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SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

No. 1234

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INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

ASEAN MINISTERS SPLIT ON INDUSTRY POLICY

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 16 Nov 82 p 5

[Article: "Big Splits in ASEAN; Rejection of Proposal That Singapore Guarantee Soda Ash Market"]

[Text] The ASEAN economic ministers meeting did not go smoothly. Members were split on industrial projects and special trade rights. Singapore has rejected the Thai proposal to guarantee the soda ash market, claiming they will stick to a policy of promoting free trade. Chatchai revealed that an agreement was signed on the principle that 51 percent funding shared by the private sectors of two nations is to be considered funding by ASEAN.

At Donmuang airport last Sunday, Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, minister of industry, and Mr Danai Dunlampha, director of the Department of Foreign Trade, announced the results of the 3-day meeting of the ASEAN economic ministers in Singapore that was concluded last Saturday.

Maj Gen Chatchai revealed that in the meeting two agreements were signed by the ASEAN member nations: one on the matter of funding from the private sector, where the principle is that if two individual ASEAN nations share more than 51 percent, then it is considered to be funded by ASEAN. The other matter was a Philippine plan to manufacture 1,000 tons of copper.

"But where the Ministry of Industry is concerned, they still have not been able to agree, especially on cooperation in the ASEAN industrial market, because Singapore is unwilling to share its own market," Maj Gen Chatchai said.

Mr Danai, who was there also, pointed out that in the area of trade there was an agreement that there would be lowered duties on goods, which will increase the value of imports from \$2.5 million to \$10 million and that it is estimated that this will increase the volume of trade by over 2,000 items.

A second matter was the lowering of import taxes to the rate of 15 percent from the present 50 percent, and a third matter was discussion of lowering import taxes on categories of goods, like cement and cement products, rubber and rubber products, and chemical products, for example.

The last matter was an agreement by ASEAN to participate in the meeting of ministers of GATT members this 23-26 November in Geneva.

However, reports from Singapore reveal that the meeting of ASEAN economic ministers met with great problems of disharmony among the member nations, so that the meeting ended late, at 2000 on Saturday, rather than in the afternoon as originally scheduled.

The delay was caused by a split on the language of a joint communique after the meeting had agreed to cut or decrease customs duties and to increase the ceiling or increase the quantity of imports that receive the 20-25 percent decrease in duties.

In addition, the economic ministers still did not agree on ASEAN's industrial plans and the framework in which the ASEAN members give each other special trade rights.

News reporters also note another important split concerning Thailand's soda ash plan, which Thailand submitted to Singapore to guarantee the soda ash market. But Singapore refused, saying that it had long ago adopted a policy of increased trade and free competition and was unable to act according to Thailand's request.

Mr Tony Tan, Singapore's minister of commerce and industry, insisted that "Singapore's policy on soda ash is the same as its policy toward the plans of Malaysia and Indonesia, and Singapore's share is only 1 percent in the industrial plans of the four ASEAN member nations."

The report said that in addition to the above splits, there was disagreement concerning the rate of customs duties because some nations in Asia have higher rates of taxation than others, and nations fear that they will not benefit from the reduction of customs duties because the nations with lower rates will cause their benefits to be small.

By the way, the next meeting of the ASEAN economic ministers will take place in Thailand next 11-14 May.

9937

CSO: 4207/32

TIMOR GOVERNOR SPEAKS ON PROVINCE'S PROGRESS

BK180851 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0717 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Jakarta, 18 Dec (ANTARA-OANA)--The governor of East Timor, Mario Viegas Carescalao, has expressed confidence that East Timor will in 5 years be in a position to export rice provided development financing is concentrated in the agricultural sector.

In a talk with ANTARA in Dili Wednesday, he said he based his optimism in this matter on the fact that some 17,000 hectares of land in Maliana, Bobonaro Regency, would be able to produce 60,000 tons of rice if provided with a proper irrigation system.

To this should be added a potential agricultural tract measuring no less than 100 [as received] hectares in the south of East Timor, said the governor who has graduated from a Lisbon (Portugal) university as an agricultural engineer.

Mario Viegas Carescalao was installed last September as East Timor's third governor since its integration into the republic July 17, 1976.

The governor affirmed that development programs undertaken in East Timor since integration have yielded very satisfactory results, especially in view of the very positive response generated among the local population.

But in carrying out physical development, one should not lose sight of the development of human beings, because the people in East Timor should be made to feel that the development is undertaken in their own interest and that whatever is achieved is their own property, the governor stressed.

It is this human development that will take time and hard work, he added.

He denied that East Timor was experiencing a food shortage and said that as a result of the prolonged drought there were some areas could not immediately come to the aid of other areas lacking food, he pointed out.

He agreed that the matter of food supply should be given primary attention even if the province is not suffering from any food shortage because so far only 30 percent of agricultural land to help work the land by traditional methods. [sentence as received]

But, on account of a scarcity of buffalos, there are plans for providing four tractors to each of the regencies in the province to assist farmers, he said.

Turning to the field of education the governor stressed the province's urgent need for teachers and noted that many schools have been closed down for lack of teachers whereas in fact the people in East Timor are very eager to get an education.

He said it had proved very difficult to find teachers to work in East Timor. Despite the fact that President Suharto himself had called for special attention to East Timor's need for teachers, the teacher shortage still has not been overcome for various reasons, including bureaucracy, the governor said.

In the field of health, there are now a large number of puskesmas (public health clinics) but there is still a shortage of medical personnel, according to the governor.

Another big problem is the current shortage of housing as evident from the fact that on the average one house is now being occupied by two or three families.

Dili, as the provincial capital, is also posing problems, according to the governor, because of its much enlarged population from 20,000 people before integration to some 60,000 at present.

But on the whole, the governor said he was confident that further development programs would proceed much smoother thanks to experience gained in the past 6 years.

CSO: 4200/224

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta.]

AMBASSADOR ABDURRAHMAN GUNADIRDJA--The Iraqi Government has agreed to the appointment of career diplomat Abdurrahman Gunadirdja as Indonesian ambassador to the Republic of Iraq. Gunadirdja replaces Ambassador Dr Sagiri Kartanegara, who has completed his tour of duty. Abdurrahman Gunadirdja entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1950. During the period of the Indonesian struggle for independence he had served in the Indonesian Navy until he returned to civilian life with the rank of second lieutenant. His first assignment abroad was as vice consul in the Indonesian Consulate General in Hong Kong in 1956. Later he served successively in Singapore and Manila. During his assignment to Manila he completed his studies in political science at Far Eastern University. In 1963 Gunadirdja was stationed at the Indonesian Embassy in Beijing as first secretary. Later, he was transferred to Tokyo and then Washington. At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs he served as chief of the Foreign Information Directorate (1974-78) until he was appointed Indonesian ambassador to Afghanistan in 1978. His most recent post prior to his assignment to Iraq was that of chief of the Directorate of African and Middle Eastern Affairs, a position he has held since 1980. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 16 Oct 82 p 12] 5170

KASMAN SINGODIMEDJO DIES--Kasman Singodimedjo (78 years old), a Masjumi Party leader who was also a chairman of the Executive Council of the Muhammadiyah, died on Monday [25 October] at the Islamic Hospital in Jakarta. The deceased, who was suffering from complications resulting from several illnesses, had been ill for the past 9 months. His remains will be buried at Tanah Kusir cemetery. The deceased leaves a wife, Siti Salamah (59 years old), 2 sons and 3 daughters, and 13 grandchildren. He was born on 24 February 1904 in the village of Kalirejo, Bagelen District, Purworejo Regency, Central Java. As the son of the village secretary, he had to become a household servant for a number of government employees to obtain money to pay for his schooling. By the end of his life he was a doctor of laws and had the degree of Doctor Honoris Causa from Muhammadiyah University. He obtained his law degree from the RHS [Higher Law School, during the Dutch

colonial period] in Batavia (now Jakarta). Kasman served as an executive of the Jong Java [Young Java] organization and as general chairman of the Jong Islamieten Bond [Young Muslim Association] (1929-35). During the Japanese occupation of Indonesia he underwent military training in Bogor and was appointed a daidanco [battalion commander]. He even had occasion to train Soekarno and Hatta [later president and vice president of Indonesia]. The deceased was chosen to be a member of the Committee for the Preparation of Indonesian Independence and later became its chairman. He was assigned to the Indonesian Delegation at the Roundtable Conference (1949) and then returned to become a member of the Permanent Committee of the KNIP [Central Indonesian National Committee] as a member of the Masjumi faction. The deceased was also a member of Parliament and the Constituent Assembly until the latter body was dissolved. From 1959 to 1965 Kasman was often arrested and released because of his political affiliations. In the Masjumi Party he served as deputy central chairman (1949-56), and when the party was dissolved, he was a commissioner on the Executive Council liquidating it. Toward the end of his life Kasman devoted much of his energy to the Muhammadiyah and was an extraordinary professor at the Koranic Institute of Higher Teachers' Studies [Perguruan Tinggi Ilmu Al-Qur'an]. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 26 Oct 82 pp 1, 9] 5170

DR WANG SUWANDI--Maj Gen Dr H Wang Suwandi was the officer responsible for the MPR [Congress] and DPR [Parliament] session of 1-3 October and will be responsible for the plenary session of the MPR from 1-11 March 1983. He is secretary general of the MPR and DPR, replacing Dr Mudjono who was appointed minister of justice (at the time) on 29 March 1978. Wang Suwandi, who was born in Yogyakarta on 8 December 1929, has light brown skin and a rumbling voice which is his special characteristic. From his attitude and manner of speaking, he gives the clear impression of having a "tough" temperament. He is known to be very disciplined and determined, careful and "energetic" as well as full of initiative. However, he also has a well-developed sense of humor, with the result that people often forget the harshness of his character. Officers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs certainly know well "who and what Wang Suwandi is."

Before entering parliamentary life to supervise the Secretariat General of the MPR and DPR Wang Suwandi worked at the Ministry of Internal Affairs (1970-78) as director general for social and political affairs and later as director general of general government and regional autonomy affairs. He laid the foundations for the Special Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs which has now found its place under the name of the Directorate General for Social and Political Affairs. He also had a large role in developing the Directorate of General Government and Regional Autonomy Affairs until it became what it is now.

The spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Dr Feisal Tamin, when asked for his views of Dr Wang Suwandi, said that he is: "Capable and able quickly to translate the orders of his superiors into action, so that the tasks assigned to him are always done well. There is an element of courage in taking risks in carrying out the 'missions' assigned to him by the leaders, even though what he does doesn't please others." He gave as an

example his performance as acting governor of East Nusa Tenggara as well as director general of general government and regional autonomy affairs, beginning on 5 May 1978. This was a result of the death of the acting governor of East Nusa Tenggara, El Tari. He was assigned to prepare a list of candidates and see to the election of the new governor. Wang Suwandi said: "After I observed how many people were interested in the position and were being proposed for it, and I saw that things were not going in the right direction, I proposed that the administrator named by the government should remain in office as acting governor."

Those who see Wang Suwandi only in passing may have the impression that he has a rather melancholy attitude. However, when we engaged him in conversation, this impression soon disappeared, because he also knows how to tell a joke. For example, he had to stay at the side of K. H. Mahmud so that he would continue to stand in place when the Indonesian national anthem was played by the band. "Come on, now, don't leave," Wang Suwandi recalled having said as he retold this experience, laughing merrily. "But I had to do it, as Mahmud was quite old and could be seen by so many people."

Wang Suwandi is a graduate of the Higher Institute of Military Law, a classmate of Lt Gen Dr Ali Said (now minister of justice). When he attended the Academy of Military Law, he was in the same class with Major General Dr Daryono (now secretary general of the Ministry of Internal Affairs). He speaks English and Dutch and is very fond of reading for relaxation. "When I have time from my duties in the MPR and DPR, I enjoy reading books on the parliaments of other countries. Because, however things develop, the activities of Parliament finally are in the hands of the secretary general," said Wang Suwandi, who also likes books on war, westerns, fencing, and detective stories.

As a military officer, Wang Suwandi's career began as commander of a platoon and then as a company commander in Battalion 300 of the TRIP [Students' Army] in the Siliwangi Division (1945-47). After that he attended Intelligence School and ultimately became deputy director of the Army Intelligence School in Jakarta (1952-54). Other positions he held were those of instructor at the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Joint Staff and Command Schools. He was also an instructor at the National Defense Institute and was chairman of the Army Military Justice Office in Military Region I in Medan (1960-62) and later chairman of the Military Court in Military Region I (1962-63). In 1963 he was transferred to Jakarta for assignment to Military Region V/Jakarta, where he served until 1968. He then was appointed to be deputy auditor general of the army, where he served until 1970. When he served in Military Region V/Jakarta he was under the military region commander, Maj Gen Amir Machmud. This working relationship was continued in the Ministry of Internal Affairs after Maj Gen (now retired as a full general) Amir Machmud was appointed minister of internal affairs in 1969. Wang Suwandi was assigned to the Ministry of Internal Affairs with the task of forming the Special Directorate.

The black cap [peci] which he wears has become a kind of sign of identity for Wang Suwandi. In joking fashion he says that the long form of the

abbreviation "SH" (Sarjana Hukum) [Doctor of Laws] should really be "Sudah Haji" [He has already made the pilgrimage to Mecca].

Two children have been born to him and his wife, Sri Ambar Astuti, who is from Surakarta [Central Java]. He is a grandfather by his eldest son, Sri Arum Widiowati (28 years old), who is continuing his studies at the Faculty of Psychology of the University of Indonesia. The younger child, Widodo Arief, is still in high school. The Wang Suwandi family, all of whom like to play tennis, lives at Jalan Cempaka Putih Tengah 31/2, Jakarta Pusat. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 24 Oct 82 pp 1, 8] 5170

LEON HARUN ISKANDAR SOEMANTRI--On Tuesday [26 October] Leon Harun Iskandar Soemantri was appointed Indonesian ambassador to Spain, replacing Ambassador Soerodjo Sarni who has completed his tour of duty. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Soemantri was appointed, following action by the Spanish Government providing its concurrence. Leon Harun Iskandar Soemantri was born in Cianjur [West Java] on 19 July 1928. Prior to his appointment as ambassador to Spain he had been chief of the Bureau of Personnel from 1979 to the present. A graduate of the Foreign Economic Relations Academy in 1956, he is married and has four children. From 1949 to 1950 he served in Battalion III of the Tentara Pelajar [Students Army]. In 1952 he began to work for Garuda International Airways. In 1953 he was employed by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and he began his career in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1956. His first assignment abroad was in the Indonesian Embassy in London, with the title of attache, and he was later promoted to be a third secretary. He served in London from 1960 to 1963. From 1966 to 1968 he was assigned to the Indonesian Consulate General in Hamburg, with the title of consul and second secretary. From 1968 to 1971 he served in the Indonesian Embassy in Brussels with the rank of second secretary and then was promoted successively to first secretary and finally counselor. In 1971 he returned to Jakarta and was assigned as chief of the Policy and Planning Section in the Secretariat of the Directorate General of Foreign Economic Relations. In 1972 he was promoted to be chief of the Personnel Development Section in the Secretariat of Foreign Economic, Social, and Cultural Relations. From 1974 to 1977 he was assigned to the Indonesian Embassy in Tokyo with the rank of minister counselor. From 1977 to 1979 he served in the Indonesian Embassy in Washington with the rank of minister. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 27 Oct 82 pp 1, 3] 5170

AIR COMMODORE NURMAN MUNAF DIES--Air Commodore Nurman Munaf died on 15 October 1982 at the PELNI [Indonesian National Navigation Company] Hospital, leaving a wife and four children. His remains were buried in Kalibata National Heroes' Cemetery in Jakarta on Saturday, 16 October 1982, as a military ceremony presided over by the deputy chief of staff of the Air Force, Air Marshal A. Alamsyah. Before his death the deceased had been chief of the Air Force Aerial Navigation Office. He was born in Padang [West Sumatra] on 10 April 1933. After graduating from flight school in 1952 with the rank of air force second lieutenant, he was assigned to the Composite Group Command. Among the other assignments he held were the following: flying officer in Squadron 2 at Halim Perdanakusuma (1958), instructor in Training Detachment 005 at Halim Perdanakusuma (1963),

commander of Squadron 2 in Operations Wing 001 in 1965, chief of operations at Iswahyudi Air Force Base [Madiun, East Java] (1968), commander of Iswahyudi Air Force Base (1970), and chief of staff of the Air Force Training Command (1978). The deceased held 11 service medals, including the Bintang Sakti, the 24-Year Service Medal, the Satyalancana Saptamarga medal [campaign against rebels in Sumatra and Sulawesi], the Satyalancana Wira Dharma medal, the Satyalancana Dwija Sista medal, and the air force 10-Year Service Medal. [Text] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 19 Oct 82 p 12] 5170

CSO: 4213/18

BRIEFS

DANGER OF COMMUNISTS--Malang, 8 Dec (ANTARA/OANA)--East Java military commander Major General Murgito recently warned government and military officials in the region against the danger of communists. Communists, he said, are always conceptional in their activities, unemotional, patient, and good in long-term planning. They always take advantage of situations. And they could endure long without emerging to the surface. In a meeting with officials and public as well as political leaders in Malang, the general said: "It is very difficult to make these communists to come to the surface. They patiently wait for us to be negligent and short of vigilance. At the moment we are negligent and careless they will emerge to the surface to hit us." The commander of the Brawijaya Military Command reminded the audience of the "permanent enemies" of the national ideology pancasila, namely "the extreme left, the extreme right and liberalism." The extreme left, getting its inspiration from communism, are active not on the surface. He repeated his call for the people in East Java to help make a success of the forthcoming general session of MPR (People's Consultative Assembly) in Jakarta in March 1983 by helping maintain stability in East Java. Security stability in East Java has to be permanently maintained because the three enemies of pancasila will always try to take advantage of the situation, benefitting from vulnerable conditions, he said. [Text] [BK081117 Jakarta OANA in English 1055 GMT 8 Dec 82]

IMRON FOLLOWERS--Jakarta, 7 Dec (ANTARA/OANA)--Three followers of Imron, an Islamic sect leader who had earlier been sentenced to death, were Monday handed imprisonment sentences from 12 to 24 years with deduction of time spent in detention. Imam Hidayat alias Iqbal was given a jail term of 20 years, Slamet Haryanto (alias Abu Salamah) 15 years, and Rasman Cahyono (alias Maman, alias Usman) 13 years by the East Jakarta District Court which pronounced them guilty of subversion. The bench led by R. Imam Sutopo found them guilty of having twisted the facts, having deviated from the state philosophy of pancasila, and undermined the authority of the state and the legal government. The defendants, the court found, had joined up with other members of the Imron group in trying to topple the legally established government. They also knew, the court stated, that the sect members were raising funds to purchase arms to be used against whomsoever was against the sect, and to FRE [expansion unknown] sect members being held by the West Java Security Agency (Laksusda). The court further noted that the trio knew that sect members had attempted the assassination of Dr. Shamsuddin and Suyono, had raided a

police post at Cicendo (Bandung, West Java), and had taken part in the murder of Ajamuddin suspected of having leaked out sect secrets. Rasman Cahyono, against whom the prosecution had demanded 15 years imprisonment, gave notice of appeal, while the two others against whom the prosecution had demanded life sentences, asked for time to make a decision whether or not to accept the verdict. [Text] [BK071135 Jakarta OANA in English 0946 GMT 7 Dec 82]

CSO: 4200/224

EDITORIAL URGES UTILIZATION OF AGRICULTURE

BK090828 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Editorial: "Determine to Achieve More Successes in Planting All Types of Subsidiary Crops"]

[Text] The PRK is a country which benefits from natural resources. Its soil is fertile and there are a lot of forests, lakes, rivers in addition to the sea. Every year, the Mekong River brings tens of thousands cubic meters of alluvial soil to the ricefields and farmlands along its banks. This keeps the soil of our fatherland fresh and maintains its good quality. Our country is also in a subtropical region, where it is not too hot nor too cold and there is enough sunlight. It is also affected by the monsoon. These conditions allow the people, and animals to live easily. Their physical surroundings are good and vegetation grows well every season.

After the 7 January 1979 great victory, our workers, peasants and people all over the country who traditionally struggle, work hard and love manual labor, have made every effort to repair and build agricultural tools and grow various crops in order to improve their living conditions and their fatherland under the clearsighted leadership of the KPRP. For nearly 4 years we have been changing our way of life from the tragic and dark situation left over by the old societies, in particular by the Pol Pot-ieng Sary-khieu Samphan genocidal regime, into new living conditions which are developing in all fields.

During the past few months, we have struggled to produce rainy season rice and we have achieved the party's plan. Concurrently, we are making efforts to increase flood receding rice production. We are also preparing all kinds of materials to increase dry season rice production.

At the same time, our brother and sister peasants are preparing all kinds of materials to increase production of all types of subsidiary crops and vegetables during this dry season in order to reach the 87,650 hectares planned by the party. At present, water is receding from some of the farmland, the rainfall is stopping as the northeast wind begins to blow and the soil is now ready for tilling and production. All solidarity groups, units and state farms should prepare manpower and implements to

till and plant crops on time in conformity with the local conditions. We must make every effort to grow all types of crops, including crops for everyday consumption, as well as industrial crops, in particular, we have to plant red corn, peanuts, mug beans, soybeans, sesame, sugar cane, tobacco, jute, cotton and all kinds of vegetables in conformity according to and exceeding the party's plan. All the fruits of our country are delicious and they contain a lot of vitamins which make us healthy. Therefore, it is necessary to grow a lot of crops. We have to plant fruit trees and vegetables, such as coconut trees, mango trees, cucumbers, ginger, lemon grass and horseradish everywhere near our houses.

Besides their study and works in solidarity production groups, students have the duty of tending crops and growing more of them near their houses instead of growing grass, turning puddles into places for producing fertilizers, vegetable beds and fruit planting areas. The shadows of mango and jackfruit trees are good places to relax and to meet other family members and friends.

Work on planting crops and vegetation does not only make us healthy, energetic and intelligent but it can also improve our living conditions. Furthermore, we are honored as pioneer peasants, pioneers and model solidarity groups.

In order to achieve the plans of the party and to change rural areas into vegetable and fruit orchards for all seasons, the Agriculture Ministry should inform the people about crop species and the prices offered by the state. The Agriculture Ministry should provide seeds for all kinds of crops, fertilizer and insecticides in conformity with the needs of each locality. Concurrently, experts on subsidiary crops should tell or show the people the techniques for planting and taking care of these crops. This uses the experiences of each group or locality to contribute to agricultural production. We will find good new experiences in order to increase our agricultural production and we will receive high yields as we want.

During all meetings held by groups and units, it is necessary to inform the participants about good works, achievements and new experiences scored and discovered by individuals or groups. These good individuals or groups must be publicly praised for their good works, achievements or discoveries.

We are determined to achieve more successes in planting all types of subsidiary crops. We are resolutely making every effort to study planting techniques and follow good examples of experienced individuals or groups who have succeeded in increasing production. The soil for growing these crops must be well tilled. Subsidiary crops must be planted in accordance with the guidance of agricultural experts and our own experiences. We will grow crops everywhere that we can--in villages and farmlands--and change grasslands into areas for vegetables and fruit. We should take care of these crops in order to increase production with high yields which will contribute to raising our standard of living.

CSO: 4212/11

AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 29 NOV-5 DEC

[Editorial Report] BK060944--Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 29 November-5 December:

Kandal: According to Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0428 GMT on 1 December, Khsach Kandal District plans to grow 3,500 hectares of rice and 350 hectares of subsidiary crops during this dry season. So far, 1,000 hectares of rice have been transplanted. During the past rainy season, Khsach Kandal District grew 700 hectares of corn, 1,500 hectares of beans and over 100 hectares of sugarcane. According to SPK at 1440 GMT on 1 December, Lovea Em District started sowing rice to fulfill its dry season rice plan of 3,700 hectares. Peasants in the district also planted 550 hectares of beans and cleared 340 hectares of land. The district also expects to catch 700 tons of fish. During the last main growing season, Lovea Em grew 320 hectares of rice in addition to 1,570 hectares of corn, 600 hectares of hemp and 150 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Pursat: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1100 GMT on 2 December reports that 63,000 hectares of transplanted rice seedlings are being tended and that over 2,560 hectares of early rice were harvested in November.

Kampong Thom: According to Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1300 GMT on 3 December, Santuk District transplanted more than 13,000 hectares of rice. The radio at 1300 GMT on 4 December reports that Baray District planted 30,468 hectares of rice and 3,741 hectares of subsidiary crops during the last rainy season.

Kampot: The radio at 1300 GMT on 3 December notes that the province transplanted 12,500 hectares of rice during the last rainy season.

Takeo: According to Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0400 GMT on 30 November, Kirivong District harvested 5,000 hectares of early rice. The peasants plan to grow 5,000 hectares of dry season rice and expect to sell 73 tons of IR-36 rice variety to the state. SPK at 1432 GMT on 4 December notes that Prey Kabbas District has transplanted 600 hectares of rice out of the 8,000 hectares targeted for the dry season.

Kompong Speu: SPK in French at 1432 GMT on 4 December reports that Oudong District transplanted 340 hectares of IR-36 rice.

Kompong Chhnang: The same SPK broadcast reports that Toek Phos District harvested 40 hectares of early and slash-and-burn rice and planted many hectares of subsidiary crops.

Battambang: The same SPK broadcast also reports that Ratanamondol District harvested 500 hectares of early and slash-and-burn rice.

CSO: 4219/18

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE CASUALTIES IN SOUTHWEST--In October, our comrades in arms on the southwestern region battlefields killed 55 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 74 others for a total of 129 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades in arms made and planted 190,000 punji stakes, dug 600 punji pitfalls and set 280 automatic bows. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people of the southwestern region battlefields. [Text] [BK201212 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Nov 82]

GUERRILLAS ATTACK--On 6 November a Vietnamese jeep on its way from the headquarters of the 44th regiment was completely destroyed by our antitank mines and pounced upon by our forces at the "30 September" dam in Stoung District, Kompong Thom Province. Three Vietnamese soldiers on the jeep were killed, including a division commander, and another wounded. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people in Stoung District, Kompong Thom Province. [Text] [BK210353 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Nov 82]

BAKAN-PURSAT BATTLE STATISTICS--In October our comrades in arms of the Bakan-Pursat battlefield killed 29 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 20 others for a total of 49 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades in arms made and planted 85,000 punji stakes, dug 200 punji pitfalls and set 150 automatic bows. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people of the Bakan-Pursat battlefield. [Text] [BK210349 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Nov 82]

MOUNG-KOAS KRALA BATTLEFIELD REPORT--Last October, our comrades in arms on the MOUNG-KOAS KRALA battlefield killed 57 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 74 others for a total of 131 enemy casualties. In the production of the primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 190,000 new punji stakes, dug 70 punji pitfalls and set 90 automatic bows. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the MOUNG-KOAS KRALA battlefield. [Text] [BK220353 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 Nov 82]

BUDDHIST DELEGATION TO LAOS--A Kampuchean Buddhist delegation led by Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and the

KUFNCD National Council, and chairman of the Kampuchean center of the Asian Buddhist Council for Peace, left for Laos on 23 November for a religious mission at the invitation of the National Association of Lao Buddhists. Present at the airport to see the delegation off were Min Khin, acting general secretary of the KUFNCD National Council and general secretary of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association, cadres and a number of monks. Lao ambassador to Kampuchea, Khamphan Virachit, was also present. [BK250444 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Nov 82 BK]

SWEDISH RED CROSS AID--Recently a delegation of the Swedish Red Cross arrived in Kampuchea for a mission in Kompong Chhnang Province. According to the agreement between the Kampuchean Red Cross and that of Sweden, the latter helped in the construction of 3 buildings for Phnom Penh's infant care center. [BK250444 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Nov 82 BK]

AID TO PEOPLE--On 18 November, the Kampuchean Red Cross distributed 35 tons of rice, a gift from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to 700 families in Phnum Srok, Preah Net Preah and Battambang Districts in Battambang Province. [BK250444 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Nov 82]

RED CROSS AID--On 13 and 14 November, the Kampuchean Red Cross distributed 32.5 tons of rice--gift of the UNHCR--to 650 families in Sangke and Ratanamondol districts in Battambang Province. [Text] [BK280630 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 24 Nov 82 BK]

FISH CATCH PLAN--In 1983, the Ministry of Agriculture plans to catch 72,000 tons of fish. [BK280630 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Nov 82 BK]

KAMPUCHEA DAY IN PARIS--Sponsored by the Association for Aid to the Cambodian People, a "Kampuchea 1982 Day" was organized in Paris on 19 November. Hundreds of Kampucheans and French residents attended "Kampuchea 1982 Day." A film on the rebirth of the Kampuchea--made by members of the association--was shown. [BK280630 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 24 Nov 82 BK]

SRV AID--During the past 2 years, the Vietnamese province of Dac Lac (in the highlands) provided materials and sent technicians to Mondolkiri Province, about 300 km northeast of Phnom Penh. With the aid of Dac Lac, lodgings, buildings for public utility, dispensaries, storehouses, postal installations, a radio broadcasting station, a sawmill, a veterinary establishment and two water reservoirs were built. Dac Lac provided 60 tons of rice seed to Mondolkiri. Vietnamese experts helped the Mondolkiri provincial health service to do research on growing medicinal plants and malaria and to prepare serum. On the occasion of the Kampuchean ceremonies, Mondolkiri Province welcomed mobile movie groups. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1432 GMT 27 Nov 82 BK]

CSO: 4219/18

SOUPHANOUVONG, OTHERS GREET THAI KING'S BIRTHDAY

BK050433 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] On 4 December, Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR, sent a greetings message to King Phumiphon Adunyadet of the Kingdom of Thailand in Bangkok. The message reads as follows:

On the occasion of your 55th birthday, 5 December 1927, to 5 December 1982, I and the people of the LPDR are very pleased to express warm congratulations and extend best wishes to you. We wish that you are free from all illness. At the same time, we extend best wishes of happiness to members of the royal family and all the fraternal Thai people.

I always hope that the neighborly and fraternal relations of friendship between Laos and Thailand will be consolidated and permanently developed to meet the aspirations and common interests of the peoples of Laos and Thailand and in order to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of genuine peace and stability.

On the same occasion, Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, also sent a greetings message to Gen Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, in Bangkok. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 55th birthday of his majesty the king of the kingdom of Thailand, on behalf of the people and government of the LPDR, I am pleased and honored to extend sincere congratulations and best wishes to you and the fraternal Thai people.

I always hope that the time-honored neighborly relations of friendship between the two countries and peoples of Laos and Thailand will be further consolidated in the spirit of the Lao-Thai joint communique of 1979, in the interests of the Lao and Thai peoples, and for peace, stability and cooperation among nations.

On this occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the LPDR, also sent a greetings message to Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand.

CSO: 4206/32

GDR LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

BK061335 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 6 Dec 82

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Vientiane, December 6 (KPL)--Top party and state leaders of the German Democratic Republic, recently sent telegrams to the Lao top leaders greeting the seventh national day of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of Socialist Unity Party of Germany CC and president of the State-Council of GDR, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, in their message to Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR, on behalf of the party, State-Council, Council of Ministers and the people of GDR, and on their own behalves, conveyed to the party, government and people of the LPDR their warm congratulations and fraternal salutations.

"Since the foundation of the LPDR, the message says, the Lao workers, under the leadership of the LPDR, have scored important successes in the construction of socialism, national defence of the LPDR which is an out-post of socialism in Southeast Asia. At the present time, the message added, the Lao people have channelled all their effort to implement the resolutions of the third congress of the LPDR to accelerate the development of the economy, education and public health.

Thanks to its policy of peace, the LPDR enjoys a great international prestige; and due to all its efforts to contribute to peace, stability, co-operation and the continuation of dialogue among the Southeast Asia countries, the LPDR has greatly contributed to the development of peaceful co-operation in this region.

As far as the relations between the GDR and Laos are concerned, the message pointed out the friendship and fraternal co-operation between the two countries, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have been happily strengthened. Agreements which were previously signed between our two countries, in last September, have greatly improved the bilateral co-operation between the two countries. And the friendship co-operation treaty between our two countries has positively consolidated a new step in the relations of the two countries.

The message finally reassured that the GDR side will give all its efforts in view to develop and to strengthen the relations between the GDR and Laos for the interest of the peoples and socialism.

Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber and the foreign minister of GDR, on this occasion, also sent greetings to his Lao counterparts-- Souphanouvong, president of the People's Supreme Assembly, and to Phoun Sipaseut, foreign minister of Laos.

CSO: 4200/220

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES INDIA'S KAMPUCHEA STAND

BK101217 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] During his 2-day visit to Thailand, primarily in conjunction with the year-long celebration commemorating the 200th anniversary of the Chakri Dynasty and the founding of Bangkok, the Malaysian prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, took the opportunity to have a round of talks with Thai Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon. It was reported that the larger part of the talks between the leaders centered on the Kampuchean problem. This is more than likely as relations between the two countries need little improvement, if any.

At a press conference in Bangkok before his return to Malaysia, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir once again expressed Malaysia's unhappiness over India's refusal to allow Prince Norodom Sihanouk to address the forthcoming nonaligned summit which India is hosting in March next year.

The prime minister called on India to respect the majority wishes of the nonaligned nations. India, he said, should not ignore the fact that the majority of the members of the nonaligned movement had recently voted in favor of Prince Sihanouk and his coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea at the UN General Assembly. Indeed, the international body rejected the credentials of Hanoi's puppet Heng Samrin Government and favored the continued seating of Prince Sihanouk's coalition government by a majority of 90 votes. A few of the votes even came from countries within the Soviet bloc.

Thus, it is hard to understand why India, the world's largest democracy, still persists in maintaining its unpopular stand on the Kampuchean issue. There may be some justifications when it first adopted the stand. At the time the government of Democratic Kampuchea was in the hands of the Khmer Rouge and India was not able to go along with a regime that is notorious for its genocidal propensity. However, the situation has now changed. The Khmer Rouge is now just a component of the coalition government under Prince Norodom Sihanouk which is more representative of the Kampuchean people.

Malaysia, as the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, has put it, has no intention to apply pressure on India but for the prince to be given an opportunity, as a prominent figure in the nonaligned movement, to speak at the summit. [sentence as heard]

From now until March next year there is still time for India to change its mind. In the meantime, it is the hope of the countries in the nonaligned movement--as well as outside the movement--which had voted against Hanoi's puppet Heng Samrin government in the UN General Assembly that India will soften its stand to permit Prince Sihanouk to speak at the forthcoming nonaligned summit.

A wrong decision will not only affect India's standing in the nonaligned movement but will also serve the interest of Hanoi which is always on the lookout for the slightest opportunity to gain political capital for its policy in Kampuchea.

CSO: 4200/225

MALAYSIA

MUSA HITAM INTERVIEWED ON TIES WITH FRANCE

BK071305 Hong Kong AFP in English 0347 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Report by N. G. Nair]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 7 Dec (AFP)--Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam today hailed French Premier Pierre Mauroy's forthcoming three-day visit to Malaysia as a "significant" development which could lead to increased bilateral economic cooperation.

He also voiced hope the visit, the first by a French prime minister to Malaysia, would result in a "reorientation" of French policies towards Malaysia and the Southeast Asian region in general.

Mr Mauroy, who will be accompanied by his wife and a team of ministers and officials, is due to arrive here on Sunday.

In an interview with AFP, Mr. Musa, who had personally extended the invitation to Mr. Mauroy for the visit while in France last June for a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) meeting, said that "there is great potential" for French involvement in Malaysia's trade and industrial development, for mutual benefit.

He stressed at the same time that to exploit this potential, France should not take Malaysia and the region for granted but instead be more forthcoming and seize opportunities available "in an open economy system like ours."

In this connection, Mr. Musa deplored that there had not been much of a follow-up by France either after the big French industrial exhibition inaugurated here in 1974 by then French Finance Minister Valery Giscard d'Estaing, or the visit earlier this year by French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert.

He said that in their review of regional issues, Premier Mauroy and his Malaysian counterpart, Dr. Mahathir Mohamad would focus on Cambodia.

Asked whether France, because of its ties with Vietnam, would be expected to play a role in bringing about a political settlement in Cambodia, Mr. Musa said Malaysia and its partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) felt strongly about the Vietnamese "invasion" of Cambodia.

France should join others in condemning this and "take a less partisan approach" in the matter, he added.

He made clear that he was not suggesting that France should be belligerent towards Vietnam, but said Paris should impress on the Vietnamese the "folly" of their military intervention and the need for a political settlement.

Obviously referring to France's abstention in the recent United Nations General Assembly vote on Cambodia, Mr. Musa said that the world had by and large stood up against the Vietnamese action.

France needs not refrain from condemning Vietnam in order to be able to play a role in the search for a political solution, he added.

Mr Musa also said that any economic aid to Vietnam at this juncture would mean indirectly supporting their military forces stationed in Cambodia. Hanoi is spending millions of dollars a day to maintain its expeditionary corps there, he noted.

On prospects for boosting France's economic activities in Malaysia, he said that any country which wanted to do business in Malaysia and in the Southeast Asian region "will have to sustain their interests" in the area.

Political good will alone is not sufficient to promote economic cooperation, he stressed.

In addition, he added: "France seemed to us to be indifferent to us politically and in some respects seemed to be even unsympathetic to the aspirations of Malaysia and ASEAN."

He mentioned in this connection the "unsympathetic" stance taken by France in the negotiations with the European Economic Community regarding the entry of Malaysian commodities like palm oil into their markets.

He deplored the fact that despite the assurance given during Mr Jobert's visit, the deadlock over landing rights for the state-owned Malaysian Airlines System (MAS) in Paris still persisted. With political will, it would not have been difficult to sort out the problem, he asserted.

As another instance of lack of follow-up by France, Mr Musa said that French credits set apart for Malaysia could not be utilised fully, because projects for their use had not been identified.

"To make credit facilities available is one thing. To get projects going is another.... The French had missed out because other nations are much more aggressive, sympathetic to us and willing to be in contact with us on the spot, in Malaysia" to win the contracts, he remarked.

He expressed hope that Mr Mauroy's visit would lead Paris to rethink its policies toward Malaysia and Southeast Asia.

He singled out development of ports, airports, construction of roads, bridges and housing as areas suitable for French participation in Malaysia.

COMMENTARY ON KAMPUCHEA'S NONALIGNED SEAT

BK161030 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Malaysian foreign minister has expressed his regret over the fact that India has not invited the coalition Democratic Kampuchean Government to the seventh nonaligned summit meeting scheduled to be held in New Delhi next 7 March.

The parliamentary secretary to the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Encik Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, stated yesterday that India, as the host country, could still invite the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, to represent Kampuchea at the summit if it wanted to.

An overwhelming majority of the nonaligned movement members supported the Democratic Kampuchea Government as the sole and legitimate government of Kampuchea. This has been proven by the recent general assembly decision to reject the credentials of the Heng Samrin regime and accept the Sihanouk government as the legitimate claimant to the Kampuchea seat in the United Nations. This UN decision was endorsed by 90 members, the majority of whom were members of the nonaligned movement. At the same time, the votes in the general assembly for a full withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops was 105 for and only 23 against.

Surely the Indian Foreign Ministry realizes the significance of the voting pattern and the very real emotion surrounding the Vietnamese act of aggression against the Kampuchean people and nation. It must also be realized that India's action can be construed as an endorsement to the Vietnamese action in Kampuchea, which, apart from being an active aggression, is also a cruel and criminal action against the Khmer civilization.

Again, India, with its pride in itself as the founder of the nonaligned movement, should also realize that by its action it opens itself to the charge that it is favoring the Soviet bloc rather than fulfilling the true tacit values of nonalignment.

India's decision not to invite the Sihanouk government would mean that once again the Kampuchean seat would be left vacant. The Indian stand is that the issue should be left to the conference proper for a decision. This is a sharp contrast to the prevailing view that the seat should have been occupied by the Democratic Kampuchea Government in the first place.

Fidel Castro ousted the Democratic Kampuchea Government from its legitimate place in the 1978 summit in Havana. Castro has been charged with the accusation as he was following the dictates of the Soviet leadership in the Kremlin. Does India want to face the same charge? The act of excluding the Democratic Kampuchea Government was illegal in 1978. India's decision to exclude it from the March seventh summit would only serve to perpetuate this illegal act.

There is, in fact, no dispute among the nonaligned nations as to who should represent Kampuchea. If indeed the matter is put to a vote when the summit conference meets, there again those who support the interest of peace, territorial and national integrity would also triumph. Surely, this should be apparent by now by those who choose to impose the acceptance of a quisling government and the endorsement of acts of aggression against neighboring nations.

CSO: 4200/225

BRIEFS

PENAL CODE AMENDMENT--The Dewan Rakyat [House of Representatives] tonight passed the penal and criminal procedure code amendment bill. The bill seeks to maintain public order and religious harmony in the country. The main provision of the bill is to ensure religious freedom in the multiracial society. Under a new section, it will be an offense for any person to cause, on the grounds of religion, disharmony, disunity or feeling of enmity, hatred or ill will between persons or groups professing the same or different religions. It will also be an offense for any person, on the ground of religion, to prejudice or attempt to prejudice on other matters relating to the maintenance of harmony or unity in the country. The penalty for the offense is imprisonment of 3 years or a fine or both. If an offense is committed in or within the proximity of any place of worship or places engaged for religious worship or ceremony, the term of imprisonment will be increased to 5 years or a fine or both. [Text] [BK101408 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 10 Dec 82]

CSO: 4200/225

UNIDO, NP BARE ACTION PLAN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Dec 82 pp 1, 14

[Text] Leaders of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) announced yesterday a seven-point reform program designed to break the "vicious circle of poverty, inflation, and low economic growth" of the country.

The Unido executive committee said its program would demand honesty and integrity, thrift and industry from every Filipino, and austerity by both public and private sectors.

The 19-page platform was approved in a meeting presided by Assemblyman Salvador H. Laurel, Unido president, attended by Unido's 15 executive committee members from Metro Manila and the 12 regions.

The Unido noted that exports have not grown fast enough to match the rising cost of oil and other imports, demand for exports is inelastic and prices have been low, and domestic cost have risen faster than world export prices.

The annual oil bill and debt service has left scant foreign exchange from exports to pay essential producer goods to keep manufacturing and other industrial capacities in operation, the Unido said.

To restore economic and national democracy, the opposition would "restore and strengthen constitutional and legal safeguards, reverse the present policies which have left the country open to foreign exploitation, strengthen the capability of Filipino interests to assume a dominant role in the economy, and terminate foreign borrowings which have placed the economy ruled of foreign and international financial institutions.

The 74-year-old Nacionalista Party (NP) began strengthening yesterday what remains of its nationwide political machinery in a bid to return to power and wrest leadership from the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan.

It said it will field its candidates in the 1984 regular Batasan Pambansa elections in all regions.

The NP aims "to garner all of the Batasan seats to that the party can demand the resignation of President Marcos."

First to be strengthened, at the proddings of "young Turks," is the party's national directorate, some of whose members were said to have become inactive due to old age.

The NP said the program of government of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) is not new because this was the line of the NP campaign in the 1981 presidential elections.

"The trouble with other opposition parties is that they do not recognize the legitimacy of the Marcos government, which explains their program of government," the NP said.

CSO: 4200/208

MARCOS PLEDGES TO MINIMIZE PRICE HIKES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Dec 82 pp 1, 14

[Text] President Marcos gave assurances yesterday that the prices of consumer items would not be seriously affected by the projected increases in the prices of petroleum products.

The President said he will manage any increase in the price of petroleum products in such a way that anticipated increases in the prices of essential consumer goods, especially food, can be minimized.

He said he was considering several steps that will ease the effects of this price increase on consumers.

He said these may include making certain allowances for the poor on certain essential consumer items.

In particular, the requirements of marginal fishermen, who depend on kerosene and diesel, will surely be met, he added. Increase in the price of diesel and kerosene are due to be announced soon.

The price adjustment may come before the end of the year, the President said, as the government cannot maintain the present price structure after the dollar value of oil imports had increased by almost ten per cent.

He explained that at the present peso-dollar exchange, the lower price for diesel and kerosene has been maintained through a subsidy from the Consumer Price Equalization Fund. The amount of subsidy has reached \$63 million a month.

The low price of oil in the spot market resulting from the worldwide recession, the President said, has not prevented increases in the cost of oil imports as most oil supply contracts had been made on a government-to-government basis.

He said the government is waiting to see if any price changes will result from the Dec. 18 meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Vienna.

The projected increase in diesel came up during the recent caucus of the Kilusang Bangong Lipunan in which the President announced that a study committee under the Finance and Energy Ministries will be created to handle the issue.

At the caucus, the President made the observation that there has been a sudden movement towards greater use of diesel as fuel, resulting in its shortage.

Although the production of diesel and gasoline involves the same cost and process, the pump price of diesel was pegged at P3.12 per liter to P5.15 for premium gasoline, by putting more of the tax burden on the latter.

With the deterioration in the peso value to the dollar, this price differential for the diesel cannot be maintained, it was pointed out.

CSO: 4200/208

PHILIPPINES

HEAVY WITHDRAWALS FROM COMMERCIAL BANKS IN OCTOBER

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 5 Dec 82 p 12

[Text] DEPOSITS in the commercial banking system dropped to P92 billion at end-October 1982, down by a hefty P2 billion from the level the previous month, the Central Bank reported yesterday.

According to the CB the combined resources of commercial banks also went down to P187 billion, a slight drop of P33 million or .2 percent from the end-September level.

The CB said the drop in deposit was principally due to a P1.7 billion decline in foreign currency deposits.

Almost three-fourths or 70.6 percent of the drop in deposits were in time certificates of private domestic banks and the local branches of foreign banks, it noted.

IN THE case of assets, the CB said, the end-October level was P21 billion or 12.5 percent more than the balance at the start of 1982.

The drop in resources at the end of October was seasonal for months following the ends of each quarter. The .2 percent drop in assets in October was lower than the decline for April and July of .8 percent and .3 percent, the CB noted.

It added that the reduction in resources resulted from the use of liquid funds for the improvement in earning assets, the servicing of withdrawals from deposits and payment of bank borrowings (bills payable).

Data showed that bills payable dropped by P141 million to an outstanding balance of P55 million at end-October.

THE CB pointed out that this was mainly due to a P338 million reduction in the combined deposit substitutes (money market borrowings) of the Philippine National Bank and foreign banks. However, this was partly offset by a P195 million increase in the outstanding balance of private domestic banks.

Other liabilities grew by P2 billion. This represented the combined value of the P511 million increase in the amounts due to the head officers or branches of foreign banks, and the P597 million increase in deposits of private banks with the CB.

Loans and investments or earning assets stood at P135 billion, or an improvement of P5 billion or 3.5 percent from the level in September.

CSO: 4200/207

BANK RESERVE CUT POSTPONED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Dec 82 pp 19, 10

[Article by George T. Nervez]

[Text] THE Central Bank is set to postpone indefinitely further reduction in the reserve requirement of banks in a move interpreted to restrict further credit expansion.

CB Gov. Jaime C. Laya said yesterday he would ask the Monetary Board to delay the planned lowering of the reserve requirement from 18 percent to 17 percent. The cut was originally scheduled to take effect on January 1, 1983.

Instead, Laya said, the CB would monitor and control domestic credit and liquidity through the CB's open market operations and other proposed measures.

The one-percent reduction in bank reserves would have the effect of expanding bank credit and lending by P700 million, Laya said.

Banks are required to set aside a portion of their deposits in cash or near-cash form (very liquid instruments) as reserve for sudden demands by depositors.

HOWEVER, in a move intended to relax bank credit, the CB approved a gradual lowering of the required reserves so that banks would have more fund for loans.

The program called for the reduction of bank reserves from 20 percent to 16 percent over a period of two years starting June 1981. It involved a one-percent cut in reserves every six months.

Unfortunately, when the bank reserve requirement was reduced to 18 percent last June, there was a 'coincidental' sudden rise in the net foreign assets of banks.

What this meant was that instead of lending the additional funds to local borrowers, the banks bought more dollars to the detriment of local enterprises who have been complaining of tight credit.

Laya did not say what measures the CB contemplates to sustain domestic credit needs. He has indicated that a package of measures are set to be adopted by the Monetary Board so that the CB will have a closer tab on domestic liquidity

CSO: 4200/208

WORLD BANK LOAN SOUGHT

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 5 Dec 82 p 12

[Text] THE government is seeking a \$300 million structural adjustment loan from the World Bank next year to help finance the country's recovery program.

According to Central Bank Gov. Jaime C. Laya the loan originally set at \$250 million was to be tapped this year to help finance the expected deficit in the balance of payments (BOP).

However, availment of the loan was delayed to early 1983, and the amount was raised to \$300 million.

Aside from the projected WB loan, the country is also seeking about \$510 million worth of standby credit and compensatory financing from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

THE foreign loans are needed to finance projects that would help the country recover from a staggering BOP deficit this year that is projected to exceed \$1 billion.

Laya explained that the CB originally forecast a BOP deficit this year of \$600 million to \$800 million. The projection took into account the proceeds expected from the \$250 million structural adjustment loan from the WB, and \$100 million from the sale of the dollar-dominated Treasury bills.

However, the approval and actual availment of the WB loan was delayed until early 1983, while the proceeds from the \$100 million dollar T-bills were not included in the computation of the BOP.

LAYA said that the main reason for the staggering BOP deficit was the continued decline in the prices of the country's major exports.

Earlier, Prime Minister Cesar Virata said export earnings are expected to drop by four percent from last year's \$4.45 billion, while imports which reached \$6.99 billion will be about the same level.

The Prime Minister added that the recovery program next year gives priority to the promotion and increase in exports.

LEGITIMATE BUSINESS PROVIDES BULK OF REBEL FUNDS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 Dec 82 pp 1, 18

[Article by Mel Parale]

[Text] ABOUT 90 to 95 percent of rebel funds being used in buying guns for dissident squads come from legitimate businesses, military intelligence officers said yesterday.

Intelligence authorities came up with the figure after evaluating documents and information gathered over the past months from various sources, notably informants from the countryside.

Identities of the "prime contributors" to rebel coffers were withheld by the military for security reasons. The bulk of the contributors were operating businesses in communities where rebels hold sway, intelligence reports cited.

INTELLIGENCE officers hinted there was no way of determining the exact amount collected by rebels yearly through a "progressive taxation" or quota system imposed on targets but military analysts put it at between P5 million to P10 million.

Among the widely-known contributors are loggers operating in rebel-infested areas, traders doing business in countryside communities, and cottage industry operators continually threatened or harassed by dissidents.

A few weeks ago, President Marcos ordered the cancellation of licenses of about 10 logging firms in the North after investigations showed they have been among the major sources of rebel funds.

THE CONTRIBUTION of these loggers to rebels was placed at about P3 million yearly.

A number of local officials, including some mayors and barangay captains, have been liquidated by New Peoples Army death squads for waging campaigns against the collection of the dissident-run "invisible government," intelligence operatives said.

"Invisible governments" have been reported to be active in remote parts of Mindanao, the Visayas, the Bicol region and Northern Luzon, where rebels recently hijacked six bulldozers and hauling trucks of a logging firm who had refused to give in to the monetary demand of dissidents.

LOGGERS LOSE LICENSES FOR FUNDING NPA

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 3 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] THE OPERATION of 10 big logging firms which have reportedly contributed about P3 million yearly to dissidents have been stopped on President Marcos' orders.

The President's action was conveyed by military authorities who evaluated documents indicating that many rebel units have been able to arm new recruits through the money contributed by the loggers.

Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, was told Wednesday by regional commanders after a field inspection that other funds used by rebels in procuring arms, medicine and food came from marijuana farming.

The identities of the logging firms were withheld pending full evaluation of documents linking them to the fund drive of rebels.

Most of them are reportedly owned or controlled by naturalized citizens based in the North.

SOME FORMER rebels who have surrendered to the government revealed how the contributions are "exacted" from the logging firms.

They told military investigators that rebel collectors are normally not known to loggers and other "contributors" to the dissident movement.

They said that the collection has been made successful through threats and harassment.

The logging equipment of concessionaires, like hauling trucks and bulldozers, are burned if they refuse or ignore the rebels' demand, additional supporting documents gathered by the military showed.

EACH LOGGER in the rebels' collection list are given specific quotas, depending on the scale of their operation.

The quotas ranged from P50,000 to as much as P300,000 per logging season.

Those who have no ready cash are given the option to give "assistance in kind," like medicine, food or clothing.

Ver has ordered military lawyers to determine whether the logging firms concerned could be held liable for possible violation of national security laws.

The loggers have sent representatives to government agencies concerned "to get help" for the resumption of their operation, sources said.

The representatives were reportedly given "lobby money."

CSO: 4200/207

ATTEMPT ON MAYOR'S LIFE PROBED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Dec 82 p 5

[Text] CAMP OLIVAS, Pampanga, Dec. 2--Constabulary authorities in Nueva Ecija have questioned several witnesses to the shooting Sunday morning of Cabanatuan city Mayor Honorato Perez in barangay Kalidkid Sur here.

Lt. Col. Hermogenes Ebdane, Nueva Ecija PC commander, withheld the names of the witnesses.

Colonel Ebdane was directed personally by Brig. Gen. Bienvenido Felix, third PC-INP regional commander, to submit immediately an investigation of the incident.

Felix flew to Nueva Ecija last Tuesday to inaugurate the P225,000 INP headquarters in Gapan, Nueva Ecija.

An initial report to General Felix said Mayor Perez was shot by heavily armed men while he was playing golf in barangay Kalidkid Sur.

The armed men, who were hidden behind the northern fence of the golf course, however, missed the mayor some 60 yards away.

The mayor ducked behind a boulder. He suffered minor contusions and bruises in the face and other parts of the body.

PC reports said the mayor was playing with Assemblyman Angel Concepcion (KBL-Region III), Cabanatuan city Vice Mayor Danding Villasan, and several friends at the time.

The PC said the armed men had Armalites and automatic carbines as shown by the shells recovered at the scene. The operatives were still investigating the motive for the assassination try.

CSO: 4200/207

PHILIPPINES

INTELLIGENCE OFFICER KILLED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Dec 82 pp 1, 14

[Text] TAGUM, Davao del Norte, Dec. 2--An Army intelligence officer who penetrated an area controlled by dissidents was executed by New People's Army men inside a chapel in barangay Napungas, Asuncion town, this province, at about 5 p.m. yesterday.

Asuncion police authorities identified the fatality as Sgt. Roberto Almonte, 29, a team leader of an intelligence operative of the 37th Infantry battalion assigned in San Vicente town. He died on the spot with multiple Armalite bullet wounds.

Reports said Almonte, who was disguised as a farmer, was in Napungas when the dissidents discovered his presence. He was reportedly dragged inside the chapel by the NPAs and shot.

Barangay Napungas has been tagged by military authorities here as one of the many remote barangays of this province controlled by the NPA.

Meanwhile, a minority chieftain assisting in government's pacification drive was killed by unidentified armed men at barangay San Jose, Samal town, over the weekend. Police identified him as Datu Teofilo Lomuntod, 49, a public relations officer of the Mindanao Highlanders Association, Davao del Norte chapter.

CSO: 4200/208

BARANGAY CAPTAIN KILLED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Dec 82 pp 1, 12

[Article by Jose De Vera]

[Text] DAVAO CITY, Dec. 5--A liquidation unit of the New People's Army killed a barangay captain and three Constabulary soldiers and seriously wounded five other PC men in Paradise Imbak district, this city.

The wounded soldiers, including a second lieutenant, were taken to the Davao Regional Medical center where they remained in critical condition. One of them may have his left leg amputated, attending physicians said.

The fatalities, identified in the report given at the hospital to Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, PC chief, by Col. Dionisio S. Tan Gatue, Jr., PC-INP commander of Region XI, were:

Barangay captain Gregorio Cadiz, 46, of Paradise Imbak district; Sgt. Dionisio Baniasa, and Constables Armando Mapayag and Cirilo Beinticolo of the 56th PC battalion.

Wounded were 2nd Lt. Virgilio Echevarria, Sgt. Roneo Caneda, and Constables 1st Class Ernesto Lopez, Hipolito Trinidad, and Armando Viana, all of the 56th PC battalion.

The ambush occurred at 10 a.m. yesterday, barely an hour after the start of a top-level conference of PC/INP regional commanders of Regions IX, X, XI and XII with Ramos presiding.

Aside from the regional commanders, provincial commanders of all three Davao provinces (Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur, and Davao Oriental), and commanders of task and strike forces were attending the meeting.

The time of the ambush almost coincided with Ramos' telling the conferees that the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the NPA, have adopted a campaign to assassinate barangay captains and councilmen, mayors and governors, regional officials, as well as military and paramilitary personnel.

Ramos said the campaign is outlined in detail in captured documents in Northern, Central, and Southern Luzon, and in the Visayas and Mindanao.

This new CPP/NPA campaign of "selective terror," Ramos said, is an improvement by the Filipino communists of tactics and strategy of their communist idols--Karl Marx, Lenin, Mao Tse-tung and Ho Chi Minh.

Col. Dionisio Tan-Gatue said the technique used by the NPA ambushers in luring barangay captain Cadiz and the PC troopers in Paradise district was similar to that one used in the ambush-killing of Mayor Llanos of Digos, Davao del Sur.

In yesterday's daylight ambush, Tan-Gatue said, a motorcycled runner went to the barangay captain and reported the killing of an unidentified man near a cemetery by men in combat fatigue uniform.

The runner asked the barangay captain to investigate the killing.

Cadiz, the barangay captain, rushed to the PC detachment and sought assistance. An eight-man PC team led by Lt. Echevarria flagged down a passing dump truck and rushed to the scene with Cadiz.

At the approaches to the cemetery where the supposed body of the dead man could be found, several armed NPAs emerged from the cluster of trees and bushes, and fired at the truck. Cadiz and the three other PC soldiers died on the spot.

One of the five soldiers seriously wounded managed to fire at the ambushers, before he lost consciousness.

CSO: 4200/208

PHILIPPINES

NPA LEADER, 19 OTHERS SURRENDER

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Dec 82 p 32

[Text] PASACAO, Camarines Sur, Dec. 6--A logistic and political officer of the New People's Army and 19 of his aides surrendered today to Gen. Fabian C. Ver, Armed Forces chief of staff.

Jose Cidro, alias "Ka Diego," and his followers, gave up in barangay Caranan as the four-day war exercise code-named AFPLEX-01-82 went underway.

Cidro was reportedly the object of an assassination attempt last month by an NPA sparrow unit. He said he was about to be ambushed by the NPA liquidation unit because of his intention to surrender.

Cidro yielded an M-16 Armalite rifle.

Until his surrender, Cidro was in charge in the politicalization of the people in the area and had been the NPA's financial officer.

The war games went underway without any hitch. Ver said the maneuver started off with an assault landing by crack AFP troops at Ragay gulf in Pasacao.

Ver and Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Constabulary chief, led top military leaders in observing the blitzkrieg assault from the bridge of Navy ship, the RPS Sierra Madre.

Some 5,000 curious local residents turned out to witness the troop landing with was preceded by a 30-minute simulated bombing strikes by jet fighters and propeller-driven Air Force planes.

Ver and Ramos said the war game went on smoothly despite a campaign waged by the NPA against the holding of the exercise in the area.

CSO: 4200/208

guard greeted us. "Magandang umaga, po," we said cheerfully. "Magandang umaga naman," he said not as cheerfully.

"Pupunta po sana kami sa trial ni Jose Ma. Sison," we said, feeling vaguely Kafkaesque and Garcia-Marquezy, and feeling plainly foolish for some reason.. The guard said: "Ano?" We said "Si Jose Ma. Sison, po." His look remained blank, so Odette the brave clarified impatiently: "Si Jose Ma. Sison, yung subersibo!" I almost kicked her leg but the guard saved her with his next reply, bless him: "Sison? Sino 'yon?" Yes indeed, we were in the right place.

We drove around lost, looking for trials and subversives in Fort Bonifacio for some twenty minutes, before another gentleman in uniform rescued us. This time, his instructions were knowledgeable, precise and really most courteous. The officers' club, he informed us, and we waved cheerfully at one another.

At the entrance to the officers' club, we dutifully signed our names in the, er, guest book; dutifully had our bags searched; offered our persons as well, but they courteously declined, which made me indulge in the bizarre desire for more scrupulous scrutiny, for everybody knows you could hide a bomb in your Revlon lipstick, but if we all went around checking lipstick cases for bombs we might as well just rely on karma and destiny and our lovely bahala-na-kung-oras-mo-nang-madatnan-ang-Diyos.

Then we were dutifully photographed, Odette the noisy and I, there between Satur Ocampo and Jose Maria Sison, and there was Fidel Agcaoili, too. Smile, you're on candid camera. Then GMA news came and we were filmed, Odette the noisier and I, amidst the guards with their massive rifles and Satur, Joma, Fidel. Smile, you ought to be in the movies.

The hearing went on; Joma sheepishly hang his head in shame when Odette reminded him that it was he who tried to get her to join the Students' Catholic Action in UP (omigad), and I asked Satur why in god's name he looked so cheerful.

"Because we have visitors," he said. "And because what else can we do, right?" He said. Right.

So there; so this is how I must report on our visit to Jose Ma. Sison. The hearings are open to the public, by the way, unless you're shy about being photographed and filmed. That's all.

CSO: 4200/208

GROWING TIES WITH SOUTH ASIA NOTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Dec 82 p 5

[Text] South Asia--Composed of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka--is becoming a major trading partner and source of investment for the Philippines, according to Deputy Ministry of Trade Romulo Lumauig

Records show that since 1977, trade between the Philippines and South Asia registered an annual growth rate of 41.29 per cent, 22.77 per cent higher than that of the Philippines' total trade with all countries he said.

Total trade between the Philippines and South Asia increased from \$33.95 million in 1977 to \$75.1 million last year.

Philippine exports to the region have grown by an annual average of 104.17 per cent compared to 16.93 per cent of its total exports with all countries. Philippine exports to South Asia increased from \$8.75 million in 1977 to \$61.96 million last year.

India is the major Philippine trading partner in South Asia, accounting for 54.63 per cent of total trade to the region in the last five years, followed by Pakistan, 18.86 per cent, and Sri Lanka, 14.45 per cent.

India absorbed 43.99 per cent of total Philippine exports to the region during the period, followed by Sri Lanka with 22.65 per cent, Bangladesh with 17.21 per cent, and Pakistan with 14.01 per cent.

India contributed 68.32 per cent of Philippine imports from the region and Pakistan, 25.10 per cent.

Trade between the Philippines and South Asia during the last five years, resulted in an overall favorable balance of trade of \$27.8 million for the Philippines.

This was attributed by Lumauig, who represented the Philippines in the Solidarity Ministerial Meeting for Cooperation in the Industrial Development of Nepal, to the big trade surplus in 1980 and 1981 amounting to \$10.7 million and \$47.9 million, respectively enough to offset the trade deficits in 1977-79.

NO IMPORT CONTROLS INTENDED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Dec 82 p 23

[Text] The Central Bank does not intend to institute formal import controls but will use the foreign exchange rate to slow down demand for imports.

Governor Jaime C. Laya said that allowing the peso to gradually depreciate against the US dollar makes Philippine exports more competitive and discourage imports.

A flexible peso-dollar rate policy is being followed by the CB under which the Philippine currency is allowed to float freely in the international foreign exchange market.

Since the beginning of the year, the peso's exchange rate against the US dollar has depreciated from P8.20 to P8.972 to US\$1 yesterday, a depreciation of about 9.0 per cent.

Laya said that there was no need for formal import controls, adding that imports will necessarily slow down as a direct result of the cut in government spending announced recently.

Most of the imports payments are for oil, capital equipment, raw materials for industries and intermediate goods.

Laya said the balance of payments deficit could be reduced by raising the receipts from "non-merchandise" trade like remittance of overseas workers.

"If we could only double these remittances which last year amounted to \$600 million, most of the deficit could be wiped out. There is a very good potential in this area," Laya said.

He said the country still has adequate reserves of about \$2.5 billion. In addition to this, the CB has an existing stand-by credit lines from foreign banks of \$525 million.

CSO: 4200/208

LOWER OIL IMPORTS SEEN

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 Dec 82 p 10

[Article by Samuel V. Senoren]

[Text] THE COUNTRY'S oil import bill is expected to decline further in 1983 as a result mainly of increased use of local energy sources.

The cost reduction could go as much as 10 percent, especially if a government-initiated switch-to-coal program runs smoothly through 1983.

For 1982, the estimated oil bill is just slightly over \$2 billion.

The amount already represents a significant reduction from 1981 oil payments which reached a record high \$2.56 billion.

In 1983, the oil bill is likely to be in the range of between \$1.7 to \$1.8 billion. At this level, the projected oil payments would nearly approximate the 1979 cost of imported oil of about \$1.6 billion.

ASIDE FROM accelerated use of local energy sources, the decline in the oil bill is also due to reduced demand by oil-based industries which are still reeling from the effects of a worldwide recession

In fact, the recession is exerting downward pressure on oil prices prompting suppliers to initiate production cutbacks to stabilize prices.

Initially, the cement and mining sectors will be the major beneficiaries of the government-funded program to use coal for their plants.

By using coal, the cement industry alone expects to generate savings of as much as \$230 million a year in oil costs.

CSO: 4200/207

MAJOR SHIFT TO COAL ENERGY THIS MONTH

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Dec 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] The country's drive for self-reliance in energy marks a milestone this month when the program to substitute domestic coal for imported fuel oil in big industries gets underway, the Ministry of Energy said yesterday.

Two cement plants--Floro Cement Corp. in Lugait, Misamis Occidental, and Iligan Cement Corp. in Iligan city--will completely convert to coal starting Dec. 18, the ministry said.

The cement, mining, and power industries are the primary targets of the program because these are the heaviest users of bunker oil, which is derived from imported petroleum.

Coal conversion is part of government's cement industry rationalization program, one of the 11 major industrial projects.

Ministry sources said all, except one, of the country's 16 other cement plants are also about to complete their coal conversion projects, with the majority scheduled to be operational in 1983.

The mining sector will convert to coal next year, sources said.

Aside from cement and mining, another sector to benefit directly from the program is the fledgling coal producing industry. Floro, Iligan, and the other cement plants, will buy coal from the PNOC Coal Corp.

For the cement industry alone, coal requirements next year will amount to 1.13 million metric tons. Demand is projected to increase to 2.26 million MT by 1985, ministry sources said.

For the cement, mining and power industries, overall coal needs are expected to amount to 6.7 million MT by 1985. However, local coal producers are expected to meet only 60 per cent of the demand.

Another industry gearing up for the coal conversion program is coal transport. To supplement existing facilities, President Marcos ordered recently a feasibility study on the construction of a coal pipeline to serve plants in Central Luzon and Metro Manila.

The Philippine National Railways is also interested in upgrading its systems to enable them to transport coal.

Once all cement plants have converted to coal, ministry sources said, some 830 million liters or 90 per cent of the bunker oil they consume annually will be replaced by coal at the cement plants' rated capacities.

This would mean a savings of roughly \$250 million per year in petroleum imports. For the cement companies, coal usage would mean a decrease in their respective fuel costs by 35 per cent, sources said.

CSO: 4200/208

BETTER PRICES FOR FARMERS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Dec 82 p 10

[Text] Food Minister Jesus Tanchanco reported yesterday that palay prices at which traders buy from farmers have climbed to favorable levels ranging from P1.20 to P1.50 per kilo as a result of the massive palay procurement program of the government.

He said that a nationwide survey conducted by the National Food Authority (NFA) showed that farm prices of palay have increased by an average of 40 centavos per kilo compared to the past two weeks when traders and millers were reported to be buying for as low as P.90 per kilo in many areas.

The perking up of palay prices in many parts of the country may be attributed mainly to the massive palay buying being undertaken by the government at a support price of P1.70 per kilo, he said.

He said that the infusion of some P500 million by President Marcos for palay buying has apparently stopped private traders from taking advantage of the situation this harvest season.

With the government buying palay at P1.70 per kilo, the private traders and millers are left with no choice but to offer better prices to farmers for their palay harvest, he said.

He said that the improving farm prices for palay have likewise been noted even in high production areas where traders have also tried buying palay at prices close to the support price of P1.70 per kilo.

Information officers fielded to various areas by NFA Public Affairs Director Vicente Racho reported that incidence of palay buying at low prices were only in remote areas.

The NFA pointed out that many farmers prefer to sell their palay to the agency because of the good price it offers and for the incentive of P3.50 per bag it gives to legitimate farmers.

CSO: 4200/207

MEAT CONSUMPTION DOWN AS PRICES ZOOM

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 5 Dec 82 p 11

[Text] NATIONAL per capita consumption of meat and poultry products has been declining since 1976, according to the Philippine Society of Animal Science (PSAS).

This gray spot in the nation's drive towards self-sufficiency in all of its food needs was discussed by the 200 animal scientists who make up the group during a seminar on livestock and poultry production held recently in Dagupan City.

The seminar, however, is optimistic the consumption decline would be arrested before end of the present decade, taking note of national government efforts to improve the domestic livestock and poultry supply situation.

USING statistics furnished by the agriculture ministry, PSAS reported that average per capita consumption during a six-year period, from 1976 to 1980, had dropped to 22.5 kilograms.

Ideal per capita consumption should be 40 kgs. and above, a level denoting not only adequate domestic supply of animal protein, but also adequate national nutrition, PSAS indicated.

Chief reasons cited behind the decline are zooming prices of meat and poultry products and inability of domestic supply to service effective demand.

HOWEVER, the seminar noted that the government is moving to remedy the situation. It cited as agricultural ministry report that the nation's livestock and poultry population has been averaging a 2.64 percent annual growth of 83.07 million head as of 1980.

It likewise noted the government's recourse to imports of meat and meat preparations to fill the gap in domestic supply and to stabilize prices through the special retail outlets of the National Food Authority called "Kadiwa" stores which sell food items at reduced prices.

Beef has become the most expensive type of meat in the country today, according to the Society. This is shown by the 38 percent drop in its per capita consumption from 1976 to 1980, or from 3 kgs. to only 1.87 kgs.

SWEET POTATO PRODUCTION LAGGING

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 5 Dec 82 p 11

[Text] THE PHILIPPINES continues to lag behind other Asian nations in production of sweet potatoes and other rootcrops in spite of capability to become one of the leaders.

Current domestic sweet potato yield per hectare is only five tons compared with the 25 tons averaged by Indonesia, Malaysia and India. Other Asian nations have exceeded the latter average.

AGRICULTURISTS from Mountain State Agricultural College (MSAC) here cite two reasons for the low yield:

--Denigration of sweet potatoes as a "poor man's" food, thereby consigning the rootcrop to a low level of social acceptability.

--Neglect in propagation of rootcrops through the years, particularly in imparting to farmers the yield-boosting technology.

A concerted effort is now ongoing to overcome these drawbacks and align the Philippines with other Asian countries self-sufficient in their production of rootcrops, according to the MSAC experts.

WITH SOME assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), there is a virtual "renaissance" in rootcrop cultivation in the country, report the experts.

FAO is promoting rootcrops, particularly sweet potatoes as a second principal foodcrop for Asian nations, particularly the developing ones which are still to attain self-sufficiency in their food production.

Laboratory studies have proven that sweet potato is an ideal energy-giving food for Asia whose agricultural development in the years to come will continue to be labor intensive.

Aside from energy, sweet potato also contains other nutrients and therefore is not a poor man's food, according to the MSAC experts.

LIKE other tubers, sweet potato has various commercial possibilities, one as a source of flour.

Philippine agricultural soil is that hospitable to rootcrops. "Just stick a cutting anywhere in the ground and it starts to grow," the experts claim.

Sweet potato and other rootcrops require only moderate attention, cultivation-wise. This growing quality, coupled with soil fertility, should enable the Philippines to catch up with the leading producers in the Asian region.

Rootcrop production in the country is now being backed, though belatedly, with government extension services and research.

CSO: 4200/207

EDITORIAL QUESTIONS REAGAN STANCE ON ARMS CONTROL

BK240407 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "What Sort of Peace Proposal is This?"]

[Text] President Reagan is becoming quite an advocate of the "carrot and stick" approach in his dealings with the Russian leadership. First he announces that he intends to seek congressional approval to spend 26 thousand million U.S. dollars on installing the MX ballistic missile system in hardened silos in the state of Wyoming. Then he proposes that Moscow and Washington exchange basic data about mutual nuclear forces, improve the existing hot-line system and agree to joint advance notification of major military exercises and test launches of missiles "to remove surprise and uncertainty."

The "stick" here seems to be the threatened deployment of a whole new generation of deadly nuclear missiles while the "carrot" is an information-sharing proposal designed to reduce the chances of a nuclear war caused by a "misunderstanding."

While all of this may make some sort of sense to military and political strategists in the Pentagon, State Department and, hopefully, to recipients of the "peace plan" in the Kremlin, it will do little to ease the fears of those who believe that the nuclear arms race is getting out of hand. The arms talks in Geneva have repeatedly bogged down on this self-same issue of mutual inspection of nuclear weapons' sites and this attitude is hardly about to change overnight. Instead, the likelihood is that Reagan's proposal that the Soviets be more open with their military secrets will fall on very deaf and unreceptive ears in Moscow. So, if this purported "peace plan" collapses, as seems almost certain, all we are left with is a threatened major escalation of the arms race that will do nothing to ease our peace of mind and could well end up throwing a giant spanner into the Geneva arms limitation talks.

All of this points up the problems inherent in any serious attempt at international disarmament between the two superpowers. Far-fetched proposals that they police each other are not enough. There must be an impartial international authority to keep checks on whether the set rules and regulations are being observed. And this is where the United Nations should, in

theory, be able to play a major role. The reason for this is that nuclear proliferation is getting more and more widespread and dangerous and super-power leaders alone do not appear able to reverse this trend.

More countries are being drawn into the global arms build-up with the acquisition of ever more sophisticated weapons and the total world arms bill has been estimated at over 400 thousand million dollars a year. And there is another frightening factor in all of this. Many of these arms are getting into the hands of terrorist and other non-government groups who are preparing to use them for their own sinister purposes.

The choice confronting mankind is a frightening one: either we halt the arms race and proceed with nuclear disarmament or face total annihilation. President Reagan and his new counterpart in the Kremlin would do well to ponder this before they publicly announce their next "peace proposal." That is if they really expect us to take it seriously.

CSO: 4200/221

THAILAND

COLUMNIST QUESTIONS MILITARY TIES TO U.S.

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 16 Nov 82 p 9

[Column by Ayut Prathipnathalang: "The Military Role of the U.S. in Thailand: That Which Is 'At Hand'"]

[Text] Mr Weinberger, the U.S. minister of defense, just returned from a trip to Thailand last week.

The results of the U.S. defense minister's visit to Thailand can probably be judged without being too far out of date,

General Saiyut Koetphon, supreme military commander, said in an interview concerning the military aspects of the U.S. defense minister's visit to Thailand that Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon assigned the supreme commander of the military--that is, himself--and his chiefs of staff and the commanders and chiefs of staff of the forces to get together for consultations on the situation in the region. It was expected that Thailand and America would agree that there would not be any aggression by the opposition from the Kampuchean border.

In these military matters, the United States recalled its alliance with Thailand in the peace treaty of Manila and the Thant-Rusk communique.

The supreme commander said that if and when the opposition receives unrestricted aid from one superpower, then we must have support from allied nations or another superpower.

There should be military cooperation based on the principle that cooperation must occur so as to allow Thailand to depend on herself.

The cooperation must not be a commitment to be like this or like that; that is, Thailand would again have the power to decide.

And finally, the cooperation must be on the basis that the people of the two nations will be assured that foreign troops would not be sent to Thai territory.

General Saiyut said in answer to reporters' questions that these three principles are not contrary to the Manila peace treaty or the Thant-Rusk communique.

He said that the three points concern matters at hand, concentrating on assessing the situation as a whole, whereas the previous agreements were long-term ones.

General Saiyut also said in answer to reporters' questions that he felt anxious that the superpowers use certain nations as a balancing ground and that on military principles we certainly should not let anyone use Thailand this way.

There is nothing new in the announcements and interviews with General Saiyut about the military role of the United States in Thailand.

Basically, we still respect the peace treaty we made with the United States, giving them the power to send forces to help if they see that Thailand is in danger or threatened by communism.

The three principles that the supreme commander named, he himself said, concerned matters at hand when the situation in the region as a whole is assessed.

If the assessment of the situation as a whole is wrong, then so are the three principles.

The important thing is, when other nations receive unrestricted aid, Thailand should receive that type of aid as well.

This is similar to our saying, "When you have leaders, I want leaders."

Therefore the announcement that we don't want any nation to use Thailand as a balancing ground becomes meaningless when we are willing to admit that we need some nation to depend on.

The most important problems in Thailand's not being as free militarily as she should be and unable to say freely that we don't want to be a balancing ground are the Manila peace treaty and the Thant-Rusk communique.

Therefore, we don't have a certain guarantee that the United States will not come and set up bases in Thailand again as long as the two agreements are in effect.

And we are still willing to admit that the three basic principles of cooperation are only immediate principles, which is to say that we still respect the two agreements.

This is all just to speak more strongly, so that the Thai people will be more at ease with what is "at hand" as well.

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CSO: 4207/28

EXISTENCE OF DEATH SQUADS CONFIRMED AFTER OFFICIAL DENIAL

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN in Thai 14 Nov 82 pp 6-7

[Article: "Death Squads: True or False?"]

[Text] Thailand "has set up death squads, using the power of the special police to arrest and carry out proceedings without going through channels of justice." The 300-odd page yearly report of Amnesty International assessing the human rights situations of 160 different nations implicated Thailand for this and other human rights violations, such as special incarceration orders, as in item 21, the communism case of Ms Wimon Phianthamdi.

Denial

In any case, when the A.P. published Amnesty International's annual report, high-level Thai officials, such as the minister of justice and the director of the police department, denied the reports one after the other.

Maimarut Bunnat, minister of justice, denied that there were punishments by special order, most common during the era of Mr Thanin Kraiwichian as prime minister, saying that over half of the 200 people have been released and that a commission of 33 people with himself as chairman is considering the remaining cases.

In addition, Mr Marut said of the cases reported by Amnesty International that order 22 of the Reform Commission, which incarcerates people without legal proceedings, was still in effect. At present they have stopped using the order that gives power to interrogate, suppress, and arrest individuals accused of being a danger to society.

And the director of the police department denied Amnesty International's claim that Thailand has death squads, referring to the 28 days since he has been police department director.

"As far as I know, none of the other directors set up death squads," Police General Narong Mahanon said in an interview on the 28th of last month.

The police department director charged the foreign news bureaus making the report with "not telling the truth and destroying the reputation of the Thai police."

The True Story

The denials of the minister of justice and director of police in interviews raised questions of whether the reports of Amnesty International, which is a well-known organization considered trustworthy throughout the world, winning the Nobel Peace Prize not too many years ago, are true or false, especially as far as the terrible death squads are concerned. They can be confirmed only by evidence.

Many newspapers reported on 26 March 1981 that Mr Sanong Rotphotong, provincial chief of Suratthani said in an interview on 25 March 1981 that the Department of the Interior ordered that chiefs of provinces with problems of abundant crime devise secret plans known by the name "death squads." The plans of "protect-suppress" were to be carried out by the government together with the police, with the provincial chiefs directly responsible. The plans were first used in Suratthani Province, in the region of Bannasan, Chaiya and Donsak districts, and then in other provinces such as Nakhonsithamrat and Sukhothai. The plans called for keeping lists of the names of hoodlums and criminals and local influential people. Meetings of those individuals would be held to train them so they could return as good people, having an influential monk preach to them, drinking water to take an oath, and setting a time for them to return. If at that time their conduct was unchanged or they were charged again, they would be handled decisively.

On 12 December 1981 reports appeared on the pages of newspapers that the command division of Put police territory 3 set up special work units called "Death Squads" in the region of the provinces of Rabrui, Petchaburi, Nakhonpathom, and Prachuapkhiriachan, by selecting police officers to suppress influential people in these provinces and informing the citizens that they would not receive justice. They would be called before special units and, if there was enough evidence, would be taken care of right away.

General Sitti Chirot, minister of the interior, said in an interview on 11 December 1981 that "the setting up of these death squads is an internal matter of the police department. It wouldn't have to be reported to the minister. This type of work could probably be carried out without his knowledge." In addition, Police General Suraphon Chunlaphrahom, director of the police department, said in an interview on the same day that "in fact, it was done in all provinces to improve the suppression of criminals from October 1981 to September 1982."

A violation of human rights?

From the various interviews it can be assessed that death squads did exist, although there are various beliefs concerning them. The important question is, is it wrong for the police to set up units to suppress criminals, which is the duty of the police. The answer is that it is not wrong if the methods of suppression are lawful and just. In this case Amnesty International charges that the methods of suppression violate human rights because they "don't go through the channels of justice."

Are these circumstances sufficient to say whether these methods are proper and just?

On 1 February 1982, the newspaper MATUPHUM submitted a report saying that Mr Udon Churawong was imprisoned by "death squad" police last 21 January 1982. Later, on 27 January 1982, it appears that Mr Udon was executed and reported to have been a hired gunman on lists of those to be "put away." But the father of Mr Udon tried to call for justice, saying that Mr Udon had not done what he was accused of.

On 23 June 1982, the newspaper THAI RAT in the "Second Sight" column claimed that two young children from Tahci subdistrict, Bannasan district, Suratthani were imprisoned in early June. Later they were executed. Their corpses were found in Bandon. This was because one of them was on a list of those to be "put away," having a history of petty theft. The other had no history of wrongdoing, except that they were friends. The officials who carried this out were assumed to be "death squads" or "secret put away squads."

On 12 July 1982 the newspaper THAI RAT, also in the "Second Sight" column, reported that Mr Udon Chiamsamai (15 years) and Mr Suriya Kitsali were arrested by police officials on the district council of Khomkaen. Then they disappeared. Relatives who went to the police stations to look for them were told they had never been arrested. The relatives understood that both had been executed.

"Looking at the intent, aim, and effects of the use of this type of policy to suppress criminals, even if the goal is to reduce crime and bring peace to society, such methods of putting away of execution are wrong," said an official of the Organization for Human Rights in Thailand. "They can be considered violations of human rights because the methods are contrary to the Declaration of Human Rights and the tenets of the law."

He said, according to both of these principles, the accused must be considered innocent until proven guilty in a court of law, and when it is decided that he is guilty he should be punished in accordance with lawful procedures.

"Employees in suppression are not to interrogate and punish, setting up their own 'lower courts.'"

"The use of methods of suppression," he continued, "can result in many errors." The innocent can fall victim to these various units if they are framed for personal reasons or if power is abused."

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ISOC POWER SEEN AS DIMINISHED IN REORGANIZATION

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 18 Nov 82 pp 10-12

["Our Nation": "Behind the Breezy Park Power Shuffle"]

[Text] It is the first time from the time of the unit originally called the "Command Unit To Suppress Communism" in 1966 to the present--the unit having changed its name several times until it was named the "Internal Stability Operations Command," moving from a small building in the royal rose garden where several of the important centers' working units had to set up tents on the grounds to a large building in the Vast Breezy-Park--that such great changes have taken place. There has been a reduction of its power and reforms inside the unit, with 237 people being sent back to their original responsibilities by order of Gen Athit Kamlaengek, army commander, in his capacity of General Director for Communist Suppression last Friday.

Those who must leave the "Vast Breezy Park" and return to their original responsibilities include soldiers of the three forces and police and civilian government personnel who worked with the important unit, but the greatest number are from the army, especially "chiefs of staff," probably because the "chiefs of staff" were a large portion of those who served there.

Decrease in Personnel?

The great changes, which are not transfers, but the sending of people back to their original units, are because the officers and noncommissioned officers who worked at ISOC performed special services for the government. Each will receive the same salary as at ISOC, and no one will be replaced, nor was there a power shuffle. This shows clearly that there is a "high-level" policy to reduce the personnel of ISOC to a point that is considered suitable.

The sending of over 200 people back at one time is likely to cause some confusion because at first there were only reports of important transfers.

The people in the Breezy Park thought it was a matter of "time" and changes in leadership that are always occurring when there is a new officer. But word that the moves were actually returns to original duties was unanticipated in all sides. Those who were unprepared were alarmed for a while, and those who had been in this line of work for a long time were especially disturbed because they had become accustomed to it. Some officers had been in this line of work from the time of the Command Unit To Suppress Communists with Field Marshal

Praphat Charusathian as commander, through the policy changes in which it became ISOC, for over 15 years. The moves include about 30 people who had been there for over 10 years, and they were the most alarmed in the "Vast Breezy Park," because they were there long enough to have forgotten their own units. When they return to their original places, they will have to start from the beginning again and will probably be strangers in units of workmates and leaders who have changed a lot in 10-odd years.

In these great changes in ISOC, it was not only the fairly high-level officers, from the (special) colonels down, who met with problems; there were also some very high-level officers, high enough to be felt, such as high-level officers who previously had positions in the army and served in ISOC, but later transferred to the supreme military command division, or who upon retirement were given positions in ISOC as experts, or "Advisors to ISOC" with a room in ISOC's building and with a commission of younger people working in the advisor's office. The advisors' positions have not been completely eliminated in returning people to their units. Only some of them have lost their advisor's positions, such as Maj Gen Sutsai Hatsadin, who was commander of Center 113, responsible for minorities and Thai mountain people, who lost his advisor's position and his position on the committee of advisors and has been sent back to his original responsibility.

No Military Buddies

Each advisor to ISOC had a work group in the Vast Breezy Park to coordinate work with "officers" outside the park, such as Gen Saiyut Koetphon, Supreme Military Commander, or Gen Chao Sawatsongkhram, former deputy supreme military commander, whose officers and work groups perform duties in the park as well. But not all the office members of advisors are to be sent back. A small number will remain. The offices of some important men have no high-level officers left, and it is said that there are some important officers whose buddies in the military will no longer do service in the park.

The changes involving these high-level officers are understood to have been agreed upon beforehand, because many officers in those offices were prepared to return to their original units several days before the orders were released. The orders are understood not to have caused problems at high levels. The important people talked it over and understood the problems and the necessity of the reductions.

Why the Reductions?

This great reduction of ISOC's personnel can be considered a change to a new closely-knit workforce and is also related to an increased emphasis on individuals and special tasks. This is because originally ISOC did a broad range of work requiring many people. As the work has been reduced, it became narrower in scope, so they were fully able to handle the work and get results. In other words, the struggle toward victory of ISOC reached a point where the work force could be decreased considerably, some jobs had been completed and they were beginning a new system. It has been observed that fewer people were sent back from work units related to the people or civilian affairs, like the Civilian Affairs Division Supreme Study Center, than intelligence or protective forces,

which means that the emphasis is more on these aspects and less on the military. There is no need to plan increased military operations as the Center for Army Operations in this respect have increased. Thus, the role of ISOC in military operations will be in distributing work and acting as head.

Effects

Many special work forces have been set up, like the various numbered centers. It was disclosed that Center 113, involved with minorities matters, and Center 114, involved with Vietnamese refugees, etc., will probably continue as before. But the power of some centers will be reduced. There will probably be effects of sending people back on special work tied to the work of individuals such as Maj Gen Sutsai Hatsadin, who worked in the area of minorities and mountain people for over 10 years, which is related to the area of intelligence about spirit powers, etc., which is secret but not quite secret. These things have been related in terms of planning and work distribution for a long time, so they are related in terms of personnel as well, which will probably cause parts of their original plans to be discontinued. Work involving long-term relationships of personnel will encounter problems and come to a standstill when supervisors return to their original units in the military and are no longer involved in ISOC.

"Secret" Budgets To Increase

Many areas, or almost all areas of work, in the Breezy Park are funded largely by "secret government budgets." When the people are sent back to their units and work is being discontinued, there are fewer people to see the secret budgets. It is expected that there may be a great decrease in those budgets in the next years. But the problem with the decreased money is whether or not there will be less work done. Many officers worked in OSIC for over 10 years because they were involved in long-term work that was not scheduled to end at any point, because as long as the struggle against communism continues, there is a need for such work, which is why many left their units to do special work, from (special) majors to colonels.

Or will there be an increase elsewhere?

The important high-level men involved in the personnel changes in ISOC still have not given their explanation, because these are "internal" matters. They are keeping quiet about the big changes, only speaking of them in the "Breezy Park." Or is it that those both inside and out do not know whether there is to be a change in the method to win a victory over communism?

Some believe that the great reductions in ISOC beginning during the term of Gen Athit Kamlangek as general director for communist suppression mean that the struggle against the opposing side will probably be intensified. Even if there is a change from a system of armed struggle to political struggle, armed struggle will probably continue in some places. The policy will place increased emphasis on the political, and the decreased budget of ISOC will be used for special military operations and politics, following order 66/2523

of the prime minister's office, which the Centers for Operations of the army, navy, and air force, and the Center for Joint Operations of the supreme military command are carrying out at present.

The great number of personnel reductions involving "the brains" of Breezy Park, the chiefs of staff, can also be seen as adjustments of personnel in all units, bringing personnel who were on special assignments back to their units. If this is the case, a reduction of brains and an increase in the use of force in the struggle would be just the opposite of the policy of politics first. This may be because the armed forces, especially the army, must be prepared because of the tense situation near home, especially on the Kampuchean border, and which, from the attitudes expressed by the Vietnamese, we cannot ignore.

One important officer revealed to LAK THAI that the changes in Breezy Park are "high-level" ones, and that even people at the level of major do not know what the policy will be.

But sending a great number of people back has psychological effects, because some officers who left their units for ISOC long ago feel that sitting in a chair in the Breezy Park is better than their regular positions, where it will take a long time to achieve a certain amount of power. "The soldiers don't talk about this. They must act according to orders. They can't choose work or choose chairs. The big moves are no big thing," the officer told us.

Or, does internal security plan big changes, with each force increasing its operations, especially the Center for Army Operations, which has now been conducting political and military operations, which is the work of ISOC, in another building. When its personnel is reduced, ISOC's importance is reduced, and those in "Breezy Park" who were once people of importance will become less important long after ISOC's time of importance.

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CPT PARTY CONGRESS ANALYZED

BK261315 Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 21-27 Nov 82 pp 14-16

[Article: "Behind the Scene of the CPT's Fourth Congress"]

[Text] A great deal has been said about the fourth congress of the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand [CPT]. One conclusion that can be drawn from the varying reports on the congress is that the split within the party has become more and more evident, especially following the surrender of Udom Sisuwan, the Politburo member who fought for 20 years in the jungle. Rumors have it that many more CPT leading members will follow suit and leave the jungle.

SU ANAKHOT has received a detailed report on the CPT's fourth congress, the most up-to-date report available. It is based on information received by official agencies as well as CPT fronts in various operational areas. According to the report, the CPT's fourth congress was held in three steps. The first step consisted of meetings held at the various organizational areas to prepare for the fourth congress. This was called the enlarged meeting, and was followed by the meeting in joint session and the meeting in limited session. The second step was the joint session of the representatives of meetings from various areas. It was considered the fourth congress itself. The last step was the meeting of the newly elected Central Committee to lay down the party guidelines.

The fact that the congress was held in separate meetings indicates the difficulties the CPT faced from heavy suppression by the government. The CPT was unable to hold the fourth national congress at a specific place or on a specific date. The congress took place 20 years after the third congress was held in 1961.

The meetings in joint session, the most important stage, took place in March and April 1982. They were held simultaneously in the north, northeast and south of Thailand and in China. Suggestions from the various regional organizations were presented to the session. During the session, communications were available at all times by Morse Code radio service.

According to the source, each congress unit was assigned a code number. The unit in the northeast was called "Unit 101," and was at Phu Phadaeng in Phet

Buri [as published], at the 333 Provincial Committee headquarters which is in Dong Luang Subdistrict, Nakhon Phanom Province. The meeting was attended by about 27 delegates from the upper northeast, the lower northeast and from Udon Thani Province.

The congress unit in the north was called "Unit 103" and met in Tak Province. The meeting was attended by 10 or 11 delegates from the north. The unit in the south was called "Unit 103" [as published]. The meeting was held at an area on the joint border between either Chumphon and Prachuap Khiri Khan, or Chumphon and Rangong. It was attended by about 15 or 16 delegates from the south and the central part. The meeting in China was called "Unit 104" and was attended by only two people--Pluang Wannasi and Comrade Mai, Pluang's wife.

According to previous practice, prior to the holding of the congress meetings would be held at the various provincial organizations to discuss the four draft documents in preparation for the congress. The four documents are: the draft on conditions of Thai society, the situation and its problems, the CPT's regulations and the CPT's 10-point policy. According to the report, the current draft of the party's documents was prepared by the top four Politburo members--Thong Chaemsi, Wirat Angkhathawon, Prasit Taphianthong and Udom Sisuwan, in the name of the party Central Committee.

At the beginning of 1982, meetings were held to study the draft documents of the Central Committee. The Bangkok regional branch made corrections on the portions to which it had objections and sent the draft back to the Central Committee. The regional branch in the upper northeast, meanwhile, only prepared statements of objection to be made at the congress meetings. The Central Committee assigned representatives at each congress unit to answer those questions. Udom Sisuwan was posted to the northeastern unit, "Comrade Khap" to the northern unit and Sin Toemlim to the southern unit. There was nobody, however, representing the Central Committee at the unit in China.

In addition to the fourth congress units, a command was set up to coordinate the meetings and to inform each unit of events at other units. The center was called "Unit 105" and was located at the Central Committee headquarters in Surat Thani Province. Members were the following five party leading figures: Thong Chaemsi, Wirat Angkhathawon, and three others representing regional committees.

The congress was divided into five major sessions on the following topics: analysis of the social situation in Thailand, analysis of the strategy and tactics of the struggle, report on the party's achievements over the past 20 years, the political report and the policy of the party and the election of the new Central Committee--the Fourth Central Committee. According to the report, the congress was the scene of fierce fighting for leadership between the group adopting the old line of thinking--those who firmly believe that Thailand is a semi-colonialist and semi-feudal society in

which capitalist factors are expanding, and the group adopting the new attitude of thinking--those who think that Thai society has developed to the stage of a semi-colonialist and semi-capitalist society where feudalism influence still abounds.

According to the report, the group adopting the new line of thinking felt that the party's report only discussed outstanding achievements over the past 20 years by the past Central Committee and did not mention its mistakes, and that the party's political report and its new policy too closely follow the China line. Although a compromise was reached on the new party guidelines and on other general issues, the new group rejected the group holding the old theory as mentioned above and also the latter's theory on the armed struggle.

This difference was the starting point of the split within the party which led to the defection of Udom Sisuwan and his followers. According to many reports, party leadership always remains in the hands of the old thinkers. Although the new secretary general, "Comrade Pracha Thanyaphaibun"--believed to be the same person as Thong Chaemsi--is known for his moderate line of thinking, it is always the pro-China group led by Wirat Angkhathawon, a standing Politburo member, which is the most influential in party leadership.

It does not look easy for the CPT to improve the situation. During the session on analysis of the social situation in Thailand, there was one vote more on the side of those believing that capitalism is growing and feudalism is only a remnant. Yet later on, that decisive vote went to the old line of thinking giving that group victory in the end. The above information given by a former high-level CPT front member to SU ANAKHOT.

Following the separate meetings at the various congress units, the newly elected Central Committee held a meeting at the party Central Committee's headquarters in the south between May and June 1982. It was the first meeting of the new Central Committee to elect the secretary general, the deputy secretary general and the Politburo members, as well as to sum up results of the meetings at various congress units and to lay down clear-cut guidelines on strategies and tactics.

It was disclosed that, besides Secretary General Thong Chaemsi, whose organizational name is "Pracha Thanyaphaibun," the new seven-man Politburo team comprises three old members--Thong Chaemsi, Wirat Angkhathawon and Udon Sisuwan--and newcomers who were promoted from the Central Committee members and genuinely new faces such as Comrade Khap (real name unknown), Sin Toemlim (Comrade Prawat), Winai Phoemphunsap (Comrade Prida or Chit) and Comrade Kham (real name unknown). Their identities are still unclear. Of the seven Politburo members, the first two and Comrade Khap are permanent members.

The new Central Committee has 35 members--25 permanent members and 10 alternate members. The report said the election was based on the principle

of coordinating the three age groups--the old, the middle aged and the young, similar to the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. Not many of the old members in the Central Committee are strong enough for work. The rest are appointed from provincial cadres and the energetic young category.

Concerning the party leadership structure, it is worth watching Comrade Khap, one of the newcomers. If this is the same person as the one in charge of the party organization in the north, the secretary general of the Provincial Committee in Tak who, according to the report, was appointed as Central Committee representative to the congress unit of the north, then he could be Kanok Bunyodom, about 52 or 53 years old, who faced communist charges under Sarit Thanarat and remained in prison for 13 years before fleeing to the jungle in 1974.

On another newcomer in the Politburo team, Winai Phoemphunsap, the report said that before joining the CPT in 1960 he was president of the Thammasat University Students' Union in 1952-1954, and led the students in peace protests at the university. He is one among the very few CPT members who has a masters degree, as does his wife--Pawina Satchaphan or Comrade Pha, who has also been elected a party Central Committee member. Winai, or Comrade Chit, has made outstanding achievements in his work on the party's youth affairs and won high recognition from the party leadership which almost made him a Politburo member in 1978.

There is no clear information about the identity of "Comrade Kham" or his rank in the party. However, the source told SU ANAKHOT that, if Comrade Kham is in charge of the party organization in Chiang Rai, he could be the same person as Comrade Som, about 50 years old, a former student of Chiang Mai University. He used to serve at the theory section of the party but later moved to China. His wife used to work with the Voice of the People of Thailand Radio Station before it was closed down. Sin Toemlim, the source said, is the secretary general of the party's committee in the south.

With only the information received so far it is still difficult to make an analysis on the new leadership of the CPT. More information is needed in order to get to know and understand the leaders of the CPT. Following is the list of CPT leaders elected after the fourth congress:

Real Name	Organizational Name
1. Thong Chaemsi (secretary general)	Din
2. Wirat Angkhathawon	Than
3. Unknown	Khap
4. Udom Sisuwan	Som
5. Sin Toemlim	Prawat

Real Name	Organizational Name
6. Winai Phoemphunsap	Prida or Chit
7. Unknown	Kham
8. Prachuap Ruangrat	Sayam
9. Chaowalit Thapkhwa	Watthana
10. Somli Phromphinit	Khachat
11. Wibun Chenchaiwat	Nop or Thung
12. Pluang Wannasi	Chamrat
13. Chamnan Banchongkliang	Si
14. Manot Methangkun	Prayot
15. Prasit Taphianthong	Sin
16. Unknown	Chaeng or Sawang
17. Pawina Satchaphan	Pha
18. Roeng Mekphaibun	Chon
19. Chonthira Sattayawatthana	Kawon
20. Thida Thawonset (Weng Tochirakan's wife)	Pun

CSO: 4207/36

CPT STRENGTH ANALYZED

BK020320 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 Dec 82 p 4

[Article by Somphong Kittinaradon]

[Text] As the year draws to a close, anti-communist agencies have started evaluating the performance of the government's fight against the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) with one agency estimating that the strength of the outlawed party has further dwindled from about 7,000 at the end of last year to somewhere between 4,300 and 4,600 today.

The government agency also puts the strength of communist guerrillas in each region as follows: 1,500-1,700 in the north, 900 in the south, 300 in the central plains and 1,300-14,00 in the northeast, an authoritative source recently told THE NATION.

He said, however, official assessments would not be conclusive until December 31 and could be slightly different from the figures cited here as the estimates do vary from one anti-communist agency to another.

Citing as an example, he said another intelligence agency had unofficially put the overall strength of the banned party at about 4,000 at the most. He also said that the second army region had put the strength of northeastern communist guerrillas at about 800-900 compared to 1,300-1,400 estimated by the first government unit.

The numbers game would continue until the end of this year, but most anti-communist officers obviously share the consensus that the CPT had suffered great setbacks in 1982 and would continue to lose its ground, military and political, in the coming year.

On the CPT's armed struggle, the source said the amount of weapons and military equipment seized early this year by the third army region during its large-scale military campaign against communist insurgents in Phayao (operational zone 7), Chiang Rai (zone 8) and northern Nan (zone 9) even exceeded the accumulative volume confiscated in the past 20 years.

The third army region captured over 200,000 rounds of ammunition and over 2,000 war weapons of various types during the offensive, according to the source.

"The mass seizure has greatly reduced the CPT's potential to start a civil war and its threat to the security of the country," he added.

The communist strongholds in the north had been traditionally a huge arsenal of war weapons supplied by China to the CPT through Laos during the heyday of the communist activities. The source said the second army region had even surpassed the third army region in its combat against the banned party as it had reached the stage of wooing communist insurgents to defect en masse to the government.

The latest round of the mass defection took place on December 1 when about 250 armed communist insurgents and about 750 sympathizers in operational zone 444, which straddles Mukdahan, Yasothon and northern Ubon Ratchathani surrendered to the government. The mass defection automatically dissolved the operational zone.

Of all the four regional zones, the communist operatives in the northeast have been apparently hardest hit by the persistent ideological wrangles between the pro-Chinese die-hards and the so-called "progressive element."

The rift obviously reached the point of no return following the conclusion of the "fourth congress" of CPT which was dominated by the conservative pro-China leaders. The party congress which took place last March and April comprised a series of meetings in the north, the northeast, the south and in China.

A 35-member Central Committee, elected by delegates to the fourth congress, later met to lay down the party platform and guidelines, picked a seven-men Politburo and the party secretary general to run the party affairs.

Some of the northeastern delegates who totalled 27 were so upset with the result of the party caucus that they charged the pro-Chinese representatives with "foul tactics" in the election.

"They thought it was impossible for them to lose in the ideological and leadership battle, given that they accounted for about half of all the representatives numbering about 55-56," the source said.

He said the dissident leaders, most of whom are provincial leaders in the northeast, were now in disarray after their abortive attempts to win support from Laos for the formation of a new "nonaligned" communist party.

The provincial leaders, including Suwit Niamsa alias Comrade Yut, a member on the Udon Thani provincial committee, split from CPT following the fourth party caucus. The group of provincial leaders now command about 100 followers in Udon Thani, Sakhon Nakhon, Khon Kaen, and part of Nakhon Phanom.

The source said Vientiane turned down their request for support for the formation of the new party as it wanted the party to receive aids from Laos

and Vietnam alone. The group of leaders have planned to set up a party which will welcome assistance from all blocs of foreign communist movements including China and the Soviet Union, according to the source.

"They are in a dilemma. They could not return to the CPT and would not be welcome by Laos and Vietnam. They would finally defect to the government and we can wait," the source said.

However, the pro-China leadership has managed to maintain a certain degree of a foothold in the northeast. It has managed to win the allegiance from secretary general of the upper northeastern operational zone Prachuab Ruangrat, alias Comrade Siam, and secretary general for the lower northeastern zone Winai Peomphunsap, whose jungle name is Comrade Chit.

Comrade Siam was elected a member on the 35-member party Central Committee while Comrade Chit, an intellectual, was picked as a member on the seven-man powerful Politburo during the fourth congress.

Comrade Chit was initially a "progressive element" and opposed the pro-China lines, but later he was believed to have adopted a neutral stance.

"I don't know exactly why. But perhaps, he has refrained from opposing the party leadership as he was rewarded with a seat on the Politburo," the usually reliable source, who has been closely monitoring the communist movement, said.

Winai's wife, Pawina Satchaphan, also an intellectual, was also named a member on the party Central Committee as another representative from the lower northeastern operational zone. The Central Committee members who represent the upper northeastern operational zone include Udom Sisuan (also a Politburo member), Prachuab, Chaowalit Thapwa, alias Comrade Wattana and Wibun Chienchaiwat whose jungle name is Comrade Thung.

Wiboon is concurrently secretary general of the provincial committee in Udon Thani while Chaowalit represents the operational zone in Nakhon Phanom.

Apart from Udom, who has defected to the government, the Politburo comprises Thong Chaemsi, Wirat Angkhathawon, Comrade Kap, Sin Toemlim who is concurrently secretary general of the southern operational zone, Comrade Kham and Winai. Thong is believed to be the party secretary general whose jungle name is "Pracha Thanyaphaibun," though some sources believe Pracha was a code-name for collective leadership which comprises the three permanent members on the Politburo: Thong, Wirat and Comrade Kap.

The identity of Comrade Kap, a new face in the top leadership, is still not known, though officials have learned that he was a graduate from Thammasat University and is slightly over 50 years of age. Comrade Kham's identity is not known either.

The source said he believes the south is now the strongest of CPT of all the four regional zones and cited a highly-placed source in the party as saying that the headquarters of the party had moved to a communist stronghold in Surat Thani. Military officers of the fourth army region, however, described as unlikely the report of the removal.

The source said, however, that the southern communist insurgents have lost considerable grounds since Lt Gen Han Linanon took over as fourth army region commander over a year ago.

The past year also saw the "official dissolution" of the Coordination Committee for the Patriotic and Democratic Force (CCPDF), a front organization which was constituted by CPT in early September, 1977.

Its secretary general, Thida Thawonset, who was reportedly also an alternate member on the CPT Central Committee, announced the dissolution and gave herself up to the government recently. She argued that she had the authority to dissolve the underground movement on grounds that its chairman, Udom Sisuwan, had already surrendered to the government, according to the source.

Thida left a jungle for Bangkok to publish "FRIENDSHIP," an underground magazine for the front organization about 4 months before her defection, a government source cited an intelligence report as saying.

"In fact, she had long wanted to defect to the government because of her ideological disputes with the party leadership, but had suspended the defection plan for fear that her surrender would invite attacks from the party," he added.

She decided to surrender to the government after the party charged her with serving as a "fifth column" for the government. The accusation resulted from the content of FRIENDSHIP which is critical of the party leadership and its guidelines, according to the source.

He added that Thida thus took the charge as a justification for her defection to the government. Thida surrendered along with her husband, Waeng Tochirakan, a former student activist and a graduate from Mahidon University.

CCPDF was virtually crippled in early 1979 when the rift within the front organization and with the party leaders came to the head.

In early 1980, most of the leaders in the front organization defected en masse to the government. They included former CCPDF secretary general Thirayut Bunmi, who was at odds with the pro-China leadership over the party guidelines and way of thinking, Khaisaeng Suksai, Chamni Sakdiset who represented to Socialist Party of Thailand (SPT), and Thoetphum Chaidi representing workers on the executive committee of the underground movement.

The other members of the executive committee were Mongkhon Na Nakhon, vice-chairman, and Samak Chalichan who represented the now-defunct United

Socialist Front Party. Mongkhon, who is now living in exile in China, is seeking to defect to the government to spend the rest of his life here while Samak recently surrendered to the government.

"In reality, we consider CCPDF already dead by last year," said the source who added he did not think the CPT was in a position to offset the damage resulting from the dissolution of the front organization--at least in the foreseeable future.

CSO: 4200/221

JAPANESE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH THAILAND

BK290510 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Niphat Thapthakaphon]

[Text] Japan links its security to the political stability and economic development of Thailand and the rest of Asia, a senior official of the Japanese Embassy told the POST in an exclusive interview.

Speaking during a two-day trip to the northeast last week to visit Thai-Japanese development projects, minister of the Japanese Embassy Wasuke Miyake said Japan is particularly vulnerable to external threats because it has no military forces and relies on the American umbrella defence.

Japan's constitution forbids it to build up its armed forces.

It is therefore in the country's interests to promote peace and stability in Asia by extending a large portion of its total aid budget for Asian economic development, he said.

"Asia is an important sea lane to Japan. Japan's prosperity and security depend on the economic development of Asia, especially Thailand, which is an important member of ASEAN. The political and economic well-being of ASEAN has a psychological effect on us," he said.

"Since we're an Asian country, it's imperative that we extend help to Southeast Asia because of its closer ties to us," he said, adding that each year Japan has allocated about 70 percent of its total foreign aid budget to Asia.

He said Japan has given top priority to Thailand, and said relations between the two countries were as good as they had ever been.

He noted that both countries share certain common social and cultural values, the Buddhist religion and respect for the royal family, and that neither has been colonised.

Through direct bilateral aid, the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and the Japan International Cooperation Agency, Japan has contributed the largest share of the economic assistance Thailand receives, Mr Miyake said.

He said the yen loan to Thailand in fiscal 1981 totalled about 6,440 million baht (70,000 million yen) in adding to total grant aid of 930 million baht (10,100 million yen).

He said Japan had extended economic cooperation in various rural development fields in line with the fifth five year plan. Many Thai-Japanese joint projects have concentrated on economic infrastructure, agriculture and health in the poor rural areas.

"We're fully aware that Thailand is facing a lot of problems in the border areas. One way to help solve the problem is to promote better living conditions for the poor people in the rural areas. This is one of the reasons we've recently been involved in many development projects in accordance with the policy of the Thai Government, especially in the northeast," he said.

"I believe that once the living conditions of the poor people are improved Thailand will have less trouble with infiltration."

Referring to the planned development of the eastern seaboard, Mr Miyake said that the Thai Government must provide incentives for Japanese and American firms to invest in the project. He said many Japanese companies have expressed interest, while some are already committed to the liquefied petroleum gas, fertiliser and the soda ash projects in Rayong.

Asked about the prevailing suspicion that Japan has ulterior motives in extending economic aid to Thailand, he retorted that as far as Japan is concerned it is, on an intergovernmental basis, "not seeking anything in particular in return for the aid."

However, it is totally a different matter when Japanese firms have invested in Thailand.

"They of course expect a return for their investment. That's a matter of private trading in which both countries operate on the basis of free trade," he said.

Mr Miyake, who for many years was the deputy director-general of the department for Asian affairs, said he viewed Thailand as politically better off than other developing countries, and as having good potential for economic development.

"Fundamentally, we consider your country as politically quite stable. A change in the Thai Government doesn't affect its political stability," he said.

He stressed that, despite the change of leadership in Tokyo, his country will remain firmly committed to Thailand.

CSO: 4200/221

THAILAND

ATHIT HITS 'INSTIGATORS' OVER PADDY PROTEST

BK070638 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Press statement by army commander in chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek on the selling price of paddy announced by the government; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] The government studied the matter over and over again and made its decision very carefully. We checked with the farmers and learned from them that they would be happy if the paddy price was raised to about 3,200 to 3,300 baht per kwian. The committee took this into consideration and the government came out with the announcement that the new selling price of paddy under the government's support scheme will be around 3,300 baht per kwian. Yet, more demands are being made in the wake of the government's announcement. I would therefore like to appeal for cooperation from all sectors to think of the country's situation and try to defuse the tension. The government has already showed its sympathy for the farmers. The farmers should also have sympathy for the government and be a little patient for the outcome of the announcement. Please do not instigate any disturbances. I would like to appeal to the people to be careful with the situation.

I have a piece of information which I would like to report to you. According to it, farmers in Suphan Buri Province largely welcomed the new paddy price announced by the government, but some people told farmers that the military wanted them to come to Bangkok and would arrange for facilities for them. I must deny this. It is untrue. The military as well as other government authorities have the duty of preserving law and order in the country and therefore none of them would make such a proposal. Farmers should not believe those instigators. It would be a waste of time and money for them to come to Bangkok and would not be good for their health. Farmers should not believe those instigators. If there are still problems, the government will send representatives to see them, or farmers can send their representatives to see the government. The government will take their problems into consideration. Those who told farmers that the military wanted them to come to Bangkok were only trying to create misunderstanding and confusion. They are ill-intentioned people, and farmers should not follow their instruction.

We have just finished our celebrations for the king's birthday and therefore we should do nothing to create disturbances, for this would not help the

country's situation. I must make this kind of a statement because I have learned that there have been attempts to instigate farmers to make endless demands. This would further complicate the situation and make it more difficult for the government to solve the existing problems. I would like to remind you that it takes time to solve all those problems. Therefore we must have sympathy for each other and be patient if we want to see national problems solved.

CSO: 4207/36

FARMERS ACCEPT NEW PADDY PRICE, CANCEL PROTEST

BK060145 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 6 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Farmers in the rice-growing province of Suphanburi, welcoming the government's announcement to increase the minimum selling price of paddy to 3,300 baht per kwian, decided yesterday to call off their earlier plan to rally in Bangkok to protest against the government.

Farmer representatives from nine districts in the province held a meeting with senior government officials yesterday and said they were satisfied with the government's decision.

The farmers last week set today at 6 pm for the government to give them a satisfactory reply on their demand for an increase of the basic price for 5 per cent rice. They threatened to march into Bangkok to hold their demonstrations tomorrow if the government could not come up with an answer.

Deputy Suphanburi Governor Chairat Daramat said he and other members of the provincial rice committee held talks with the farmer representatives yesterday.

Farmers apparently cool down and they now merely want the government to buy their paddy through the marketing organization for farmers and the public warehouse organization as soon as possible, the deputy governor told THE NATION in a telephone interview.

Chairat said he immediately informed the central government of the farmers' demand, adding that he believed the selling of paddy could begin within this week.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon flashed out an urgent order to all provincial governors on Saturday, announcing an increase of basic selling price for 5 per cent paddy from 3,000 baht per kwian to 3,300 baht, beginning this month.

The deputy governor said the government's announcement met with the farmers' demand despite their earlier threat to hold a rally in Bangkok if the paddy price was not raised from 3,000 baht to 3,700 baht.

He said provincial officials were instructed to relay the government's announcement to farmers in the province as soon as possible.

Col Surayut Chulanon, chairman of the rice policy committee, told THE NATION that another round of meetings between farmer representatives in Suphanburi and government officials will be held today to officially inform farmers of the government's announcement.

He said officials would be assigned to all rice-growing provinces to inform farmers of the new paddy price so that they would understand and would not march into Bangkok.

An informed source in Chat Thai Party said its two executives, deputy agriculture Minister Bun-ua Prasetsuwan and party secretary General Bunhan Sinlapaacha, met with farmers in Suphanburi to stop them from marching to Bangkok.

CSO: 4200/221

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIET REFUGEES REPORTEDLY FORMING ARMY

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 Dec 82 p 7

[Text] LONDON, Dec. 6--Vietnamese refugees in Britain have formed secret groups to plan a guerilla war against the communist government in their homeland, the Sunday Times newspaper reported.

Volunteers from Britain's 16,000 "boat people," who fled Vietnam in the 1970s, are being promised training in guerilla tactics by organizers who speak of fomenting mass uprisings in Vietnam, the London weekly said.

"They are all burning to return to fight," the organizer of one group in a North England town told journalist Anthony Grey.

AN ORGANIZER in London said 500 guerillas had already been sent back to Vietnam to link up with former units of the defeated South Vietnamese army. Neither organizer was named.

Refugees in the Northern England City of Leeds said similar paramilitary groups had formed among the 1.4 million Vietnamese refugees in Australia, Canada, Europe, the US and Japan, Grey wrote.

Grey, a former Reuter correspondent, spent two years under house arrest in Peking during the Chinese Cultural Revolution in the 1960s.

CSO: 4200/206

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TALCUM POWDER POISONING IN HO CHI MINH CITY DISCUSSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 28 Sep 82 p 2

[Article: "Ho Chi Minh City People's Court Answers Readers on the Case of Poison Talcum Powder Production"]

[Text] Editor's Note. Recently, the daily newspapers reported that Lam Thi Hiep was sentenced to life imprisonment for making poison talcum powder that caused deaths and injuries to many southern children. HANOI MOI also carried that report.

Following publication, many readers have written to the paper, suggesting that the sentence was too lenient. The Reader Committee of HANOI MOI has sent copies of some of these letters to the People's Supreme Court and the Ho Chi Minh City People's Court. The Supreme Court, by official letter 1052/TH of 20 September 1982, informed us that it has sent "a telegram to the Ho Chi Minh City People's Court, asking it urgently to forward records to the People's Supreme Court for examination."

On 30 September 1982 of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Court, giving additional details on the case. We publish this letter for the attention of our readers as follows:

"On 21 August 1982, the Ho Chi Minh City People's Court held an open session to try Lam Thi Hiep and accomplices on charge of "making counterfeit goods."

The case was already covered by GIAI PHONG and other newspapers.

As far as the court was concerned, before taking the final decision, it had weighed a number of factors, as follows:

-Those supplying the blue powder (warfarin) to Thi Hiep--Quach Hong Tai and Lieu Vien Dat--still are at large, and the public security is tracking them down.

-A small-scale handicraft maker of baby powder, Thi Hiep was attracted by the very nice blue color of warfarin, and was persuaded by Tai and Dat to mix it with talcum powder to give her product the appearance of an imported good, without knowing that it is poisonous.

-Thi Hiep and her young children directly mixed powder, and put it into boxes. Their bodies were full of that powder, but they felt no noxious effects (her 8 young children, aged 12 and under, did take part in production, with their bodies impregnated with poison powder all day long).

- The consequences were especially serious, but the defendant who caused them was clearly unable to predict such a development. An ordinary female laborer, with a low cultural level and numerous children, she committed that nonsensical act out of a desire for personal profit.

The sentencing process must take all factors into account, including the defendant's background, the dimensions of the crime, and must conform to state policies, regulations and laws.

-Considering the extremely serious consequences and the above factors, the court must decide to sentence the defendant to life imprisonment.

Following the trial, some of those witnessing it considered the sentence too harsh, because Thi Hiep has involuntarily committed the crime; on the contrary, others, especially the victims' families, demanded harsher punishment.

After being sentenced, the defendant Lam Thi Hiep appealed what she called a very harsh sentence. The Supreme People's Court will try the case again.

As for the defendant, Ha Vi Tuyen, he has admitted making boxes for Thi Hiep's talcum powder under contract; but since he was fully unaware that her powder was mixed with warfarin, a suspended sentence plus fine was deemed appropriate.

The above is our response to letters commenting on that trial by the Ho Chi Minh City People's Court. Ho Chi Minh City People's Court

9213

CSO: 4209/99

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

TRIAL PUNISHES BRUTALITY--During 3 days, 27, 28 and 29 August 1982, the People's Court of Ha Son Binh Province held a first instance session to try Pham Huu Don, vice chairman and public security chief of Le Thanh village (My Duc District, Ha Son Binh Province), and accomplices in Le Thanh village, on a charge of abusing their public trust on 11 April 1981 by brutally beating a number of teachers and students of the My Duc General Middle School in Ha Son Binh. The court has sentenced Pham Huu Don to 12 months of imprisonment; Pham Van Phai, cooperative security guard, 9 months (suspended term); Nguyen Cao Luong, cooperative accountant, 6 months (suspended term); and Le Van Ky, cooperative security guard, 3 months (suspended term). Many people witnessing the trial do not agree with the court on its handling of the case. The teachers and students, who had been beaten, have petitioned the People's Supreme Court for a retrial. [Text] [Hanoi NGUOI GIAD VIEN NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Sep 82 p 2] 9213

CSO: 4209/99

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CRACKDOWN ON TAX DODGERS LAUNCHED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Sep 82 p 3

[Article: "Industrial and Commercial Tax Bureaus Fight Tax Frauds"]

[Text] In the first 9 months of the year, industrial and commercial tax bureaus in 8 wards and districts have actively corrected shortcomings to bring more revenue to the state. The tax bureaus have regularly inspected production households in the private economic sector, and have paid more attention to the collective economic sector, with focus on production units, and subward and village marketing cooperatives. Through inspection, they have uncovered many commercial households and production installations cheating on taxes, in violation of state policies. Many production units and handicraft cooperatives, such as QL (Hai Ba Trung Ward), KT (Ba Dinh Ward), TL, HQ, TC (Dong Da Ward), RD, LT, and DT (Tu Liem District), and "3-2" (Thanh Tri District), were found understating their income, illegally producing goods, issuing counterfeit bills of loading, and tax-cheating documents..., and were made to recognize their flaws and pay all back taxes and fines, in line with the law, thus adding tens of thousands of dong to state revenue. During that time, ward and district tax bureaus also inspected in depth subward and village marketing cooperatives in urban and suburban areas. Following inspection of 33 subward marketing cooperatives, Hoan Kiem and Hai Ba Trung Wards tax bureaus collected 452,700 dong in back tax. The Thach That District tax bureau has found 5 village marketing cooperatives paying no tax on their previous year's real profit, and 6 agricultural and business cooperatives understating their 1981 income by hundreds of thousands of dong. Accordingly, the bureau has collected from these installations over 20,000 dong in back tax. Inspecting 5 marketing cooperatives, the Hoai Duc District tax bureau has collected 150,000 dong in commodity back tax. Inspecting 926 households in the private economic sector, the tax bureaus have uncovered the fact that all of them have understated their income and engaged in illegal trade. The tax bureaus have levied fines and collected 77,470 dong in back tax. Inspecting 38 production households, the Ba Dinh District tax bureau has found all of them violating existing regulations, and has collected 4,000 dong in back tax on seasonal trade.

Striving to fulfill plans assigned to them, the 8 ward and district industrial and commercial tax bureaus have adopted collection measures to reduce tax delinquency to the lowest level.

9213

CSO: 4209/99

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL PROMOTES DUCKWEED AS GREEN MANURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Winter-Spring Duckweed"]

[Text] "A field soaking with manure is not as good as one with duckweed." This popular saying affirms the worth of duckweed in agricultural production.

Duckweed is the richest green manure; its main growth period is during the winter-spring season. It is high in nitrogen content and fast-growing, doubling itself about every 5-10 days. Each hectare of densely grown duckweed has the value of 4 tons of manure from two large swine raised for 1 year. Each ton of green duckweed increases the per-hectare yield of paddy at least 20-30 kilograms if applied in the right ratio with other types of fertilizers.

Our conditions, still marked by a deficiency of chemical fertilizer, require that the development of organic fertilizer be promoted, and duckweed represents a significant portion of that fertilizer. A few years ago, (the area on which) duckweed (was applied) generally shrank and has since amounted to only about 200,000 hectares annually. Many things account for this, but the principal factor was guidance on the local level and in responsible sectors. If there is bad weather in a place where duckweed has been introduced with little experience and a shortage of technical provisions, pests and disease spread, and the duckweed dies.

Duckweed grows in symbiosis with a microorganism that is very sensitive to surroundings; it must be carefully, meticulously cared for, fertilized, fumigated and kept in enough water. Duckweed usually matures when rural labor is busy harvesting tenth-month rice and working the winter-spring crop. In a number of places, though raising duckweed was a local custom, they decided it was more wasteful and bought nitrogenous chemical fertilizer on the market rather than raise duckweed. In some cooperatives, because of poor management techniques, the members worked duckweed to earn work-points, not observing technical standards; the duckweed was badly damaged, the cooperative members lost money, and the quantity of duckweed diminished.

In the recent fifth-month and spring crop season, the large harvests enjoyed in such provinces as Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh were in large part due to the development of duckweed. Dong Hung and Hai Hau districts, which achieved the highest yields in Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh provinces, respectively, and were also the districts with a reputation for skill in raising duckweed, spread and worked duckweed into the soil throughout the area under cultivation. Nguyen Xa Cooperative, which had the highest yields in Thai Binh Province and is the unit in Dong Hung District most skilled at raising duckweed, completed nearly two heavy applications of duckweed over the entire paddy area of 296 hectares; all members of the families in the cooperative agreed to work the duckweed. Each year, Thai Binh has applied duckweed on 60,000 to 70,000 of the 80,000 hectares in fifth-month and spring rice crops.

To develop duckweed during this winter-spring season and in future years, it might be useful for local units to adapt to their own conditions the experience gained in Thai Binh Province growing duckweed.

First of all, Thai Binh leadership, from province to basic level, regard the production of duckweed an extremely important technical component of intensive cultivation. They provide direct guidance and implement uniform technical measures in the areas of ideology, organization, management, techniques, policy, and system. People working duckweed skillfully, raising the quality of the duckweed, ceaselessly increasing the quantity of duckweed, and making many successive applications to the area, improve methods of working duckweed while at the same time lowering production costs, putting business on a profit-and-loss basis, with profit.

To apply duckweed over a large area and work in many applications, the most important technical consideration is to have much good seed duckweed to supply each production installation in time for the season. Thai Binh virtually perfected a network of seed duckweed management that reached from the province level to the basic level and exceeded local demands. The province and districts have state seed duckweed stations; every cluster of cooperatives or subzone has a seed duckweed station; each cooperative has a seed duckweed nucleus plot and a duckweed work unit or team; the production unit has a duckweed work detail. This network supplies cooperative members with good seeds with which to expand their nucleus plots and apply duckweed in the fields they have under contract.

In the spirit of Directive No 100 of the Secretariat of the VCP Central Committee, Thai Binh advanced duckweed organization and management a step further by implementing end-product contracting with laborers. For the fields in which duckweed can be applied, the cooperative sets rational quotas (computing expenses, materials, work-points...), but maintains the paddy quota in effect before the use of duckweed. The producer who exceeds the contracted quota of duckweed is rewarded again in paddy out of the amount the cooperative set aside for making fertilizer. Because product contracts are part of a suitable incentive program, people who previously did not pay attention to working duckweed now try to observe the right techniques and skills. The more skilled young and old alike become, the

easier the work becomes, costing less in manpower and money, with higher efficiency and lower cost. Right during harvest season and planting and transplanting, work on duckweed goes on.

October, November, and December are the months for concentrating on the production of good seed duckweed and on supplying it to the production base on time to work the winter-spring crop. By rapidly and firmly expanding duckweed raising with detailed planning and the right system and policy, we are fully capable of strengthening the drive to raise duckweed, which will contribute to new victories in the area of food production.

9830

CSO: 4209/85

BRIEFS

SAVINGS BY RICE DEPOSITS--For some time now, in the spirit of emulation on the food mobilization front, the An Giang Province Bank launched a province-wide savings campaign, initiating, at the same time, a policy of saving by rice deposit, by which the participant sends his savings to the State Bank not in money, but in rice. The special feature of making savings deposits in the form of rice is that this kind of saver receives, in addition to the benefits enjoyed by those making deposits in money, the bank's guarantee that it will return the savings at the price currently set for rice by the state. That means that if the price of rice at the time of withdrawal has increased over the price at the time the rice was deposited, the bank will pay at a correspondingly increased rate. On the other hand, if the price of rice has fallen, the bank will pay at the price in effect when the rice was deposited. Anyone saving by rice deposit can still receive interest if he deposits it under the centralized savings program or participates in An Giang Province's lottery, in which one is entered twice a month if he deposits savings. To date, more than 1,000 tons of rice have been deposited for savings province-wide, most notably in such districts as Phu Chau, Co Moi, and Phu Tan. These results have contributed to limiting the use of cash in collecting grain. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Oct 82 p 2] 9830

NEW ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES--On 21 October, the Council of Ministers issued a decision to adjust the boundaries of Nui Voi and Trai Cau towns in Thai Nguyen City, Bac Thai Province, as follows: Nui Voi Town becomes Nui Voi Subward; Trai Cau Town is incorporated into Dong Hy District of the same province. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Oct 82 p 4] 9830

RICE IN NORTH AND SOUTH--Rainstorms have slowed the pace of harvesting tenth-month rice in all the northern provinces. Only 13.5 percent of the area planted has been harvested, which is over 80,000 hectares less than was finished last year by this time. On the area of early rice just harvested, yields were in general moderately better than those of the tenth-month crop last year. Planting has also been very slow with all winter crops. According to the Statistics General Department, by 25 October, the provinces and municipalities of the north had only been able to plant 63,000 hectares of winter crops, 18 percent of the plan, 47,000 hectares less than by the same time last year. The planting season has ended for corn, sweet potatoes, and winter soybeans, but results are poor. In many

places of the north, while working on the tenth-month rice harvest, people are urgently planting winter crops that are still in season and are urgently preparing for the winter-spring crop production. According to the Meteorology and Hydrology General Department, the next 10 days will be sunny, favorable for harvesting the tenth-month rice crop and working the winter crops. The tenth-month rice crop has been good throughout the southern provinces and will possibly return high yields. Local levels are carefully inspecting the fields to quickly detect any pests or disease and to fight drought and flooding and to apply fertilizer well over the area of tenth-month rice that has been transplanted. They are at the same time readying all conditions for work on the coming winter-spring crop. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Oct 82 p 1] 9830

CSO: 4209/85

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

SEA TRANSPORT SECTOR PLANS TO HANDLE 390,000 TONS MORE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "Sea Transport Sector Emulates To Transport 390,000 More Tons of Cargo"]

[Text] The sea transport sector and a delegation of the Soviet specialists working in Hai Phong have made an emulation pledge to transport an additional 300,000 tons of domestic cargo and 90,000 tons of foreign cargo to score successes to commemorate the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union.

Transport units and the longshoremen work force in the harbor made an emulation pledge to increase labor productivity, receive and transport cargo fast, avoid accumulating a backlog of cargo, insure completion of the plan to handle 507,000 tons of cargo of all types in the port during the remaining period.

The sector set up an economic coordination and communication center to provide timely coordination among the transport and longshoremen forces which began by moving 55,000 more square meters of lumber, 40,000 tons of coal, and 5,000 tons of salt.

As of the end of September, the entire sector had finished 84.1 percent of the annual plan in tonnage and 99.7 percent in ton/kilometers. For domestic cargo alone, the sector had completed 77.5 percent in tonnage and 73.8 percent in ton/kilometers.

On all cargo lines along the north-south shoreline, the cargo volume had increased by 18.5 percent over the same period last year. The progress made was mainly due to more active and imaginative coordination of vessels and close, multifaceted cooperation among vessels, ports, and cargo owners, which created conditions in which vessels were used rationally, the coefficient of transport power was raised, and the volume of return-trip cargo increased. A situation characterized by scattered arrangement was gradually overcome, and efficiency was clearly asserted by consolidating many phases of transport. Coal was brought to a number of provinces in central Vietnam; phosphorus fertilizer was supplied to the Mekong Delta; salt was brought from provinces in Region 5 to the north--all shipped at a

higher volume and in a more timely manner. Looking at the figures for phosphorus fertilizer alone: 36,000 tons were shipped to the south from 15 June to 25 August.

A number of cargo owner agencies in home trade and grain are striving to collect supplies, prepare packaging, and sacks to make it easier to load, unload, and transfer cargo; this shortens the turn-around time of vessels and barges.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE DECLINE IN MOUNTAINOUS AREAS DISCUSSED

Hanoi NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by Bich Hoang, Science and Education Committee. Gia Lai-Cong Tum Provincial Party Committee: "Thoughtful Questions About Education in a Minority Area"]

[Text] Gia Lai-Cong Tum is a mountainous province, with 60 percent of its population coming from minority nationalities. Nearly all compatriots there were illiterate, very backward and poor. Since liberation in 1975, encouraged by the revolutionary administration, the people have enthusiastically attended literacy classes, which have expanded deeply into highland villages. By the end of 1977, illiteracy in Vietnamese and minority languages was basically eradicated. Since then, school age children have attended school. In minority areas, many educational forms have developed, including state-subsidized schools with room and board and schools with board only; schools with room and board jointly supported by the state, localities, students' parents, teachers and students; youth minority schools combining education with labor; and schools for children of war veterans and invalids, and of families which have rendered meritorious services to the revolution.... In many areas, minority education has developed resolutely, with many students attaining level 3, entering vocational schools and colleges, and graduating as cadres, medical doctors, engineers, teachers, and key cadres in various sectors, localities and units in Ayun Pa, Cong Tum and Dak To Provinces....

However, in the past 2 years, especially during the 1981-82 school year, education in minority nationality areas has plummeted, causing illiteracy "recidivism" to reach from 90 to 95 percent. The rate of new illiterates among children from 12 to 15 years old has been on the increase. Student population in minority areas, including a number of minority villages with a steadily excellent track record, has been reduced somewhat to zero. Students now no longer go to school in such minority villages as Thang Hung, Binh Giao...in Chu Prong. In Chu Pan District, for instance, up to 4,000 students stay home; most of these are minority youths. Of 127 minority villages in Chu Prong, just 1 still has students in school. The number of truants throughout the province has reached 13,892 students.

The quality of education there has provided much food for thought. Nearly all minority students are in grade 3, and many of them keep repeating the same classes year after year, because they attend school when the term begins but stay out of school during cultivation and harvesting time. There is no way to carry out a comprehensive education, particularly to teach students how to read, write and calculate. The number of minority students moving to upper classes is smaller and smaller (at level 1, it hovers around 50-60 percent; at level 2, it is down to about 10-12 percent; and at level 3, to just about 1-2 percent).

As to underlying causes, there are subjective ones within our province, which we can overcome.

Gia Lai-Cong Tum is a mountainous province, with plenty of wood and trees; nevertheless, the classrooms, desks and benches are shabby. Students attend classes, seated on benches made of logs placed upon wooden sticks; desks are thick bamboo mats, while blackboards consist of plywood covered with nylon and oil paper. Also there are places, such as Chu Pan, where students are seated on the ground, using satchels put on their knees as writing desks, and where teachers have neither benches nor tables to hold their syllabi. Under these conditions, how can we attract students to school? Nearly all teachers come from other areas, especially the delta, they do not speak minority languages, and do not understand minority customs and mores, while minority students must learn Vietnamese from Vietnamese general education textbooks. This clearly and to a large degree limits the ability of teachers to transmit knowledge and that of students to acquire it, and induces the latter to misunderstand and dislike education.

At the start of a production season, the people use to move their entire families to upland fields, causing students to miss school frequently, even 2 or 3 months at a time. Meanwhile, the task of mass mobilization and propaganda to urge the people to send their children to school has not yet been properly carried out, and government agencies are not yet prompt to meet with party committee echelons and local administration officials to solve the situation. The behavior of a number of teachers--irresponsible, tense and careless in their teaching work--also has an impact on student ideological views and educational quality.

Therefore, we suggest the following measures: First, wherever the task of settled farming and settled life is not yet properly carried out, bring schools and classes right into highland villages and the people's production places; in addition, rapidly build the ranks of minority teachers, recruiting mostly from supplementary education schools and minority youth schools, in which education is combined with labor.

Second, properly organize carpentry units to make benches, desks, blackboards for schools and classrooms with expertise supplied by cooperatives and production collectives. This task should be planned and implemented in each district by local people's committees and the education sector.

Third, promptly edit minority textbooks and introduce them into level 1-general education classes. These textbooks must be simplified with selection of the most practical knowledge, rather than including all subject matters.

Fourth, educate students through various forms of boarding schools in accordance with the motto of joint state-people management.

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POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

ALARMING POPULATION GROWTH IN VIETNAM VIEWED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 28 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Luong Ngoc Thai, MD: "Population Development in the World, Vietnam, Hanoi"]

[Text] With each passing day, society comprehensively develops all its economic, scientific, technological, cultural and demographic aspects as well. Population growth in the world has now reached an alarming point. Following are some corroborating data:

In 1626, our whole planet had only 500 million people; in 1826, its population reached 1 billion; in 1930, 2 billion, and just 45 years later the world's population had doubled, with 4 billion people. These figures show that the time gap between population increases has increasingly narrowed in a frightening manner. That is what the world has referred to as the "population explosion."

How about our country's population? In Vietnam, there were 7,171,000 persons in 1847; in 1945, the figure was 23 million, and 32 years later it was more than double with 50 million. On the average, our population increases twofold every 30 years.

The population growth rate in Europe is 0.7 percent. Some countries achieved zero growth in some years because births were equal to deaths (in some other countries, births were fewer than deaths), such as the Democratic Republic of Germany, and the Federal Republic of Germany. Following are growth rates in some countries: Sweden, 0.4 percent; France and Bulgaria, 0.7 percent; the USSR, 0.9 percent; China, 1.2 percent, and our country, 2.3 percent (!). A family in Yugoslavia and the Democratic Republic of Germany averages 1.2 to 1.4 children; Hungary, 1.8; France and the Soviet Union, 2; and Vietnam, from 4.5 to 5 children(!).

Our country has from 1.5 million to 1.6 million newborns each year--about 4,500 newborns per day. Hanoi in particular had 200 newborns per day in 1981.

These comparisons show that an efficient birth control program is a pressing problem for our nation, and must be considered a centerpiece of state policy by everyone and every sector.

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POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

NGHE TINH POPULATION GROWTH--Nghe Tinh is a populous province, in which more than 1 million people live in mountainous and midland areas. With the same growth rate as previous years, Nghe Tinh has about 75,000 newborns annually--nearly the population of a district. This fact demands that party committee echelons and administration officials in Nghe Tinh concentrate on guiding basic installations properly to carry out birth control, and strive to reduce population growth to 1.5 percent by 1984 throughout the province.

[Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Sep 82 p 4] 9213

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