

CLASSIFICATION ~~SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY~~  
SECURITY INFORMATION  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT NO.

INFORMATION REPORT CD NO. 25X1A

COUNTRY Thailand

DATE DISTR. 29 Dec. 1951

SUBJECT Study of Candidates to the Legislature

NO. OF PAGES 7

PLACE ACQUIRED 25X1A

DATE OF INFO. 25X1A

REFERENCE COPY

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

DO NOT CIRCULATE

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

25X1X

The following study of the candidates and tentative candidates for certain seats in the Thai House of Representatives was made prior to the bloodless coup d'etat of 27 November 1951. Since this latter event has, for the time being, changed the Thai Constitution and thereby, the number of elected representatives, it is possible that the candidates in, and the character of the elections, when they are held, will be substantially different from that outlined below.

1. BURIRAM (Two seats)

- a. Seri Issarangkun na Ayuthia, (present incumbent), Assistant Minister of Agriculture, who is a member of the Issara (Independent) Party. He has considerable support throughout the Changwat, especially in Amphur Satuk and Amphur Punthaisong. His chances of election are so good that he can probably spend much of his time during the elections supporting other members of his party. Because of his position in the Ministry of Agriculture, he will be well-supported by Government officials in the area.
- b. Phairat Wisetkosin, present incumbent, a member of the Prachathipathai (Democrat) Party. His popularity has declined because many of his constituents feel he has done little in Parliament to help them. He still has considerable support in Amphur Lamplaimat however, since Seri has been accused of corruption there, and in contrast, Phairat has not.
- c. Luen Siphethpong, a former Mayor of the city of Buriram. While Luen does not have wide support, he is expected to split his opponents' votes.
- d. Major Luang Yuthakat Kamchon, a retired Army officer who once served as Nai Amphur in Rangrong. He is especially popular in Amphur Nampong. This is the first time he has run for Parliament. He is a member of the Chatsangkom Prachathipathai (National Social-Democratic) Party.
- e. Tan Phromithikun, a Sahachip Party member of Parliament prior to the 1947 coup d'etat.

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION ~~SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY~~

STATE	PSA	EV	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB	DISTRIBUTION									
ARMY		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI										

Document No. 02

No Change in Class.

Declassified

Class. Changed To: TS, S, G

Auth: HR 48-2

Date: 3/28/78 By: 029

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY~~

25X1A

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 2 -

f. Sawat Singhaphong, formerly a member of the Prachachon Party, who is a perennial candidate, usually finishing third or fourth. He has left the Prachachon fold, but it is not yet clear with whom he will now be affiliated.

g. There are a number of other candidates who are relatively unimportant.

2. CHAYAPHUM (Two seats)

There are sixteen candidates in Chayaphum, with none especially favored at this point.

- a. Thanat (aka Tat) Chayaphut, present incumbent and a member of the Kasikamkhon (Farmer-Labor) Party.
- b. Thong Phonganon, present incumbent and a member of the Ratsadon (Peoples) Party.
- c. Pattana Niwasanon, Kasikamkhon Party candidate.
- d. Kulap Praphatnophon, a former judge and now a practicing attorney, and Prachachon (Peoples) Party candidate.
- e. Sutchai Pharamani, Khun Prasoet Sanphakit, Udom Phatumanon, and Bunlert Samphantaruk, all lawyers; Yam Mongkonsin, Thanom Noisuwan, and Watcharin, all merchants; Sati Manprasoet, a member of the Chayaphum city council; Nakhon Saingarm, a life insurance salesman; Bunmi Saengsuwan, President of the Eastern Population Club; Wichien Sakrichanon, and Thongchai Suchamrong. The party affiliation of these candidates is not yet clear.

3. KALASIN (Two seats)

There are three candidates who overshadow the rest of the field, including the two present incumbents, Kwang Thongthawi and Phrom Daengwong. These are:

- a. Et Bunchai of the Kasikamkhon Party.
- b. Singto Phonwichit of the Chatsang Khom Prachathipathai Party.
- c. Chan Suwaphong of the Kasikamkhon Party.

4. KHON KAEN (Four seats)

There are approximately 30 candidates for the four seats from Khon Kaen. Of these, only six are considered to have a chance of being elected.

- a. Sophan Suphathin, now a member of the Kasikamkhon Party. He has been an MP since 1937, has a large following, and is expected to win easily.
- b. Charaphut Ruangsuwan, a present incumbent and member of the Ratsadon Party. He has extensive support and is expected to win.
- c. Phon Saensarut, a Sahachip Party representative from Khon Kaen before the 1947 coup d'etat. A lawyer, his chances of election are only fair.
- d. Tiang Kamphitak who has a considerable following in Amphur Phon, the largest Amphur in Changwat Khon Kaen. He is expected to split the votes of the other candidates in this pivotal district.
- e. Kleon Naraphat, a lawyer whose chances of election are good. He is considered to be a follower of Tiang Sirikhan, under whom he formerly studied.
- f. Sawang Trachu who is a member of a well-known family in Khon Kaen. The majority of his votes will come from Amphur Nam Phong. His chances of being elected are steadily improving.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY~~

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1A

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 3 -

5. KRABI (One seat)

Here, as in most of the southern Changwats, the vote is generally divided along religious lines (i.e., Buddhist and Moslem). Normally, the determining factor is how many candidates of each religion divide the vote. The three most important candidates at present are:

- a. Noen Ketswan, present incumbent, Assistant Secretary to Premier Phibun, and a member of the Thammathipat Party. A Buddhist, Noen has a large following throughout the Changwat.
- b. Prasat Prathup na Thalang, a Buddhist and member of the Prachachon Party by reason of his being a good friend of Colonel Chai Chayakhan, brother of Liang Chayathan, Prachachon leader. He is a merchant, of indifferent education.
- c. Haji Te Puangmun, a Moslem, who was a Sahachip Party MP prior to the 1947 coup d'etat. His chances depend upon how many other Moslem candidates enter the campaign.

6. LOEI (One seat)

- a. Bunna Sertsai, present incumbent. He is a member of the Prachachon Party, and Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture.
- b. Thongrak Suwansing, a member of the Naew Rathammun (Constitutional Front) Party prior to 1947, and now campaigning for the Chantsangkhom Prachathipathai Party. He is considered to be a political liberal.
- c. Chavien Yotsimuang, also of the Chantsangkhom Prachathipathai Party.
- d. Suchin Phetdi, a native of Loei, and candidate of the Kasikamkhon Party.
- e. Wang Bunua Niyomsit, wife of Songkram Niyomsit, Acting for the Minister of Interior.
- f. At Sisangrat, a non-party candidate of relatively little consequence.

7. MAHASARAKHAM (Three seats)

- a. Funchuey Athakhon, a present incumbent and member of the Prachachon Party. He is presently leading the rest of the candidates.
- b. Nart Ngernthap, present incumbent and candidate of the Kasikamkhon Party. He has moderate support.
- c. Bunkong Bunphet, Kasikamkhon Party candidate, with moderate support.
- d. Luang Borakhan Chouphot, Thammathipat Party member, whose chances are considered to be about equal to those of Nart.
- e. Plaek Ruangsuwan, a relatively new campaigner whose chances of election are steadily improving.

8. NAKHON NAYOK (One seat)

- a. Sak Sipher, Prachachon Party candidate. He is a lawyer and wealthy merchant, whose chances depend upon the extent to which Lian Chayakhan, Prachachon Party leader, actively supports him.
- b. Sawang Khangkaya, a wealthy lawyer and member of the Thammathipat Party. He has considerable popularity.
- c. Dasit Buntham, a Sahachip Party MP prior to the 1947 coup d'etat, and now a Thammathipat candidate. His and Sawang's chances depend upon which of them the Thammathipat Party officially and actively supports.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

25X1A

- 4 -

9. NAKHON PHANOM (Two seats)

There are presently about 20 candidates in Nakhon Phanom, though the number will probably diminish before the election is held. The most important are:

- a. Khun Anuson Thorani, a present incumbent, and a Thammathipat Party member. He has been a capable representative and has strong support, particularly in Amphur Tat Phanom. One reason for his popularity is his winning of a court case against some Chinese merchants who were trying to obtain land belonging to Wat Tat Phanom, a large temple in Nakhon Phanom. (Liang Chayakhan represented the Chinese in the case.) He is expected to poll less votes than in previous elections, as he is now in his sixties, and is not physically strong enough to visit all of the districts in the Changwat.
- b. Phu Nawarang (Chatrasop), a present incumbent and member of the Chartsangkom Prachathipathai Party, who is a strong candidate. He derives most of his support from Amphur Mukdahan, his birthplace, and to a lesser extent, from Amphurs Tat Phanom and Na Kae. While he is weak in the other amphurs, largely because of his poor education, he is expected to receive the full support of Banyat Thephasathin, the Chartsangkom leader.
- c. Phan Inthuwong, a Sahachip MP from 1937-1947, and a practicing lawyer in Bangkok. He draws most of his support from Amphur Tha Uthan, his birthplace. He is a political associate of Tiang Sirikhand.
- d. Ua Chantrawon, also a follower of Tiang. He was ousted as Assistant Commissioner of Changwat Sakhon Nakhon following the 1947 coup d'etat, being charged with complicity in a separatist plot. He had earlier been a teacher in Udon, one of the centers of education in the northeast, and has loyal former students scattered throughout Nakhon Phanom and other northeast Changwats. Since they were both born in Amphur Tha Uthan, it is probable that Ua and Phan will split their votes there.
- e. Phra Phanom Kanenurak, Prachachon Party member. A one-time Commissioner of Nakhon Phanom, his last Government post was Director-General of the Ministry of Interior. His votes will come from Government officials and from Amphur Tat Phanom. He will rely largely on Liang Chayakhan's influence over officials of the Ministry of Education in the Changwat.
- f. Suk Chayachawalit, a former Commissioner of Nakhon Phanom. He has recently been released from prison where he was sent on charges of corruption. He is well supported in Ban Pang and in part of Amphur Tha Uthan.
- g. Bunmak Anantachai, a former employee of the Government Tobacco Monopoly, whose main strength lies in Amphur Muang. He is a rival of Khun Anuson, and may take some votes from the latter.
- h. Kasem Sukcharoen, a Sahachip MP prior to the 1947 coup. His main strength lies in Amphur Na Kae.
- i. Phan Kaewmart, also a former Sahachip MP, who will probably run strongly in Amphur Tha Uthan.

10. NONGKHAI (One seat)

There will probably be 15 or 16 candidates in Nongkhai. Only the following four, however, are important:

- a. Chuen Rawiwan, a lawyer, and the present incumbent.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1A

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 5 -

- b. Dr. Uan Nakhonthap, a retired Public Health Inspector in Nongkhai. A former Sahachip Party member, who is now with the Issara Party.
- c. Siri (fnu), a wealthy merchant, and present Mayor of the city of Nongkhai. He is the Prachachon Party candidate, and it is expected that Liang Chayakhan will support him actively in the area.
- d. Khun Simasing Sawat, who is presently an MP from Lampang. He formerly lived in Nongkhai, and was a Sahachip Party member, but switched his allegiance. General Mangkhon Paromyothi, Thammathipat leader, sent Khun Simasing to campaign in Nongkhai in the hope that Khun Simasing could build up Thammathipat strength in the northeast area as a whole. It is expected that General Mangkhon, in his position as Minister of Interior, will put pressure on officials in the area to support Khun Simasing. Without such support, it is doubtful that the latter could win the election.

11. PHISNULOK (One seat)

- a. Lt. Chongkon Krailert, present incumbent, and member of the Prachathipathai Party.
- b. Phya Sunthorn Phiphit, a career Government official and Minister of Interior and Public Health during 1946 and 1947. He is expected to win the election.

12. PHANGNA (One seat)

- a. Sakhun Klinphak, Secretary to the Minister of Public Health and present MP from Phangna. He is the Prachachon Party candidate.
- b. Mora na Thalung, Phangna MP from 1932 until the 1947 coup. He was formerly a member of the Sahachip Party.
- c. Rangsit Chaowanasi, a former Sahachip, now the Thammathipat candidate. Being an important Moslem in the area, he has an advantage over Sakhun and Mora, who are both Buddhists, unless more Moslem candidates enter the race.

13. PHUKET (One seat)

- a. Arun Chuachuwong, aka Jul Tun, the Kasikamkhon candidate. He is a wealthy and well-known tin mine owner whose father is a Chinese citizen. His knowledge of the Thai language is only passable. He is expected to make liberal use of his private funds, and for this reason is considered to have a chance of being elected.
- b. Chit Wetprasit, a Sahachip MP prior to the 1947 coup.
- c. Nang Ram Buryaprapok, a lawyer and wife of Uom Buryaprapok, Commissioner of Changwat Phuket. She is well-known in commercial circles in the area, and is running as the Thammathipat candidate.
- d. Nang Prakong Klinphak, a present member of the Phangna Town Council, who is the Prachachon candidate. She is not a resident of Phuket, and is not expected to poll a very large vote.

14. SAKHON NAKHON (Two seats)

- a. Tiang Sirikhan, present incumbent, leader of the Sahachip Party prior to the 1947 coup. He is certain to be reelected.
- b. Chian Sirikhan, present incumbent, and brother of Tiang. It is expected that he will encounter strong opposition from the two candidates listed below.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1A

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 6 -

- c. Luang Pariwat Worawichit, who is seeking the support of the Kasikamkhon Party. It is not certain whether the Kasikamkhon will endorse him, however, since in the past he has been in, and resigned from the Prachathipathai, Prachachon, and Thammathipat Parties.
- d. Thongpan Wongna, a Naew Rathamnun Party MP prior to the 1947 coup. He is presently being sued by his creditors. It is expected that Liang Chayakhan will pay Thongpan's debts, and that the latter will be the Prachachon candidate. He is well known and popular in Sakhon Nakhon.

15. SISAKET (Three seats)

The following are the four most important of the approximately 30 candidates:

- a. Thep Chotinuchit, present incumbent, Deputy Minister of Commerce, and leader of the Ratsadon (Peoples) Party.
- b. Bunpheng Phromkhun, present incumbent, and a member of the Ratsadon Party.
- c. Phon Sirirat, a Sahachip representative until the 1947 coup d'etat.
- d. Burana Champaphan, also a Sahachip Party MP until the 1947 coup.

16. SURIN (Three seats)

- a. Khao Thammasuchat, present incumbent, member of the Prachathipathai Party.
- b. Nil Prachan, present incumbent, and member of the Issara Party.
- c. Yuen Suepnukhan, present incumbent, and member of the Prachachon Party.
- d. Suphan Suepsithi, Prachachon Party candidate.
- e. Wisut Inthan, Prachachon Party candidate.
- f. Phua Chanthong, Prachachon Party candidate.
- g. Nang Maliwan Sawantharat, Prachachon Party candidate.
- h. Charun Chinprasat, Ratsadon Party candidate.
- i. Lingthong Khongsup, a former Sahachip Party MP.
- j. Luen Phanlert, a former school teacher, candidate of the Chatsangkham Prachathipathai Party.
- k. Phan Sunthonchai, no party affiliation.
- l. Yat Waithi, a former Sahachip MP, now campaigning for the Kasikamkhon Party.
- m. Pruay Rathonsuk, no party affiliation.
- n. Kamnan Hoan, who as yet has no party affiliation.

17. UBON (Six seats)

- a. Liang Chayakhan, present incumbent and leader of the Prachachon Party. He is expected to win easily.
- b. Nang Oraphin Chayakhan, wife of Liang, who is also expected to win.
- c. Fong Sithitham, present incumbent, who is expected to win.

SECRET/CONTROL -- U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY~~

25X1A

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 7 -

- d. Yongyut Phengphop, present incumbent, who is expected to win.
- e. Thongpun Arthakhan, present incumbent.
- f. Phadung Kosomyawit, present incumbent, whose chances of reelection are only fair.
- g. Thim Buriphat, former Sahachip MP.
- h. Khun Worawat Chatsangkhom, Prachathipathai Party candidate, whose chances of election are considered to be about equal to those of Thim.
- i. Phan Bunchit, whose chances are only fair.
- j. Suwit Chitsothon, whose chances are only fair.
- k. Bunma Kasemwan.
- l. Captain Surasi Chayachote.
- m. Sawat Thiraphat.
- n. Sutchai Suphsohn.

18. UDON (Three seats)

The three present incumbents, Sunkhum Chanthansisuriyawon of the Issara Party, Thim Chanthason, and Suan Phromprakai are expected to be reelected.

19. UTTRADIT (One seat)

- a. Thep Kethuphan, present incumbent and member of the Thammathipat Party. He is expected to receive the full support of the officials of the Ministry of the Interior.
- b. Phueng Sichan, a Sahship MP and speaker of the House of Representatives prior to the 1947 coup d'etat. He is given a better than even chance to unseat Thep.
- c. Tiang Phiphitphakdi, Prachachon Party candidate. He is now an official in the Thonburi Municipality.
- d. Bunsong Salyaphong, a lawyer and present Mayor of Uttradit. He is receiving the full support of the Prachachon Party.
- e. Pout Dilokwilai, Prachathipathai Party candidate. He is wealthy, owns a liquor distillery, and is known as a skillful gambler. His chances of being elected are considered poor.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY~~