of a treaty of this kind with Thailand might put us under pressure to enter into similar treaties with other Asian countries - a development which would add further complications to our relations with Asia.

10. So far the Thai Government has not suggested the conclusion of a treaty. If and when they raise the question, we will have to give it most serious consideration, but we can at least leave matters rest till then.

I would be glad of your views as to the nature of a reply to be made to the memorandum of 1st November from the Charge d'Affaires.

South-East Asia Sub-section.
TWC.MS
9th November, 1951.

AUSTRALIAN CONSOLIDATED INDUSTRIES,
LTD.,
DOWLING ST.,
WATERLOO, N.S.W.

RECEIVED IN DEPT.
19/9/51.

10th September, 1951.

The Rt. Hon. R.G. Casey, C.H., D.S.O., M.C.,
Minister for External Affairs,
Commonwealth Offices,
MELBOURNE. C2.

Dear Mr Casey,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 5th instant, advising that you made an attempt to contact our General Manager in Singapore, but he was absent from the office through illness. Unfortunately, that is still the position, and Mr. Quinn is on his way back to Australia, where he will probably have to rest for some six months.

I thank you for the interest you have shown in our Bangkok project and confirm that the authorities there are showing every desire to help in establishing the Glass Works. As a matter of fact, I propose to pay a visit there in the near future.

I take this opportunity to say that I watched your movements whilst you were abroad with interest and from reports would say your visits to the various countries, whilst being rapid, will be very fruitful.

Yours Sincerely,

W.J. Smith.
Managing Director.

returned

ORIGIONAL ~~SENT~~ TO MR. H.M. LOVEDAY,
MINISTER'S OFFICE,
MELBOURNE.

FILE ON 402/4/1.

DUPLICATE.

CONFIDENTIAL

Australian Consulate-General,
Bangkok, Thailand.

File No. 90/1/25.

Memo. No. 137/51.

CONFIDENTIAL. 3rd April, 1951.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

ACQUISITION OF LAND BY AUSTRALIAN CONSOLIDATED INDUSTRIES.

I have been giving general assistance to the above company to establish a glass factory in Bangkok. Up to the present time, the Thai Government has welcomed the proposal, and, in particular, the Minister of Industries has been very cooperative.

2. The company desires to purchase from the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company a piece of land on which to erect their factory. On application for the registration of the transfer of the land, registration was refused on the ground that there is no treaty provision which authorises the acquisition of land by an Australian company, such a provision being a condition to the acquisition by aliens of any land in the Kingdom. The matter was however referred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for advice. I discussed the matter at length with the Chief of the Treaty Department, urging that Article X (2) (a) of the Peace Agreement between Australia and Thailand was sufficient to cover the matter. This argument was not however accepted as it was contended that these general words could not be interpreted as conferring any specific rights on Australian companies except the right to trade, and, in particular, the right to acquire land, which is a right of particular importance, cannot be conferred except by specific provision.

3. I had further discussions yesterday on the subject with the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Prince Wongsanuwat Devakula, who had consulted the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but I was unable to obtain a favourable reply. The Thai Government seems concerned lest the grant of approval in this case should create a precedent, and oblige them to grant permission to other aliens. Also, the Aliens Land Acquisition Act does not allow the Minister any discretion in the absence of a specific right in aliens conferred by treaty to acquire land. The right must also be on the basis of reciprocity.

4. The desirability to permit the Australian company to establish the glass factory was admitted by Prince Wongsa, who put forward the following alternatives:-

(a) that the company should lease land for the erection of their factory - this, I understand, is not favoured by the company, who desire a greater permanency of tenure;

(b) that the Australian Government should negotiate a treaty with Thailand by which the right is conferred, this being in accordance with the undertaking contained in Article X of the Peace Agreement. It might be found more appropriate at this stage to negotiate a modus vivendi on this point pending the conclusion of a more comprehensive agreement.

...../5. On the second

5. On the second alternative, Prince Wongsa would not commit himself on the question whether the Thai Government could agree to a modus vivendi, but pointed out that it was a matter for the Australian Government to make the first move.

6. This whole question seems to me to be an important matter of principle, and some urgent action seems necessary. I should consequently appreciate your urgent consideration of the matter and your early instructions.

(Sgd.) A. H. Loomes

CONSUL-GENERAL.

FILE COPY
BW:PF

451/3/5

28th November, 1950

MEMORANDUM for:

The Secretary,
Prime Minister's Department,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Prime Minister's Department File No. A325/1/20

With reference to my memorandum of 10th October, 1950, concerning the purchase of teak by the Victorian Railways Department, I am enclosing for transmission to the Premier of Victoria the V.R. Punch which was used to mark the timber.

Sgd P.S.

(Patrick Shaw)
for Secretary.

PF:ES

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT.

A.325/1/20

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Rec'd 20 OCT 1950
Filed 451/3/5

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs.

.....

Referred, by direction, in connection with your 451/3/5 of 10.10.50.

(A.S. Brown)
for Secretary.

20 OCT 1950

PRIME MINISTER,
CANBERRA.

A.325/1/20

20 OCT 1950

Dear Mr. McDonald,

I refer to a letter from Mr. Hollway of 18th May, 1950, and earlier correspondence in connection with Teak Timber for the Victorian Railways (your ref. 50/1221).

I wish to advise you that the Australian Consul General Bangkok, has advised that the survey of the timber by the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation has now been completed; and an account for the expenses incurred in arranging for the inspection of the timber will be forwarded to you in due course.

I am also enclosing five copies of the certificates which I am informed were attached by the surveyors to be specifications signed by them. The V.R. Punch is being returned by sea from Bangkok.

Yours faithfully,

R. A. McBRIDE

for Prime Minister.

Hon. J.G.B. McDonald, M.L.A.,
Premier of Victoria,
MELBOURNE.

451/3/5

File Copy
BW:JMM

451/3/5.

10th October, 1950.

MEMORANDUM for:

The Secretary,
Prime Minister's Department,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Prime Minister's Department File No.4325/1/20.

I refer to your memo of the 11th March, 1949, my memo No.451/3/5 of the 14th April, 1949, and related correspondence concerning the purchase of teak by the Victorian Railways Department.

2. The Australian Consul-General, Bangkok, has advised that the survey of the timber by the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation has now been completed. An account for the expenses incurred in arranging for the inspection of the timber will be forwarded to you in due course.

3. I am enclosing for transmission to the Premier of Victoria five copies of the certificates which were attached by the surveyors to the specifications signed by them. The V.R. Punch, which was used in marking the timber, is being returned by sea from Bangkok.

Sgd. P.S.

(Patrick Shaw)
for Secretary.

R/S 23/10/50

DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Rec'd 9 OCT 1950
File No.

AUSTRALIAN CONSULATE-GENERAL.
BANGKOK. THAILAND.

File No. 90/1/3.

Memo. No. 344/50.

29th September, 1950.

MEMORANDUM for:

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

PURCHASE OF SIAMESE TEAK BY VICTORIAN RAILWAYS DEPARTMENT.

I refer to your memorandum No. 54 of 15th March, 1949 (your file 451/3/5), my memo. No. 133 of 4th April, 1949 and related correspondence concerning the above subject.

2. Survey of the timber by the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation has now been completed and an account has been tendered by the surveyors. The account (No. 50 of 15th September, 1950) has been paid in full by this office. Payment is recorded on our Voucher No. 297 dated 26/9/50 to which a copy of the account is attached.

3. I enclose for your attention 5 copies of certificates which were attached by the surveyors to the specifications signed by them (together with the V.R. Punch which was used by the surveyors in marking the timber.)

The V.R. Punch will be forwarded next sea bag

CONSUL-GENERAL.

NB Cost of sending punch to Bangkok (£4/16/9) also recovered 6/11/50.

Enclosed with claim No. G.P.H 66. 24/10/50.

451/3/5

File No. 100/5/1.

Memo. No. 293/50.

AUSTRALIAN CONSULATE GENERAL.
BANGKOK. ~~XXXX~~ Thailand.

26th August, 1950.

MEMORANDUM for:

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

PURCHASE OF HORSES FOR GOVERNMENT OF THAILAND

I refer to your memorandum No. 90 of 25th May, 1950 (Reference File No. 451/3/5) concerning the purchase of horses in Australia for the Bureau of the Royal Household.

2. I now enclose for your information copy of a letter dated 24th August, 1950 which I have now received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

CONSUL-GENERAL.

Encl.

A 451/3/5

(COPY

No. 15040/2493

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Saranrom Palace,
24th August, 1950.

My dear Mr. Loomes,

Please refer to your letter No. 100/5/1, dated June 9, 1950, in which you kindly furnished us with further information concerning the proposed purchase of horses from Australia by the Bureau of the Royal Household.

In this connection we have also received a quotation from Messrs. William A. Jones Pty.Ltd. of Melbourne (one of the firms recommended by the Australian Department of Commerce and Agriculture), which has been communicated to the Bureau for their consideration.

We are now informed that the Bureau has accepted the firm's quotation and that an order for delivery at Bangkok of 10 horses is to be placed direct with Messrs. William A. Jones Pty. Ltd.

May I take this opportunity to express to you and, through you, to the Australian authorities concerned, our sincere appreciation for the kind assistance rendered in this matter.

Believe me,
My dear Mr. Loomes,
Yours sincerely,

Wongsa Devakula.

Mr. A.H. Loomes,
etc., etc., etc.,
BANGKOK.

FILE COPY
AJE/BR

25th August, 1950.

Dear

Nai Sakdi Wattanakul, a Thai student at the Forestry School in Canberra, has received a personal letter from Nai P. Smitananda, Director of the Meajo Institution, Chiengmai, who has asked his advice as to firms in Australia which export seeds, pigs and poultry.

Sakdi has sent him catalogues from Yates and Andersons but has asked me to help on the pig and poultry side.

Perhaps you might like to write to Smitananda, giving him a few of the names in Canberra telegram to Bangkok No. 60 of 3rd October, 1947. I understand that William A. Jones Pty. Ltd. is one of the most energetic and reliable of them.

Kind regards to yourself, Nan and Keith. Also to John or Bob as appropriate.

Yours sincerely,

A. H. Loomes, Esq.,
Australian Consulate-General,
BANGKOK.

H.Q. / Please file.

451/3/5

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

ACTION COPY

RR:MD

I.8045.

DECODE FROM:

Dated: 2nd June, 1950.
1700.

Australian Consul General,
BANGKOK.

Rec'd: 4th June, 1950.

77. UNCLASSIFIED.

Goonesinhe and Sons desire to ship to Brisbane 3 female elephants and 12 toque monkeys. Quarantine regulations require certificate by veterinary surgeon that there is no foot and mouth disease in country. It is not possible to obtain such a certificate.

2. Veterinary Adviser, Department Animal Development and Livestock certifies, however, that elephants and monkeys are not susceptible to that disease and certification required as above is not necessary. Elephants and monkeys have also certified health, free from infectious diseases and fit for shipment by Veterinary Surgeon after being under his care for over 6 months. Elephants have been injected against T. Evansi with 5 M.G.-K.G. body weight Antrychue as considered necessary by Veterinary Surgeon.

3. Shippers are sending animals by steamer leaving 3rd June although I have pointed out that since regulation requirements have not been satisfied, I am unable to guarantee entry into Australia and that they ship the animals at their own risk. However, as the animals will remain in Singapore for a few days, please advise if certificates held are satisfactory, if not, may be possible to avoid shipping from Singapore.

4. Please advise urgently. Cable costs recoverable.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.
P.M.'S DEPT.

4th June, 1950.

Copies received
Secretary
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A/cs
Exam

Mr Cutts
Department of Health Dept.
for advice

Department of Health

451/3/5

RW:JT

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT.

A.325/1/20

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Rec'd 8 JUN 1950
File No. 451/3/5

Referred, by direction, for your information in connection with previous correspondence. (451/3/5)

Please Norman 9/6/50

A S Brown

8 JUN 1950

(A. S. Brown)
Secretary 7/6

DUPLICATE:JT P.M'S. FILE NO.A.325/1/20

PREMIER'S DEPARTMENT
MELBOURNE, C.2.

25 MAY 1950

RH/LS.

50/1221.

18th May, 1950.

Dear Sir,

Contract 57373 - Teak Timber.

With reference to the letter which I sent to your predecessor on the 28th June, 1949 (your Department's No.A.325/1/20), regarding inspection arrangements, etc. for teak timber to be supplied by The Bara Company (Siam) Ltd., I desire to inform you that the contractor has been advised that the Victorian Railways Department is prepared to accept the timber in first Indian quality instead of second European quality.

The surveyors in Siam, (Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Limited) urgently required official confirmation that the balance of the timber to be supplied under this contract would be accepted in first Indian quality, and in order to avoid any delay the following cablegram was forwarded to the Australian Consul-General in Bangkok by the Railways Department on the 12th instant.

"CONTRACT 57373 TEAK TIMBER WE AGREE ACCEPT FIRST INDIAN QUALITY BALANCE OUTSTANDING KINDLY ADVISE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION."

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) T. T. Hollway,
Premier.

The Honourable
The Prime Minister of the Commonwealth,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

45/13/5

FILE COPY W/MP

File No. 451/3/5

Memo. No. 25th May, 1950.

MEMORANDUM for:-

The Australian Consul-General,
BANGKOK

PURCHASE OF HORSES FOR GOVERNMENT OF THAILAND

I refer to your memorandum No, 109/50 of 30th March, 1950. The Department of Commerce and Agriculture has supplied the following information concerning methods of payment and transport for the horses.

Transport

Vessels sail at frequent intervals from Australia to Singapore. The shipping rate for freight from Eastern Australian ports is at £A40 per head to Singapore, exclusive of costs of stalls, attendance, and fodder for the voyage etc., which are additional. The transport charges from Singapore to Bangkok are not known here, but can no doubt be easily obtained at your end.

From general enquiries made it is thought that procurement of the horses in Australia and arrangements for their shipment would take approximately two months.

Payment

For small transactions it is necessary to arrange payment covering the purchase price, transportation, and other incidental costs, on the basis of a Letter of Credit established with an Australian Trading Bank. However, there are special arrangements concerning payment for exports to Thailand should the amount involved in the transaction exceed £500 sterling.

If the amount exceeds £500 sterling, it is necessary to arrange a Letter of Credit in sterling, registered with the Bank of England, providing for reimbursement in Siamese sterling.

Agents

The Department of Commerce and Agriculture has recommended that Messrs. W.A. Jones Pty. Ltd., 108 Queen Street, Melbourne, a leading livestock export organization, would be suitable agents, to act for the Thailand Government in this transaction.

This firm recently shipped 160 army horses to Bangkok for the Thailand Army Animal Utility Department, and the Thailand Government is thus already aware of their standing.

However, should alternative quotations for procurement and transportation to Bangkok be desired, these could also be obtained from the undermentioned firms :-

The Australian and Eastern Co. Pty. Ltd.,
480 Burke Street, Melbourne, Victoria.

Mr. Curtis Skene, Campbelltown, N.S.W.

Mr. J.P. Enright, West Maitland, N.S.W.

Messrs. Ian Macpherson Pty. Ltd.,
Sydney, N.S.W.

It is suggested that the transaction might be simplified if the Thailand Government were to obtain quotations c.i.f. Bangkok.

(Patrick Shaw)
For Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

St 8656

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.

TELEPHONE No. MU 9901.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"COMAGRIC," MELBOURNE.
BOX 2246 U, ELIZABETH STREET P.O.

REFERENCE No. AP.12/8/3.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION,
RELIANCE HOUSE,
301 FLINDERS LANE,
MELBOURNE, C.1.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Ref 25 MAY 1950
File No. 451/3/5

23rd May, 1950.

MEMORANDUM:

PURCHASE OF HORSES FOR GOVERNMENT OF THAILAND.

In reply to your Memorandum, 451/3/5, of 6th April, I have to advise as follows in connection with the points raised in letter No. 4451/2493 addressed to the Australian Consul-General in Bangkok concerning methods of payment and transport of the eight horses in question.

Transport. Vessels sail at frequent intervals from Australia to Singapore. Shipping freight rate from Eastern Australian ports is £A.40 per head to Singapore. The on transport charges from Singapore by rail, or alternatively by sea to Bangkok are not known but could, no doubt, be obtained by the Thai Government direct from the appropriate authorities at their end.

It should be mentioned that the sea freight to Singapore, namely £A40. does not include cost of stalls, attendance, fodder for the voyage, etc. which would be additional.

From general enquiries made it is thought that procurement of horses in Australia, and shipping arrangements, would take approximately two months.

Payment. It would be necessary to arrange payment covering purchase price, transportation and other incidental costs on the basis of a Letter of Credit established with an Australian Trading Bank.

It might be added, however, that under the special arrangement concerning payment for exports to Thailand, it is necessary to arrange a Letter of Credit in sterling registered with the Bank of England providing for reimbursement in Siamese sterling should the amount involved in the transaction exceed £500 sterling.

Concerning the matter of Agents referred to in the final paragraph of your memorandum under reply, Messrs. W.A. Jones Pty.Ltd., 108 Queen Street, Melbourne, a leading Australian livestock export organisation of long standing, would probably be the most appropriate contact. In this connection it may be mentioned that this firm recently shipped 160 army horses from Australia to Bangkok for the Thai Army Animal Utility Department. Consequently, the Thai Government will be aware of the standing of W.A. Jones Pty. Ltd. However, if desired, alternative quotations for procurement, and transportation to Bangkok could be obtained from the undermentioned firms:-

The Australian and Eastern Co,, Pty. Ltd.,
480 Burke Street, Melbourne, Victoria.

Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

.../2.

Mr. Curtis Skene, Campbelltown, N.S.W.

Mr. J.P. Enright, West Maitland, N.S.W.

Messrs. Ian Macpherson Pty. Ltd.,
Box No. 3305, G.P.O.,
SYDNEY, N.S.W.

It is further suggested that the transaction might be simplified on the part of the Thai Government if a quotation c.i.f. Bangkok were obtained.

J. G. Crawford

(J. G. Crawford)
SECRETARY.

BW/mnc

File 451/3/5 Pt.2

6th April, 1950.

MEMORANDUM for -

The Secretary,
Department of Commerce
and Agriculture,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

ATTENTION: Mr. T.V. Moroney.

Purchase of Horses for Thai
Coronation Ceremonies.

I refer to your telephone conversations with Mr. Hamilton of this Department, and to your telegram of the 8th March on this subject.

2. The Government of Thailand has now notified us that, although difficulties of transportation do not permit of the horses being purchased and despatched to Bangkok in time for use during the coronation, they are nevertheless still interested in procuring the animals for future use.

....

3. I attach herewith copies of two letters (No. 2880/2493 and No. 4451/2493) received by our Consul-General in Bangkok which set out fully the requirements of the Thai Government. In addition, the Government desires to appoint an agent in Australia to conduct all the necessary negotiations for the purchase and transportation of the horses, and it would be helpful if you could suggest some reputable agents who couldhandle the matter.

(P. Shaw)
for Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Rec'd 4 APR 1950
File No.

File No. 100/5/1.

Memo. No. 109/50

AUSTRALIAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,
BANGKOK, ~~SIAM~~ Thailand.

30th March, 1950.

MEMORANDUM for:

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

I refer to your Cable No. 20 concerning the purchase of horses by the Bureau of the Royal Household.

I now enclose copy of a letter which I have received from H.S.H. Prince Wongsanuvat Devakula, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and should be grateful for information on the question he mentions.

The Bureau of the Royal Household is aware of the desirability to appoint an agent in Australia for conducting all necessary negotiations for the purchase and transportation and it would be helpful if you could suggest one or two names of reputable agents who could handle the matter.

CONSUL-GENERAL.

BM

Follow this up

4/5/50

451/3/5

COPY/

No. 4451/2493

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Saranrom Palace,

27th March, 1950.

My dear Mr. Loomes,

I did not fail upon receipt of your letter of the 9th instant in the matter of the proposed purchase by the Bureau of the Royal Household of eight horses from Australia to communicate its contents to the Bureau for their consideration.

I have now received a reply from them expressing their sincere appreciation of the investigation that was made on their behalf as well as the suggestions and offer of assistance kindly given by the Australian Government for the procurement of the horses.

In this connection, the Bureau state that although transportation means do not permit of the horses being purchased and despatched here in time for use on the present occasion, they nevertheless are still interested in procuring the animals for future use. Before taking further steps in the matter, however, they would welcome information regarding the possibility of the arrangement for an ordinary sea transportation of the horses after purchase, the cost of such transportation per animal, as well as the method of payment for their purchase and transportation. The Bureau would also be grateful to be informed of any other procedure that they should take in the matter.

I shall therefore be much obliged if you will be so good as to get in touch with the appropriate authorities in Australia once again in this matter and furnish me with the desired information so that I may pass same on to the Bureau.

Believe me,

My dear Mr. Loomes,

Yours very sincerely,

Wongsa Devakula.

DUPLICATE.

File No. 100/5/1

Memo. No. 109/50

xxxx Thailand.

30th March, 1950.

MEMORANDUM for:

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

I refer to your Cable No. 20 concerning the purchase of horses by the Bureau of the Royal Household.

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The Bureau of the Royal Household is aware of the desirability to appoint an agent in Australia for conducting all necessary negotiations for the purchase and transportation and it would be helpful if you could suggest one or two names of reputable agents who could handle the matter.

CONSUL-GENERAL.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

HR:HP

O.3190
Sent: 8th March, 1950.
1450

DECODE TO:

Australian Consul-General,
BANGKOK.

20. PRIORITY. UNCLASSIFIED.

Your 16.

We have made preliminary enquiries as to availability of horses and shipping and air transport possibilities. There are reasonable prospects availability but transport is problem. There does not appear any likelihood of suitable shipping opportunity owing time factor. Neither Qantas nor T.A.A. has aircraft available but special charter other lines might be possible if firm requirement stated. For your guidance Qantas quote would be £700 Australian per horse i.e. £5600 total if aircraft had been available. No Government agency here appropriate arrange transaction. If Siamese Government still interested suggest they consider appointment accredited representative to handle with exporters matters of procurement price transport delivery inspection final acceptance before shipment etc. We will facilitate any contacts and help generally to extent possible.

C. & A.(Canb. Syd. & Melb.)

8th March, 1950.

H.H.

Copies received

Secretary /
A/Sec. //
S.
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A.
C.C.
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C.W.S.
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Typ. /
Admin.
A.S.
Records

51/3/5

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Rec'd
- 6 MAR 1950
File No.

File No. 100/5/ 1.

Memo No. 70/50.

AUSTRALIAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,
BANGKOK, SIAM. Thailand.

28th February, 1950.

U R G E N T.

MEMORANDUM for:

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

PURCHASE OF HORSES FOR CORONATION CEREMONIES.

I refer to my cable No. 16 of 22nd February concerning the desire of the Bureau of the Royal Household to purchase eight horses to be used as carriage horses for the Royal Coach and the carriages of the Royal retinue.

2. I now enclose a copy of a letter which I have received on this subject from H.S.H. Prince Wongsanuvat Devakula, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

3. I should be grateful for an early indication as to whether these horses can be provided.

CONSUL-GENERAL.

Encl.

copy.

URGENT

No. 2880/2493

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Saranrom Palace,
25th February, 1950.

My dear Mr. Loomes,

I write to request your kind assistance in the following urgent matter :

The Royal Household have just indicated to this Ministry their desire to purchase 8 horses from Australia to be used as carriage horses for the Royal Coach and the carriages of the Royal retinue, in accordance with these specifications :-

1. They can either be geldings or mares.
2. Colour to be Black or Bay, but if not available in these, Dark Brown. All the 8 horses, however, must be of the same colour.
3. Age, from 3-6 years.
4. Height not to exceed 16 hands and not lower than 15.2 hands.

5. ...

Mr. A. H. Loomes,
etc., etc., etc.,
BANGKOK.

5. They must all be in good condition.

6. They must be certified sound by a competent Australian veterinary.

As the need is most urgent in view of the approaching return of His Majesty the King, I shall be grateful if you will be so good as to use your good offices to the end that the Australian Government may kindly assist His Majesty's Government in the acquisition of the desired horses and an early transportation to Bangkok.

Believe me,

My dear Mr. Loomes,

Yours very sincerely,

(Sgd.)

Wongsa Devakul.

DUPLICATE

File No. 100/5/ 1.

Memo No. 70/50.

xxx Thailand.

28th February, 1950.

U R G E N T.

MEMORANDUM for:

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA. A .C.T.

PURCHASE OF HORSES FOR CORONATION CEREMONIES.

I refer to my cable No. 16 of 22nd February concerning the desire of the Bureau of the Royal Household to purchase eight horses to be used as carriage horses for the Royal Coach and the carriages of the Royal retinue.

2. I now enclose a copy of a letter which I have received on this subject from H.S.H. Prince Wongsanuvat Devakula, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

3. I should be grateful for an early indication as to whether these horses can be provided.

CONSUL-GENERAL.

Encl.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

I.2657
Dated: 22nd. February 1950.
1535
Recd: 23rd. February 1950.
0830

MW/SC

DECODED FROM:

Australian Consul-General,
BANGKOK.

16. PRIORITY UNCLASSIFIED.

The Bureau of the Royal Household requires before the end of March, 8 thoroughbred horses to draw the royal carriage during the coronation ceremoney.

Horses may be male or female, must be in good condition, black or brown (but all of the same colour) 3 to 6 years old, height preferably 16 hands but not less than 15.2 hands.

Please advise urgently whether horses can be obtained and shipped so as to ensure arrival before the end of March, if impossible, please advise possibility (and cost) of air transportation. Siamese Government regrets lateness of the request, and would be grateful for your assistance.

Min. & Dept. C & A. (Canb. Syd. Melb.)

23rd. February 1950.

Copies received
Secretary 1
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Econ.

R.N. H
follow up.
Williams C&A, Melb.
24.
2
MU 9901.
Repeat Cairns & C&A Melbourne
he recently reply by cable earliest possible. 24/2/50
451/3/5/1

Letter from minister
to manager A.C.I.
dated 21-12-49
has been removed to
file 451/3/1/2

22/12/49.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

SJ/MG

I.17315

Dated 1st December, 1949
0907

DECODED FROM:

Rec'd 1st December, 1949
1415

Australian Consul-General,
BANGKOK.

B101. UNCLASSIFIED.

For Dairy Board.

Further my telegram B98 of November 26th.

No import licences are required at this end, allotment by Siamese Government being sufficient to permit imports.

MIN & DEPT C & A (CANB. SYD. MELB.)
B.A.E.

451/3/5

2nd. December, 1949

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

::::KC

I.17617.

Dated: 28th November, 1949.
1110.
Recd: 29th November, 1949.
0830.

DECODE FROM:

Australian Consul General,
BANGKOK.

B98. UNCLASSIFIED.

For Dairy Board.

Reference to my telegram B89 October 14th. Siamese Ministry of Commerce recommend that 50 tons of Butter be allocated to the following importers in Siam.

Thai Niyon Phanich Co. Ltd. 5 tons, Kian Ngang Co. Ltd. 5 tons, (to import from Austrial Canning Co. Pty. Ltd. Melbourne) Henry Waugh and Co. Ltd. 7 tons and S. Phatana Phanich 6 tons, (to import from Holdenson and Nielson Fresh Food Pty. Ltd.), Edgar Brothers Ltd. 5 tons, Borneo Co. Ltd. 5 tons (to import from J. C. Hutton Pty. Ltd. Brisbane), Oriental Stores Limited 5 tons (to import from P. W. Heyman Pty. Ltd. Sydney), Chi Seng Company 4.5 tons, Boon Vanich Co. Ltd. 1.5 tons (to import from W. K. Burnside Pty. Ltd.), Louis T. Leonowens 2.5 tons (to import from Gollin and Company Pty. Ltd. Sydney), N. V. Internationale Credieten Handelsverreniging, Rotterdam 2.5 tons, F. and H. Hamlet 1 ton (to import from G. Geo. Kellaway and Sons (Eastern) Pty. Ltd. Sydney).

I see no objection to allocation as mentioned. Confirmation follows.

Local importers request early issue of export licences.

Min. & Dept. C. & A. (Canb. Syd. Melb.)
E.A.F.
S. & D.

29th November, 1949.

R.N.H

451/3/6

Cncl rels

XXXXKC

I.17617.

Dated: 28th November, 1949.
1110.
Recd: 29th November, 1949.
0830.

INCOMING FROM:

Australian Consul General,
BANGKOK.

B98. UNCLASSIFIED.

For Dairy Board.

Reference to my telegram B89 October 14th.
Siamese Ministry of Commerce recommend that 50 tons of Butter be allocated to the following importers in Siam.

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I see no objection to allocation as mentioned.
Confirmation follows.

Local importers request early issue of export licences.

Min. & Dept. C. & A. (Canb. Syd. Melb.)
D.A.F.
S. & D.

29th November, 1949.

RNH.BS (file copy)

451/3/5.

17th October, 1949.

MEMORANDUM for -

The Secretary,
Department of Commerce and Agriculture,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

A copy of memorandum No. C.365 of 29th September from the Australian Consul-General, Bangkok, is forwarded herewith for your attention.

SECRETARY.

Mr Moore to check
this received. He will report back
RNH. 14/11/49. were passed to Dairy Board
Mr Moore advises documents for check under cover of slip. RNH 21/11/49.
& he is in
Mr Moore advises Dairy Board acquainted with
position & allocation quota. RNH 15/11/49.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Rec'd 10 OCT 1949
File No.

File No. 90/1/21.

AUSTRALIAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,
BANGKOK, ~~SIAM~~ Thailand.

Memo No. C 365/49.

29th September, 1949.

MEMORANDUM for:

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

EXPORT OF CHEESE - AUSTRALIA TO THAILAND.

I refer to telegram No. 52 of July 1949 from Dairy Board through you, and my reply No.B72 of 9th August 1949 in which I advised that the Thai Government did not wish to control the quota of 8 tons of cheese allotted to Thailand for the period ending 30th June 1950 but agreed to the Australian authorities dividing the quota between exporters.

2. I enclose a copy of a letter dated 15th September 1949 which Henry Waugh & Co.Ltd., of Bangkok have received from Gollin & Co. Pty. Ltd., Sydney, and which suggests that the substance of my telegram had not yet reached the Dairy Board.

3. I mention the matter in case transmission of the message may have been inadvertently overlooked.

CONSUL-GENERAL.

A I R M A I L

Gollin & Company Pty. Limited,

40-50 Clarence Street,

SYDNEY.

15th September, 1949.

Messrs. Henry Waugh & Co. Ltd.,
P.O. Box 40,
BANGKOK, SIAM.

C H E E S E

Following on the recent exchange of correspondenc in connection with your order for 100 cases "Allowrie" Che reference your Indent No.10151, we would advise that a quo has now been made for Cheese for Siam but our Authorities awaiting advice from your Government as to whether they wi be operating on Import Licences or not. As you will appre if your Authorities decide to issue Import Licences it wil necessary for you to let us have full details of the licen allotted to you.

In the meantime, we are keeping in contact touch with our Dairy Board and as soon as anything further event uates we will again address you.

Yours faithfully,
Gollin & Company Pty. Ltd.

(Sgd.) .....

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

DBB:EGM

I. 14211

Dated: 24th September 1949
0952
Rec'd: 26th September 1949
0900

DECODE FROM:

Australian Consul General,
BANGKOK.

B80. UNCLASSIFIED.

For External. For Commerce. Your telegram 62.

Government has postponed decision on adjustment of official rate of exchange pending advice from the Minister of Finance who is now in London.

Official rate pf exchange has no direct relevance to ordinary commercial transactions which depend on open market rates. Apart from some private speculations open market is at virtual standstill as the Banks are waiting to see the adjustment of the official rate of exchange before fixing their own rate.

Will advise further developments. Eastman.

MIN. & DEPT: C. & A. (C-S-M)
TREASURY

26th September 1949

451/3/5

on 453/8/2
or 451/2/1

Copies received

Secretary
AS(P)
E
ME
A
LC
PI ✓
Pac
ANT
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ER ✓
Adm ✓
A/ce
Excom.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

:NER

O.11915

Sent: 22nd September, 1949 1510

DECODE TO:

The Australian Consul General,
BANGKOK.

62. From Commerce. UNCLASSIFIED:

Australian firms concerned adjustment of currency following sterling devaluation. Please advise new official rate Thai currency.

MIN. AND DEPT. OF C. AND A. (CANBERRA SYDNEY MELBOURNE)
TREASURY

23rd September, 1949

A51/3/5
on N54/2/1

Copies

Secretary
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File No. 90/6/3.

Memo No. C316/49.

AUSTRALIAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,
BANGKOK, ~~SIAM~~ Thailand.

19th August 1949.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
File No. 451/3/5

MEMORANDUM for:

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

THE BANK OF ASIA FOR INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE LTD.

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter dated 17th August 1949 which I have received from the Managing Director of the above bank.

2. I have asked for 2 or 3 copies of the latest balance sheet and statement of accounts and hope to forward these to you by an early airmail.

3. Could steps please be taken to circulate this enquiry amongst Australian banks with the request that any which are interested should communicate with the Bank of Asia for Industry and Commerce Ltd., whose sufficient address is Bangkok, Thailand.

CONSUL-GENERAL.

Encl.

Memo & enclosure sent to ~~Canberra~~ Treasury 31/8/49

C O P Y.

THE BANK OF ASIA FOR INDUSTRY & COMMERCE LTD.

Telegraphic Address: BANGKOK.

"BANKASIA"
BANGKOK

17th August 1949.

The Consul-General,
The Australian Consulate-General,
B A N G K O K.

Sir,

Prompted by the desire to enter into correspondence with a reliable banking institution in Australia and to open an account with them for our mutual banking operation, we have the honour to approach you with the request that you kindly recommend to us any of such banks as you deem suitable and willing to establish relations with us as above mentioned.

For your guidance and credit references, allow us to inform you that our bank was established in 1939 and our capital is Tcs.1,000,000, paid up. Our reserve fund totals Tcs.1,933,209.18 and the amount of our deposit and current accounts aggregates over Tcs.94,158,158.55. Our resources at the end of December 1948 are Tcs.97,920,904 .92.

Our bank references are:
The National City Bank of New York, New York.
The Chase National City Bank of New York, New York.
The Bank of China, New York, London, Hongkong, Singapore.
The Philippine Bank of Communications, Manila.
The Ban Hin Lee Bank, Singapore, Penang.

Thanking you in anticipation of the favour of your early reply, we are,

Sir,

Yours faithfully,
for The Bank of Asia for Industry & Commerce,Ltd.,

(sgd) Sanya Yamasmit

Managing Director.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

I.11815

Dated: 10th August, 1949
1117
Rec'd: 10th August, 1949
1505.

DECODE FROM

AUSTRALIAN CONSUL GENERAL
BANGKOK.

B. 72. UNCLASSIFIED.

Your telegram 52. For Dairy Board.

That Government does not wish to control cheese quota. They agree to your Division of Quota between exporters.

Eastman.

oooooooooo

MIN & DEPT C&A (CANBERRA, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE.)
(M 47/1/89)

B.A.E.

S&D

10th August, 1949.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

[redacted]

O.9247
Sent: 20th July, 1949.
1120

DECODE TO:

AUSTRALIAN CONSUL-GENERAL,
BANGKOK.

52. From Dairy Board. Unclassified.

Siam allotted eight tons cheese from Australia for export during period ending 30th June, 1950. Fixed minimum export price bulk cheese 188/1.5 per cwt. Australian currency f.o.b. Australian ports to which packing charges for other than bulk will be additional. Division of quota to exporters will be made in Australia unless advice received from you to contrary.

Min. & Dept. C. & A.(Canb.Syd. & Melb.) (M.47/1/89)
B.A.E.
S. & D.

21st July, 1949.

Hoode of C & A Canberra.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

KSM/HF

[redacted] INICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF HEALTH, CANBERRA.

TELEGRAPHIC AND CABLE ADDRESS. "HEALTH, CANBERRA."

TELEPHONE NO. 596.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

CANBERRA, A.C.T., 19

In reply Please Quote

933/1/ 1

REGISTERED 3 JUL 49
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Ref 15 JUL 949
FILE NO 1151/3/5

MEMORANDUM:

Enquiry re availability of live Rabbits for Siam.

During the recent visit of the Assistant Director of Veterinary Hygiene to Bangkok, Siam, the Australian Consul-General asked him if he would enquire as to the availability of live rabbits from Australia for scientific purposes.

Rabbits are required by the Pasteur Institute, Bengkok, for the preparation of anti-rabies vaccine and by the Veterinary Laboratory, Pak Chong for the preparation of Lapinised rinderpest vaccine in connection with extension work sponsored by F.A.O. Both institutions are desperately short of these animals.

The Assistant Director of Veterinary Hygiene was also approached on this matter by Mr. K.V. Kesteven, Senior Veterinarian, F.A.O., Washington and Dr. Chalerm of the Pasteur Institute, Bangkok.

It was suggested that one thousand rabbits per month for three months would greatly assist and although a proposal that they might be flown to Bangkok was made, it was explained that such expense would seem unwarranted.

The Consul-General, however, asked our A.D.V.H. to make a preliminary enquiry into the practicability of procuring large numbers of rabbits alive for despatch to Siam and the approximate cost.

It would be appreciated if you would either reply direct to the Consul-General or furnish information to this Department to enable us to reply.

C.S.I.R.O. and CSIRO Rabbit Research Officer advised as unattainable, and Thailand advised accordingly. [illegible] 15/8/50.

(A.J. METCALFE)
Director-General of Health.

The Secretary,
Department of Commerce and Agriculture,
Reliance House,
301 Flinders Lane,
MELBOURNE, C.1. VIC.

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

For information.

(A.J. METCALFE)
Director-General of Health.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT.

RW:AC

P.M. File No. A.325/1/20

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Rec'd 7 JUL 1949
451/3/5
File No.

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs.

Referred, by direction, for information in connection with previous correspondence.

Secretary.

6 JUL 1949

PREMIER'S DEPARTMENT
MELBOURNE, C.2.

6 - JUL 1949
No. A.325/1/20.

RH/LD.

49/648.

28th June, 1949.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letters of the 18th and 23rd May, (A.325/1/20), and to previous correspondence in regard to inspection arrangements, etc., for teak timber to be supplied to the Victorian Railways Department by the Bara Company (Siam) Limited, I desire to say that the Contractor has already been in communication with the Railways Department in connection with suggested amendments to the specification.

The matter has been reviewed in the light of the further information contained in The Rules for the Grading of Teak Squares, a copy of which has recently been made available to the Railways Department, and as a result the specification has been amended. On 29th April, the Department wrote direct to Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Limited, which has been appointed by the Australian Consul General at Bangkok as Surveyors for this timber, and the Australian Consul General was also supplied with a copy of this communication. Copies of these letters and the amended specification are attached.

Yours faithfully,

T. T. HOLLWAY.

Premier.

The Honourable
The Prime Minister of the Commonwealth,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

(C O P Y)

Secretary's Office,
Spencer Street,
MELBOURNE. C1

29th April, 1949.

The Manager,
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd.
Bangkok,
Siam.

Dear Sir,

Contract 57,373 - Teak (Squares) Timber.

We have been advised that your Company has been appointed by the Australian Consul-General, Bangkok, as surveyors for the teak timber to be supplied by The Bara Company (Siam) Ltd. under the above contract.

The Bara Company (Siam) Ltd. has pointed out that our specification regarding dimensions and quality does not comply with the accepted meaning of "good 2nd class European quality."

The specification has now been amended in regard to Clauses 2 and 3, and I enclose two copies of the amended specification, and shall be glad if you will arrange to carry out inspection in accordance therewith. Would you also pass one copy on to The Bara Company (Siam) Ltd. for its guidance.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary for Railways.

(C O P Y)

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

Secretary's Office,
Spencer Street,
MELBOURNE, C.1.

29th April, 1949.

The Australian Consul-General,
Bangkok,
Siam.

Dear Sir,

Contract 57,373 - Teak (Squares) Timber.

We have been informed that you have appointed the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd. as surveyors for the teak timber to be supplied to this Department by The Bara Company (Siam) Ltd. under the above contract.

The specification has been amended in certain respects, and I enclose for your information, a copy of a letter which has been forwarded to Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd. regarding the matter.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary for Railways.

Contract No. 57373.

V I C T O R I A N R A I L W A Y S

ROLLING STOCK BRANCH

SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF-

TEAK (SQUARES) TIMBER.

(Car Construction, Maintenance and Stock)
(W.O.13472)

S P E C I F I C A T I O N
(Hereinbefore referred to)

NATURE OF SERVICE -

1. The service comprises the supply and delivery in the manner hereinafter specified of teak timber in strict accordance with the conditions of contract, this specification and the annexed schedule, and to the entire satisfaction of the Proper Chief Officer.

DIMENSIONS -

2. The timber shall be of the dimensions supplied in the annexed schedule, measured in accordance with standard grading rules.

QUALITY: -

3. The whole of the timber supplied under this Contract shall be of good second class European quality.

Permissible defects shall be not more than 0.5 points average for the whole parcel and not more than 1.25 points for any single square on the basis of the system laid down in the Rules for Grading of Teak squares by Seaman and Limaye.

DELIVERY:-

4. The timber shall be delivered C.I.F. Melbourne.

INSPECTION -

5. The timber shall be inspected, measured and passed at BANGKOK or elsewhere as may be mutually agreed between the Contractor and the In specting Officer duly appointed by the Corporation.

Before being shipped, the Inspecting Officer shall stamp each piece with the Corporation's own brand and issue an inspection certificate to the Contractor for presentation with the relevant shipping documents.

The Corporation's brand is 

Contract No. 57373.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS

ROLLING STOCK BRANCH

Supply and Delivery of -

TEAK (SQUARES) TIMBER.

SCHEDULE

(Hereinbefore referred to).

RATES :

See clause of conditions of contract headed - "Schedule rates to be fully inclusive."

ITEM No.	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY REQUIRED	CONTRACT QUANTITY (QUANTITY TENDERED?	Rate Per 100 SUPER FEET
	TEAK (SQUARES) TIMBER, (as specified) -	super ft.	super ft.	
1	12" x 12" and over x 8'0" long and over	100,000	100,000	£9.17.0½ stlg.

TENDERER TO FILL IN THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BELOW -

(a) The country of production is Siam.

(b) Name and address of Melbourne representative

Bunbury Pty. Ltd.,
410 Brunswick Street,
Fitzroy. N.6.

(c) The dimensions and quantities of each dimension tendered are as follows :-

LENGTHS	SIZES OF TEAK SQUARES	SUPER FEET
8' and over	12" x 12" and over.	100,000

(d) Delivery of the whole of the timber will be given within 6 months.

SIGNATURE OF TENDERER — for and on behalf of Bara Co. (Siam) Ltd.

p.p. Bunbury Pty. Ltd.
(Sgd.) P. A. Tuckman.

ADDRESS — 410 Brunswick Street, Fitzroy. N.6.

DATE — 22nd December, 1948.

SIAM MARKETS LOST TO AUSTRALIA

ET 5/7

SYDNEY, Monday.

Australia had lost valuable markets in Siam by not exporting to that country immediately after the war, said Mr. G. Chambers to-day.

Mr. Chambers, who is executive secretary of the British Institute of Engineering Technology, returned to Australia by Qantas Constellation to-day, after a visit to Bangkok.

Bangkok Times

5.7.49.

4.51/3/5

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Rec'd 24 MAY 1949
451/3/5

PRIME MINISTER,
CANBERRA.

A.325/1/20

23 MAY 1949

Dear Mr. Hollway,

Further to my letter of 18th May, 1949, in regard to the timber contract entered into by the State Railways Department with Bunbury Pty. Ltd., Melbourne, on behalf of Bara Company (Siam) Limited, I forward herewith for your information copy of a letter received by the Australian Consul General at Bangkok from the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, commenting on a communication addressed to Messrs. Bunbury Pty. Ltd., by the Bara Company (Siam) Limited on 23rd April, 1949, a copy of which was forwarded to you with my letter under reference.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN J. DEDMAN

for Prime Minister.

Hon. T.T. Hollway, M.L.A.,
Premier of Victoria,
MELBOURNE.

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs.

Referred, by direction, in c/w your 451/3/5 of 18th May, 1949.

Secretary, Prime Minister's Department.

23 MAY 1949

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

PRIME MINISTER,
CANBERRA.

A.325/1/20

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Rec'd 19 MAY 1949
File No. 451/3/5

18 MAY 1949

Dear Mr. Hollway,

Further to my letter of 27th April, 1949, concerning the timber contract which the Victorian Railways has entered into with Bunbury Pty. Ltd., on behalf of the Bara Company (Siam) Limited, I enclose for your information copy of memorandum No. C175/49 of 4th May, 1949, and enclosures mentioned therein, received by the Department of External Affairs from the Australian Consul-General at Bangkok.

Yours faithfully,

J.B. CHIFLEY

Prime Minister.

Hon. T.T. Hollway, M.L.A.,
Premier of Victoria,
MELBOURNE.

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs.

Referred, by direction, in connection with your memo of 10th May, 1949, No. 451/3/5.

H. L. Graham

Secretary,
Prime Minister's Department.

18 MAY 1949

P

File No. 451/3/5. 18th May, 1949.

MEMORANDUM for:

The Secretary,
Prime Minister's Department,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

REF.: Prime Minister's File No. A.325/1/20.
Siamese Teak for Victorian Railways.

I forward herewith for favour of transmission to the Premier of Victoria a copy of a memorandum No. C.181/49 of 5th May, 1949, from the Australian Consul-General, Bangkok.

J. W. B
Secretary.

File No. 90/1/3

Memo. No. C 181 /49.

AUSTRALIAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,
BANGKOK, SIAM.

5th May, 1949.

MEMORANDUM for:

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

PURCHASE OF TEAK BY THE VICTORIAN RAILWAYS DEPARTMENT.

I refer to your memorandum No. 54 of 15th March, 1949, on file No. 451/3/5, and to my memoranda C133/49, C146/49 and C175/49 of 4th and 13th April and 4th May, respectively.

2. As mentioned in para 3 of my memorandum C175/49, I am now forwarding copy of a letter from the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, dated 5th May, 1949, commenting on the letter of Messrs. Bara Company (Siam)Ltd., to Messrs. Bunbury Pty. Ltd., Melbourne, dated 23rd April, 1949 (copy of which was annexed to my memorandum C175/49).

CONSUL-GENERAL.

Encl.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"ROMFORD"
POST BOX NO. 144

Bangkok, 5th May, 1949.

The Consul General,
Australian Consulate General,
Bangkok.

Dear Sir,

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS

Replying to your letter of May 2nd, the letter of Messrs. Bara Company to Melbourne of April 23rd seems to us correctly to state the position.

If the Victorian Railways agree to accept what suppliers intended to offer, the definition given in that letter would fairly describe it, and we ourselves should have no difficulty in surveying it by application of that description.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

For THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING
CORPORATION LIMITED.

W.C. Stratfield.

Manager

WCS/BL.

File 451/3/5. 10th May, 1949.

MEMORANDUM for:-

The Secretary,
Prime Minister's Department,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Reference : Prime Minister's file No. A325/1/20.

SIAMESE TEAK FOR VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

I forward herewith for favour of transmission to the Premier of Victoria a copy of memorandum No. C.175/49 of 4th May, 1949, from the Australian Consul-General, Bangkok, Siam, together with one copy of a handbook on the grading of Teak squares.

Secretary.

...TMENT OF
...NAL AFFAIRS
Rec'd 9 MAY 1949
File No.

File No. 90/1/3.

Memo. No. C175/49.

AUSTRALIAN CONSULATE-GENERAL.
BANGKOK, SIAM.

4th May, 1949.

MEMORANDUM for:

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

PURCHASE OF TEAK BY VICTORIAN RAILWAYS DEPARTMENT.

I refer to your memorandum No. 54 of 15th March, 1949, on file No. 451/3/5, and to my interim report Nos. C133/49 and C146/49 of 4th and 13th April, respectively.

2. I now enclose herewith a copy of the comments of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd., in the name of the British Teak Lessees Agency, on a letter from the Bara Company (Siam) Ltd., copy of which was enclose with my last mentioned memorandum. I also enclose two copies of the Handbook on the Grading of Teak Squares issued by the Sawmill Association of Siam.

3. I also enclose herewith a copy of a letter dated 27th April, with annexures, which I have received from the Bara Company (Siam) Ltd. I am seeking the comments of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd., on this correspondence and will forward them to you as soon as they are available. From this correspondence, however, it would appear that the Victorian Railways Department is already considering a variation on the terms of the specifications on the basis of the statements made to it by the contractor.

CONSUL-GENERAL.

Encls.

BRITISH TEAK LESSEES AGENCY

BANGKOK, 2nd May, 1949.

H.M. Consul General,

Australian Consulate General,

Bangkok.

Dear Sir,

PURCHASE OF TEAK BY VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

We thank you for your letter of 13th April and copies of correspondence which you have received from Messrs. Bara Company (Siam) Ltd.

We do not know whether the quality of the teak squares described in paragraph 3 of Contract No. 57373 corresponds with the description issued with the original tender.

The grade, Good 2nd Class Europe Quality, is one, which as far as we know, is only graded in Chinese Mills here. It is described in the Saw Mill Association of Siam's handbook, and under these rules in rather better than Selected Indian 1st Class squares, graded under the Seaman Limaye rules--also described in this handbook. Seaman Limaye rules enjoy world wide recognition, but we have no information that the Sawmill Association's rules for Europe grades is so recognised. We refer you to page 20 of the association's handbook in amplification of this.

Bara Company contend that the conditions made under quality in the above contract annul completely the meaning of what is generally known as "Good 2nd Europe Quality" and that these conditions in effect give a grade which is better than First European Quality. This is so if the rules laid down in the Association's handbook are accepted by the Victorian Railways. We agree that the specification called for by the Victorian Railways does not describe a teak square as ordinarily graded. Rather, it describes die cut squares with parallel faces. It is an article which would have to be specially cut and would cost anything up to double the price quoted by Bara Company.

Whether or not Bara Company had the Victorian Railways description of quality in their hand when they quoted against this order, we do not know. It seems unlikely that

the Victorian Railways would add further conditions after the tenders came in. But it seems likely that either Bunbury Co. failed to realise the significance of these stipulations when passing on the name of the grade called for to Bara Co., or if they did, that Bara Co. equally failed to realise their significance until they tried to get supplies in the Bazaar.

As we requested we enclose two copies of this handbook and our bill No. 85 dated 23rd April for their cost which we will be glad if you will settle at your convenience.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
For THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPN.LTD.
THE BORNEO CO., LTD.
THE ANGLO THAI CORPN.,LTD.

Enclo: Bill No.85

P.B. Kirrage.

Agent.

PBK/BL.

THE BARA COMPANY (SIAM) LTD.

IMPORTERS - EXPORTERS
P. O. BOX 22, 267, RAJAVONGSE ROAD
BANGKOK (SIAM)

27th April, 1949.

The Australian Consul General
Bangkok.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 4th inst. and further to our letter of the 9th inst. we beg to hand you herewith copy of a letter which we received from our Melbourne- Agents, Messrs. Bunbury Pty.,Ltd., and our reply to them dated the 23rd inst.

We shall keep you informed of any development in connection with the performance of the contract with the Victorian Railways.

Yours faithfully,
THE BARA COMPANY (SIAM) LTD.

encl.

OJR/s.

THE BARA COMPANY (SIAM) LTD.

IMPORTERS - EXPORTERS
P. O. BOX 22, 267, RAJAWONGSE ROAD.
BAGKOK (SIAM)

23rd April, 1949.

Messrs. Bunbury Pty.,Ltd.
410, Brunswick Street,
Fitzroy,
Melbourne.

Dear Sirs,

Victorian Railways.

On receipt of your letter of the 14th we have cabled you yesterday as follows :

" ENTRECORE MEANS CENTER HOLE STOP SUGGESTED AMENDMENT PLEASE OMIT ITEM DEFECTS ALLOWED ITEM DEFECTS NOT ALLOWED AS THESE DEMONSTRATE ONLY ONE OF SEVERAL POSSIBLE VARIATIONS OF SPECIMENS BUT REPRESENT NOT CONSTITUENT PART GRADING RULES AND THEREFORE UNACCEPTABLE TO SURVEYORS STOP FIXING PERMISSIBLE DEFECT POINTS AND SYSTEM LIMAYE FULLY PROTECTS VICTORIAN "

From this cable you will have understood that Victorian Railways will be fully protected if the amendment reads :

" DIMENSIONS : The timber shall be of dimensions supplied in the annexed schedule measured in accordance with standing grading rules.
" QUALITY : The whole of the timber supplied under this contract shall be of good 2nd. class European quality.
" Permissible defects shall be not more than 0.5 points
" average for the whole parcel, and not more than 1.25 points for any single square on the basis of the system laid down in the rules for grading of teak squares by Seaman & Limaye. "

The defects allowed and not allowed, as mentioned in your letter, do not form a constituent part of the grading rules. This description is only to be considered as a helpful demonstration of what may be regarded as good 2nd Europe quality. We have put your letter before the appointed surveyors, Messrs. Bombay Burmah Trading Co. Ltd., and they informed us that they can only survey according to the grading rules which precisely mentioned how defects are to be accounted for.

If we take f.i. the expression " 1 big wane, a little entrecore, some black stripes " there may come up immediately discussions as to how big the wane, how much entrecore and how many black stripes are to be allowed. Or "heart badly out" may give rise to the question: when is it badly out, and when not?

We hope that this explanation is satisfactory to you and the Victorian Railways. As mentioned above, by fixing the permissible defect points for the whole parcel and per single square, and the system Seaman & Limaye, the interests of the Victorian Railways are fully protected. The term " entrecore " (or center hole) is of little importance too, therefore.

Yours faithfully,

THE BARA COMPANY (SIAM) LTD.

C O P Y

BUNBURY PTY. LTD.
410 Brunswick Street,
Fitzroy,
Melbourne, N.6

14th. April, 1949.

Messrs. Bara Company (Siam) Ltd.,
P.O. Box 22,
BANGKOK, SIAM.

Dear Sirs,

Victorian Railways.

The Victorian Railways rang us today for the full description of "entrecore". We have, in the meantime, contacted the C.S.I.R. Forestry Division, the Forestry commission, and several timber firms, but no one has ever heard of the term, and we presume, therefore, that it is a local term.

We would ask you please to cable us immediately the meaning of this word.

The Victorian Railways would also like to know whether the points system applied by you is the same as that laid down in the rules for grading of teak squares, by Seaman and Limaye.

Your earliest advice would be greatly appreciated, and we look forward to you reply.

Yours faithfully,
p.p. BUNBURY PTY. LTD.

(Sgd.)
Manager & Director.

P. S. The Railways have advised us of an ammendment proposed to the tender, and they would like to know if you have any objections to it, and if so what your objection would be.

"DIMENSIONS: The timber shall be of the dimensions supplied annexed schedule measured in accordance with standing grading rules.

QUALITY: The whole of the timber supplied under this contract shall be of good 2nd class European quality as follows:

Defects Allowed: 2 Bee Holes 4" & 5" deep.
7 small be holes 1" & 2" deep.
1 big wane. 1 little entrecore, some black stripes

Defects Not Allowed: Heart Badly out
Heart cracked.
A lot of black stripes and cracks.

Permissable defects shall be not more than 0.5 points average for the whole parcel, and not more than 1.25 points for any single square on the basis of the system laid down in the rules for grading of teak squares by Seaman & Limaye."

(Sgd.)

Handbook

Grading of teak logs

Burma Forest Association

of Siam

1948

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
CANBERRA.

สมุดคู่มือ

เกณฑ์แยกประเภทชั้นไม้สักเหลี่ยม

สมาคมโรงเลื่อยจักร์แห่งประเทศไทย

2491

HAND-BOOK

Grading of Teak Squares

THE SAWMILL ASSOCIATION OF SIAM

1948

สมุดคู่มือ

เกณฑ์แยกประเภทชั้นไม้สักเหลี่ยม

สมาคมโรงเลื่อยจักร์แห่งประเทศไทย

2491

HAND-BOOK

Grading of Teak Squares

THE SAWMILL ASSOCIATION OF SIAM

1948

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คำชี้แจง

สมาชิกสมาคมโรงเลื่อยจักร์แห่งประเทศไทย ต่างได้มีความประสงค์อันแรง ที่จะให้มีข้อบังคับ และเกณฑ์แยกประเภทชั้นไม้ของประเทศขึ้น เพื่อความสดวกในการผลิต และการซื้อขายกับต่างประเทศ และกำจัดปัญหายุ่งยากที่เป็นเหตุแห่งการโต้เถียง ดังที่ได้เคยเป็นมา ให้มากที่สุดที่จะทำได้ จึงได้มีการประชุมปฏิกษาหารือกันหลายคราว และมีความเห็นว่าเรื่องนี้เป็นเรื่องสำคัญมาก จำเป็นต้องเก็บรวบรวมสถิติ คำแนะนำจากผู้ชำนาญ และปัญหาต่างๆ ให้พอที่จะเป็นหลักในการพิจารณาศึกษา ยิ่งถ้าจะทำสำหรับไม้อื่นๆ นอกจากไม้สักด้วยแล้ว ก็จำเป็นต้องใช้เวลามากขึ้น จึงได้ตกลงเป็นเอกฉันท์ให้จัดทำสำหรับไม้สักแปรรูปก่อน

สำหรับไม้สักแปรรูปที่ผลิตส่งไปจำหน่ายยังต่างประเทศนั้น แยกโดยกว้างๆ ได้เป็น 2 จำพวก คือไม้เหลี่ยม และตัวไม้ชนิดต่างๆ สำหรับไม้เหลี่ยมมีข้อบังคับการ

ตรวจแยกฯที่สถานค้นคว้าวนกรรม เดร์ดุน ประเทศอินเดีย ได้ตราขึ้นไว้เป็น บรรทัดฐานในการซื้อขายไม้สักเหลี่ยม จากประเทศพม่า และ ประเทศสยาม มาหลายปีแล้ว (โดย นาย L. N. Seaman and V. D. Limaye) แม้ข้อบังคับนั้นจะได้วางเกณฑ์ไว้เพียงสำหรับไม้ประเทศอินเดียน 3 ชั้น ก็มีหลักเกณฑ์พอเป็น มูลฐานใน การพิจารณากำหนดเกณฑ์สำหรับประเภท และชั้นอื่น ๆ ได้โดยอนุโลม ฉนั้นจึงได้ตกลงให้จัดทำสำหรับไม้เหลี่ยม เป็นส่วนหนึ่ง ก่อนโดยยึดถือข้อบังคับที่กล่าวแล้วเป็นเกณฑ์การผลิต และการซื้อขาย สำหรับไม้สักเหลี่ยมประเภทอินเดียน 3 ชั้น คือ ชั้นที่ 1 คัด ชั้นที่ 1 และชั้นที่ 2 โดยแปลข้อความเป็นภาษาไทย รวมไว้กับคำนำภาษาอังกฤษในสมุดคู่มือฉบับนั้น พร้อมกับคำชี้แจง และเกณฑ์สำหรับไม้สักเหลี่ยมประเภทยุโรป 3 ชั้น ซึ่งสมาคมนี้ได้วางขึ้น เพื่อเป็นหลักในการผลิต และการซื้อขาย ของสมาชิก ตั้งแต่บัดนี้เป็นต้นไป จนกว่าจะมีการแก้ไข หรือเพิ่มเติม

ในการจัดทำเรื่องนี้ สมาคมได้รู้สึกว่าเป็นเกียรติ และ

เป็นโชคดีแก่สมาคม ที่เจ้าคุณอนุวัตน์วนรักษ์ (สมาชิก International Association of Wood Anatomists) ผู้มีความสนใจในเรื่องเทคนิคทางไม้ และความรู้ในเรื่องไม้โดยกว้างขวาง ได้ยอมร่วมมือ ทำหน้าที่เป็นที่ปฤกษากิตติมศักดิ์ฝ่ายเทคนิค ท่านได้เป็นหัวแรงในการรวบรวม พิจารณา ศึกษา และประมวญสถิติต่าง ๆ ตลอดถึงการตรวจสอบตัวไม้ การกำหนดเกณฑ์ชั้นต่าง ๆ และการเรียบเรียงสมุดคู่มือนี้ ตั้งแต่ต้นมาจนเป็นผลสำเร็จ สมาคมจึงขอบันทึกความอุปการคุณ ทั้งนี้ไว้ พร้อมด้วยความขอบคุณท่านเป็นอย่างยิ่ง

สมาคมโรงเลื่อยจักร์แห่งประเทศไทย

กรุงเทพฯ 17 กรกฎาคม พ.ศ. 2491.

(คำแปล)

ข้อบังคับการแยกประเภทชั้นไม้เหลี่ยมไม้สัก

คำนำ

ผลงานที่บรรยายในนี้ ได้ทำขึ้นโดย สถานค้นคว้าวนกรรม จังหวัดเดร์ดูน (อินเดีย) โดยคำขอร้องของกรมป่าไม้แห่งประเทศพม่า และองค์การรถไฟแห่งประเทศอินเดีย เพื่อการนี้ นายก (สถานค้นคว้า ฯ) ได้แต่งตั้งให้ นาย แอล. เอ็น. ซีแมน (หัวหน้ากองทดลองไม้) และเจ้าหน้าที่ในกองทดลองไม้ สามนายไปยังประเทศพม่า เพื่อร่วมมือกับกรมป่าไม้ และบริษัททำป่าไม้สักใหญ่ ๆ แห่งประเทศพม่า ในการพิจารณาเกณฑ์และวิธีการแยกชั้นไม้สักที่ใช้ทำกันอยู่ เจ้าพนักงานป่าไม้ สามนาย คือ นาย อาร์. ฮอบบินซ์ นาย เอช. เอ. แมกซ์แวล์ และนาย ที. เอส. ทอมสัน ในความอำนวยการของ นาย เอ. อาร์. วิลลา, Conservator of Forests, Utilization Circle, Rangoon. ได้รับการแต่งตั้งให้ประจำณะโรงเลื่อยจักร

ของบริษัทใหญ่ ๆ 5 บริษัท ในปี ค.ศ. 1933 เพื่อตรวจและจดบรรทึกรอยตำหนิ (defects) ที่ไม้สักเหลี่ยม ซึ่งทางการโรงเลื่อยของบริษัททั้ง 5 แต่ละโรงได้เลือกคัด (passed) เป็นชั้นต่าง ๆ ตามที่ปฏิบัติกันอยู่ในเวลานั้น ลงในแบบบัญชีตรวจที่นายซีแมนได้กำหนดให้ไว้เป็นเวลา 6 เดือน

เมื่อ (สถานีนักวิชาการป่าไม้) เดร์ดูน ได้รับบัญชีตรวจนี้ ซึ่งแสดงรายละเอียดของตำหนิชนิดต่าง ๆของไม้สักเหลี่ยม 6,000 เหลี่ยม อันมีเนื้อไม้รวมได้ 187,000 ลูกบาศก์ฟุต โดยสมบูรณ์แล้ว นายซีแมนและเจ้าหน้าที่ได้ตรวจแยกและประมวญร่างข้อบังคับชั่วคราวขึ้น เพื่อแสดงว่าไม้เหลี่ยมชั้นไหน ยอมให้มีตำหนิเท่าใด แล้วได้มีการประชุมที่ย่างกุ้ง (ประเทศพะม่า) ซึ่งมีผู้แทนสถานีนักวิชาการป่าไม้เดร์ดูน (อินเดีย) องค์การรถไฟแห่งประเทศอินเดีย กรมป่าไม้ประเทศพะม่า และบริษัทผู้รับสัมปทานทำป่าไม้สัก 5 บริษัท คือ

1) บริษัทบอมเบย์เบอร์ม่า เทรดิง คอบอเรชั่น จำกัด
2) บริษัท สตีลบราเดอร์ จำกัด
3) บริษัท แม็คเกรเกอร์ จำกัด
4) บริษัท ฟูการ์ จำกัด
5) บริษัท ที. ดี. พีนเลย์ และ บุตร จำกัด

ในการประชุมครั้งนี้ ได้มีการพิจารณาร่างข้อบังคับชั่วคราวนั้น และอภิปรายกันโดยยืดยาวกว้างขวาง และบริษัทผู้รับสัมปทานป่าไม้สักทั้ง 5 ได้ยอมตกลงนำร่างข้อบังคับนั้นไปลองใช้ในการปฏิบัติจริง ๆ เมื่อพบข้อบกพร่องอย่างไรก็ให้ต่างบริษัทต่างเสนอความเห็นแนะนำอีกชั้นหนึ่ง ต่อนั้นมาร่างข้อบังคับนั้นก็ได้รับการปรับปรุงแก้ไขตามแนวความเห็นแนะนำที่ได้รับ

เมื่อนายซีแมนได้พ้นจากตำแหน่งหน้าที่ไปจากประเทศอินเดียแล้ว นายสิเมย์ได้ประมวญข้อบังคับขึ้นใหม่ตามความรู้ที่ได้รับจากความแนะนำของผู้รับสัมปทานที่ได้รับต่อมา พร้อมด้วยคำชี้แจงเพิ่มเติม กับได้ทำ

สารบาน และพิกัดตำหนิไว้ ในตอนปลายด้วย

จะเห็นได้ว่า ข้อบังคับ นี้ ได้ใช้ถ้อยคำ ตามศัพย์ที่ใช้กันอยู่ในการแยกชั้นไม้สักเหลี่ยมตามทางปฏิบัติที่นิยมในการค้าไม้สักกันมา และได้พยายาม ที่จะกล่าวโดยชัดเจน ถึงตำหนิ ที่ยอมให้มีไว้ในไม้เหลี่ยม อินเดียน 3 ชั้น เพื่อให้ง่าย แก่ การเปรียบเทียบ และ ตรวจสอบ คุณภาพ และ สดวกใน การซื้อ และ ตรวจผ่านไม้สักเหลี่ยมโดย องค์การ รถไฟ แห่ง ประเทศอินเดีย และ ผู้อื่น

ในการแข่งขันกับวัตถุอื่น ๆ และไม้ที่มีผู้นำมาจำหน่าย จากภายนอก ไม้ของประเทศอินเดีย (รวมพะม่าในเวลานั้นด้วย) ต้องเป็นรองอยู่มาก เพราะไม่มีมาตรฐาน สำหรับประเภทชั้นที่แน่นอน ฉะนั้น การที่จะมีมาตรฐาน สำหรับไม้ชนิดสำคัญ ๆ ของ ประเทศอินเดียขึ้นได้เร็วเท่าใดยิ่งดี เพื่อไม้ชนิดนั้น ๆ จะได้มีโอกาสแข่งขันได้เต็มที่ ตามบำเหน็จแห่งคุณสมบัติอันแท้ของมันเอง วิธีที่ดีที่สุดที่จะดำเนินการใช้ข้อบังคับนี้ให้สดวกในทาง ปฏิบัติ ผู้

ใช้ควรจักต้องคิดค้นให้เหมาะสม แต่ถ้ามีการขัดข้องอย่างใดขึ้น ก็มีทางที่จะปรับปรุงอนุโลมได้ ฉะนั้น จึงหวังว่า การออกข้อบังคับนี้จะนำความสดวกแก่ การค้าไม้สักทั้งทาง ผู้ซื้อ และ ผู้ขายต่อไป

ข้อบังคับนี้ ได้รับการรับรองโดยบริษัทผู้รับสัมปทานป่าไม้สัก แห่ง ประเทศพม่า และ สภาองค์การ รถไฟ และ กองทัพบก ข้อบังคับที่กล่าวนี้ ให้ใช้ได้โดยเท่าเทียม และ สม่ำเสมอ กัน แก่ไม้เหลี่ยม เถื่อยจักร์ จาก ประเทศสยาม และ ประเทศอื่น ๆ และ หวังว่า จะใช้กันเป็น มาตรฐานในการซื้อขายไม้สักเหลี่ยมต่อ ๆ ไป ในภายหน้า

(ลงชื่อ) ซี. ซี. เทรเวอร์

เดร์ดูน นายกสถานค้นคว้า วนกรรม

25 กรกฎาคม 1935

คำชี้แจง

ข้อบังคับ และ เกณฑ์นี้ ได้ประมวญขึ้น เพื่อ สนอง

ความต้องการ และคำขอร้องที่มีต่อเนื่องมานานในการที่จะให้มีข้อบังคับแยกประเภทชั้นไม้สักเหลี่ยมเป็นมาตรฐาน ในขั้นต้นได้คิดกันว่าจะไม่สามารถทำได้ และที่ได้เสนอมานี้เป็นผลของการรวบรวมศึกษาค้นคว้าแยกแยะปัญหาและสถิติต่าง ๆ เป็นจำนวนมาก เป็นเวลาหลายปี เป็นความจริงอันแท้ที่จะวางกฎเกณฑ์สำหรับไม้ทั่วไปโดยเฉียบขาดไม่ได้ และก็เป็นความจริงเช่นกันสำหรับไม้สักเหลี่ยมและตัวไม้ที่แปรรูปแล้ว เช่นไม้พื้น ไม้หน้าต่าง ๆ และไม้ตัวอย่างขนาดจำกัดเป็นต้น และยิ่งเป็นไม้ต่างชนิดกันแล้วยิ่งเป็นปัญหามาก เป็นที่ทราบกันดีแล้วว่าสำหรับการนี้ที่ได้ทำกันจนเป็นผลนิยมในประเทศอื่นได้ ก็โดยการวางข้อบังคับที่สมควรในทางปฏิบัติ การใช้ความไหวพริบและสามัญสำนึก และจากผลแห่งการศึกษาทางสถิติดังเช่นไม้สักเหลี่ยมนี้ เรื่องนี้จะรวบรัดคำชี้แจงได้ โดยนำเอาคำเตือนต่อไปนี้ ในข้อบังคับที่ใช้ได้ผลนิยมของสมาคมการค้าสองสมาคม คือ

"ไม่มีข้อบังคับที่ตั้งขึ้น สำหรับตรวจไม้ จะให้ความพอใจได้โดยตลอด ความแตกต่างจากข้อบังคับใด ๆ ที่ตั้งขึ้นย่อมมีมากเสมอ ซึ่งจะผ่านไปได้ก็โดยใช้ความชำนาญในทางปฏิบัติและสามัญสำนึก ฉะนั้น การใช้ข้อบังคับในการตรวจสอบ จึงย่อมไม่ควรพยายามให้แน่นอนไปกว่าลักษณะส่วนรวมโดยทั่วไป ของประเภทชั้นต่าง ๆ"

และการตรวจแยกประเภทชั้นไม้ย่อมไม่ถือว่าเป็นงานในด้านวิทยาศาสตร์ทีเดียว เพราะเป็นการกระทำโดยอาศัยการตรวจดูด้วยตาที่ไม้แต่ละชิ้น หรือท่อน และโดยความคิดเห็นตัดสินใจของผู้ทำการตรวจแยก

อย่างไรก็ดี การวางเกณฑ์ตามข้อบังคับนี้มีความชัดเจนแน่นอนพอที่จะอนุโลมในทางปฏิบัติที่ยอมให้มีการบกพร่องต่ำชั้นได้ 5% โดยถือว่าเป็นจำนวนที่อยู่ในขอบเขตแห่งเหตุผลที่ผู้ตรวจแยกและผู้ตรวจสอบจะมีส่วนแตกต่างในความคิดเห็นกันได้

ชั้นของไม้ ย่อมถือตามลักษณะส่วนรวมทั่วๆไป ตลอดถึงตำแหน่งที่ ลักษณะตามธรรมชาติ และการมีร่วมกัน ของตำหนิของมันทั้งหมด

โดยเหตุที่ไม้สักเหลี่ยม เป็นไม้ที่จะนำไปแปรรูปเป็นไม้ขนาดย่อมๆต่อไป การใช้ความคิดเห็นในการตัดสินใจ จึงควรถือหลักดังต่อไปนี้ คือ

ก) คุณภาพของไม้ โดยส่วนรวมทั่วไป

ข) ปริมาณเนื้อไม้ที่ต้องเสียไป เนื่องแต่ตำหนิที่เห็นได้ ความเสื่อมในคุณภาพ และการสูญเสียในการแปรรูปตามวิธีนิยมโดยปกติ

ข้อบังคับการแยกประเภทชั้นไม้ต่อไปนี้ ได้ประมวญขึ้นโดยยึดหลักการที่กล่าวนี้ บนมูลฐานของความจริงอันเป็นผลของการศึกษาสถิติที่ได้กล่าวมาแล้ว และคำแนะนำที่มีคุณค่ายิ่ง ซึ่งบริษัทผู้รับสัมปทานป่าไม้สักในประเทศพะม่าได้ทำขึ้นเสนอ จากการตรวจสอบสังเกตุโดยความระมัดระวัง ณะโรงเลื่อยจักร์ต่างๆ

ข้อบังคับนี้ เป็นข้อบังคับมาตรฐานฉะบับแรกสำหรับไม้สักเหลี่ยม ที่จะออกให้ใช้ได้ และแม้จะได้ใช้ความระมัดระวังโดยรอบคอบที่จะรวบรวมและแยกแยะสถิติต่างๆโดยดีที่สุดที่จะพึงกระทำได้ ในความร่วมมือระหว่างสถานค้นคว้าวนกรรม กับบริษัทผู้รับสัมปทานป่าไม้สัก และความพยายามอย่างที่สุด ที่จะให้ข้อบังคับนี้คู่ควรแก่ทางปฏิบัติให้มากที่สุด ก็ยังเกรงว่าจะเป็นการเกินไป ที่จะหวังเอาว่า จะไม่มีความจำเป็นที่ต้องแก้ไขต่อไปในภายหน้า

ฉะนั้น การออกใช้ข้อบังคับนี้ จึงมีเงื่อนไขที่จะย่อมมีการแก้ไขเพิ่มเติม ตามที่ความประสพการณ์จะพิศูจน์ให้เห็นความจำเป็นต่อๆไป.

ข้อบังคับ

1) การแยกประเภทชั้นไม้ ต้องกระทำโดยอาศัยคุณภาพโดยทั่วๆไปของไม้นั้น และการตรวจพิจารณาตำหนิที่มองเห็น ความเสื่อมคุณภาพในลักษณะต่างๆ และความ

คิดเห็นตัดสินใจ ในปริมาณความศูนย์เสียเนื้อไม้ เนื่องแต่ตำหนิและความเสื่อมนั้น ในทางปฏิบัติ ได้เป็นที่ตกลงเห็นพ้องต้องกันว่า ผู้ชำนาญการแยกชั้นไม้ทั่วไป ๆ จะยินยอมรับรอง ภายในขอบเขตค์ 5% แห่งความบกพร่องของคุณภาพของไม้รายหนึ่ง ๆ ฉะนั้น ผู้ตรวจสอบจึงควรต้องศึกษาพิจารณาข้อบังคับและเกณฑ์นี้โดยความระมัดระวัง และใช้ความคิดเห็นโดยความบริสุทธิ์ใจ ในการใช้ข้อบังคับนี้ อย่างไรก็ดี ผู้ตรวจสอบต้องไม่ยอมให้ความคิดเห็นของเขาตัดสินใจในอันที่ตรงกันข้ามกับสิ่งใดๆ ที่กล่าวไว้ชัดเจนในข้อบังคับนี้แล้ว

2) ชั้นของไม้สักรายใด ๆ ย่อมต้องแล้วแต่คุณภาพทั้งของไม้เหลี่ยมที่เลวที่สุด และคุณภาพส่วนเฉลี่ยของไม้ทั้งหมดในรายนั้น ๆ ฉะนั้น ห้ามมิให้ผู้ตรวจสอบใช้ข้อบังคับนี้ แก่ไม้เพียงส่วนหนึ่งส่วนใดของไม้รายหนึ่ง ๆ ซึ่งจากรายเดียวกันนั้น ส่วนหนึ่งได้เลือกคัดขนเคลื่อนที่ไปแล้ว เว้นแต่จะได้รับความตกลงยินยอมทั้งจากผู้ซื้อ

และผู้ขาย ในรายอื่น ๆ ทุกราย การตรวจสอบ ต้องกระทำแก่ไม้เต็มจำนวนของรายที่ส่งตามชั้นนั้น ๆ

3) ตามปกติ การตรวจสอบ จะต้องดำเนินตามข้อบังคับและเกณฑ์นี้ และให้ใช้ได้ในการแยกชั้นไม้เหลี่ยมที่จัดส่ง ห้ามมิให้ผู้ตรวจสอบออกใบรับรองแสดงข้อความโดยชัดแจ้งเกี่ยวกับรูด้วง (รวมรูมอดบ่า) เสี้ยน รอยฉีก หรือ การเสี้ยน และต้องไม่พยายามแสดงการรับรองในรายละเอียดของเนื้อไม้ ความชื้น ความแห้ง หรือน้ำหนัก

4) ข้อบังคับนี้ วางเกณฑ์ (ภายในขอบเขตต์) ดังต่อไปนี้

ก. คุณภาพส่วนเฉลี่ยของไม้ทั้งหมดรายหนึ่ง ๆ และ

ข. ไม้เหลี่ยมที่เลวที่สุดที่ยอมรับเข้าชั้นใด ๆ

ฉะนั้น จึงเป็นการจำเป็นและสมควรที่เมื่อผู้ตรวจสอบได้ยอมรับไม้เหลี่ยมท่อนใด ที่เลวที่สุด ที่จะพึงส่งเคราะห์เข้าในชั้นใดไว้ ก็ต้องมีการตอบแทน กลบเกลื่อนในส่วนเฉลี่ยโดยมีไม้หนึ่งเหลี่ยมหรือกว่า ที่มีคุณภาพสูงชั้นกว่าเข้าผสม

5) การวัดไม้ทั้งหมดจักต้องทำตามประเพณีที่ผู้ส่งไม้ออกนอกประเทศทำกันอยู่ในเวลานี้ คือ ความกว้างและความหนา จะต้องวัดเป็นนิ้ว ที่ตอนกลางของความยาวของไม้เหลี่ยมนั้น, 3/4 นิ้วให้นับเป็น 1 นิ้วเหนือขึ้นไป ถ้าต่ำกว่า 3/4 นิ้วให้ตัดออก ความยาวให้วัดเป็นฟีต, 9 นิ้วให้นับเป็น 1 ฟุต เหนือขึ้นไป ถ้าต่ำกว่า 9 นิ้วให้ตัดออก ปริมาณของไม้ให้เรียกเป็น คัน, ฟีต, นิ้ว และ พาร์ต คือ

1 คัน —เท่ากับ— 50 ลูกบาศก์ฟีต
1 ฟุต — ,, — 1 ลูกบาศก์ฟุต
1 นิ้ว — ,, — 1 บอร์ดฟุต (คือ 144 ลูกบาศก์นิ้ว)
1 พาร์ต— ,, — 12 ลูกบาศก์นิ้ว

6) ขนาด คุณภาพของไม้ไม่เกี่ยวกับ หรือ อาศัยขนาดของไม้เหลี่ยม ขนาดที่จะจัดทำส่งกันในไม้รายใดตามคุณภาพชั้นไหน จะต้องเป็นไปตามสัญญาระหว่างผู้ซื้อและผู้ขาย ไม่เกี่ยวกับเกณฑ์แห่งชั้นต่าง ๆ ตามข้อบังคับนี้

7) ไม้เหลี่ยมทั้งหมดที่รับผ่านภายใต้ข้อบังคับนี้ จะต้องเป็นไม้ดี ตัดเสี้ยนตรงโดยควร และปราศจากคุณภาพที่ไม่พึงประสงค์ของไม้ผุเปื่อย (Spongy wood) ไม้เหลี่ยมตามคุณภาพที่กล่าวข้างต้น จะได้รับการแยกชั้นโดยการพิจารณาตามคำนิยามมาตรฐานต่อไปนี้ ซึ่งได้ทำเป็นบัญชีย่อไว้ในตอนปลายเพื่อให้ดูได้สดวกด้วย

8) คดหรือโค้ง (Curvature) ยอมให้เป็นได้ถึง 1 นิ้วใน 10 ฟีตในทุก ๆ ชั้น โดยมีข้อยกเว้นไว้ว่า ไม้เหลี่ยมที่คดหรือโค้งนั้นจะมีเกิน 5% ของไม้เหลี่ยมทั้งหมดที่ส่งออกในครั้ง (Shipment) หนึ่ง ๆ ไม่ได้ ส่วนที่คดหรือโค้งกว่า 1 นิ้วใน 10 ฟีต ไม่ยอมรับ

9) ความเรียว (Taper) ยอมให้เป็นได้ถึง 1 นิ้วใน 10 ฟีต (ทั้ง 2 หน้า) ในทุก ๆ ชั้น เรียวเกินกว่านี้ไม่ยอมรับ

10) กะพี้ (Sapwood) จะนับรวมในการคิดประมาณ "บ่า"

11) ปริร้าวในการผึ่ง (แห้ง) (Seasoning Checks) รอยปริร้าวในการผึ่ง รอยร้าวแคบ เล็กน้อย ตามธรรมดา ฯลฯ ยอมให้มีได้ เว้นแต่ การปริร้าวมาก ที่ทำให้ไม้เสีย การปริร้าวมาก ฉีก หรือ แตกอ้าในการผึ่ง จะถูกนับเข้าเป็นตำหนิตามที่ตราไว้ในข้อบังคับนี้

12) บ่า (Wane) ที่วัดได้ไม่เกิน 25% ของความกว้างบนหน้าหนึ่งหน้าใด ไม่ นับเป็นตำหนิ แต่ ถ้าวัดได้เกิน 25% ของความกว้างของหน้าหนึ่งหน้าใด ไม่ยอมรับ การวัดบ่า ต้องวัด ณะ ตอนที่ฉีกที่สุดของมัน ที่บนหน้าไม้แต่ละหน้า

13) ตา (Knots) ให้วัดผ่าศูนย์กลางโดยเฉลี่ย

1 ตา ไม่เกิน 1 นิ้ว	1/4 ตำหนิ
1 ตา กว่า 1 นิ้ว ถึง 2 นิ้ว	1/2 ,,
1 ตา กว่า 2 นิ้ว ถึง 4 นิ้ว	1 ,,
1 ตา กว่า 4 นิ้ว ถึง 6 นิ้ว	1 1/2 ,,
1 ตา หรือหมู่ตา รวมกันกว่า 6 นิ้ว ถึง 8 นิ้ว	2 ,,

1 ตา หรือ หมู่ตา รวมกันกว่า 8 น้ำ ถึง 10 น้ำ	2 1/2 ตำหนิ
1 ตา หรือ หมู่ตา รวมกันกว่า 10 น้ำ	3 ,,

โน๊ต จำนวนตำหนิที่ตราไว้ข้างบนนี้ หมายสำหรับที่อยู่ในส่วนกลาง ๆ ของหน้าไม้

ตาผุ หรือ ตาเน่า ให้นับเป็น 2 เท่าของตาแข็งตัน ตาที่หน้าตัดให้นับเท่ากับตาในส่วนกลางของหน้าไม้

14) รูมอดบ้า (Bee Holes)

1 รูโต หรือ 2 รูเล็ก	1/4 ตำหนิ
2 รูโต หรือ 4 รูเล็ก	1/2 ,,
3 รูโต หรือ 6 รูเล็ก	1 ,,
4 รูโต หรือ 8 รูเล็ก	1 1/2 ,,
5 รูโต หรือ 10 รูเล็ก	2 ,,
6 รูโต หรือ 12 รูเล็ก	2 1/2 ,,
7 รูโต หรือ 14 รูเล็ก	3 ,,

โน๊ต จำนวนตำหนิที่ตราไว้ข้างบนนี้ หมายสำหรับที่อยู่ในส่วนกลางๆของหน้าไม้ รูมอดบ่าที่หน้าตัด ให้นับเท่ากับรูมอดบ่าในส่วนกลางของหน้าไม้

15) ใส้ร้าวทแยงมุม (Diagonal Heart Cracks)

1/5 ถึง 1/2 ของหน้า (Siding) ที่ (ปลายหรือโคน) ข้างเดียว 1/2 ตำหนิ

1/5 ถึง 1/2 ของหน้า ทั้งสองข้าง หรือ เกินกว่า 1/2 ของหน้าข้างเดียว 1 ตำหนิ

เกินกว่า 1/2 ของหน้าข้างหนึ่ง และ 1/5 ถึง 1/2 ของหน้ากว้างอีกข้างหนึ่ง 1 1/2 ตำหนิ

เกินกว่า 1/2 ของหน้าทั้งสองข้าง 2 ตำหนิ

16) ใส้ร้าวรูปดาวหรือใส้ยุ่ย (Star Heart Cracks or Soft Heart)

" 1/5 ถึง 1/2 ของหน้า (โคน หรือ ปลาย)

" ข้างเดียว 1/2 ตำหนิ

" เกินกว่า 1/2 ของหน้า ข้างเดียว หรือ 1/5 ถึง

" 1/2 ของหน้าทั้ง 2 ข้าง 1 ตำหนิ

เกินกว่า 1/2 ของหน้าข้างหนึ่ง และ 1/5 ถึง 1/2 ของหน้ากว้างอีกข้างหนึ่ง 2 ตำหนิ

เกินกว่า 1/2 ของหน้าทั้ง 2 ข้าง 3 ตำหนิ

17) ใส้ร้าวตามเส้นวงเจริญ (Ring Heart Cracks)

ครึ่งวงขึ้นไปถึง 1/2 ของหน้า (โคนหรือปลาย) ข้างเดียว 1 ตำหนิ

ครึ่งวงเกินกว่า 1/2 ของหน้าข้างเดียว 1 1/2 ตำหนิ

เต็มวงขึ้นไป ถึง 1/2 ของหน้าข้างเดียว หรือครึ่งวงขึ้นไปถึง 1/2 ของหน้าทั้ง 2 ข้าง 2 ตำหนิ

เต็มวงเกินกว่า 1/2 ของหน้าข้างเดียวหรือครึ่งวงเกินกว่า 1/2 ของหน้าทั้ง 2 ข้าง 2 1/2 ตำหนิ

เต็มวงขึ้นไปถึง 1/2 ของหน้าข้างหนึ่งและครึ่งวงขึ้นไปถึง 1/2 ของหน้าอีกข้างหนึ่ง 3 ตำหนิ

โน๊ต รอยร้าวเต็มวงทั้ง 2 ข้าง ไม่ควรรับ

18) กลวง (ที่โคนหรือปลาย) (End Holes)

รูกลวงโพรง วัดผ่าศูนย์กลางถึง 2 นิ้ว หรือ 10% ของหน้า ซึ่งอาจเล็กเรียวกว่าเข้าไป ไม่นับเป็นตำหนิ แต่ต้องเป็นโพรงตรง ๆ เข้าไป

รูกลวงโพรง วัดผ่าศูนย์กลางโตกว่า 2 1/2 นิ้ว ไม่ควรรับ ในทุก ๆ กรณีย์

ที่วัดผ่าศูนย์กลางได้เกินกว่า 2 นิ้ว หรือเกินกว่า 10% ของหน้า ซึ่งอาจเล็กเรียวกว่าเข้าไปข้างเดียว 1 ตำหนิ

ที่ศูนย์กลางเกินกว่า 2 นิ้ว หรือเกินกว่า 10% ของหน้า ซึ่งอาจเล็กเรียวกว่าเข้าไปทั้ง 2 ข้าง 2 ตำหนิ

19) ใส้คดหรือเฉลียงมาก (Badly Twisted or Crooked Heart)

ไม้เหลี่ยมที่ใส้คด หรือเฉลียงมาก 2 ตำหนิ โน๊ต ถ้าไม้เหลี่ยมใดถูกตำหนิเป็นใส้คดแล้ว ก็ไม่ควรถูกตำหนิว่าเป็นใส้ทแยงมุมอีก

20) ร้าวแดด (Sun Cracks)

รอยร้าวแดด ทุก ๆ 1/2 ของหน้า ตามทางความยาว 1/2 ตำหนิ

21) เสี้ยน (เนื้อ) หยาบ (Rough Grain)

เสี้ยน (เนื้อ) หยาบ หน้าละ 1/2 ตำหนิ

22) ไม้ต่อเติมพิกัดตำหนิ

1. กะเบียน (Margin)

ขอบเขตต์ ของกะเบียน ของหน้าไม้เหลี่ยม คือ 1/4 ของหน้า วัดจาก แต่ละมุม ของ เหลี่ยม และ 1/4 ของความยาวจากแต่ละ ปลาย หรือโคน

ตำหนิในเขตต์กะเบียนให้นับเพียงกึ่งหนึ่ง ของจำนวนตำหนิ เว้นแต่บ่าเหลี่ยม หรือตำหนิที่หน้าตัด (Butt)

2. ตำหนิอื่นๆ (ที่มีค่าเท่ากัน) (Equivalent Defects)

ตำหนิใด ๆ ที่ไม่ได้กล่าวไว้ในพิกัด ให้ใช้เทียบเคียงกับตำหนิที่มีในพิกัด ซึ่งมีส่วนเสื่อมเสียเนื้อไม้

เท่า ๆ กัน โดย อนุโลม เช่น รูนกเจาะ ควร เทียบ เท่า กับ ตาผุ ฯลฯ

3. ตาผุหรือตาเน่า (Decayed Knots) คือ ตา ที่ กลวงลึก หรือ ตาที่ ล้อมรอบ ด้วยเนื้อไม้ ที่ ผุยุ่ย ตากลวง ตื้นๆและล้อมรอบด้วยเนื้อไม้แข็งตัน ย่อมไม่นับว่าเป็นตาผุ

4. รูมอดป่า (Bee Holes) รูเล็ก คือ รูที่มีขนาด ที่ จะ เอา ดินสอ ดำ ขนาดธรรมดา แหย่ ไม่เข้า คือ วัดผ่า ศูนย์กลางได้ประมาณ $\frac{5}{16}$ นิ้ว

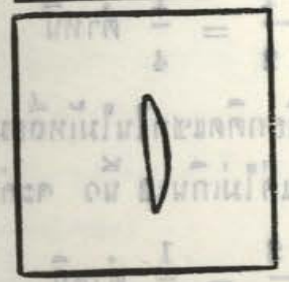
5. การวัดขนาดใส้ร้าว (Measurement of Heart Cracks) ศัพท์ "หน้า" (Siding) ที่ ใช้ เกี่ยว กับใส้ ร้าว ใน พิกัดตำหนิ หมายความ เพียง หน้าข้างเดียวเท่านั้น ใส้ ร้าวรูปดาว ใส้ยุ่ย ใส้ร้าวตามวงเจริญ และ รูกลวงโพรง ให้วัด ผ่าศูนย์กลาง โดยส่วนเฉลี่ย เช่นเดียวกับตาใหญ่ รูกลวงโพรงรูปดาว ให้เทียบเท่ากับรูกลวง (ธรรมดา) หรือใส้ร้าวรูปดาว แล้วแต่จะพิจารณาเห็นสมควร



รูกลวงที่แคบเรียวให้นับเท่ากับใส้ร้าว



6. รูกลวงที่ใส้ หรือใส้ร้าว ที่มีลักษณะแคบเรียว (ใส้แตง) และวิ่งขนานกับหน้าเดียวกันโดยตลอดที่โคนปลายทั้งสองข้าง ไม่นับเป็นตำหนิ



7. เสี้ยนหยาบ (Rough Grain) หมายถึงเนื้อไม้ที่

คาย ส่น หรือเป็นปมตาเล็ก ๆ หลายตา แต่ไม่ใช่ไม้เนื้อลายตามธรรมดา

23) ตำหนิเพิ่มเติมจากที่มีในพิกัด

1. เปลือกติดแซกและเป็นรางริ้ว (Inbarks and Flutes) ให้คิดค่าดังต่อไปนี้ :—

ให้วัดความยาวของส่วนที่มีเปลือกติดแซกเป็นนิ้วแล้วหารด้วยเนื้อไม้ของไม้เหลี่ยมที่คิดเป็นลูกบาศก์ฟีตคูณด้วย 2 จะได้ผลเป็นจำนวนตำหนิต่อนิ้วของความลึก (คิด 1/4 เป็นจำนวนต่ำสุด) เช่น มีส่วนที่เปลือกติดแซกยาว 18 นิ้ว และลึก 1 นิ้ว (หรือค่อนกว่า) ในไม้เหลี่ยมมีเนื้อไม้ 36 ลูกบาศก์ฟีต คำนวนได้ดังนี้

$$\frac{18 \times 1}{36 \times 2} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ ตำหนิ}$$

ถ้าส่วนที่เปลือกติดแซกในไม้เหลี่ยมท่อนเดียวกันนี้ลึกเกินกว่า 1 นิ้ว แต่ไม่เกิน 2 นิ้ว จะคำนวณได้

$$\frac{18 \times 2}{36 \times 2} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ ตำหนิ}$$

2. ฉีกข้างหรือใส้ออก (Side Split or Exposed Heart)

ตำหนิชนิดนี้ให้คำนวณดังต่อไปนี้ โดยคิด 1/4 เป็นจำนวนต่ำที่สุด

ให้วัดความยาวของส่วนที่ใส้ออกเป็นนิ้ว แล้วหารด้วยเนื้อไม้ของไม้เหลี่ยมที่คิดเป็นลูกบาส์กีต เช่น มีส่วนที่ใส้ออกวัดได้ยาว 18 นิ้ว ในไม้เหลี่ยมมีเนื้อไม้ 36 ลูกบาส์กีต คำนวณได้

$$\frac{18}{36} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ ตำหนิ}$$

ความฉีกไม่มีส่วนสำคัญ

24) ชั้นที่อยู่ภายใต้ข้อบังคับนี้ คือ

1. ไม้เหลี่ยมอินเดียน ชั้นที่ 1 คัด (Selected Indian First Class Squares)
2. ไม้เหลี่ยมอินเดียน ชั้นที่ 1 (Indian First Class Squares)
3. ไม้เหลี่ยมอินเดียนชั้นที่ 2 (Indian Second Class Squares)

25) เกณฑ์ของชั้นต่าง ๆ

ต่อไปนี้ เป็นจำนวนตำหนิที่ยอมให้มีได้ ต่อเนื้อไม้ทุก 10 ลูกบาศก์ฟีต สำหรับไม้เหลี่ยม 3 ชั้นที่กล่าวข้างต้น คือ

1. ไม้เหลี่ยมอินเดียน ชั้นที่ 1 คัด

เฉลี่ยได้หมดทั้งราย ไม่เกิน 0.75 ตำหนิ แต่ไม้เหลี่ยมท่อนหนึ่งท่อนใด เกิน 2.00 ตำหนิไม่ได้

2. ไม้เหลี่ยมอินเดียน ชั้นที่ 1

เฉลี่ยได้หมดทั้งราย ไม่เกิน 1.50 ตำหนิ แต่ไม้เหลี่ยมท่อนใดท่อนหนึ่ง เกิน 4.00 ตำหนิไม่ได้

3. ไม้เหลี่ยมอินเดียน ชั้นที่ 2

เฉลี่ยได้หมดทั้งราย ไม่เกิน 3.00 ตำหนิ แต่ไม้เหลี่ยมท่อนหนึ่งท่อนใด เกิน 6.00 ตำหนิไม่ได้

26) เมื่อเสร็จการตรวจสอบรายใด ผู้ตรวจสอบจะมอบใบรับรองสำหรับจำนวนและชั้นของไม้ที่ตรวจนั้นให้

แก่ผู้ซื้อและผู้ขายทั้งสองฝ่าย ใบรับรองนี้ย่อมเป็นมูลฐานในการทำความตกลงระหว่างผู้ซื้อและผู้ขาย ในเมื่อการซื้อขายไม้นั้นได้อยู่ภายใต้ข้อบังคับแยกประเภทชั้นไม้เหลี่ยมไม้สักนี้

27) ข้อบังคับและเกณฑ์นี้ จะมีความผูกพันก็ต่อเมื่อได้เป็นส่วนแห่งสัญญาระหว่างภาคีแห่งสัญญานั้น เพราะเหตุนี้ สัญญาซื้อขายจึงควรต้องมีข้อความดังต่อไปนี้ไว้ คือ

"การตรวจสอบรับไม้นั้น จักต้องเป็นไปตามข้อบังคับการตรวจแยกประเภทชั้นไม้เหลี่ยมไม้สัก" (เรียบเรียงโดย นายแอด. เอ็น. ซีแมน และ นาย ว. ดี. ดิเมย์)

28) ในกรณีที่เกิดความไม่พอใจในคุณภาพส่วนเฉลี่ยของไม้รายใด คู่สัญญาฝ่ายหนึ่งฝ่ายใด อาจร้องให้มีการตรวจสอบใหม่ได้ ในการตรวจสอบใหม่เช่นนั้น คู่สัญญาจักต้องยอมรับนับถือการลดหย่อนในความบกพร่องต่ำกว่าชั้นเป็นจำนวน 5% ของจำนวนและคุณภาพ

ของไม้ที่ส่งทั้งหมด สำหรับเป็นการผ่อนผันในความแตกต่างในความคิดเห็นของผู้ตรวจสอบ ถ้าแหละในการตรวจสอบใหม่ ปรากฏว่า มีไม้คุณภาพต่ำกว่าชั้นที่ตกลงกันไว้เพียง 5% หรือน้อยกว่า 5% ของไม้ทั้งหมด ผู้ซื้อต้องรับไม้รายนั้น ๆ ตามที่ตรวจสอบไว้แต่เดิมทั้งหมด แต่ถ้ามีไม้คุณภาพต่ำกว่าชั้นเกินกว่า 5% ส่วนที่ต่ำกว่าชั้นนั้นจะถูกคัดออก และซื้อขายกันในราคาต่ำลง หรืออย่างใดแล้วแต่ผู้ซื้อและผู้ขายจะตกลงกัน ส่วนไม้ที่มีคุณภาพเท่าถึงชั้นที่ได้ตกลงกันไว้ คือ นอกเหนือจากที่ได้คัดออกนั้น ผู้ซื้อจักต้องรับไปตามข้อสัญญา

29) ในกรณีที่มีการเรียกร้อง (Claim) ที่มีไม้เหลี่ยมใด หรือหลายเหลี่ยม มีคุณภาพต่ำกว่าเกณฑ์ต่ำสุดของชั้น (แต่ทว่าส่วนเฉลี่ยของคุณภาพของไม้ส่วนที่เหลือเป็นที่พอใจ) ผู้ซื้อจักต้องเสนอรายการละเอียดของตำหนิต่าง ๆ ต่อผู้ขาย และ ถ้าผู้ขายยอมตกลง ไม้เหลี่ยมนั้น ๆ ก็จะถูกคัดออก หรือรับซื้อโดยลดราคา หรือโดยอย่างใดที่ทั้งสองฝ่ายจะตกลงกันเองได้

30) การตรวจสอบใหม่ จักต้องดำเนินตาม "ข้อบังคับ การตรวจแยกประเภท ชั้นไม้เหลี่ยมไม้สัก" เว้นแต่ถ้าการตรวจสอบใหม่นั้นได้กระทำที่ปลายทางที่ส่งไม้นั้นไปในกรณีเช่นนี้ จักนับการแตกร้าว และฉีกเป็นตำหนิไม่ได้ เพราะผู้ส่งย่อมไม่รับผิดชอบสำหรับการแตกร้าว และฉีกที่อาจเกิดขึ้นในระหว่างขนส่ง หรือในเวลาใด ภายหลังที่ได้ส่งไม้รายนั้นพ้นไปแล้ว.

จบ

เกณฑ์ชั้นไม้สักเหลี่ยมประเภทยุโรป
(วางขึ้นโดยสมาคมโรงเลื่อยจักร์แห่งประเทศไทย)

1. คำชี้แจง

ในการวางเกณฑ์นี้ ได้รวบรวมพิจารณาบันทึกเกี่ยวกับตำหนิและลักษณะทั่ว ๆ ไปของไม้เหลี่ยมประเภทยุโรปที่โรงเลื่อยต่าง ๆ ในกรุงเทพ ฯ ได้ทำไว้ในวาระต่าง ๆ เมื่อมีการซื้อขาย เพื่อเป็นความรู้ส่วนตัว เป็นจำนวนมาก ประกอบด้วย คำแนะนำของเจ้าของโรงเลื่อย หลายโรงที่เคยประสพการณ์นี้ และมีความชำนิชำนาญในเรื่องนี้มาเป็นเวลาช้านาน และผลของการตรวจสอบไม้เหลี่ยม 1,100 ท่อน รวมเป็นเนื้อไม้ 38,500 ลูกบาศก์ฟีตเศษ ของโรงเลื่อยต่าง ๆ ในกรุงเทพ ฯ ที่เห็นพ้องต้องกันว่าเป็นประเภทยุโรป โดยผู้แทนโรงเลื่อยของ บริษัทน่ำเฮงหลง ฯ, วิงเซงหลง ฯ, ลิ่มกงกี่ ฯ, โฮ้วหย่วน ฯ, บ้วนฮั่วหลง ฯ, ยู่โหมวจั่น และพระยาอนุวัตน์วนรักษ์ ที่ปรึกษากิตมศักดิ์ฝ่ายเทคนิคในการนี้ แล้วตรอกตำหนิต่าง ๆ ลงในแบบที่กำหนด โดยคิดจำนวนตำหนิตามเกณฑ์แห่งข้อ

บังคับการแยกประเภทชั้นไม้เหลี่ยมไม้สัก ที่สถานค้นคว้าวนกรรม เดร์ดุน ประเทศอินเดีย ได้ตราขึ้นไว้ กับได้นำผลเฉลี่ยเหล่านี้ เทียบกับจำนวนตำหนิที่คิดได้จากไม้สักเหลี่ยมตัวอย่างประเภทยุโรป ที่บริษัทต่าง ๆ ในกรุงเทพฯ ได้บันทึกกันไว้เป็นหลักสำหรับตรวจผ่านในการซื้อ ลับเลื่องมาเป็นเวลานานด้วย คงได้จำนวนตำหนิต่อ 10 ลูกบาศก์ฟุต ของเนื้อไม้ และของแต่ละท่อน ที่คล้ายคลึงกันพอที่จะร่วมปรับปรุงขึ้นเป็นเกณฑ์ปฏิบัติ

2. ชั้นภายใต้เกณฑ์นี้

เพื่อความเหมาะสมในการผลิตและซื้อขาย ได้กำหนดไม้เหลี่ยมประเภทยุโรปขึ้นไว้เป็น 3 ชั้น ดังต่อไปนี้คือ:—

(1) ไม้เหลี่ยมยุโรปชั้นที่ 1 (European First Class Squares)

(2) ไม้เหลี่ยมยุโรป ชั้นที่ 2 ดี (European Good Second Class or Intermediate Squares)

(3) ไม้เหลี่ยมยุโรป ชั้นที่ 2 (European Second Class Squares)

3. เกณฑ์ของชั้น

ต่อไปนี้เป็นจำนวนตำหนิ (ตามข้อบังคับการแยกประเภทชั้นไม้ที่ตราขึ้นโดยสถานค้นค้าวนกรรมเดร์ดุน อินเดีย) ที่ยอมให้มีได้ต่อ 10 ลูกบาศก์ฟีต สำหรับไม้สักเหลี่ยมประเภทยุโรป 3 ชั้น ที่กล่าวข้างต้น คือ

(1) ไม้สักเหลี่ยมยุโรปชั้นที่ 1 (European First Class Squares)

เฉลี่ยหมดทั้งรายไม่เกิน 0.25 ตำหนิ และท่อนหนึ่งมีเกินกว่า 0.75 ตำหนิไม่ได้

(2) ไม้สักเหลี่ยมยุโรปชั้นที่ 2 ดี (European Good Second Class or Intermediate Squares)

เฉลี่ยหมดทั้งรายไม่เกิน 0.50 ตำหนิ และท่อนหนึ่งมีเกินกว่า 1.25 ตำหนิไม่ได้

(3) ไม้สักเหลี่ยมยุโรปชั้นที่ 2 (European Second Class Squares)

เฉลี่ยหมดทั้งรายไม่เกิน 0.75 ตำหนิ และท่อนหนึ่งมีเกินกว่า 1.75 ตำหนิไม่ได้

4. หมายเหตุ

ได้ สำเนา เกณฑ์ สำหรับ ไม้เหลี่ยม ของ กองทัพ เรือ อเมริกัน และที่ใช้ กันอยู่ทั่ว ๆ ไปในกรุงเทพ ฯ มารวมไว้ ใน สมุดนี้ ด้วย พร้อมกับ คำแปล เพื่อ ปฏิบัติโดย อนุโลม ด้วย.

สมาคมโรงเลื่อยจักร์แห่งประเทศไทย

กรุงเทพ ฯ 17 กรกฎาคม พ.ศ. 2491

(คำแปล)

เกณฑ์ของกองทัพเรืออเมริกัน

ดี. ความต้องการโดยทั่วไป

อี–1. ไม้เหลี่ยม (ตามชั้นที่เรียกในย่างกุ้งว่ายุโรป ชั้นที่ 1)

อี–1 เอ. ไม้เหลี่ยมไม้สักต้องเป็นไม้ชนิด (ที่เรียกชื่อวิทยาศาสตร์ว่า) Tectona grandis เลื่อยเป็นเหลี่ยมมีหน้าเรียบ และขนานกัน หรือมีส่วนเรียวได้ก็ต้องตรง และไม่เกิน 2 นิ้ว ของความยาวตลอดต้น และมีหน้าตัดตรงเป็นมุมฉาก เว้นแต่จะถูกบ่าที่ยอมให้มีได้ตามเกณฑ์ทำให้คลาดเคลื่อนไป

อี–1 บี. ความยาวจะวัดเป็นฟีต เศษ 9 นิ้ว นับเป็น 1 ฟุตเต็ม เศษต่ำกว่า 9 นิ้วไม่นับ หน้าวัดเป็นนิ้วที่จุดตรงกลางแห่งความยาว เศษ 3/4 นิ้ว นับเป็น 1 นิ้วเต็ม เศษที่ต่ำกว่า 3/4 นิ้วไม่นับ ในกรณีที่เลื่อยคลองไม่ดีหรือไม่เสมอ ให้ถือเอาขนาดของไม้เหลี่ยมที่ใหญ่ที่สุดที่

จะเลื่อยใหม่ และถูกตามเกณฑ์กำหนดได้ ไม่ยอมรับไม้เหลี่ยมที่มีขนาดยาวไม่เต็มฟีต ของขนาดยาวที่ต่ำที่สุด หรือขนาดหน้าไม่เต็มนิ้วของขนาดหน้าที่ต่ำที่สุด และไม่ยอมรับไม้เหลี่ยมที่มีความคดโค้งตามธรรมชาติของไม้

อี–1 ซี. ความยาวต้อง 14 ฟีตขึ้นไป ถัวอย่างน้อย 19 ฟีต หน้าต้อง 14 นิ้วขึ้นไปที่หน้าที่แคบ ถัวอย่างน้อย 17 นิ้ว

อี–1 ดี. เนื้อไม้ต้องตัน และปราศจากความผุเปื่อยโดยตลอด บ่าและกะพี้ ความร้าวทะแยงมุม หรือร้าวมาก และความช้ำฉีก จะมีไม่ได้ภายใน 3/4 ของความกว้างในแนวเดียวกันโดยตลอดความยาวทุกด้าน รูมอดบ่าเปลือกติดแซก ตาใหญ่ ตาไม่แข็ง หรือตาผุ หรือตาหลายตา หรือตำหนิอื่นที่ทำให้เสียหายคล้ายคลึงกัน จะมีไม่ได้ภายใน 2/3 ของความยาว และ 3/4 ของหน้ากว้าง นอกจากขอบเขตที่กล่าวนี้ ตำหนิดังกล่าวแล้วจะมีได้ก็โดยไม่ร่วมกันเป็นส่วนมากเกินไป รางรี

(flutes) จะยอมให้มีได้เพียงที่เกิดความเสียหายเท่า ๆ กับที่ยอมให้สำหรับบ่า โคน และปลาย มีรอยใส้แตกร้าวที่ตรง ๆ ได้บ้าง แต่ที่ฉีก หรือแตกร้าวมากเกินไป หรือใส้ร้าวทะแยงมุมมีไม่ได้.

(คำแปล)

คำอธิบายไม้สักเหลี่ยมประเภทยุโรป

(ตามที่ถือใช้กันอยู่ในกรุงเทพ ฯ)

ไม้สักเหลี่ยมยุโรปชั้นที่หนึ่ง (1st. Class Europe Square – No. 1 Quality)

เอ. ตำหนิที่ไม่ยอมรับ คือ ใส้ออก ใส้แตกร้าว เส้นดำหลายเส้น ตาแซ็ง หรือตันหลายตา และใส้ร้าวตามเส้นวงเจริญทั้งสองข้าง

บี. ตำหนิที่ยอมรับ คือ

รูมอดบ่าขนาดเล็ก 1 รู	ลึก 1″
รูมอดบ่าขนาดเล็ก 1 รู	,, 2″
รูมอดบ่าขนาดเล็ก 1 รู	,, 3″
ตาตันขนาด 1″ – 2″	1 ตา
กะพี้ติดเล็กน้อย	
เส้นดำเล็กน้อย	

ตัวอย่างท่อนที่ 1 รูมอดบ่าขนาดเล็ก 2 รู ลึก 1" และ 3"
ตาผุ 1 ตา ขนาด 4"
บ่ามีเล็กน้อย
กะพี้ติดเล็กน้อย

ตัวอย่างท่อนที่ 2 รูมอดบ่าขนาดเล็ก 1 รู ลึก 1"
ตาตัน 3 ตา
กะพี้ติดเล็กน้อย

ตัวอย่างท่อนที่ 3 รูมอดบ่าขนาดใหญ่ 1 รู ลึก 3"
ตาตัน 1 ตา
กะพี้ติดเล็กน้อย
เส้นดำ และรอยร้าวเล็กน้อย

ไม้สักเหลี่ยมยุโรปชั้นที่สอง-ดี (Good 2nd. Class Europe Square-No. 2 Quality)

เอ. ตำหนิที่ไม่ยอมรับ คือ ใส้ออกมาก ใส้ร้าว และเส้นดำหลายเส้น และรอยร้าวหลายรอย

บี. ตำหนิที่ยอมรับ คือ
รูมอดบ่า 2 รู ลึก 4" และ 5"
รูมอดบ่าขนาดเล็ก 7 รู ลึก 1" และ 2"
บ่าใหญ่ 1 บ่า
ใส้กลวงเล็กน้อย 1 แห่ง
เส้นดำมีบ้าง

ตัวอย่างท่อนที่ 1 รูมอดบ่าขนาดใหญ่ 2 รู ลึก 4" และ 7"
รูมอดบ่าขนาดเล็ก 2 รู ลึก 1"
ตาตัน 2 ตา
ตาผุ 1 ตา
ใส้กลวงใหญ่ 1 แห่ง
บ่าใหญ่ 1 บ่า
กะพี้ติดเล็กน้อย

ตัวอย่างท่อนที่ 2 เส้นดำ และรอยร้าวหลายแห่ง
รูมอดบ่าขนาดเล็ก 1 รู ลึก 2"
ใส้กลวงเล็กน้อย 1 แห่ง

ตัวอย่างท่อนที่ 3 รูมอดบ่าขนาดใหญ่ 3 รู ดิ่ก 3" และ 5"
รูมอดบ่าขนาดเล็ก 2 รู ดิ่ก 1" และ 3"

ไม้สักเหลี่ยมยุโรปชั้นที่สอง (2nd. Class Europe Square – No. 3 Quality)

เอ. ตำหนิที่ไม่ยอมรับ คือ ใส้ออก และใส้แตกร้าวมาก

บี. ตำหนิที่ยอมรับ คือ

รูมอดบ่าขนาดใหญ่ 1 รู ดิ่ก 1"
ตาดัน 6 ตา – 3 ตาผุ
ใส้กลางใหญ่ 1 แห่ง
ใส้กลางเล็กน้อย 1 แห่ง
กะพี้ดิดเล็กน้อย

ตัวอย่างท่อนที่ 1 รูมอดบ่าขนาดใหญ่ 1 รู ดิ่ก 5"
ตาดัน 5 ตา

ใส้ออกยาวประมาณ 4"
กะพี้ดิดเล็กน้อย

ตัวอย่างท่อนที่ 2 รูมอดบ่าขนาดใหญ่ 2 รู ดิ่ก 3" และ 5"
รูมอดบ่าขนาดเล็ก 3 รู ดิ่ก 3" และ 5"
ตาดัน 2 ตา
ใส้กลางใหญ่ 1 แห่ง
รอยร้าวยาวประมาณ 3' และกะพี้ดิดเล็กน้อย

ตัวอย่างท่อนที่ 3 รูมอดบ่าขนาดใหญ่ 3 รู ดิ่ก 3" และ 4"
ตาดัน 7 ตา
ใส้กลางเล็ก 1 แห่ง

สมุดคู่มือ

เกณฑ์แยกประเภทชั้นไม้สักเหลี่ยม

สมาคมโรงเลื่อยจักร์แห่งประเทศไทย

2491

HAND-BOOK

Grading of Teak Squares

THE SAWMILL ASSOCIATION OF SIAM

1948

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(TRANSLATION)

INTRODUCTION:

Members of the Sawmill Association of Siam insistently request for grading rules for timbers of the country so as to facilitate efficient manufacturing and trading of same, and doing away with doubts and disputes as had always happened, as much as possible. After many meetings of lengthly discussions, it was agreed that the subject is an important one necessitating substantial collection and study of the problem, statistical data and suggestions from experts, and more time would be required if other kinds of wood beside teak are also included. Therefore, it was unanimously agreed that teak conversions should be first dealt with.

The exportable sawn teak timbers are, broadly, of two categories namely, the squares and the other conversions. For teak squares, the Forest Research Institute, Dehr Dun, India, had published the standard grading rules (prepared by Messrs. L.N. Seaman & V.D. Limaye) which had been used for buying and selling of teak squares from Burma and Siam for many years past. Though these grading rules deal explicitly with only 3 Indian grades, the basic principles under which they are governed may also served as the basis for reckoning other grades. Therefore, it was agreed that teak squares be first dealt with apart, by adhering to the above mentioned grading

rules in the manufacturing and trading of teak squares of the 3 Indian grades namely, Selected Indian First Class, Indian First Class and Indian Second Class. The Siamese version of same together with copy of the English text be incorporated in this hand-book together with explanation and specification of grades for 3 European qualities teak squares as formulated by this Association for the manufacturing and trading of teak squares of the members from now onward until further modifications or additions.

In undertaking the work mentioned above, this Association feels to have been honoured and fortunate in securing the co-operation of Phya Anuwat Wanaraks, member of the International Association of Wood Anatomists, who is well known for his interests and activities in the fields of wood technique, as Hon. Technical Adviser. He was the main strength in the tasks of inspecting of timber, collecting, studying and compiling of statistical data from the beginning to the writing up of this hand-book. For his devotion in this matter, this Association hereby places on record his kind assistance with infinite thanks.

The Sawmill Association of Siam,
Bangkok, 17th. July B.E. 2491.

(COPY)

RULES FOR GRADING OF TEAK SQUARES.

PREFACE:

The work described within was undertaken by the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, at the request of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma, and Indian Railways. Mr. L. N. Seaman, three officers in charge of the Timber Testing Section, was deputed by the President to Burma to study in co-operation with the Burma Forest Department and the chief Burma Teak firms, the existing system of the teak grading. Three forest officers Messrs. R. Hobbins, H.A. Maxwell and T.S. Tompson working under Mr. A.R. Villar, Conservator of Forests, Utilization Circle, Rangoon, were then appointed for some six months in 1933 to work in the saw mills of the five chief firms and to observe and write down in tabular form prepared by Mr. Seaman all the defects in each square passed by the respective firms as belonging to the different existing grades.

These observation sheets give detailed statements of defects in some 6,000 squares aggregating about 187,000 cubic feet of teak were then sent to Dehra Dun and were analyzed in the Timber Testing Section by Mr. Seaman and his stuff and preliminary rules were drafted showing allowable defects in the different grades. A meeting was arranged in Ran-

goon at which the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, the Indian Railways Board, The Burma Forest Department, and the five Teak Lessees namely:—

1) Messrs. The Bombay Burma Trading Corporation Ltd.
2) Messrs. Steel Brothers & Company Ltd.
3) Messrs. Mac-Gregor & Company Ltd.
4) Messrs. Foucar & Company Ltd.
5) Messrs. T.D. Findlay & Sons Ltd.

were represented.

The preliminary rules were discussed at length at this meeting and five Teak Lessees agreed to try the draft rules in actual working and make their own practical suggestions. The rules have since been modified on the lines of suggestion received.

After Mr. Seaman left India the rules were re-written by Mr. Limaye in the light of further suggestion made by Lessees and some notes and explanation have been added. An index has also been prepared for ready reference and a Table of Defects inserted at the end.

It will be seen that the rules given within express, in so many words, the actual practice that is followed in the Trade in the grading of teak squares. The old established trade marks and grade names which have become familiar in the teak business have

been retained, although some of them might well be remained. An attempt is made to state as clearly as possible the defects to be allowed in the three principal Indian grades so that it may be easier to compare and check their qualities and facilitate efficient buying and passing of teak squares by the Indian Railways and others.

In competing with rival materials and imported woods, timber in India is severely handicapped by the absence of reliable grades. The sooner that such grading is established for important India Timbers the better, so that they may compete fairly on their own merits. The best method of using these rules has still to be worked out in practices, but any difficulties which may arise are capable of adjustment and it is hoped that the formulation and publication of these rules for the grading of teak squares, will facilitate the business of both the buyer and seller and so facilitate of the trade in teak.

The rules have been accepted by the Teak Lessees of Burma and the timber adviser to the Railway Board and the Army. The rules are equally applicable to mill sawn squares from Siam and other countries and it is hoped that in future these rules will always be used for buying and selling for teak squares.

C. C. Trevor
President, Forest Research Institute.

Dehra Dun
July 25th 1935.

RULES FOR THE GRADING OF TEAK SQUARES:

INTRODUCTION:

This rule and specifications have been prepared in response to our insistent and growing demand for standard grading rules for teak squares. Such rules were first thought to be impossible and as now presented, represent the result of several years' study of the problem and the collection and analysis of a large amount of statistical data. It is perfectly true that hard and fast rules cannot be laid down for timber. This is just as true for scantlings, flooring, dimensioned stock, etc., as it is for squares. It is also true of the various species. That practical, common sense grading rules are feasible, however, is proved by their success in other countries and the results of the statistical study of teak squares. The situation is well summed up in the following quotations from the successful rules of two well known trade associations.

"No arbitrary rules for the inspection of timber can be maintained with satisfaction. The variations from any given rules are numerous and suggested by practical common sense. So nothing more definite than the general features of different grades should be attempted by rules of inspection."

Also :—

The grading of timber cannot be considered an

exact sciences, because it is based on a visual inspection of each piece, and on the judgment of the grader.

The provisions of these specifications, however, are sufficiently explicit to establish 5%, below grade as a reasonable variation in judgment between graders and inspectors.

The grade of timber is determined by its general character including the location, nature and combination of all its defects.

Teak squares, being intended for re-conversion into smaller sizes must be judged by:—

a) The general quality of the wood.

b) The probable loss chargeable to visible defects, blemishes and deficiencies under normal methods of conversion.

The following grading rules are prepared in accordance with these principles based on the results of the statistical study above mentioned and on the extremely useful suggestions prepared by the Teak Lessees in Burma based on careful observation in the mills.

These are the first standard grading rules for teak squares can publish, and while every care has been taken to collect and analyze all the data possible, the closest co-operation observed between the Forest

Research Institute and the Teak Lessees and no labour spared to make the rules as practical as possible, it is too much to expect that this first edition will be free from the necessity of future modification.

These rules are, therefore, published subject to such modifications or additions as experience may prove from time to time to be necessary.

"RULES"

1) The grading of timber depends on the general quality of the wood and on the observation of visible defects, faults and blemishes and a judgment of the amount of waste which they will cause. It has been found in practice, however, that experienced graders will agree within 5% on the quality of any given parcel of timber. Inspectors are, therefore, instructed to study these rules and specifications carefully and to use their best judgment in applying them. No inspector, however, shall permit his judgment to lead him to a conclusion contrary to anything definitely stated in the rules and specifications themselves.

2) The grade of any parcel of teak depends both on the quality of the poorest squares and on the average quality of the whole parcel. Inspectors are, therefore, forbidden to apply these rules and specifications to a portion of any parcel from which selected portions have been removed, unless by the expressed agreement of both buyer and seller. In all other cases

inspection must be made of the full parcel supplied as any given grade.

3) Inspection is normally to be made under these rules and specifications and applied to the usual grading of squares as supplied. Inspectors are not to issue explicit certificates as to worm holes (including "bee-holes"), grain, splits or stains, and are not to attempt to certify particulars as to texture, moisture content, seasoning or weight.

4) These rules define :-

a) The average quality of the whole parcel and

b) The poorest square which can be admitted in any grade.

It is essential, therefore, that, when inspectors pass any square of the poorest allowable quality, it must be off set in the average by one or more squares of superior quality.

5) All measurements will be in accordance with the present practice of Teak Exporters. Sidings will be measured in inches at midlength of the square, 3/4″ will be counted the next inch above, and less than 3/4″ will count off. Length will be measured in feet, 9″ will count the next foot above and less than 9″ will count off. The quantity of timber will be expressed in tons, feet, inches and parts.

1 ton = 50 cubic feet
1 foot = 1 cubic feet
1 inch = 1 Board foot (i e. 144 cubic inches)
1 part = 12 cubic inches.

6) Dimensions :- The quality of the timber is not dependent on the sizes of the square. The sizes to be supplied in any parcel of any grading will be for agreement between buyer and seller and do not enter into the specification for the grades contained in these rules.

7) All squares passed under these rules shall be of good, sound wood, reasonably straight in grain and free from objectionable qualities of spongy wood. Squares of the above quality will be graded by determination of the following standard defects which are also given in a Tabulated form at the end for ready reference.

8) Curvature :- Curvature up to 1″ in 10′ will be admitted in all grades subject to the proviso that curved squares shall not exceed 5% of the number of squares in any shipment. Curvature more than 1″ in 10′ will not be accepted.

9) Taper :- Taper up to 1″ in 10′ (both faces) will be admitted in all grades. Steeper Taper will not be accepted.

10) Sapwood :- Sapwood will be included in estimating "wane".

11) Seasoning Checks :- Ordinary Seasoning Checks, Suncracks, etc. shall be permitted unless of so serious a character as to damage the timber. Serious, deep, or open seasoning checks will be taken as defects as listed in these rules.

12) Wane :- Wane up to a total of 25% of width on any face will not be considered a defect. Wane in excess of 25% of the width of any face will not be accepted. Wane should be measured at its deepest part on each face.

13) Knots :- (To be measured by mean diameter)

One knot up to 1″	1/4	defect.
One knot over 1″ up to 2″	1/2	,,
One knot over 2″ up to 4″	1	,,
One knot over 4″ up to 6″	1 1/2	,,
One knot or cluster of knots over 6″ up to 8″	2	,,
One knot or cluster of knots over 8″ up to 10″	2 1/2	,,
One knot or cluster of knots over 10″	3	,,

Note :- The values given in this table are for defects in the central portion of the face. Decayed knots

count twice as much as sound knots. Knots in the butt count same as in centre of the face.

14) Bee Holes :-

1 large	or	2 small	=	1/4 defect.
2 ,,	or	4 small	=	1/2 ,,
3 ,,	or	6 ,,	=	1 ,,
4 ,,	or	8 ,,	=	1 1/2 ,,
5 ,,	or	10 ,,	=	2 ,,
6 ,,	or	12 ,,	=	2 1/2 ,,
7 ,,	or	14 ,,	=	3 ,,

Note :- The values given in this table are for defects in the central portion of the face. Bee holes in the butt count same as in centre of the face.

15) Diagonal Heart Cracks :-

1/5 to 1/2 siding at one end	1/2 defect.
1/5 to 1/2 siding at both ends or over 1/2 siding at one end	1 ,,
Over 1/2 siding at one end and 1/5 to 1/2 siding at other end	1 1/2 ,,
Over 1/2 siding at both ends	2 defects

16) STAR HEART CRACKS OR SOFT HEART :-

1/5 to 1/2 siding at one end	1/2 defect

Over 1/2 siding at one end or 1/5 to 1/2 siding at both ends	1 defect
Over 1/2 siding at one end and 1/5 to 1/2 siding at other end	2 ,,
Over 1/2 siding at both ends	3 ,,

17) RING HEART CRACKS :-

Half ring up to 1/2 siding at one end	1 ,,
Half ring over 1/2 siding at one end	1 1/2 ,,
Full ring up to 1/2 siding at one end or half ring up to 1/2 siding at both ends	2 ,,
Full ring over 1/2 siding at one end or half ring over 1/2 siding at both ends	2 1/2 ,,
Full ring up to 1/2 siding at one end and half ring up to 1/2 siding at other end	3 ,,

NOTE : Full ring hearts at both ends should not be admitted.

18) END HOLES :-

End holes up to 2" or 10% of siding in diameter which can be less are no defect, provided they run in straight. End holes more than 2 1/2" diameter should not be admitted in any case.

Over 2" or over 10% of the siding in diameter which can be less at one end 1 defect.

Over 2" or over 10% of the siding in diameter which can be less at both ends 2 defects

19) BADLY TWISTED OR CROOKED HEART :-

Badly twisted or crooked heart 2 defects

NOTE: If a square is penalised for twisted heart it should not be penalised for diagonal heart as well.

20) SUN CRACKS :-

Sun cracks (per 1/2 face longitudinally) 1/2 defect

21) ROUGH GRAIN :-

Rough grain (per face) 1/2 defect

22) NOTE SUPPLEMENTARY TO TABLE OF DEFECTS :-

1. Margin: - Defects in the "Margin" should count half value except wane or defects in the butt. The "Margin" area of the face of a square should be 1/4 of the siding from either edge and 1/4 of the length from either end.

2. Equivalent defects :- Any defect not listed should be rated the same as a listed defect which causes equal wastage of timber e.g. bird holes should be rated the same as decayed knot ect.

3. Decayed Knots :- Are deep hollow knots, or knots surrounded by soft or decayed timber. Hollow knots which are shallow and surrounded by sound timber should not be counted as decayed knots.

4. Bee Holes: - A small bee hole is one which cannot be probed by an ordinary sized lead pencil i.e. about 5/16" diameter.

5. Measurement of Heart Cracks :- "siding" in relation to heart cracks in the table of defects means one side only. Star Hearts, Soft Hearts, Ring Hearts and end holes shall be measured by mean diameter, in the same way as large knots.

Star-shaped end holes should be rated either as end holes or star-hearts according to judgment.



Narrow elliptical end holes should count the same as heart cracks



6. A narrow elliptical or liner heart hole or heart crack running parellel to the same face at both ends is no defect.



7. Rough grain means coarse, knotty or twisted grain and not ordinary figured grain.

23) DEFECTS ADDITIONAL TO THOSE IN THE TABLE:-

1. Inbarks and Flutes:- Shall be rated as follows:-

Length of inbark in inches

Volume of square in cubic feet x 2 = defects per inch of depth (to nearest 1/4) e.g. inbark 18" long

and 1" (or less) deep in a square of 36 cu. ft. would be calculated as follows:-

$$\frac{18}{36 \times 2} = 1/4 \text{ defect}$$

If the inbarks were more than 1" deep but not more than 2" it would be:-

$$\frac{18 \times 2}{36 \times 2} = 1/2 \text{ defect}$$

2. Side splits or exposed heart:- Defects should be calculated as follows to the nearest 1/4

Length of exposed heart in inches

Volume of square in cubic feet

e.g. exposed heart 18" long in a square of 36 cu. ft. would be

$$\frac{18}{36} = 1/2 \text{ defect}$$

Depth is immaterial.

24) THE GRADES COVERED BY THESE RULES ARE:-

1. Selected Indian First Class Squares
2. Indian First Class Squares.
3. Indian Second Class Squares.

25) SPECIFICATION OF GRADES:- The following are the defects per 10 cu. ft. of timber allowable for the three grades mentioned above:-

1. Selected Indian First Class Squares:

Average for whole parcel not more than 0.75 defects, no single square more than 2.00 defects.

2. Indian First Class Squares:

Average for whole parcel not more than 1.50 defects, no single square more than 4.00 defects.

3. Indian Second Class Squares:

Average for whole parcel not more than 3.00 defects, no single square more than 6.00 defects.

26) On the completion of any inspection the Inspector will deliver to both buyer and seller a certificate of the amount and grade of the timber inspected. This certificate is to be the basis for settlement between buyer and seller when the timber has been bought under these rules for the Grading of Teak Squares.

27) These rules and specification are binding only when they are made a part of the agreement between the interested parties. For this reason the sale contract ought to contain the following clause:

"The timber is to be inspected in accordance with the Rules for the Grading of Teak Squares"

28) In the case of dissatisfaction regarding the average quality of any parcel either party to the contract may call for re-inspection. In such re-inspection a latitude of 5% of the total quantity of the shipment will be allowed for the personal judgment of different inspectors. If, in the re-inspection, 5% or less of the parcel is found to fall below grade the parcel will be accepted as originally inspected. If the deficiency in grade is more than 5% the balance of the parcel which comes up to specification will be accepted according to contract. The portion falling below grade may be accepted at a lower figure or otherwise disposed of by agreement between the buyer and seller.

29) In the case of a claim that any individual square, or squares, fall below the minimum requirements for the grade (but that the average for the balance of the parcel is satisfactory) the buyer will submit a detailed statement of defects to the seller, and, if the seller agrees, the square or squares will be rejected or accepted at a reduced price, or otherwise disposed of by mutual agreement.

30) Re-inspection will be carried out in accordance with "Rules for the Grading of Teak Squares" except that, if the re-inspection is carried out at destination it must not consider cracks and splits as defects as the shipper cannot be held responsible for cracks and splits which may have developed in Transit, or at any time after despatch of the parcel.

The End.

TRANSLATION.

Specification of Grades for European Quality Teak Squares.

(Formulated by the Sawmill Association of Siam)

1. EXPLANATION.

In formulating this specification, large amount of notes on defects and general characters kept by the various Bangkok sawmills for their personal information when selling teak squares of European qualities were collected and studied together with the extremely useful suggestions given by the highly experienced millers, and the result of the inspections of 1100 squares aggregating about 38,500 cubic feet of teak of various sawmills which had been classed and agreed as European qualities by the representatives of the sawmills of Messrs. Nam Heng Long Co. Ltd., Wing Seng Long Co. Ltd., Lim Kong Kee Co. Ltd., How Yuen Co., Buan Hua Long, Joo Mow Chan and Phya Anuwat Wanaraks, who acted as Technical Adviser for this purpose. The sum of these undertakings were filled in the prescribed form and the value of defects assessed in accordance with the "Rules for Grading of Teak Squares" formulated by the Forest Research Insititute, Dehra Dun, India. (prepared by Messrs. L.N. Seaman and V.D. Limaye). Comparisons were also made with the value of defects worked out from specimen squares of

European classes as recorded by some firms in the practice of buying and passing teak squares for a long time past. The results, showing the value of defects per 10 cubic feet and per each square, are of such similarity that, combinedly, they should make up practical specification of various grades.

2. GRADES COVERED BY THIS SPECIFICATION.

So as to facilitate the manufacturing, buying and selling, European qualities teak squares are specified into three classes as follows :-

1. European First Class Teak Squares.
2. European Good Second Class or Intermediate Teak Squares.
3. European Second Class Teak Squares.

3. SPECIFICATION OF GRADES

The following are the defects (in accordance with the Rules for Grading of Teak Squares formulated by the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, India.) per 10 cubic feet of timber allowable for the three grades mentioned above :-

1. European First Class Teak Squares.

Average for whole parcel not more than 0.25 defects, no single square more than ~~0.50~~ 0.75 defects.

2. European Good Second Class or Intermediate Teak Squares.

Average for whole parcel not more than 0.50 defects, no single square more than 1.25 defects.

3. European Second Class Teak Squares.

Average for whole parcel not more than 0.75 defects, no single square more than 1.75 defects.

4. REMARKS:

Copies of specifications etc. of the American Navy Department and others in general use locally are also herein reproduced.

(COPY)

NAVY DEPARTMENT SPECIFICATION.

TEAK.

A. APPLICABLE SPECIFICATIONS.

A-1. Navy Department General Specifications for Inspection of Material, together with Appendix LV (Lumber and Timber), of the issue in effect on date of invitation for bids, forms a part of this specification, and bidders and contractors should provide themselves with the necessary copies.

B. TYPES.

B-1. Teak shall be of the following types:

A. Squares corresponding to the grade known in the Rangoon trade as European first class.
B. Decking.
C. Margin pieces.
D. Flitches.
E. Planks.

C. MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.

C-1. See section E.

D. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

E-1. Squares.—

E-1a. Teak squares shall be of the species

Tectona grandis, sawn square, with sides plane and parallel, or with a straight taper not exceeding 2 inches in the entire length, and with rectangular cross sections, except as modified by wane allowance.

E-1b. Length shall be taken in feet; 9 inches shall be reckoned as a full foot and anything less than 9 inches shall be disregarded. Siding shall be taken in inches at mid length; $\frac{3}{4}$ inch shall be reckoned as a full inch and any less fraction shall be disregarded. In case of defective sawing, dimensions shall be those of largest acceptable square which would be obtainable by resawing. No square of less than the full minimum length, in whole feet, or at any point of less than the full minimum siding, in whole inches, shall be included. No squares will be accepted which have a natural curvature.

E-1c. Length shall be 14 feet and up, averaging at least 19 feet. Siding shall be 14 inches and up on narrow face, averaging at least 17 inches.

E-1d. Timber shall be sound and free from rot throughout. Each side shall be clear for its full length and for three-quarters of its width, of wane and sapwood, oblique or excessive checks, and mechanical injury; and for two-thirds of its length and three-quarters of its width, of bee holes, ingrown

bark, unsound, large, or numerous knots, or other similar injurious defects. Outside these limits such defects shall not occur in excessive combination. Flutes will be admitted only to an extent equivalent in injury to wane allowance. Ends may show moderate, straight heart checks, but no shakes or excessive or diagonal heart checks will be admitted.

(COPY)

Description of European qualities Teak Squares

(as generally observed locally)

First Class Europe Squares (No. 1 quality):

A) Defects not allowed: Heart out, heart cracked, a lot of black stripes, a lot of sleeping knots and ring shake both ends.

B) Defects allowed:- 1 small bee hole 1″ deep
1 small bee hole 2″ deep
1 small bee hole 3″ deep
1 sound knot 1″ – 2″ in diameter
A little sap
A little black stripes.

Specimen No. 1:- 2 small bee holes 1″ & 3″ deep
1 rotten knot 4″
A little wane
A little sap

Specimen No. 2:- 1 small bee hole 1″ deep
3 sound knots
A little sap

Specimen No. 3:- A big bee hole 3″ deep
A sound knot

A little sap
A little black stripes & cracks.

Good 2nd class Europe Squares (No. 2 quality).

A) Defects not allowed:- Heart badly out, heart cracks and a lot of black stripes & cracks.

B) Defects allowed:- 2 bee holes 4″ & 5″ deep
7 small bee holes 1″ & 2″ deep
1 big wane
1 little entrecore.
Some black stripes

Specimen No. 1:- 2 big bee holes 4″ & 7″ deep
2 small bee holes 1″ deep
2 sound knots
1 rotten knot
1 big entrecore
1 big wane
1 little sap

Specimen No. 2:- A lot of black stripes & cracks
1 bee hole small 2″ deep
1 small entrecore

Specimen No. 3:- 3 big bee holes 3″ & 5″ deep
2 small bee holes 1″ & 3″ deep

2nd Class Europe Squares (No. 3 quality):

A) Defects not allowed :-Heart very badly out and heart cracked.

B) Defects allowed:- 1 big bee holes 1" deep
6 sound knots: 3 rotten
1 big entrecore
A little small entrecore
A little sap

Specimen No. 1:- 1 big bee hole 5" deep
5 sound knots
1 heart out about 4' long
A little sap

Specimen No. 2:- 2 big bee holes 3" & 5" deep
3 small bee holes 3" & 5" deep
2 sound knots
1 big entrecore
1 cracked about 3' long & a little sap

Specimen No. 3:- 3 big bee holes 3" & 4" deep
7 sound knots
1 small entrecore

พิกัดตำหนิ (ย่อ)
(Table of Defects)

ตำหนิ	จำนวน
1. คดโค้ง (Curvature) 1″ ใน 10′	
2. เรียว (Taper) 1″ ใน 10′	
3. กะพี้ (Sap wood) นับรวมกับบ่า	
4. ปริร้าวในการผึ่งเก็บ และ ร้าวแดด (Seasoning Checks)	
เล็กน้อย	มิได้
5. บ่า (Wane) มิได้ไม่เกิน 25% ของความกว้างหน้าหนึ่งๆ	
6. ตา (Knots) วัดผ่าศูนย์กลาง–ตาผุคิด 2 เท่า	
1 ตา ไม่เกิน 1″	1/4
1 ,, กว่า 1″ ถึง 2″	1/2
1 ,, กว่า 2″ ถึง 4″	1
1 ,, กว่า 4″ ถึง 6″	1 1/2
1 ,, หรือหมู่ตารวมกันกว่า 6″ ถึง 8″	2
1 ,, ,, ,, ,, 8″ ถึง 10″	2 1/2
1 ,, ,, ,, ,, 10″	3
7. รูมอดบ่า (Bee-holes)	
1 โต หรือ 2 เล็ก	1/4
2 ,, ,, 4 ,,	1/2
3 ,, ,, 6 ,,	1
4 ,, ,, 8 ,,	1 1/2
5 ,, ,, 10 ,,	2
6 ,, ,, 12 ,,	2 1/2
7 ,, ,, 14 ,,	3
8. ไส้ร้าวทะแยงมุม (Diagonal Heart Cracks)	
1/5 ถึง 1/2 หน้า ข้างเดียว	1/2
,, ,, ,, ,, ทั้งสองข้าง	1
เกิน 1/2 ,, ข้างเดียว	1
เกิน 1/2 ข้างหนึ่งและ1/5ถึง1/2อีกข้างหนึ่ง	1 1/2
เกิน 1/2 หน้า ทั้งสองข้าง	2
โน๊ต: ตำหนิในเกษียน (Margin) นับครึ่งหนึ่ง นอกเขาเทียบเท่าตาผุ.	
ตำหนิอื่นๆ ให้เทียบตามความเสื่อมเสียเนื้อไม้.	

ตำหนิ	จำนวน
9. ไส้ร้าวดาวหรือไส้ย่น (Star Heart Cracks or Soft Heart)	
1/5 ถึง 1/2 ของหน้า ข้างเดียว	1/2
,, ,, ,, ,, ทั้งสองข้าง	1
เกิน 1/2 ของหน้า ข้างเดียว	1
เกิน 1/2 ข้างหนึ่งและ1/5ถึง1/2อีกข้างหนึ่ง	2
เกิน 1/2 ของหน้า ทั้งสองข้าง	3
10. ไส้ร้าววงเจริญ (Ring Heart Cracks)	
1/2 วง ถึง 1/2 หน้า ข้างเดียว	1
1/2 วง เกิน 1/2 หน้า ,,	1 1/2
1/2 วงขึ้นไปถึง 1/2 หน้า ทั้งสองข้าง	2
เต็มวงขึ้นไปถึง 1/2 หน้า ข้างเดียว	2
เต็มวง กว่า 1/2 หน้า ,	2 1/2
1/2 วง กว่า 1/2 หน้า ทั้งสองข้าง	2 1/2
เต็มวงขึ้นไปถึง 1/2 หน้าข้างหนึ่งและ 1/2วง ขึ้นไปถึง 1/2 หน้าอีกข้างหนึ่ง	3
เต็มวงทั้งสองข้าง	ไม่รับ
11. กลวงโพรง (End Holes)	
ถึง 2″ หรือ10%ของหน้าตรงและเรียว	ไม่นับ
เกิน 2 1/2″	ไม่รับ
เกิน 2″ หรือเกิน 10% ของหน้าตรงและเรียวข้างเดียว	1
,, ,, ,, ,, ทั้งสองข้าง	2
12. ไส้คดเฉียงมาก (Badly Twisted or Crooked Heart)	2
13. ร้าวแดด (Sun Cracks)	
ทุกๆ 1/2 ของหน้า ตามทางความยาว	1/2
14. เสี้ยนหยาบ (Rough Grain) หน้าละ	1/2
15. เปลือกคดแซกและรางรี (Inbarks and Flutes) ดูคำอธิบาย	
16. ฉีกข้าง หรือไส้ออก (Side Split or Exposed Heart) ดูคำอธิบาย.	

โรงพิมพ์เทพประสาท ใต้ ป. ณ. ก. บางรัก
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