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Southeast Asia Report

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21 June 1983

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

No. 1302

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EAST TIMOR ON UN'S CUELLAR'S AGENDA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Mar 83 p 5

[Text] Javier Perez de Cuellar, United Nations Secretary General, will visit Portugal next 1 to 6 April, it was confirmed yesterday in Lisbon by a source attached to the United Nations, who added that the East Timor matter will be on the working agenda for the negotiations which will be opened with Portuguese authorities.

In spite of the special nature of the visit, Perez de Cuellar will be received on the 4th by the president of the Portuguese Republic, with whom he will dine.

Meetings have also been scheduled with the prime minister and with the minister of foreign affairs, Pinto Balsemao and Funcher Pereira, respectively.

According to diplomatic resources quoted by the news agency ANOP [Portuguese News Agency], in addition to the Maubere matter, which will dominate the discussions to be held by Perez de Cuellar, the subject of the South African problem will also be broached.

Diplomatic channels in the Portuguese capital have demonstrated a great deal of hope regarding the Maubere matter. The UN Secretary General was entrusted by the last United Nations General Assembly with the task of completing the actions necessary to resolve the East Timor problem.

A motion that was approved to this end gives Javier Perez de Cuellar the responsibility to contact all parties involved in the conflict. Portugal, as the power with "historical responsibilities" over the East Timor territory, is one of the parties involved in the matter.

9927

CSO: 3442/194

FRETILIN ANNOUNCES OFFENSIVE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Mar 83 p 5

[Text] The FRETILIN [Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence] said in Lisbon that it is going to make its mark upon the Seventh Summit of Non-Aligned Nations with an assault against the Indonesian forces stationed in East Timor.

"In these almost 8 years of armed resistance, we have learned that only the heat of our bullets will provide the strength necessary to awaken consciences put to sleep by compromise," announced Kay Rala Xanana, guerrilla commander, on the mobil broadcast unit Radio Maubere, when he launched the offensive revealed yesterday in Portugal.

"It is not FRETILIN's wish to continue to kill to live, but it is also unacceptable that the suicide of the Maubere people and nation be required for the simple fact of not wishing to kill," Xanana declared, as quoted by his movement's delegation in Lisbon.

Around 2,500 Mauberes are in action against the Indonesian Armed Forces. Within the scope of the offensive launched on 25 February and that brought about the temporary occupation of five towns, among them one on the eastern end, two in the central zone, and the other two on the Indonesian border, FRETILIN indicated [as published].

For that liberation front, it is also a question of combatting plans that Indonesia might have for launching new large scale operations into the East Timor territory in April and May.

9927

CSO: 3442/194

FRETILIN OFFENSIVE LIBERATES FIVE VILLAGES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Mar 83 p 8

[Text] The first 3 days of the general offensive launched by the Revolutionary Front of East Timor resulted in five villages being freed, as well as some strategic localities, and combats in five other cities, a FRETILIN [Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence] source in Maubere territory announced yesterday.

The above mentioned offensive commemorates the advent of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit which begins next Monday in New Delhi, the capital of India.

The campaign was launched last 25 February by Kay Rala Xanana, commander in chief of the Liberation Forces of East Timor (FALINTIL), in a declaration broadcast throughout the country via a mobil broadcast unit.

In his speech, the leader reemphasized the importance of commemorating the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit with the launching of a large-scale assault against the Indonesian occupation forces "as a form of active participation by the Maubere people in this conference."

At the end of his proclamation, Kay Xanana declared, "Today this large scale action of ours has become necessary, if not inevitable, for during these almost 8 years of armed resistance we have learned that only the heat of our bullets will provide the necessary strength to awaken consciences put to sleep by compromise, and the explosion of our mines and grenades will be able to overthrow ignorance and ingenuousness."

The commander further stressed that, "it is not FRETILIN'S wish to kill to live, but it is unacceptable that the suicide of the Maubere people and nation be required for the simple fact of not wishing to kill.

"We will liquidate the enemy forces which continue to occupy our country. One day the world will recognize the need for our action, and will also recognize the importance, not only of defending our national sovereignty and independence, but also the very reason for being of the Non-Aligned Movement," the guerrilla leader stated.

The speech, which was broadcast to all parts of Maubere territory, occupied by Indonesian forces since 7 December 1975, ended with the slogan of the FRETILIN: "Fatherland or death! To resist is to conquer!"

To unleash the offensive, the FALANTIL mobilized around 2,500 of its combatants throughout the country.

According to the guerrilla broadcast, the objectives of the current campaign against the Indonesians are the temporary occupation of the towns of the East Timor interior, which would force the enemy to remain in the principal cities.

With this campaign, the Maubere also hope to recover war materiel, to eliminate the greatest possible number of Indonesians, and thus destroy the preparations the enemy has underway for an offensive to begin next April and May.

As a final objective, the Maubere guerrillas intend to free FRETILIN prisoners held in concentration camps organized by the Indonesian invaders.

Lore, Turiscai, Fatu Lulic, Betano and Fatu-Mea are the villages which have been temporarily reoccupied after barely 3 days of Maubere guerrilla offensive.

During the night of last 25-26 February, violent battles were recorded in the cities of Aileu, Same, Sauí, Digo, Suai, Viqueque and Los Palos.

According to further information from the guerrilla radio, this offensive should terminate along with the closing of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit, whose first phase is already going on in the Indian capital in preparation for the summit of heads of state and government which will begin on the 7th of next month.

9927

CSO: 3442/194

OIL, PETROCHEMICAL PROJECTS SHELVED

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 8 May 83 p 1

[Text] JAKARTA, Saturday--INDONESIA today decided to postpone four major oil and petrochemical projects worth a total of US\$5 billion (S\$10.4 billion) to ease pressure on its widening balance of payments deficit.

Coordinating Minister for the Economy, Finance and Industry Ali Wardhana said the government had decided to "rephase" a US\$1.6 billion Olefin plant, US\$1.5 billion Plaju refinery, US\$1.35 billion Musi refinery and the US\$600 million Bintang alumina plant in Sumatra.

He added the country would save about US\$4 billion (S\$8.3 billion) in foreign exchange in fiscal 1983-84 because the four projects would need a large amount of imported components.

But this will not affect other petrochemical projects such as the Cilacap refinery in Java, the Balikpapan refinery in Kalimantan and the hydrocracker complex in Dumai, Sumatra--all to be completed by next year.

The Cilacap and Balikpapan refinery expansions will add 400,000 barrels a day, doubling Indonesia's present refining capacity.

Better for Country

Indonesia has been sending about 180,000 barrels of crude a day for refining in Singapore over the last few years. This will be unnecessary once the first of the projects at Cilacap comes on-stream around mid-year.

Mr Wardhana said that unless there was a major rebound in oil prices, the four projects were not likely to be built.

The "rephasing" of these projects may mean some disruption in supplies of oil products in Indonesia should domestic demand pick up.

The government will have to pay about US\$1 billion in cancellation fees to the American, West German and Japanese firms who were supposed to build the projects.

"It is better to pay cancellation penalties than spend billions of dollars in foreign exchange," Mr Wardhana said.

Indonesia began to develop the now "rephased" projects three years ago.

It would have had to borrow heavily to go ahead with the projects, the profitability of which had been repeatedly questioned because of the drop in oil prices.

CSO: 4200/597

VODK ON 22-25 MAY VISIT BY DANISH JOURNALISTS

BK310442 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
30 May 83

[Text] (Momomink Olsen), a Danish reporter; and (Labick Pierre Larsen), a photographer for the Danish paper (NEWS), visited the Democratic Kampuchea controlled zone from 22-25 May.

On arrival, the guests were cordially and warmly welcomed by officials of the responsible section. On the afternoon of 22 May, the two Danish journalists were received by Democratic Kampuchean leaders in the Phnum Malai region. They also interviewed Democratic Kampuchean leaders. This meeting was held in a friendly and warm atmosphere. (Labick Pierre Larsen) handed to Democratic Kampuchean leaders a message from the Denmark-Kampuchea Committee expressing its solidarity with the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea against the Vietnamese aggressors. The Democratic Kampuchean leaders stated that the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government, who are waging a struggle on the battlefield against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, are greatly encouraged by the sympathy, assistance and support of the Danish people and government, especially the Denmark-Kampuchea Committee. After the interview the Danish guests attended a party which was held in a cordial, friendly and warm atmosphere.

On 23 May, (Momomink Olsen) and (Labick Pierre Larsen) visited a number of villages in the South Sisophon region, Battambang Province. The guests met and interviewed members of village committees on the daily life of the people and their contributions to the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. They visited schools, a hospital and a newly-built monastery. They also interviewed two monks at the monastery.

On 24 May, the Danish newsmen visited and interviewed refugees who had recently returned to the fatherland after taking refuge in Thailand following the Vietnamese enemies' attacks on the Phnum Chat region at the end of March. On that occasion, the guests saw with their own eyes the tragic situation caused by genocidal crimes committed by the Vietnamese enemies against Kampuchean refugees, mostly women and children, in the Phnum Chat region. They also witnessed military training and interviewed a combatant who had returned from the front-line battlefield and a cadre of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea.

During their visits to various villages and through their conversations and interviews, the Danish guests were impressed with the will of struggle of our people and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea against the Vietnamese enemy. They were also confident of the final victory of our Kampuchean people's struggle for their national cuase. The guests were also impressed with the rapid development of the Democratic Kampuchea-controlled zone in all fields--productions, handicraft, trade, education, social affairs, health and security for the people. The guests stated that when they return to their country they will inform the Danish people of the good situation in the Kampuchean people's struggle--which will defeat the Vietnamese enemy aggressors--in order to seek increased support from the Danish people and government.

On the morning of 25 May, the Danish guests left the Democratic Kampuchean zone and returned to their country with firm confidence that the Le Duan Vietnamese can never achieve their ambition to swallow the Kampuchean people.

CSO: 4212/37

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR 9-15 MAY

[Editorial Report] BK160624 Kampuchea media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 9-15 May:

National Level: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0408 GMT on 10 May reports that, by the end of March, the maritime fishing groups caught more than 4,100 metric tons of fish. The target is 5,500 metric tons. At the same time, the fresh-water fishermen caught 28,400 metric tons of fish which, aside from being used in daily consumption, were turned into 750 metric tons of dried fish, 60 metric tons of smoked fish, 800 metric tons of fermented fish and 47,650 liters of sauce.

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 15 May reports that peasants throughout the country have been preparing everything for growing 1.6 million hectares of rainy-season rice. From the beginning of this year to the beginning of April, they tilled and harrowed 14,840 hectares of land. During the first quarter of this year, the veterinary groups vaccinated over 149,900 head of oxen and buffalo against foot-and-mouth, black leg, hemorrhagic septicemia, anthrax and diamond skin diseases. During 1982, peasants throughout the country repaired and built various irrigation networks, such as the Batheay Dam, the Prek Rumdeng Dike, a pumping station at Prek Samraong, ditches and sluices in Kandieng District, three pumping stations at O Chambak, two pumping stations at Santuk, and various other big and small ditches and canals.

Kandal Province: SPK at 0427 GMT on 11 May reports that during first quarter of this year, fishing groups of Kandal Province caught more than 2,970 metric tons of fish. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 12 May reports that, by early April, peasants of Khsach Kandal District in Kandal Province harvested 3,375 hectares of dry-season rice and planted 1,380 hectares of subsidiary crops. The IR-36 rice strain's average yield is over 4 metric tons per hectares. Peasants are making preparations for growing 5,200 hectares of rainy-season rice.

Pursat Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 11 May reports that by early April, peasants tilled more than 14,000 hectares of land for growing rainy-season rice, including 1,100 hectares of broadcast rice. Peasants prepared 4,798 metric tons of rice seeds and 180 metric tons of fertilizer for use in this rice-growing season. In the 1982 rainy season, they planted more than 64,000 hectares of rice.

Battambang Province: SPK at 0405 GMT on 14 May reports that peasants in Preah Net Preah District sold 3,800 metric tons of rice to the state, thus fulfilling 50 percent of the rice selling plan. Phnom Penh Domestic at 1300 GMT on 15 May reports that, with assistance of tractors, peasants in Preah Net Preah District of Battambang Province tilled 5,000 hectares of land. This rainy season, peasants plan to grow more than 30,000 hectares of rice and thousands of hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops. Phnom Penh Domestic at 1300 GMT on 14 May reports that, by May, peasants in Sangke District of Battambang Province tilled 2,000 hectares of land with 15 tractors. This includes 300 hectares of newly reclaimed land. This year's rainy-season rice growing plan is 38,000 hectares.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 11 May reports that in April, more than 900 hectares of land, including 300 hectares of newly reclaimed land, were tilled.

Prey Veng Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 14 May reports that by early April, peasants harvested and collected 16,256 hectares of dry-season rice, and planted more than 8,400 hectares of soybean, sugar cane, corn, tobacco, beans and various other crops.

Kompong Chhnang Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 14 May reports that by 28 April, peasants harvested and collected more than 5,020 metric tons of dry-season rice.

CSO: 4212/37

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR 16-22 MAY

[Editorial report] BK230644 Kampuchea media have reported the following agricultural developments during the reporting period 16-22 May:

National Level: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1431 GMT on 16 May reports that by the end of April, tractor-driving groups helped Kampuchean peasantry till a total of 14,840 hectares of land in Battambang, Pursat, Prey Veng, Kompong Thom, Takeo, Siem Reap, Kampot, and Kompong Chhnang Provinces and in Kompong Som city, according to a communique of the Agriculture Ministry. The Agriculture Ministry has provided the solidarity groups with chemical fertilizer, insecticides, sprayers, rice, corn, vegetable seeds, and farm tools so that they can achieve the plan of growing 1,755,000 hectares of rice in 1983, including 155,000 hectares of dry-season rice.

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 18 May reports that during the 1982 rainy season peasants planted rice on 82,553 hectares of land. They are currently harvesting 33,148 hectares of dry season rice and subsidiary crops. At 1300 GMT on 17 May, Phnom Penh domestic reports that last dry season peasants in Ponhea Loe District of Kandal Province planted rice on 3,300 hectares of land, with an average yield of 2 metric tons per hectare. In the current rainy season, they plan to grow 4,000 hectares of rice. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0400 GMT on 22 May reports that by mid-May peasants in Leuk Dek District, Kandal Province, have tilled 1,650 hectares of land and planted 270 hectares of corn. By mid-March, the source says, the solidarity groups of Ponhea Loe District, in the same province, had completed the harvesting of 3,300 hectares. During the first 20 days of April, 1,660 head of cattle and 430 hogs in the same district were vaccinated against contagious diseases. SPK in French at 0405 GMT on 16 May notes that solidarity groups in Kandal Province are now engaged in storing 31,190 hectares of dry-season paddy and hundreds of other hectares of subsidiary and vegetable crops. During the past rainy season, 51,360 hectares of rice were planted in Kandal.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh Domestic at 1300 GMT on 18 May reports that during the 1982-1983 planting seasons, 125,184 hectares of land were placed under cultivation. The province also bought more than 10,833 metric tons of paddy and 698 metric tons of dry season rice from the peasants. At 0430 GMT on 19 May, Phnom Penh Domestic reports that as of that date peasants in Kirivong District of Takeo Province have broadcast 188 hectares of floating rice and raised 18,940 head of oxen, 1,013 head of buffalo, 11,227 pigs and tens of thousands of fowl.

At 0430 GMT on 20 May, Phnom Penh Domestic reports that so far peasants in Takeo Province have reclaimed more than 2,000 hectares of land. SPK in French at 0434 GMT on 22 May reports that as of the end of April the peasants of Takeo Province had sold to the state 10,135 metric tons of paddy, as opposed to 1,890 metric tons in 1982. Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0430 GMT on 22 May reports that the peasants in Tram Kak District of Takeo Province are making preparations for growing rainy season rice on 18,000 hectares of land. In the 1982 rainy season, they planted only 15,717 hectare of rice due to drought. They repaired 182 large and small ditches, 91 dikes and 41 reservoirs.

Siem Reap Province: Phnom Penh Domestic at 1300 GMT on 20 May reports that during the last dry season peasants planted 2,955 hectares of rice and over 600 hectares of subsidiary crops. The dry season rice has already been harvested. At 0430 GMT on 21 May, Phnom Penh Domestic reports that by mid-May, the trade service in Siem Reap Province had bought over 19,000 metric tons of paddy from the peasants.

Kampot Province: Phnom Penh Domestic at 1300 GMT on 17 May reports that by 18 April, the trade service of Kampot Province had bought almost 5,500 metric tons of paddy from the peasants. This is more than 700 metric tons above plan.

Battambang Province: Phnom Penh Domestic at 1300 GMT on 16 May reports that by 3 May peasants in Phnum Srok District of this province had sold 1,800 metric tons, or 67 percent of plan, to the state. At 1300 GMT on 17 May, Phnom Penh Domestic reports that between February and early May, peasants in Preah Net Preah District tilled 5,000 hectares of land. In the current rainy season, peasants plan to grow rice on more than 30,000 hectares of land. At 1300 GMT on 20 May, Phnom Penh Domestic reports that by 10 May the trade service of Mounng Russei District in Battambang Province had bought more than 11,700 metric tons of paddy, or 97 percent of plan, from the peasants. At 1300 GMT on 21 May, Phnom Penh Domestic reports that according to the vice chairman of the Battambang Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee, by 10 May the authorities in this province had purchases 82,424 metric tons of paddy from the peasants. This includes 80,510 metric tons of rice for consumption and 1,913 metric tons of rice seeds. [figures as heard] He also said that out of the plan to reclaim 20,000 hectares of land, 8,630 hectares of new land have already been reclaimed. SPK French at 1428 GMT on 16 May reports that by 10 May 11,720 metric tons of paddy had been sold to the state by peasants of Mounng Russei District, Battambang Province and another 11,000-metric-ton silo was built in the district.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0430 GMT on 16 May reports that by the end of April, peasants planted 1,214 hectares of tobacco. At 1300 GMT on 19 May, Phnom Penh Domestic reports that from January to early May, the trade service in O Reang Euv District of Kompong Cham Province bought more than 2,600 metric tons of paddy from the peasants. SPK French at 1441 GMT on 20 May reports that peasants in O Reang Euv District, Kompong Cham Province, have completed essential preparations for the main rice growing season and they have 866 metric tons of rice seeds. Since the beginning of the rainy season, they have planted 650 hectares of beans, 600 hectares of corn, 30 hectares of sesame, 30 hectares of soybeans and 35 hectares of peanuts. The district has 8,183 head of cattle, 8,000 head of water buffalo and thousands of fowl. Last year they planted 16,360 hectares of rice and reclaimed more than 1,000 hectares

of land. To carry out the plan of 18,800 hectares of rice and 2,100 hectares of subsidiary crops, O Reagan EUV has already started plowing and seeding hundreds of hectares, the report adds. SPK French at 1428 GMT on 16 May reports that by 10 May inhabitants of O Reang Euv District, Kompong Cham Province, had sold 2,630 metric tons of paddy, or 16 percent above plan, to the state.

Kompong Chhnang Province: SPK French at 0430 GMT on 21 May reports that by mid-May Kompong Chhang Province's fishing groups have caught more than 4,130 metric tons of fish, while the veterinary agents have vaccinated more than 6,900 head of cattle and 1,975 hogs against diseases.

CSO: 4212/37

REPORTAGE ON AGRICULTURE FOR 23-29 MAY

[Editorial report] BK300712 Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments during the reporting period 23-29 May:

National Level: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 27 May reports that by mid-May nearly 40,000 hectares of land were plowed and harrowed by 402 tractors. The tractor operators are carrying out their land-tilling activities in various provinces, such as Kompong Chhnang, Svay Rieng, Kampot, Kompong Speu, Kandal, Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, and Stung Treng. This is in order to fulfill the plan to help peasants throughout the country till 200,000 hectares of land in 1983.

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1430 GMT on 29 May reports that with the assistance of 10 tractors, by mid-May Kandal Province reclaimed more than 400 hectares of land. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 26 May reports that so far, peasants in Lvea Em District tilled 141 hectares of land, transplanted 129 hectares of rice, and planted 160 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Battambang Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1100 GMT on 23 May reports that in 1982 Battambang Province planted rice on 287,550 hectares of land. Due to drought and pests, rice yield was only 1,170 kilograms per hectares. The overall production in 1982 was 310,600 metric tons of rice. In 1982, 62,820 head of cattle and 6,900 hogs were vaccinated against various diseases, 6,600 metric tons of fish were caught, and 31,260 hectares of land were reclaimed. At the same time, 800 hectares of jute were planted and 500 metric tons of jute were purchased from peasants for the gunny bag plant. In 1983, 315,700 hectares of crops, including 290,500 hectares of rice and 1,500 hectares of jute, will be planted. The number of draft animals will be increased to 103,800 head and the number of hogs will be brought to 75,800. The 1983 fish catch target is 6,600 metric tons. Moreover, 20,000 hectares of fallow land will be reclaimed for rice planting. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0358 GMT on 23 May reports that with the aid of tractors, at the beginning of May peasants in Moug Russei District reclaimed more than 2,700 hectares of land. In this season, peasants in this district plan to grow 22,000 hectares of rice, including 2,150 hectares of floating rice, and more than 1,700 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops. Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0430 GMT on 27 May reports that last February the Battambang Province trade service bought more than 40,000 metric tons of paddy from the peasants. By 10 May the service had bought a total of 82,424,294 metric tons of paddy from the peasants. This

amount includes 80,510.7 metric tons of rice for consumption and 1,913,589 metric tons of rice seeds. Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0430 GMT on 29 May reports that in 1982, peasants in Preah Net Preah District planted 27,341 hectares of rice.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 24 May reports that so far, over 14,000 head of cattle and more than 800 hogs were vaccinated against various diseases. The radio at 1100 GMT on 27 May reports that last dry season peasants planted 25,779 hectares of rice or 80.55 percent of the 32,000 hectares planned. This included 8,211 hectares of the IR-36 rice. Moreover, 103 hectares of slash-and-burn rice and 429 hectares of corn were planted, and 300 metric tons of floating rice seeds were distributed by the authorities.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh SPK at 1436 GMT on 24 May reports that in the first half of May peasants in Kang Meas District fulfilled 70 percent of the plan to build a dam at Sdau and repaired a 400-meter irrigation canal. Last year, peasants planted more than 4,980 hectares of rice and sold 200 metric tons of paddy to the state. Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1300 GMT on 28 May reports that at the beginning of this rainy season, peasants reclaimed 617 hectares of land.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 24 May reports that so far peasants in Banteay Ampil District reclaimed more than 300 hectares of land for growing slash-and-burn rice. The veterinary service also vaccinated more than 3,000 head of oxen and buffalo against various diseases.

Kompong Speu Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 24 May reports that this years peasants in this province plan to grow 75,000 hectares of rainy-season rice and reclaim more than 7,500 hectares of land. The radio at 0430 GMT on 27 May reports that so far, tractor operators in Phnum Srouch District of Kompong Speu Province plowed 35 hectares of land and peasants in this district planted more than 60 hectares of corn.

Kompong Thom Province: The radio at 1100 GMT on 26 May reports that last rainy season peasants in Kompong Thom Province planted 115,000 hectares of rice and 7,159 hectares of subsidiary crops, and reclaimed 14,500 hectares of land. In 1983, peasants in this province plan to grow 130,000 hectares of rice and 12,000 hectares of subsidiary crops and reclaim 20,000 hectares of land.

CSO: 4212/37

DIRECTIVE ON CELEBRATING HO CHI MINH'S BIRTHDAY

BK140954 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 May 83

[Directive 12 May of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission signed by Commission Vice Chairman Men Saman]

[Text] Directive on the celebration of President Ho Chi Minh's 93d birthday: 19 May 1890-19 May 1983:

The 93d birthday of President Ho Chi Minh--outstanding teacher and leader of the Vietnamese and Indochinese revolutions--falls on 19 May 1983. In order to join with the fraternal Vietnamese people in commemorating President Ho Chi Minh's benefaction, the Central Propaganda and Education Commission promulgates the following directive to be implemented:

I. Propaganda Keynote: On the occasion of this year's celebration, it is preferable to deal with a brief biography and the merits, cause and ethics of President HO Chi Minh. It is necessary to clearly concentrate propaganda on the following:

1. President Ho Chi Minh was the founder, organizer, and educator of the Indochinese Communist Party from which our KPRP has stemmed.
2. President Ho Chi Minh was the great teacher and leader of the Vietnamese revolution as well as of the Lao and Kampuchean revolutions.
3. President Ho Chi Minh laid the foundation of the close bonds of solidarity among Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos.
4. President Ho Chi Minh was the invaluable model of revolutionary determination and ethics for all communists and patriots. He often taught Vietnamese cadres and party members always to be loyal to the nation and fatherland, to love and respect the people, to fulfill all tasks, to overcome all obstacles, and to triumph over all enemies. He said the road we travel is long, but all of us are in the same family; members of the Proletariat everywhere are members of the same family; be hardworking, industrious, thrifty, honest, loyal, and sincere; and everything is for the common good.

...

II. How To Organize the Anniversary Celebration:

1. Organize the introduction of President Ho Chi Minh's book on the ethics of cadres and launch a movement to read this book, particularly among the cadres, party members, core groups, youth, and the armed forces. The Central Propaganda and Education Commission will distribute copies of this book on the occasion of the anniversary. Following the introduction of this book, units, enterprises, schools, hospitals, and armed forces units throughout the country should organize sessions to read this book. This task is the responsibility of local revolutionary youth-people associations.

2. Organize a broad discussion session in accordance with the above-mentioned keynote. In Phnom Penh, the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, in coordination with the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association, will organize debates among party members, core groups, the Buddhist monks, and intellectuals. This task is to be carried out in concert with the introduction of President Ho Chi Minh's book on the ethics of cadres. In the provinces and towns, debates should be organized along with the introduction of the aforesaid book in coordination with the comrade Vietnamese experts. In the localities, the above-mentioned keynote should be implemented during the political workday for this month of May.

3. Organize photo and book exhibitions concerning President Ho Chi Minh. The Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association should coordinate work with Phnom Penh Municipality, the Information and Culture Ministry, the KUFNCD Central Committee, and the Vietnamese Embassy to organize an exhibition of books and photographs dealing with President Ho Chi Minh and Vietnam. In the provinces and towns, the front committees and information and cultural offices of these provinces and towns, in cooperation with the comrade Vietnamese experts, are assigned to organize similar photo exhibitions.

4. In Phnom Penh, the Information and Culture Ministry should organize a film week and compose songs in Cambodian and Vietnamese on President Ho and on the special Kampuchea-Vietnam militant solidarity. In the provinces and towns, attention should be paid to cooperating with the Vietnamese volunteer army units in organizing this job from 15-22 May.

5. From 15-22 May, newspapers, the national radio, and SPK should prepare centralized propaganda programs dealing with a brief biography, merits, cause, and ethics of President Ho and prepare articles expressing the gratitude of our people to the army of Uncle Ho and the land of President Ho Chi Minh.

The Central Propaganda and Education Commission is warmly confident in the cooperation of ministries, offices, provinces, and towns in successfully organizing this celebration.

Phnom Penh, 12 May 1983

From the Central Propaganda and Education Commission,

[Signed] Vice Chairman Men Saman.

CSO: 4212/37

AGRICULTURAL PREPARATION FOR RAINY SEASON URGED

BK111016 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 May 83

[Station editorial: "Prepare Well To Achieve Good Results"]

[Text] In the last few days there has been rain in some areas of our fatherland. This indicates that the rainy season is coming. Our peasants throughout the country have been and are preparing their agricultural tools for plowing to push the production movement of this rainy season toward achieving greater results. In 1982, our Kampuchean people scored brilliant successes in all fields: production work, fighting the enemy, and diplomacy. In particular, in the field of production, our peasants in every locality throughout the country--from hilly areas to the plains--were happy to actively involve themselves in production work for more than 1 million hectares of land, including 1,545,350 hectares of rainy season rice--representing 99.70 percent of the plan. By 20 April 1983, we planted 134,974 hectares of dry-season rice, or 86.77 percent of the plan. Subsidiary and various kinds of industrial crops exceeded the plan by 150-160 percent or more; however, we produced only 50-60 percent of the plan for corn and cotton.

These excellent results from last year's production confirm progress in the economic policy, which really stands out following the toppling of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime--lackeys of the Beijing Chinese hegemomists-expansionists. These victories were due to the confidence our peasants have in the party's leadership, their clear analysis of the economic path of the party and state and their spirit of creative ingenuity endowed with the diligence to brave all difficulties. They have also organized well and set up all the solidarity production groups and made good preparations for production work. However, there was one factor which is worth noting. This was the bold advance to face the situation of our peasants combined with the active assistance of all levels of revolutionary state power which enable the creation of good and favorable conditions.

In 1983, according to the Agriculture Ministry's plan--set out at the fourth agricultural conference at the end of last March--1.9 million hectares will be planted with food crops, including the immediate plan to push ahead planting during this rainy season of 1.6 million hectares of rainy-season rice with a projected yield of 1,810,000 metric tons, 70,000 hectares of corn with a projected yield of 80,000 metric tons, and a quantity of subsidiary and industrial crops. To achieve these goals, we must pay attention to:

1. Preparing, measuring and allocating land--particularly new land which has to be reclaimed on time--appropriately with the labor of each group and avoid inactivity resulting from delay in measuring and allocating land.
2. Setting aside appropriate labor to repair agricultural tools--plows, rakes, carts, water scoops and water wheels--and repair and improve dikes or clear bushes.
3. Looking after oxen and buffalo or repairing mechanical equipment in the locality to ensure effective plowing and transportation.
4. Ensuring that there are enough seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and rat poisons and have them in stock for eventual flood or drought.
5. Starting work on time to ensure good crops at harvest time.
6. Factories and handicraft workshops must compete in the production of plowshoes, plowshares, hoes, wheel lockpins, and axles to satisfy the needs of our peasants in rainy-season production work.

We do know that crops giving high yield depend on three important factors: water, fertilizer and seed. Water is the most important. Without fertilizer and, if the seed was not well selected, but there is enough water, plants will bear flowers and fruit but give low yields. If there is enough water and fertilizer, but the seed was not so good, the yield will be fairly good. However, if there is sufficient water and fertilizer and the seed was well selected, then the yield will be high.

Therefore, labor should be set aside for taking care of dikes and canals, reservoirs, and other waterworks to ensure there is water to feed the crops during drought periods. At the same time, natural and chemical fertilizers should be in stock to meet all needs. In particular, efforts should be made to collect leftovers from meals in villages and put them in pits to produce compost for mixing with animal wastes which will produce a good fertilizer for all kinds of crops. And we should also learn how to use them in accordance with the guidance of agricultural experts and avoid using them willy-nilly.

Another important factor is seed selection. Rice seed, corn seed and other seeds are also important after water and fertilizer. Currently, the world is paying close attention to seeds because they can save time and increase the yield to meet the increasingly growing needs of mankind. Therefore, seed is an important factor and we should carefully select it; good seed produces good yield.

By implementing these important goals we will achieve more victories in the field of production. We will have sufficient foodstuff to ensure domestic consumption and have the possibility to export it in exchange for raw materials, mechanical equipment, and all kinds of materials to serve industry and contribute to building the national economic base and improving our living standards. In the 1983 rainy season we pledge to organize a force of draft animals and make good preparations and allocate the labor force scientifically to struggle for, emulate and achieve more victories in the production of foodstuffs, as set out in the plan, and exceed the plan and contribute to greeting the fifth anniversary of the 7 January national day.

PARTY CIRCULAR ON MARKING CHILDREN'S DAY

BK210921 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 May 83

[KPRP Central Committee Secretariat 17 May circular No 139 CCC on 1 June International Children's Day]

[Text] This 1 June 1983 is the 33d anniversary of International Children's Day. For the PRK, it is 5 years since our people won victory and began successfully reguilding the country in every field: economic, political, and diplomatic. In short, our people's lives are stabilizing. This year we must properly organize and celebrate 1 June International Children's Day to manifest the attention and care of the party and the entire people for children and to show world opinion that Kampuchean children are joyfully participating with the world's children with peace- and freedom-loving sentiments. Therefore, we must implement a number of suggestions:

People and parents must have a deep understanding of the good and correct nature of the new regime which has paid attention, cared for, educated, and defended children. During the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime, children lived in darkness, receiving no education, food, or clothing, and suffered alongside their parents. They saw only hard labor and ruthless killings. The new regime has brought happiness, education, play and laughter. To clearly show their responsible duties in caring for and assisting children, all ministries, state powers, and various mass organizations must take concrete measures to set up labor days to repair and decorate schools, classrooms, tables and chairs for children to play in. They must tell the children and make them understand the deeds of the revolution, and the new regime which have brought them happiness. Children must increase solidarity and friendship with one another and with international children, in particular the children of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and peace-loving children throughout the world. It is necessary to pay attention to the education of orphans and children of killed or invalid combatants and families which have rendered services to the revolution.

On the celebration day, ministries, services and units in every locality must organize play, dancing, songs, films and gift distribution to entertain the children. As for the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Association, it must push further ahead the strengthening and expansion of activities by Kampuchean pioneers in every locality and school, and strengthen the youths in their work

to take care of children. Every province and municipality must pay attention to orphanages, create conditions for children to play and enjoy themselves, and visit historic and national cultural sites. The armed forces and police must assist and ensure security for the children so that they can really enjoy themselves on 1 June.

Upon receiving this circular, all provincial and municipal party control committees should ask revolutionary youth associations to cooperate with all propaganda and education services, radio, SPK, and each should have concrete plans so as to correctly implement this year's 1 June international children's day.

For the Central Committee Secretariat,

[Signed] Heng Samrin

CSO: 4212/37

BRIEFS

AMBUSH OF TRUCK--On 3 May, our guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese truck convoy in an area located between Phum Krang Dong and Phum (Thnal Kaong), Tbeng Meanchey District, Preah Vihear Province. We set two trucks ablaze, killed 5 Vietnamese soldiers, including a battalion commander, and wounded 10 others. We also destroyed 2 pistols, a B-40 and 4 AK's, and seized a pistol, an AK, 3 B-40 rockets, 1,000 AK rounds, 70 M-79 grenades, a radio receiver, a gramophone and a quantity of materiel. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people in Tbeng Meanchey District of Preah Vihear Province! [Text] [BK140824 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 May 83]

BATTLE RESULTS FOR BAKAN-PURSAT--In April our comrades-in-arms on the Bakan-Pursat battlefield killed 34 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 30 others for a total of 64 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 185,000 punji stakes and dug 210 punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people of the Bakan-Pursat battlefield! [Text] [BK171157 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 May 83]

GUERRILLA ATTACKS IN KANDAL--On 16 April our guerrillas lobbed grenades at the Vietnamese enemies at Takhmau market in Kandal Province, killing six of them and wounding four. We destroyed a Soviet-build jeep, a tricycle and a telegraphic transmitter. On 17 April we lobbed grenades at Vietnamese enemies at the Olympic Stadium, killing two of them. In sum, 8 enemies were killed and 4 others wounded for a total of 12 casualties. [Excerpt] [BK171151 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 May 83]

ATTACKS IN SRV'S CENTRAL HIGHLANDS--On 30 April, guerrillas in Vietnam's central highlands ambushed Le Duan's soldiers on the road from (Iea Sot) village to (Buon E). The guerrillas killed three enemies and wounded four others. They seized two AK's and a quantity of materiel. On 1 May, the guerrillas ambushed Le Duan's soldiers who were transporting their malaria-affected colleagues from (Buon Arei) village to (Buon Chua) village. They killed six enemies and wounded two others. They seized an AK and six handgrenades. In sum, nine enemy were killed and six others were wounded. Three AK's, six handgrenades and a quantity of materiel were seized. [Text] [BK160930 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 May 83]

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICIAL ADDRESSES WHO--An 8-man delegation of the CGDK led by Professor Thiounn Thioeunn, minister in charge of the Democratic Kampuchean Committee for Public Health, attended the 36th conference of the WHO which opened in Geneva on 2 May 1983. As in the previous conferences, the delegations of the Vietnamese aggressors and their accomplices attempted to rob Democratic Kampuchea of its seat in the WHO. However, they suffered shameful defeat as before. In his speech on 2 May, Professor Thiounn Thioeunn strongly condemned the Hanoi Vietnamese clique's aggression against Kampuchea which harmed the Kampuchean people's health and lives. He stressed: Only after Vietnam withdraws all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UNGA resolutions can Kampuchea again enjoy peace and prepare a program for improving the people's health. [Text] [BK140818 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 May 83]

SOLDIERS KILLED BY LAO GUERRILLAS'--According to reports, seven Vietnamese aggressor soldiers occupying Laos recently stepped on mines of the Lao National Liberation Front guerrillas between Kalum position and (Thloh) village. Five of them were killed and two others wounded. The guerrillas seized two AK's; other materiel was destroyed by mines. [Text] [BK270730 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 26 May 83]

VODK-SRV POSITION LIBERATED--On 14 May our national army and guerrillas launched a commando attack against a Vietnamese enemy battalion position in Phum Don Kev, Puok District, Siem Reap Province. In a 15-minute clash, we killed 15 Vietnamese soldiers, including a regimental and a battalion commander, and wounded 20 other Vietnamese soldiers. We seized a B-40, a pistol, 4 AK's, 2 AR-15's, 6 B-41 rockets, 5 B-40 rockets, 12 DK-82 shells, 10 60-mm mortar shells 5 [word indistinct] shells, 3 handgrenades, 10 pistol rounds, 300 rounds of AK ammunition, 19 AK magazines, 10 rucksacks, a map, 12 hammocks, 30 sets of clothes, 35 caps and helmets, 30 pairs of shoes, and a large quantity of documents, letters, and war materiel. We destroyed a 60-mm mortar, 10 AK's, 8 AR-15's, 5 SKS's, 2 RPD's, 10 barracks, an ammo dump and a rice depot. We completely liberated and controlled this Don Kev hamlet. Long live our valiant national army, guerrillas, and people of Puok District, Siem Reap Province! [Text] [BK210852 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 May 83]

BATTALION ATTACK THWARTED--A Vietnamese battalion attempted to recapture Phum Don Ma from us on 17 May. However, as it reached a point 1 km southeast of the village, the battalion fell into our ambush. In fighting which lasted from 1200 to 1600, we completely smashed this enemy battalion, killing 56 Vietnamese soldiers on the spot, wounding 45 others, seizing 22 AK's, 5 B-40's, 5 M-79's, 30 M-72's, 1 (Cinto) machinegun, 82 B-40 rockets, 20 B-41 rockets, 7,860 rounds of AK ammunition, 15 (Cinto) machinegun cartridge belts, 40 handgrenades, 40 canteens, 48 belts, 150 helmets, 70 AK magazines, 86 pairs of canvas shoes, 70 cartridge pouches, 20 shovels, and some other war materiel, and destroying 45 AK-s, 5 M-79's, 6 M-72's, 2 12.7-mm machineguns, 4 B-40's, and a (Cinto) machinegun. Long live our valiant national army, guerrillas and people of the Preah Vihear battlefield's eastern Rovieng front! [Text] [BK210928 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 May 83]

SRV CASUALTIES IN CENTRAL REGION--Last April, our comrades-in-arms on the central region-Kompong Cham-Kompong Thom battlefield killed 35 Vietnamese aggressor soldiers, wounded 47 others, made and planted 196,200 punji stakes and dug 300 punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people on the central region-Kompong Cham-Kompong Thom battlefield! [Text] [BK140826 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 May 83]

SAMRIN GREETES POLISARIO FRONT ANNIVERSARY--Phnom Penh, 21 May (SPK)--On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the launching of the Saharan Arab people's armed struggle, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Council of State, has sent a congratulatory message to Mohamed Abdelaziz, general secretary of the POLISARIO Front, and head of state of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. The message reads: Under the leadership of their genuine vanguard detachment and the legitimate front--of which you are the head--the valiant Saharan Arab people have inflicted repeated defeats to the aggressor mercenaries of colonialism and imperialism. We are convinced that the heroic Saharan Arab people will achieve new victories in their tireless struggle for national independence, peace and social progress. It is our wish that the relations of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the Kampuchean and Saharan Arab people will be strengthened and developed further. [Text] [BK210944 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0427 GMT 21 May 83]

SAMRIN GREETES SWEDISH COMMUNIST CONGRESS--Phnom Penh, 21 May (SPK)--Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, sent a greetings message to the 27th Congress of the Communist Worker's Party of Sweden held in Stockholm 21-23 May, wishing it more and greater successes. It was said in the message, among other things: Pursuing authentic Marxism-Leninism, strengthened and tempered in the long struggle, the Communist Worker's Party of Sweden has conducted very active measures and overcome all obstacles to liberate the Swedish workers and other Swedish laborers from coercion and exploitation by capitalism and imperialism. We have followed with interest all the reactionary activities of the Communist Worker's Party of Sweden which plays an important role in the improvement of Swedish society. The Communist Worker's Party of Sweden has always adopted a firm attitude by supporting the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on the limitation of strategic arms in order to turn Europe into a nuclear-free zone. We are confident that the efforts you have made in drawing up a program of action at this congress will bring prosperity to the working class. On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee and in my own name, I would like to wish the 27th Communist Worker's Party of Sweden Congress more and greater successes in the defense of the revolutionary cause of the Swedish workers and of the world's proletarian class. [Text] [BK220720 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0424 GMT 22 May 83]

SIM GREETES VFF LEADERS--Phnom Penh, 24 May (SPK)--Chea Sim, chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, sent a warm congratulatory message to Hoang Quoc Viet on the occasion of his nomination to the post of honorary president of the VFF. The message said, among other things: Your election to the post of honorary president of the VFF reflects the trust the Vietnamese Communist Party, people and armed forces have in you. It is trustworthy of your great sacrifices in the revolutionary struggle for national independence, peace, freedom, and happiness. May the resolutions of the Second VFF Congress be crowned with success in accordance with the political line drawn by the Fifth CPV Congress. I would like to sincerely and warmly wish you good health and success in fulfilling your noble tasks. May the relations of friendship, solidarity, and multiform Khmer-Vietnamese cooperation last forever. On the same occasion, Chairman Chea Sim also sent, in a separate message, his warmest congratulations to Huynh Tan Phat on his being nominated to the post of president of the VFF. [Text] [BK250745 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1445 GMT 24 May 83]

CSO: 4219/60

LAOS

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON S. AFRICAN BOMBING OF MAPUTO

BK260417 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 May 83

[Statement 25 May by the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman]

[Text] Recently, air pirates of the South African racist clique launched a bombing paid against Maputo, capital of the People's Republic of Mozambique, without any prior provocation. They aimed to destroy the so-called base of the South African national liberation movement. Their reason is that the attack is in retaliation for the subversive act conducted in Pretoria, capital of South Africa, last Friday.

As a result of the barbarous attack, a number of people were killed and people's property was destroyed. The aforesaid act of the South African racist regime was supported and assisted by imperialist and other reactionary forces. It was a brutal, barbarous act of absurd aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique--a completely independent and sovereign country.

The LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman solemnly condemns this barbarous, cruel attack by the South African regime's air pirates and demands that they be held solely responsible for the said illegal act and that they fully respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry once again reiterates the vigorous support of the Lao Government and people for the heroic people and Government of Mozambique, which is situated in the forefront of the struggle to oppose racism in South African, and for the South African national liberation movement.

Vientiane, 25 May 1983

CSO: 4206/76

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER DELEGATION--The LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry delegation led by Souban Salitthilat, deputy minister for foreign affairs, returned to Vientiane on 9 May after attending the Asian conference for making preparations for the international conference on Palestine held in Kuala Lumpur 3-6 May with participation of delegations from 41 countries. In his speech at the conference, Souban Salitthilat denounced U.S. support to Israel and all separate peace agreements initiated by the United States, including the Camp David agreement and the Reagan peace plan. He also reiterated consistent support of the LPDR to the Palestinian people's struggle under the leadership of the PLO. [Summary] [BK121510 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 May 83]

SOVIET TRANSPORT TALKS--On the morning of 11 May, the delegation of the LPDR Ministry of Transport and Post Office led by Deputy Minister Bouasi Lovansai, and the delegation of the Motor Transport Ministry of the RSFSR led by Deputy Minister Arkadiy Andreyevich Suvorov, met and held talks in Vientiane to discuss the implementation of a resolution on the Lao-Soviet intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation, which stipulates that the Soviet side will help Laos establish a state transport organization. [Summary] [BK121510 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 12 May 83]

RETURN FROM MOZAMBIQUE--The LPRP delegation led by Vanthong Sengmuang, member of the party Central Committee and minister of trade, returned to Vientiane on 9 May after attending the fourth congress of the FRELIMO front of Mozambique, which was held in Maputo 26-30 April. [Summary] [BK121510 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 11 May 83]

SOVIET TRANSPORT DELEGATION--Phao Bounnaphon, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of transport and post office, received the visiting delegation of the Ministry of Motor Transport of the RSFSR led by Arkadiy Andreyevich Suvorov, deputy minister of the said ministry on 10 May. The Soviet transport delegation arrived in Vientiane at noon on 10 May for a 7-day visit to Laos. [Summary] [BK121510 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 11 May 83]

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY--On 27 May 1983, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the council of ministers, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the SPC of the LPDR, jointly sent a message of sympathy to Comrade Le Duan, general secretary

of the CPV Central Committee, Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State, Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the council of ministers, and Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV, in Hanoi. The message reads: We have learned that Nghe Tinh and Thanh Hoa provinces of the SRV have recently been ravaged by severe whirlwinds, as a result of which a number of people were killed or injured and a large number of houses and property of the people were damaged. On behalf of the LPRP, the SPC, the government and all people of Laos, we would like to express deep and sincere sympathy to you, comrades, and, through you, to the fraternal Vietnamese people in the aforesaid whirlwind-ravaged provinces. We are convinced that the heroic Vietnamese people, under the talented leadership of the CPV, will be able to quickly overcome the consequences arising from this natural disaster and normalize their daily life. [Text] [BK020501 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Jun 83]

AMBASSADOR TO BULGARIA--Vientiane, 10 May (OANA-KPL)--The Lao ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, Khamia Douangthongla, recently presented credentials to Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic in Sofia. On the same day the Lao ambassador also paid a courtesy visit to Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria. The Lao ambassador, at the credential presentation ceremony, had a warm and cordial discussion with the Bulgarian president who expressed full support and solidarity to the peoples of the three Indochinese countries in their struggle against the aggression and interference of imperialists, hegemonists and the local reactionaries and hailed the proposals of the Indochinese countries for the safeguard of peace and stability and promoting cooperation in the region. T. Zhivkov also saluted the Lao people for their successes in the national defence and socialist construction. The president of Bulgaria finally expressed his conviction that the close and fraternal friendship relations will be strengthened forever. [Text] [BK121234 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 11 May 83]

CONSTRUCTION DELEGATION TO USSR--Vientiane, 13 May (KPL)--Khemphon Phouipaseut, acting minister of construction, on 11 May, led a delegation to the Soviet Union for a friendship visit. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Seun Phetsanghan, deputy-minister of construction and a member of cadres. [Text] [BK150800 Vientiane KPL in English 0944 GMT 14 May 83]

VIETNAMESE HEALTH DELEGATION--Vientiane, 13 May (KPL)--A delegation of the Public Health Ministry of Vietnam, led by its deputy-minister, Nguyen Thanh arrived here on 12 May for a friendship visit. The Vietnamese delegation was welcomed at the airport by Phen Phensi-gna, Lao deputy-minister of public health. [Excerpt] [BK150800 Vientiane KPL in English 0942 GMT 14 May 83] Vientiane, 14 May, (OANA-KPL)--Khamliang Phonsena, acting minister of public health, on 13 May, received here, the visiting delegation of public health of Vietnam led by its deputy-minister, Nguyen Thanh. The host and his guest, on the occasion, discussed matters on public health works in general. K. Phonsena also informed the Vietnamese side on the implementation of the resolution of the 3d Party Congress concerning medical work. The discussion which proceeded in a warm and mutual understanding atmosphere, also dealt on the great friendship, solidarity and particularly overall cooperation between Laos and Vietnam, with emphasis between the two ministries. On the afternoon of the same day, the Lao delegation of public health, led by its deputy-minister Phen Phensi-Gna,

and the Vietnamese delegation held talks on 1983 medical cooperation between the two ministries. [Text] [BK150800 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 14 May 83]

YOUTH COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED--Vientiane, 27 April (KPL)--Agreements on cooperation in the domains of youth work were successively signed here on 26 April between the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU] and those of the all union Leninist Young Communists League (Komsomol) of USSR, the Free German Youth League (FDJ), of GDR, and the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] of the Republic of Cuba. The agreements' signing ceremony were conducted by Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the LPRP Central Committee and vice-president of the Mobilizing Committee of the LPRYU, and Ohromi Dimitri Alexevictch, secretary and member of the CC of Komsomol, Volker Voight, secretary of the Council of the CC of FDJ, and Luis Miyares Gomez, member of the national leading office of the UCY. The signing ceremonies were attended by General Sisavat Keobounphan secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and president of the LPRYU's Mobilizing Committee, V. F. Sobchenko, Soviet ambassador, Dieter Doering, GDR ambassador, and Luis Reyes Mas, Cuban ambassador to the Lao FDR. [Text] [BK071400 Vientiane KPL in English 0933 GMT 27 Apr 83]

HUNGARIAN FRONT DELEGATION--Vientiane, 26 April (OANA-KPL)--The delegation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, [PPF] led by its general secretary, Imre Pozsgay, arrived here on 25 April, for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Lao Front for National Construction. Welcoming Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian PPF and his delegation were Khamsouk Keola, vice-chairman and secretary general of the People's Supreme Assembly [PSA] and vice-chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction; [LFNC] Thitmouan Saochanthala, member of the Lao LPRP CC, member of the standing committee of the PSA and the LFNC; and high ranking officials of the LFNC. The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Hungary to Laos, Janos Zegnal, was also present at the airport. [Text] [BK071400 Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 26 Apr 83]

LAO-GDR COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Vientiane, 26 April (OANA-KPL)--Laos and the GDR signed here on 25 April, a minute for economic, technical and scientific cooperation for 1983. Signing for the Lao side was Dr Somphavan Inthavong, vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee and the Laos-GDR Commission for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation, and signing for the GDR side was Hans Braun, vice-chairman of the GDR-Laos Commission for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation. According to the minute, Laos and the GDR, cooperate in a coffee plantation project joint venture from 1983 to 1985, and the dispatch of consumer goods, particularly clothes, medicines and textiles, to the coffee plantation here. The project, at the cost of M7,200,000, is an interest free loan from the GDR. It was also agreed to train Lao technicians in the GDR. The delegation of the GDR-Laos Commission for the Economic, Technical and Scientific, was seen off at the airport by Dr Somphavan Inthavong and a number of high ranking officials on the afternoon of 25 April after a 12-day official friendship visit to Laos. [Summary] [BK071400 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 26 Apr 83]

HEROES DELEGATION TO PRK--Vientiane, 26 April (OANA-KPL)--The delegation of the Lao heroes and combattants for the socialist emulation, led by Oui Soumountha,

vice-minister of transport and post office, left here on 25 April, for an official friendship visit to Kampuchea. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Gniavu Lobaliayao, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and president of the CC of Committee for the Ethnics, and other high ranking officials. The ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Kampuchea and Vietnam to Laos, Meou Samom and Nguyen Xuan, were also on hand. [Text] [BK071400 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 26 Apr 83]

PHOMVIHAN GREETES FRELIMO CHAIRMAN--Vientiane, 13 May (KPL)--Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Executive Committee of Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, recently sent a telegram to Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party of Mozambique on the occasion of his being reelected as Frelimo chairman. Samora Machel at the 4th Congress of the party was reelected. The telegram reads: "I am convinced that under the leadership of the Frelimo Party with you as the leader, the fraternal people of Mozambique will score new and still greater successes in implementing the resolutions of the fourth congress of the party, hence laying down the bases for socialism in Mozambique and contributing to the improvement of the force of the front line countries in Southern Africa and to the struggle for peace in the world." The Lao general secretary also wished for the development of friendship and fraternal combatant solidarity between the peoples of Laos and Mozambique. [Text] [BK141254 Vientiane KPL in English 0930 GMT 14 May 83]

SOUPHANOUVONG GREETES POLISARIO FRONT--Vientiane, 21 May (KPL)--Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on 21 May, sent a message to Mohamed 'Abd al-'Aziz, general secretary of the POLISARIO Front, president of the Council of the Revolution Command and president of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, greeting the POLISARIO Front day. The message says: "On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the POLISARIO Front, on behalf of the Lao Front for National Construction, the government, the people and on my own behalf, I have the great pleasure to address warm congratulations to you and through you to the POLISARIO Front CC, the government and the heroic people of Saharaw." "The people of Saharawi, during the past 10 years, under the leadership of their authentic and legal representative POLISARIO Front with President M. A. al-'Aziz as the leader, have shown their revolutionary heroism and scored many great victories in their struggle for the national liberation, particularly on the military, political, diplomatic and social fields. The celebration of this event is a great hallmark in the reinforcement and growth of the revolutionary gains. The Arab Saharawi people whose envoy supports from the progressive and peace and justice-loving mankind will score new and still greater successes over all the expansionist and imperialist forces, for the national independence and sovereignty." President Souphanouvong seized this occasion to reaffirm the full support and militant solidarity to the Arab Saharawi people. [Text] [BK211100 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 21 May 83]

DELEGATION ATTENDS UCTAD CONFERENCE--Vientiane, 31 May (OANA-KPL)--A delegation of the Lao Foreign Ministry, led by its Deputy Minister Souban Salitthilat, left here on 30 May, to attend the UN Conference on Trade and Development, UNCTAD, which is to be held in Belgrade from 2 to 30 June. From Belgrade the delegation of the Lao Foreign Ministry will pay a friendship visit to France and to Sweden. [Text] [BK311215 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 31 May 83]

MINISTERS DECREE ON REFORESTRATION--Vientiane, 31 May (OANA-KPL)--The Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, on 26 May, issued a decree No 10 concerning the reforestation on the national tree-planting day (1 June). The decree, widely disseminated to state institutions, mass organizations, and production bases throughout the country encourages the people of all strata to see the importance of reforestation work. In order to effectively carry out the decree, the Council of Ministers has laid down a five-point instruction as follows: To agitate and mobilize the people so that they will deeply appreciate the importance of the national tree-planting day; to implement a scientific and technical method in the reforestation work, and take care of the tree planting areas; not to restrict, during the rainy season, reforestation activities only to the national tree-planting day and all local organs and services must coordinate their activities with the specialized cadres on the reforestation; to consistently disseminate and popularise the policy and decrees of the party and government on forestry work, and present impact reports on the implementation of the decree to the higher authorities; to highly raise self-mastery-spirit and solve, step by step, the remaining problems in view to carry out the reforestation work with high efficiency. [Text] [BK311211 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 31 May 83]

CSO: 4200/614

REVISED GREEN BOOK PLAN LAUNCHED

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 12 May 83 p 13

[Text]

SEREMBAN, Wed. — Datuk Musa Hitam yesterday launched a nation-wide revival of the Green Book plan, with a new strategy to counter the factors that had disrupted the original plan for rural self-sufficiency.

The plan's four new objectives are to:

INCREASE farm output for local consumption;

SAVE on import of foodstuffs;

UTILISE fully areas around households through the individual's own means; and

MOTIVATE and harness the energies of the people, leaders and government officers to act as one.

The Acting Prime Minister said the second phase of the Green Book plan, first instituted by the late Tun Abdul Razak in 1974, had been disrupted by problems of marketing and the supply of agricultural input.

The plan, initiated against inflationary food prices during

the period, succeeded but public support had slackened.

Datuk Musa launched the renewed plan at a meeting in Kampung Sungai Macang near Lenggang.

He also announced sanctions on practices "that complicated implementation and caused the plan to deviate from its original purpose".

These were prohibitions on the utilisation of unused government land, government reserves and land alienated for government projects.

"Participants are required to ensure that there is no surplus that would be difficult to sell.

"Thus, the government discourages the people from relying too much on government aid," he said. — NST.

CSO: 4200/595

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

PETRONAS TO RAISE OUTPUT--KUALA LUMPUR, Sun.--The Malaysian state oil corporation, Petronas, will increase production from 290,000 barrels per day (bpd) to 360,000 bpd, it was reported here yesterday. Finance Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah said on Friday night that the increase was to offset lower revenue due to the drop in oil prices, which had hit the Malaysian economy. He said budget plans had projected revenue from the sale of 330,000 bpd, but in recent months Petronas had been producing 290,000 bpd. Tengku Razaleigh added it would take time for the country to increase production and sell the oil. Tengku Razaleigh had said recently that Malaysia faced an income loss of \$100 million a year for every \$1 drop in the price of crude oil. The oil price has declined from US\$35 (S\$73) per barrel to US\$30. [Text] [Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 9 May 83 p 11]

MALAYSIA-CHINESE ASSOCIATION APPOINTMENT--KUALA LUMPUR, Sunday--THE MCA central working committee today appointed Datuk Mak Hon Kam the party's acting deputy president. The acting president, Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan, announced the committee's unanimous decision here today. The post fell vacant when Datuk Dr Neo took over as party chief on May 1 following the resignation of Datuk Lee San Choon. The appointment of Datuk Mak as deputy president in an acting capacity only is a departure from the norm. The committee had ignored a precedent set in two instances when the deputy presidency fell vacant and was filled by direct appointments. In 1974, Tan Sri Lee Siok Yew was appointed deputy president following the resignation of Tun Tan Siew Sin as president. Datuk Dr Neo himself was appointed deputy president when Datuk Richard Ho resigned last September. [Text] [Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 9 May 83 p 11]

CSO: 4200/595

ECONOMIC RECESSION IMPERILS POLITICAL, SOCIAL STABILITY

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 7 Apr 83 p 6

[Article by Peter Hastings]

[Text]

PAPUA New Guinea faces an economic crisis which has serious overtones of looming political and social instability.

Today Australian and Papuan officials begin two days of talks on PNG's request for emergency aid to help tide it over.

PNG fears of future internal disorder arising from the world recession — which has hit Third World countries hard — are probably exaggerated, but not greatly.

PNG is in no danger of collapse or impending anarchy. But Australians tend to forget it is a Third World country facing problems of social and political adjustment in difficult economic times.

Nor is the future all that encouraging in a country in which at the end of this decade only 20,000 of 150,000 school-leavers can expect jobs and in which, at the end of the century, fewer than half of its predicted population of six million or more will not have been to school of any sort.

PNG will be able to cope better than most Third World countries with coming Third World problems, but only if it gets help on the way. Australia, its near neighbour and former metropolitan, can ill afford in its own interests to be indifferent.

While additional aid will not solve all problems, it will go a long way towards defusing the more explosive of those which, if not caused by the recession, have certainly been exacerbated by unemployment.

PNG's law and order has deteriorated markedly in the past two years. Breaking and entering of a particularly skilful, persistent sort is now common in urban centres — most of them unable to cope with the influx of unskilled, job-seeking rural migrants — and violence is increasingly part of the

scene.

Fewer and fewer people now drive the all-weather, bitumen Highlands highways at night for fear of being stoned or held up. Payroll robberies by masked gangs are increasingly frequent. Organised "raskol" gangs now use sophisticated oxyacetylene equipment to break into company strongrooms. Police are ineffective.

Rape is common. Murder, one increasingly suspects, is on a considerable scale which largely goes unreported. Port Moresby police figures for murder for December and January report two murders and two arrests (both in December), but disarmingly add that there were also six "unexplained bodies."

People are often reluctant to identify a rapist or killer either because they fear reprisals from his clansmen or because they are his clansmen and wish to protect his identity.

Most crime, especially breaking and entering with or without violence, is fairly non-racist. All those with possessions or money are fair game. The angry, frustrated raskol — recognisable often by his "dreadlocks" hair style of Rastafarian ringlets — who throws a rock through the windscreen of an oncoming vehicle at night has no idea whether the driver is white or black. The Rabaul raskol who breaks into a house to steal a video recorder is more intent on its blackmarket value than on ascertaining the owner's colour.

By the same token, however, there has been a rapid growth in the past two years of anti-white, specifically anti-Australian, feelings among a younger generation of nationalist politicians, impatient bureaucrats and frustrated villagers who increasingly, if at times unfairly, see Australia as the ugly, neo-colonialist power.

If this is the case, why give PNG more aid? Because it remains in Australia's national interest to make sure that PNG survives the recession's effects as a stable, united nation.

What PNG seeks from Australia is a change in the agreed formula of aid reduction. Australian aid, which was about \$241 million last year, still accounts for about 26 per cent of PNG's total receipts and takes the form of totally untied, budgetary support. Australia pays the money into the PNG Government's Sydney bank account and Port Moresby does what it likes with it.

Aid for the five years 1981-82 to 1985-86 was worked out in a formula, devised by Sir John Crawford, which aimed at reducing the real money value of aid by 5 per cent yearly while allowing for annual inflation. The formula allowed for review if the reduction rate proved too stringent.

Several years ago PNG was thought to be sufficiently prosperous to be able to combine a 5 per cent reduction annually in real money terms with a 5 per cent annual growth in Budget spending. But the price of gold and copper has crashed, while prices for plantation products such as tea, coffee and cocoa seems unlikely to revive until the end of this decade.

Under the formula, the level of aid in real money terms reduces in round figures from \$241 million in 1981-82 to \$196 million in 1985-86. PNG wants to maintain the aid at the 1981 level for three years and then reduce it over the final two years by 2 per cent only.

The difference between the formula and PNG's proposal is about \$102 million in real money terms over five years. No Australian Government, Liberal or Labor, will commit itself to this amount in advance. By the same token, PNG needs aid support because its economy is likely to get a good deal worse before it gets better.

To date it has only been generous Australian aid, sensibly given and sensibly used by the PNG Government, that has enabled the world's most socially fragmented, linguistically divided nation to grow and develop.

Without significant Australian aid, the Highlands would have been lost to effective Government control. Without it PNG could not have controlled its border area, which almost certainly would have caused Indonesia in earlier years to intervene against the OPM guerilla situation, causing untold damage not only to its relations with PNG but with Australia.

Australian aid made possible the extraordinarily effective STD communication system without which

he country — divided by formidable mountain ranges, swamps, huge rivers and offshore islands — would face administrative collapse. It also made possible the country's wide network of roads, airstrips and port facilities.

Despite its law and order problems, signs of growing corruption and increasing xenophobia, PNG is a robust democracy which tries hard to share its resources between urban and rural populations.

PNG attitudes to Australia are becoming predictably ambivalent. Many PNG politicians, bureaucrats and students, for example, increasingly resent the richer, more comfortable lifestyle of expatriates and Australian commercial domination.

If aid relief is not forthcoming, the Government's critics, in and out of its own ranks, will be quick to point out that, "sensible" policies having failed because of Australian neo-colonialist meanness, the answer is to borrow like blazes overseas.

But even if the argument for additional aid is accepted, there remains the tricky question of the form in which it is to be given.

Australia is also more vulnerable to PNG resentments than many suspect. Australian businessmen in Port Moresby have voiced fears that the PNG Government might refuse, or unreasonably delay, visas for urgently needed expatriate staff.

PNG's Government could take an anti-Australian line in the UN, ASEAN, CHOGM and the South Pacific Forum, raising real and imagined grievances ranging from the Aboriginal question to Australian restrictions on entry of Pacific Islanders.

There is no doubt about what the PNG Government wants. It hopes at the very least that the Australian Government will make up the current shortfall between the formula reduction and last year's aid level — about \$15 million. It also hopes to get the amount as untied budgetary aid.

Australia's new Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, has made no public statement on the issue and has told PNG's Foreign Minister that he has had no time to read PNG documentation on its aid submission. Nevertheless, he is thought to favour additional aid in an untied, budgetary form.

Some in Foreign Affairs favour untied aid; others oppose it. The Australian Development Assistance Bureau probably opposed further untied additional aid because of its sensitivity to claims for similar treatment by other South Pacific countries.

If the Australian Government does come down on the side of

additional aid in the form of tied aid or special assistance, it should also look at the urgent need to get more Western specialists working in the country.

PNG can no longer afford to pay the salaries required to attract top experts and for some time has turned to recruiting Asians and Africans to key positions in its schools, two universities, Public Service and communications. With a few notable exceptions, they have proved disastrous.

The PNG Government, anti-white feelings notwithstanding, would much prefer to recruit Australian, New Zealand, British and Canadian personnel for sensitive positions for which nationals still lack qualifications by introducing a single line wage structure and looking to Australia to top up the salaries.

But even here there are traps. Would Australia willingly top up the salary of a Canadian or New Zealander at the expense of an Australian in these hard times? Or at any time?

In the end, Australia's traditional approach to aid for PNG has been to give it in untied form. It would be unwise to change that procedure at a time when PNG fears that serious future instability may result if the recession continues over the next few years are not entirely unfounded. Red lights really are winking throughout the country.

CSO: 4200/598

PHILIPPINES

NEW POLITICAL PARTY TO REPRESENT LABOR

Cebu City THE VISAYAN HERALD in English 11 May 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] A new political party representing labor is being organized to participate in the Batasang Pambansa election next year.

Labor sources revealed yesterday that the new party has been tentatively called the Labor Party of the Philippines (LPP).

It was learned that an organizational meeting was held last week by leaders of the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) and the National Labor Federation (NLF).

Among those who attended the meeting were former Labor Deputy Minister Amado "Gat" Inciong, acting KMU president Cipriano Malonzo, NLF president Bong Malonzo, and David Diwa, another NLF official.

The program of government and the political ideology of the labor party were still in the "process of formulation," according to an LPP leader.

As this developed, the Nacionalista Party (NP) predicted the defeat of the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) in the 1984 batasan elections.

Monet Castro, NP deputy secretary-general, said in a statement that "with the difficulties encountered and shouldered by our people, they will come to their senses fast and throw out all incumbent KBL legislators and elect in their stead opposition NP candidates whose goal is to establish a government of the people, geared toward peace, unity and prosperity for all, under a regime of justice and democracy."

CSO: 4200/596

COLUMNIST 'SHOCKED, SHAKEN' BY CORRUPTION IN GOVERNMENT

Cebu City THE VISAYAN HERALD in English 2 May 83 p 8

[Article by Eddie R. Gandionco]

[Excerpt] This column was shocked and shaken by the disclosure of some contractors and suppliers doing business with government that a high portion of at least 20% of payments received for supplies delivered or projects completed are paid out as grease or under the table.

They revealed to this column that such payments to alleged government officials is an unavoidable part of doing business with government, and the only way to get the business.

Where a supplier or contractor who does not come across the orders or awards are often transferred to another. To avoid scandal and prosecution, the suppliers and contractors have adopted an adequate preventive system for improper payments. Some suppliers and contractors have assumed that long-term risks and costs far outweigh the short-run advantages in getting government business. Grease or payments under the table are made in an effort to procure orders. However, there are also instances wherein agents or intermediaries often fail to pass on the payments to the government officials concerned. In this case, the suppliers or contractors are ripped off by their own people.

The development of a strong audit system and cross-checks is necessary. And shall begin with the selection of auditors of unquestioned integrity. And to develop a comprehensive system and procedure of purchasing that will yield savings of taxpayers money in the future. Ironically, but not surprisingly, facilitating or grease payments is still the order of the day in government transactions. When will this end? Or, is there no end to the situation? Business and industry is only asking.

CSO: 4200/596

PRIEST LEADS FREE PIMENTEL MOVEMENT

Cebu City THE VISAYAN HERALD in English 30 Apr-1 May 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Leo D. Fabular]

[Text] A Jesuit priest who is actively involved in the "Free Pimentel Movement" in Mindanao has urged supporters and sympathizers of the Cagayan de Oro City Mayor to work closely with the church in their fight for justice and peace.

Fr. Ernesto Javier, S.J., president of Xavier University of Cagayan de Oro City told the VISAYAN HERALD that the role of the religious should be in concert with the whole community.

Fr. Javier said that the case of Mayor Aquilino Pimentel Jr., is an issue that concerns not only of the city of Cagayan de Oro but the whole country.

The Jesuit priest claims that their deep involvement in the case of Pimentel is in consonance with their love of country.

"We are very deeply concerned about this country," he pointed out. "We love this country very much and that is the reason why we are involved," he stressed.

"We do not want to destroy this country, on the contrary, we would like to serve the country," the priest emphasized.

The Jesuit priest said that the response of people in the present situation must be liken to that of Christ which is non-violent and in consonance with their faith as Christians.

"The best thing we can do at this stage is to pray, he said.

"We are a Christian community and Christian people. Christ could have destroyed his enemies, he could have used violence but did not," he pointed out.

"I think we owe it to ourselves to continue peacefully in showing to the leadership of this country that injustice has been done and that we will continue showing our concern and disagreement until this is righted," Fr. Javier said.

Talking about Pimentel, the priest said, "through the years we have come to know him very well."

"That is why this whole tragedy is unbelievable as far as we are concerned," he claimed "We simply cannot believe that the charges against him could be possibly true", he added.

Javier is in Cebu City to participate in the protest March and prayer-rally scheduled to be held this afternoon.

Several priests and nuns including bishops have confirmed their intention to participate in today's prayer-rally and march.

The mass action will emanate from Plaza Independencia at about 3 p.m. marching through Juan Luna and Jones avenue to Fuente Osmena where the prayer-rally will be held.

Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-LABAN) leaders from all over the country will be present to share their part in the activity which is being done nationwide to protest against the incarceration of opposition leaders of the country.

CSO: 4200/596

PIMENTEL'S ARREST COULD SPARK CIVIL WAR

Cebu City THE VSIAYAN HERALD in English 27 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Leo D. Fabular]

[Excerpt] A group of Christian and Muslim leaders in Minadanao has hinted the possibility of a fullscale civil war as an offshoot of the recent arrest and detention of Cagayan de Oro City Mayor Aquilino Pimentel, Jr.

In a strongly worded manifesto, the group, Muslim-Christian Alliance for Democracy (MUSCAD), declared that the "arbitrary incarceration of Pimentel might bring forth and amplify the very real dangers we face--that impending danger of a civil war."

"The implications of Pimentel's arrest go beyond geopolitical dimensions," the statement said.

"The reactions show that not only the people of Mindanao and Sulu feel concerned over his arrest and detention, but also all sectors of the populace throughout the nation," it pointed out.

The alliance claimed that Pimentel represents the few remaining conscientious political leaders who still subscribe to non-violence at this point in time when every other alternative is turning out to be futile.

"Will this arrest lend credence to the argument advanced by revolutionaries that the only solution to our country's present problem is the "violent overthrow of the Marcos regime?" they asked.

The alliance who met in a hotel in Iligan city also demanded the following:

- *a review of all reports and evidences which led to the issuance of the Presidential Commitment Order (PCO) which empowers the military to arbitrary arrest and indefinitely detain any person in this country without due process of law;

- *in order to forestall the outbreak of a civil war, the group demands the cessation of all acts by the authorities curtailing civil liberties and the

harrassment and persecution of political dissenters of whatever ideological color.

*and that freedom of speech, freedom from want and hunger, freedom from fear and freedom of belief be restored to our people and country.

CSO: 4200/596

COLUMNIST REPORTS ON PDP-LABAN RALLY IN CEBU

Cebu City THE VISAYAN HERALD in English 27 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by Danny M. Gonzales]

[Text]

ANOTHER big opposition rally will be held in Cebu. Organized by the PDP-LABAN, the rally is scheduled for Saturday, April 30, at Fuente Osmena. Its theme? "The truth shall set you free." Of course, the object of the rally is to protest the detention of Cagayan de Oro City Mayor Aquilino Pimentel Jr., Dodong Holganza, his son Joyboy, Dr. Imon Alberca — all PDP-LABAN members — and all other political prisoners believed to be innocent.

—oOo—

PRAYER MARCH

TONY CUENCO, PDP-LABAN chairman for Central Visayas, said the rally will be preceded by a prayer-march. The assembly area is Plaza Independencia where the participants will converge starting at 3 p.m. From the plaza, the participants will march towards Fuente Osmena.

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BIG NAMES

TOP LEADERS of the party are coming to Cebu. For the rally coincides with the National Council Meeting of PDP-LABAN. Among

the big names are: former Senator Lorenzo Tanada, former Comelec Commissioner Jaime Ferrer, civic leader Tito Guingona, journalist Napoleon G. Rama, lawyer Juan T. David, former Senator Ramon Mitra, former Education Secretary Alejandro Roces, lawyer Joker Arroyo, lawyer Rene Saguisag, and several others from Luzon, including the party national chairman himself, lawyer Luis "Botie" Jose.

—oOo—

FROM MINDANAO

THERE WILL also be PDP-LABAN leaders coming from Mindanao. Among them are Zap Respecio of Davao City, Boy Tabios of Bukidnon, Vic Callejesan of Surigao City, and quite a number from Cagayan de Oro City — the home of detained Mayor Pimentel. Of course, even a greater number of leaders will come from the Visayas: Mrs. Santos Castillo, Felix Rengel, and Timmy Cabatos of Bohol; Tente Quintero, Res Salvatierra, Wally Banzon, and Eddie Espina of Leyte; Rene Espiritu of Bacolod City; Orlando Fua of Siqui-

for; etc.

—oOo—

THE RELIGIOUS GROUPS

SOME religious groups have manifested their willingness to join the rally. Just like in Cagayan de Oro City, several priests and nuns will be on hand to join the protest. There will also be representatives from human rights groups and other organizations who believe that those who are now incarcerated are innocent.

—oOo—

STUDENTS

EXPECTED to present quite a number of participants are the student organizations coming from different schools in the city. Already pledges have been made by some student leaders to join the rally. And more also expected to come out openly in support of the mass action as the day for the rally nears.

—oOo—

A BIG ONE

PARTY leaders, at the moment, are too modest to say that the rally will be as big as the Cagayan de Oro City mass action which succeeded in drawing a crowd of 20,000. But they say it's also going to be a big one. The point here is that thousands are now coming out in the open to disagree with what one man, a certain Sandag, has been saying to the prejudice of some decent, respected and — even admired — Filipinos.

—oOo—

DEFENSE BUDGET CUTS URGED

Cebu City THE VISAYAN HERALD in English 29 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by David Ompoc]

[Text]

The recent BIR move to accept donations as advance payment for taxes is indicative of the precariousness of the financial condition of the country. But this BIR balloon will not click because the tax payers have no extra or surplus money for donation purposes. The only people who can afford the expensive taste of donation are the pampered cronies of Malacanang. Businessmen with no connections upstairs can hardly meet both ends meet and their bank mortgages are getting past due because generally, business now is not too good.

Instead, the government must find ways and means to cut drastically the Ministry of Defense budget. We are the only nation in the world that spends too much for defense purposes. And this is unnecessary for the reason that according to Pres. Marcos, the nation is not facing an external threat of war. As regards the internal threat coming from the subversives, MNLFs and NPAs, the problem can be contained through good government policies

and removing the usual irritants that divide the nation into two such as abuse, injustice and tyranny. From the looks of it, part of the gargantuan defense budget is possibly siphoned into the pockets of corrupt military men through certain rackets and other forms of anomalies.

The Philippine nation is not really a poor one. It is said that we are like beggars sitting on a pot of gold. This is true. We really have so much in abundance but due to our own stupidity, that abundance has been dissipated by way of graft and corruption. So, there is no one to blame except ourselves and unless we mend our ways of running the affairs of the government, this nation will never be great again. Pres. Marcos at the beginning of his term in 1965 promised to make this nation great but after 18 years in the saddle, the opposition charged that the nation has been reduced to a pygmy size, thanks to the ingenuity of the ruling party.

SLAIN NPA REBEL WAS NOT SUCCESSOR TO LAURENTE

Cebu City THE VISAYAN HERALD in English 3 May 83 pp 1, 14

[Text] The suspected leader of the New People's Army (NPA) who was killed in an encounter with the combined elements of the PC/INP Regional Security Unit (RSU) and Cebu PC last April 30 was not the successor of the slain rebel leader Regino Laurente.

This was clarified by the PC-INP regional public information office (RPIO), yesterday from a declassified PC/INP report, yesterday.

Lt. Col. Victorio Rosaroso, RSU chief said during a conference with Recom 7 chief Brig. Gen. Alfredo S. Olano that the slain NPA rebel suspect Salvador Filesmon Jr. "was a projection from the central committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) to consolidate the efforts of the insurgents in Cebu area that suffered a severe blow as a result of the arrest of Baltazar Pingguel.

Pingguel it maybe recalled is a suspected CPP personality who was arrested by the Recom 7 troopers sometime in May 1980 through an arrest, search and seizure order (ASSO) along with 22 others on charge of being communist subversives.

The same report revealed that Carlito Sandag, the self-confessed NPA rebel sentenced to a prison term of 12 years by the regional trial court recently was Laurente's successor.

The PC report said, Felismonte, as one of the top intellectuals of the CPP central committee, was embarking on an assignment in Cebu area with series of instructions to consolidate and rejuvenate the dwindling NPA efforts here.

Felismonte was killed by the government troopers in an encounter at barangay Agbanga, Asturias, Cebu last April 30 along with two others suspected rebels Ireneo Delator and Wilhelm Camasura.

Recovered from the scene of the encounter were various firearms and live ammunitions, fragmentation grenades and various communist documents, a booklet containing telephone numbers of Inday Nita DYRB, Dr. Alberca, IBP-office, Atty. M. Paredes, R. Holganza, and others

CSO: 4200/596

BRIEFS

NPA LEADER SICK--Camp Dangwa, Benguet, April 26 (PNA)--Military authorities here have confirmed intelligence reports that Fr. Conrado Balweg, a rebel priest with 200,000 pesos prize on his head, is sick and is seeking medical help. This was disclosed by Brig. Gen. Victorino T. Azada, P.C.-INP Ilocos region commander, as he denied earlier newspaper reports that Balweg was among those involved in a raid by the New People's Army (NPA) three weeks ago at the town hall of Tabo, Abra. "Balweg, at the time of the raid, was not in the area nor was he within the vicinity of the province of Abra," Azada pointed out. Azada quoted an intelligence report that Balweg was asking medical help somewhere else. He did not say where, adding it was "a security matter." Answering questions from newsmen, Azada said: "how can a sick man possibly spearhead a raid?" Azada said that if the report is true, "I am willing to send a medical team from Camp Dangwa to help him." The P.C.-INP commander is currently negotiating with Balweg for a face-to-face dialogue. [Cebu City THE VISAYAN HERALD in English 27 Apr 83 pp 1, 2]

POOR TURNOUT AT PROTEST RALLY--Carlito Sandag, alias Commander Delmo, is said to be a virtual walking time bomb. So far he has linked the Holganzas, father and son, Dr. Alberca, Andy Corominas, Inday Nita Daluz and Mayor Pimentel to the alleged plot to overthrow the government by force. It appears that Sandag as a star witness is very shrewd and cunning in the sense that his testimony on installment basis gives him a leeway to implicate anybody he does not like. The military is happy over this development because the more subversives and oppositionists placed behind bars, the happier will be the Commander-in-Chief. The rally protesting the incarceration of Mayor Pimentel held last Saturday at Fuente Osmena, Cebu City did not attract many sympathizers. Only about 2,000 or a little more participated in the demonstration. Maybe, this city is KBL country prompting it to ignore the sad plight of the beleaguered Mayor. Or maybe, it is one more proof that our people are basically indifferent and apathetic to the problems affecting the nation. The dismal showing of the Pimentel rally is a stern warning to dissenters and vocal members of the opposition that the Filipino people is terribly sick and is not worth fighting or dying for. [David Ompoc] [Excerpt] [Cebu City THE VISAYAN HERALD in English 2 May 83 p 4]

REBELS ABANDON CEBU SAFE HOUSES--Rebel underground safehouses in the Metro Cebu area have already been abandoned by subversive elements. This was learned from RECOM 7 Chief Brig. GEN. Alfredo S. Olano during a talk with

media men yesterday at the PC-INP Officers Clubhouse in Osmeña boulevard, Cebu City. The RECOM 7 Commander disclosed that subversives operating in Metro Cebu have apparently broken up to elude the massive dragnet set up by the military after the Christmas day arrests of several suspects including self confessed NPA Commander Carlito Sandag alias Kumander Delmo. Gen. Olano said that the rebel leader who succeeded Regino Laurente, revealed the sites where mass teach-ins and or indoctrination sessions were held by subversives. Olano, however, declined to point the specific locations of those safehouses saying that they are under continued surveillance by the military. In the same forum, the RECOM 7 brass said that he will do everything to protect Sandag who, according to him, is under tight security at his quarters. He also said that so far, only Sandag has divulged the activities of the NPAs in Cebu and other provinces of the region. [Cebu City THE VISAYAN HERALD in English 29 Apr 83 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 4200/596

CHAT THAI PARTY SAID BETRAYED BY ARMY GENERALS

BK130914 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 9 May 83 p 3

[Thongprai Phansaeng article]

[Excerpt] Chat Tahi party leader, Maj Gen Praman Adirek San, and deputy leader, Anuwat Watthanaphongsiri, have disclosed that their party tried in the early stage after the election to form a government because it had been encouraged by some big army generals. The party was betrayed and eventually had to play the role of the opposition party. According to Chat Thai Party sources, the party was betrayed by the army generals.

This showed that General Prem had strong backing from the army, particularly from Gen Athit Kamlang-ek. General Prem told the parties that supported him that they must respect principles over party interests or cronyism. However, it is undeniable that General Prem himself, the army, and General Athit are above all of this.

As for the parties in the coalition government, in addition to having to implement policies for their benefit, they must also keep an eye on General Prem and the army. As long as the political parties are weak, they will feel pressure and influence from the army. For the sake of government unity, there has been, so far, no mention of amending the constitution, but it can be expected that an attempt at an amendment will again be initiated. The amendment will seek to change the electoral system to one of divided constituencies and individual candidacy. An amendment to the constitution on the power of senators and privileges of government officials will also be sought, though it will be made to look less important.

By that time it will be obvious to all that General Prem and the army are more important than any party. The attitude of the Democrat and Social Action Parties then remains to be seen.

CSO: 4207/113

THAILAND

DEPUTY PREMIERS, MINISTERS ASSIGNED TASKS

BK100215 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 May 83 p 6

[Text] Four deputy premiers and seven ministers attached to the prime minister's office in the new cabinet were yesterday given specific assignments by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon who also ordered each of them to send him reports on their work every 15 days.

His first order concerns the sharing of responsibilities among four deputy premiers--Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun, Mr Buntheng Thongsawat, Mr Phichai Rattakun and Adm Sonthi Bunyachai.

Gen Prem will, however, personally supervise vital issues that are under the secretary of the prime minister, Budget Bureau, National Security Council, National Economic and Social Development Board [NESDB], Board of Investment, Royal Household Bureau and office of his majesty's principal private secretary.

Deputy Premier Prachuap will be in charge of supervising the Industry Ministry, the secretariat of the cabinet, the Narcotics Control Board and the PM's Office.

Buntheng (Social Action--Lampang) will be responsible for the Agriculture and Cooperatives Ministry, Commerce Ministry and University Affairs Ministry.

Phichai (Democrat--Bangkok) will supervise three ministries--Education, Public Health and Science, Energy and Technology.

Adm Sonthi (Prachakon Thai--Bangkok) will take care of the Communications and Justice Ministries.

In his second order issued on the same day, Gen Prem instructed Minister of the Prime Minister's Office Michai Ruchuphan to be in charge of the Juridical Council, the Civil Service Commission, Counter-Corruption Commission, any orders or regulations or regulations concerning legal aspects of the Juridical Council.

Assignments for six other ministers attached to the PM's Office are:

Flight Lt Suli Mahasanthana in charge of the Board of Investment, Budget Bureau and personnel administration in the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand.

Pol Lt Chan Manutham in charge of personnel administration in the secretariat of the cabinet, the public relations department, Mass Communications Organization of Thailand and Zoological Park Organization.

Dr Kramon Thongthammachat in charge of personnel administration in NESDB, office of the permanent secretary to the prime minister, National Youth Bureau.

Mr Sawat Khamprakop in charge of the National Education Commission and the Audit Bureau.

Mr Chaisiri Ruangkanchanaseth in charge of the National Statistical Office and Sports Organization of Thailand.

Mr Banyat Banthaththan in charge of the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation and the Tourism Authority of Thailand.

CSO: 4200/613

VOFA URGES SRV COMPLIANCE WITH UN RESOLUTION

BK261222 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 25 May 83

[Station article: "We Only Want Sincerity"]

[Text] As Thailand still has Gen Prem Tinsulanon as prime minister and Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila as foreign minister in the new government, this should be an indication that there will be no big changes in Thailand's foreign policy, including its stand on the principle and the means to settle the Kampuchean problem, a chronic problem plaguing the border area of Thailand. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila told newsmen that the present government's foreign policy will not be much different from that of the previous government concerning essential issues, but it will be more flexible in the manner in which it solves problems. The policy issues will be expanded, and methods to solve problems will be based on political and diplomatic means, especially when it concerns regional problems. Emphasis will be on Thailand's cooperation with the ASEAN nations in an effort to make the region a zone of peace, security and stability. The Kampuchea problem must be completely settled.

Speaking of the Kampuchean problem, many people must have already become weary of it. A great deal has been discussed only to reach the same old conclusion, that is, Vietnam must allow the Kampuchean people to have the right to self-determination.

There was a report from Vietnam recently that Vietnam has agreed to the troop pullout from Kampuchea. This has given new hope to several people and has improved the image of Vietnam. Yet, there still exists some doubt over Vietnam's motive behind the report--whether this is pure propaganda for psychological and political effects and whether this pledge of a troop pullout will be sincerely carried out. All this depends on Vietnam's sincerity in solving the problem.

By declaring that it is pulling out troops from Kampuchea, Vietnam has accepted that the UN resolution is the most just means of solving the Kampuchean problem. Vietnam has thus made it known throughout the world that Vietnam is willing to give freedom to the Kampuchean people. It remains to be seen whether Vietnam is being sincere with Kampuchea and the world.

If Vietnam can prove to others that it is sincere in its words, we can then expect to see a practical outcome from future talks on the problem, whether

between Vietnam and Thailand, or between Vietnam and the ASEAN bloc. This is in the interests of security and stability of the countries in southeast Asia. This will also benefit Vietnam and its people economically and socially and serve the interests of the process of national development in Vietnam. After a long period of fighting, Vietnam will naturally receive sincere sympathy and help from other countries, including Thailand and other ASEAN members.

A dialogue might take place in the near future between Thailand and Vietnam. But this depends on whether Vietnam will, as Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila has already stated, comply with the proposal and conditions set forth by Thailand, that is, the UN resolution calling for a troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. If Vietnam continues to adopt an attitude contrary to the principle of the UN resolution, we certainly cannot expect progress in the settlement of the problem.

CSO: 4207/113

THAILAND

LCT LEADER SAYS GOVERNMENT AGENCIES 'MEDDLING'

BK310302 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 May 83 p 2

[Text] A Labour Congress of Thailand [LCT] executive member yesterday accused two government agencies of meddling with the labour movement and endangering its freedom.

Sunthon Kaeonet told reporters that he planned to file law suits against Labour Department Director-General Wichit Saengthong and certain people in the Internal Security Operation Command (ISOC) whom he claimed have been meddling and creating rifts within the three labour organisations--the LCT, the National Congress of Thai Labour (NCTL) and the Free Labour Congress of Thailand (FLCT).

He claimed that such interference has caused the labour movement to lose its independence and freedom.

He also urged the government to allow the labour movement to run itself.

Mr Sunton claimed that Mr Wichit has been "interfering" by allowing the FLCT to continue operating illegally.

He claims that the FLCT has only seven unions under its wing while a legitimate labour body must have a minimum membership of 15 unions.

Mr Sunthon, who was recently involved in a serious conflict with LCT President Amat Kamthetthong, said yesterday that he wanted unity in the labour movement.

He said unity would mean working towards a common goal with workers' welfare as the main priority. He added that unity would also give the labour movement more bargaining power.

He said he has planned a meeting [to] patch up differences between Mr Amat and Phaisan Thawatchainan, president of the Thai Trade Union Confederation. However, both men have yet to endorse such a meeting, he said.

Both union leaders have been involved in a power tussle to gain outright control of the country's labour movement.

During a row last week, in which Mr Sunthon admitted trying to oust Mr Amat, he charged the LCT leader with being closely connected with the ISOC.

Asked if unity and harmony in the labour movement would come about if Mr Amat severed his alleged ties with the ISOC or was removed as LCT leader, Sunthon only nodded in reply.

Amat's alleged connection with the ISOC was the only obstacle to the movement's unity.

He added that he would forward his unity plan to a meeting due to take place in about 2 months.

"The administrative committee will have to take necessary steps if they want to go along with my plan," he said.

Mr Sunton also claimed yesterday that at least 20 LCT committee members, who are allegedly dissatisfied with Amat's performance as president, plan to resign from the committee soon.

CSO: 4200/612

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON 1982 FISCAL DEFICIT

BK180607 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 17 May 83

[Statement by Government Spokesman Trairong Suwankhiri at Government House on 17 May--recorded]

[Text] Some newspapers have recently cited a study report by the National Accounts Division of the National Economic and Social Development Board saying that the government's financial situation suffered an alarming deficit in 1982. The government wishes to clarify the matter as follows:

The fiscal deficit in 1982 corresponded with the world economic situation, which suffered an unprecedented recession. This world economic recession had a worldwide effect, resulting in a great drop in the increase of government income.

The big drop in the government income increase was caused by two factors: First, the big OPEC oil price increases which began in 1979 resulted in a worldwide economic recession. This caused the price of Thailand's exports to drop due to decreased demand abroad, resulting in a drop in the country's export earning. Secondly, the country's economic growth was slow, in direct proportion to world economic situation, resulting in a drop in the amount of trade and income taxes and in overall national income as well.

In any event, the government took various measures to correct its fiscal situation. These included improvements in tax collection efficiency; revival of the economic situation in order to boost the income of the people, such as by reducing personal income tax to alleviate their financial problem; and reduction in rubber export duty and ore royalties. Although these reductions somewhat reduced governmental income, they helped increase the export of those products, resulting in income for the country and more income for the people.

Thirdly, the government fully realized the problem of decreased national income and took various measures to best resolve it. These measures included the preparation of a frugal national budget. The 1982 national budget, as compared with a 22.2 percent increase the previous year. The frugal nature of the 1982 national budget included no hiring of new civil servants and energy conservation measures by government agencies, and so forth.

Despite the application of many fiscal measures, fiscal deficit could not be avoided, as has been reported by the press. In any event, the government wishes to offer assurances that the deficit was not as great as the press had noted. On the contrary, the country's fiscal and economic deficit is better than that of many countries. Comparing the fiscal deficit with national income, Thailand's fiscal deficit only amounted to 4.4 percent of the national income. The fiscal deficit in ASEAN countries amounted to 5.5 percent of the national income. In developed country's like the United States, this deficit was registered at 6 percent. Even the World Bank congratulated the Finance Ministry for its fiscal management ability in face of recession.

The application of many measures have steadily improved the country's fiscal situation. This, together with the improved national economic situation during the first 5 months of this year, has increased national income by 13.3 percent during that period, as compared with 3.2 percent registered during the same period in 1982. This leads to anticipation that the national income in 1983 will increase considerably and that fiscal deficit will decrease from 42 billion baht in 1982 to 29 billion baht in 1983--or 3.1 percent of the national income.

In any event, the government fully realizes that continued fiscal prudence will be necessary. Therefore, it has set a frugal national budget for 1984, in spite of calls for a bigger national budget. This is aimed at maintaining the improved fiscal stability.

CSO: 4207/113

SIAM RAT URGES END TO ARMY'S 'GUIDED DEMOCRACY'

BK221006 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 20 May 83 p 3

[Editorial: "What Has Been Learned"]

[Text] If everything went according to plan, the new government's policy statement should have been published by now. Few will deny that it is very similar to the prime minister's Order No 66/23, with only a few phrases changed here and there.

The incorporation of Order No 66/23 into the government's policy statement was a possible cause of the delay in drafting the statement. This resulted in the late distribution of copies of the statement to members of parliament on the morning of 19 May. Members had very little time to study it before its presentation to parliament. Fortunately, article 151 of the constitution says: "The cabinet must present its policy statement to the parliament before taking office without having to receive a vote of confidence." Many problems would arise if the government had to receive a vote [of] confidence, because members of parliament had very little time to study the policy statement.

This is the first time that the military has openly played a role in formulating the country's administrative policy. The pressure recently applied to call for the multiconstituency, individual electoral system and the constitutional amendment to allow government officials to hold political posts and extend the senate's term certainly came from the same source.

A genuine democratic administrative system does not allow any section to have influence over the country's legislative and administrative bodies. Nobody knows why it can happen in our country. It looks as if members of the House of Representatives or civilians in the legislative branch are not trustworthy.

Such a practice is not recognized internationally and should be ended, otherwise it will erode faith in the democratic system among the younger generations.

We reject any excuse which cites national stability as the reason for the military to interfere in the country's administration because national stability can be obtained if all institutions, which have the power to cross examine each other, strictly adhere to the rules and regulations. Up to this point, there is nothing much one can do to remedy the situation. However, we merely wish to tell everyone that our country is now being ruled according to the system of guided democracy.

CSO: 4207/113

BUDGET ALLOCATIONS FOR FISCAL 1984 CITED

BK180405 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 May 83 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] State enterprises continue to face a further cutback in the budgetary allocations proposed for the fiscal year 1984 as the Prem government maintains austerity programmes which aim at improving its fiscal position, Government House sources said yesterday.

The new 192,000-million-baht budget, which has already been approved by the last cabinet and is expected to be submitted to parliament next month, represents a slight increase of only 8.5 percent over the current one.

The sources said there are no drastic increases of budgetary allocations for any of the government units in the new austerity budget.

The Science, Technology and Energy Ministry will receive the biggest increase of 23.3 percent to 1,626.1 million baht. The sources said that the big boost in the budget for the ministry appears to be in line with the government's policy of using more science and technology in the development of the country as well as exploring new energy resources.

The Defence Ministry continues to take the lion's share of the budget at 35,926.7 million baht, which represents an 8.7 percent increase. The Finance Ministry comes second with 35,129.4 million baht or a 21.9 percent increase.

The budget for education was increased by 5.6 percent to 32,851.7 million baht.

The other areas for which the budgetary allocations show cutback is the revolving fund. It was reduced by 55 percent from the current year to only four million baht.

The sources noted that the overall increase in the budget is one of the lowest. Even during the tight money situation in 1982, the budget for 1983 incorporated an increase of 9.9 percent over the 1982 budget.

In the past the budget increase was normally between 15 and 20 percent a year, the sources said.

Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun said last month after the budget was endorsed by the cabinet that the main theme of the new budget was austerity because the general economy demanded low spending without affecting national development.

Budget Appropriation for Fiscal Year 1984: [figures as published]

Units	Amounts proposed (million baht)	Increase from this year	Percentage of increase
Central Fund	18,573.4	371.0	2.0
PM'S Office	1,610.9	135.7	9.2
Defence	35,926.7	2,871.1	8.7
Finance	35,129.4	6,310.2	21.9
Foreign Affairs	921.8	71.9	8.5
Agriculture	16,040.9	981.6	6.5
Communications	10,925.5	498.0	4.8
Commerce	448.7	32.5	7.8
Interior	21,407.3	1,665.5	8.4
Justice	698.9	71.8	11.4
Science	1,626.1	307.2	23.3
Education	32,851.7	1,730.8	5.6
Public Health	8,655.9	753.5	9.5
Industry	875.8	58.1	7.1
University	5,291.5	223.3	4.4
Independent units	623.3	99.7	19.1
State enterprises	388.2	-1,106.8 (decrease)	-75.2
Revolving Fund	4.0	-4.9 (decrease)	-55.0
Total	192,000.0	15,000.0	8.5

CSO: 4200/613

THAILAND

HAN PLANS TO SET UP PANEL ON MUSLIM TERRORISTS

BK240215 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 24 May 83 p 3

[Text] Hat Yai--Commander of the Fourth Army Region Lt Gen Han Linanon said yesterday he will ask the government to set up a committee to deal exclusively with the problem of Muslim terrorists in the south.

Speaking to reporters after the meeting of the Thai-Malaysian Regional Border Committee here, Lt Gen Han said the proposed committee will also be responsible for tackling the issue of dual citizenship of people living among the Thai-Malaysian border.

He gave no other details but said he will make the proposal to the government in Bangkok for urgent implementation. The proposed committee is the latest move taken by Lt Gen Han in an attempt to fight against the various groups of Muslim terrorists and bandits inside Thailand.

He said the Malaysian authorities attending the meeting yesterday made no commitment to his request that Kuala Lumpur extend cooperation in helping Thailand cope with Muslim insurgency.

In his opening address at the meeting, Lt Gen Han said many of the Muslim bandit defectors also came from Malaysian territory. "We would be most grateful if you could and are able to provide us with prompt intelligence and political support," he said.

Lt Gen Han said the Malaysian delegates to the meeting, led by Maj Den Datus Hashim Mohd Ali, expressed appreciation over military operations launched by the Fourth Army Region against the strongholds of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM).

Maj Gen Hashim warned in his opening speech that a statement by Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa that Vietnam might support insurgent movements in Southeast "is indeed an ominous development which should not be taken too lightly."

"It should prompt us to acquire more knowledge on a real strength and capability of the communist insurgents despite all our belief that they have suffered through the capturing of camps," he said.

Informed sources said the Malaysian army officer was apparently referring to Thailand's claims that it was successful in overrunning several major strongholds of CPM.

Maj Gen Hashim said: "From intelligence, the communist insurgents' organizations structure is still intact and there is no major change in their area of operations nor in the degree of influence and control that has been wielded in those areas."

However, he did not mention any about Muslim terrorists which are a main concern of Thailand.

The annual meeting of the border committee is held to discuss border cooperation between the two countries.

CSO: 4200/613

RIFT IN LABOR CONGRESS REPORTEDLY WIDENS

BK240251 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 May 83 p 3

[Text] The rift in the Labour Congress of Thailand (LCT) widened yesterday as labour leader Sunthon Kaeonet openly challenged the leadership of the LCT.

He opened his campaign by delivering a strongly-worded attack on incumbent President Amat Kamthetthong, whom he accused of being prone to manipulation by certain politicians and military officers, an accusation totally rejected by Amat.

Sunthon, a committee member of the Express Transport Organisation, added that he would call a meeting of the LCT's member unions to decide if Amat should be removed from the post of LCT president.

According to an LCT rule, the consent of about one-third of the 172 member unions would be needed to convene such a meeting.

Sunthon on Sunday faced a gruelling session during which he was accused of making a false statement which the LCT leadership claimed was damaging to the credibility of the organisation.

Sunthon was alleged to have said earlier this month that he planned to quite the committee along with other 22 members. He denied making such a statement, saying he had been misquoted. But he admitted to the meeting that he had planned a move to oust Amat and replace him with an LCT vice president, Wit Borisutthikun. Sunthon said he would forge ahead with his attempt to bring about changes of personnel in the committee to "restore the LCT's image and promote unity within the labour movement."

He said one of the measures is to invite Phaisan Thawatchainan, president of the Thai Trade Union Confederation, to return as president of the LCT.

Meanwhile, Amat yesterday denied all allegations that he was a "puppet" of the Internal Security Operations Command (IDOC) and certain military officers, saying that he was drawn to the ISOC by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's Order No 66/2523 which certain military officers had been assigned to carry out.

"We support the Order No 66/2523 because workers will benefit from it if the policy is implemented, and we want the policy to be fully realised. The essential part of the order calls for the elimination of influential people and poverty," he said.

Amat claimed that since the ISOC had been entrusted to implement the policy he should not be regarded as having done anything wrong by cooperating with the establishment.

CSO: 4200/612

THAILAND

BID TO TOPPLE LABOR CONGRESS LEADERSHIP CITED

BK230335 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 23 May 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Labour Congress of Thailand (LCT) yesterday held an urgent meeting during which executive members grilled one of the labour leaders for his alleged attempt to topple the present administrative body.

Informed sources said leading members of the LCT who met behind closed doors were locked in heated arguments over a statement by one of the executives--Sunthon Kaeonet--that 22 administrative members of the labour grouping were planning to resign.

The resignation, if materializes, will automatically lead to a new election for 40 executives of the LCT whose charter imposes that an election is required when more than half of the executives leave their posts.

LCT President Amat Khamthetthong, who was recently appointed a senator, said the special session was called to seek Sunthon's clarification over his statement which many labour leaders described as groundless.

Sunthon admitted that he also approached Wit Borisutkun, leader of the Thailand Tobacco Monopoly labour union, to contest for the post of LCT president in case a new election is held, Amat said.

Amat said the 22 executives whose names were earlier mentioned by the press affirmed to him that they did not want to resign.

He said he would send a letter to inform LCT members throughout the country about the attempt to unseat the present LCT administrative body.

The Express Transport Organization (ETO) labour union of which Sunthon is a member will also be informed about his behaviour, Amat said.

Another LCT executive, Phanat Thailuan, said he would seek a transfer of Sunthon from the post of executive for foreign relations if the ETO labour union did not take any action against him.

Amat also told reporters that Sunthon insisted during the "grilling session" that he would continue his attempt to unseat the present executive body.

Sunthon told reporters after the meeting that he would issue an official statement on Wednesday on the reason behind his move to topple the present LCT administrative body.

He said he would also give a press conference today to "clarify to everyone whether Amat is doing the right thing by mixing labour activities with politics."

CSO: 4200/613

CHAT THAI STAGES WALKOUT OVER PREM STATEMENT

BK210500 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 May 83 p 1, 20

[Excerpt] Chat Thai Party MPS walked out of parliament yesterday in protest against what they termed "the government's act of insincerity in presenting its policy statement."

Party leader Maj-Gen Praman Adireksan led the opposition in the walk-out after the government refused to postpone its policy presentation.

The Chat Thai Party argued that the MPS need at least 2 to 3 days to study the policy statement and not just one day as was given.

But Deputy Prime Minister Buntheng Thongsawat told Chat Thai MPS in parliament that the government is not required to distribute to the MPS the text of its policy several days in advance.

He said: "The government could just read out the policy without handing out the text at all. However we did it in good faith so that the MPS could discuss the matter at the meeting."

All Chat Thai MPS left the parliament chamber just before Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon rose to present his government policy for the next 4 years.

After the walk-out, the Chat Thai Party released a protest statement saying the government policy is of national importance and labelled the government's action is not giving MPS sufficient time to study it as an act of insincerity.

Speaking to reporters after presenting his policy statement to parliament, Gen Prem said the walk-out "had come as a surprise."

Parliament covered yesterday at 9:30 a.m. after which members of Chat Thai began asking for a postponement of the presentation. Mr Piyanat Watcharaphon (Chat Thai, Si Sa Ket) was the first to make the request followed by Khlaio Norapati (Social Democratic, Khon Kaen).

At the same time, other MPS in the house urged the presentation to commence as planned.

Maj-Gen Praman then rose and announced that although he had intended to support Gen Prem's government, its narrow-mindedness had forced him and his party to find its action unacceptable.

He told parliament: "I am going to stand still for seven seconds and the Chat Thai Party will then withdraw from this meeting."

When the seven seconds were up all Chat Tahi members left the chamber.

The meeting resumed and the house voted 299-3 to get on with the policy presentation after Mr Khlaeo submitted the second proposal for the postponement.

Gen Prem then took the floor and told parliament that the government would promote the political party system and political institutions in line with the development of the democratic system.

CSO: 4200/612

BANGKOK POST COMMENTS ON CHAT THAI WALKOUT

BK230405 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 May 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Opposition Doesn't Mean Obstruction"]

[Text] A strange event indeed for our new parliament was last week's walkout by the leader of the Chat Thai Party, Maj-Gen Praman Adireksan, and all of his members. Not that a walkout itself is unique in our parliamentary history. Such events have become almost common throughout the years. What was strange about Maj-Gen Praman's march out of the legislature was the stated reason.

The Chat Thai Party, the second largest in number of members following last month's general elections, was supposedly protesting lack of information from the government. Specifically, they had asked for more time to study the policy statement of the Prem IV administration before it was presented by the prime minister at last Friday's session of parliament. The government saw no reason to give such time and Prime Minister Prem read the statement to parliament as scheduled. The Chat Thai decided not to stay around and listen to it.

It is hard to fathom the Chat Thai reasoning. It has long been the practice for the government appointed after each election to present its overall policy plans, in very general terms, to the parliament and the people in the shortest time possible. Prime Minister Prem gave the outlines of the policy declaration many days before presenting his official report to parliament. Then, roughly 24 hours before he read the report officially into the parliamentary record, he gave copies of the policy speech to all MPS and many other concerned organisations and individuals. Finally, he formally presented the policy in his Friday speech. Chat Thai decided in overly dramatic terms not to listen.

One could say in fact that the Chat Thai walkout was melodramatic. It served virtually no purpose at all. It did not even make a point. Chat Thai--and all others of us who are concerned--have all the time in the world to study the policy declaration. No debate on the policy statement was scheduled. No MP was asked to agree or to disagree with it. There was no question of supporting or opposing the policy statement. The government was merely telling MPS and citizens in general what it intended to do over the next 4 years.

The response by Maj-Gen Praman and his party was uncalled-for. Worse than that, it may give many people the wrong impression about the Chat Thai Party. For a couple of weeks now, Chat Thai officials have been telling virtually any interested listener how the party was "double-crossed" by military officers in its efforts to form a government after the elections. Much of what has been said by Chat Thai leaders has sounded suspiciously like sour grapes and attempting to shift the blame. It is in light of this that many observers have viewed last Friday's walkout from parliament.

A major key to the success of a government and a parliament and--at the bottom line--democracy, is the parliamentary opposition. The opposition, however, must be, and must be seen to be, loyal to national ideals. It must be thoughtful. It must be, in a word, responsible. The flamboyant boycott of a simple presentation of government policy by the opposition Chat Thai party does not to us seem to be a responsible action by the largest opposition party.

Parliament will, we sincerely hope, be meeting regularly for almost another 4 years. We also sincerely hope that Chat Thai moves quickly to restore its image as a major, large and responsible political party which takes its role as opposition to the government seriously. For the vast majority of citizens, the difference between opposition and obstruction is clear.

CSO: 4200/612

NATION REVIEW COMMENTS ON CHAT THAI WALKOUT

BK230415 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 23 May 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Democracy Gets a False Start in Parliament"]

[Text] If there was proof necessary for our long-standing contention that Thailand is just feeling its way towards democracy, it occurred Friday in parliament when nobody seemed to understand either the procedures or the courtesies that accompany parliamentary democracy. Occasionally, when crucial issues are involved, it is appropriate that a member of the House of Representatives or a political party resorts to showmanship--but somehow in Thailand we do not seem to have been able to differentiate between a "show" and a "parliamentary debate."

We are not apportioning blame on anybody but it appears that nobody seems to have an understanding of how a parliamentary democracy operates. Both sides, the parties forming the coalition government and the parties forming the opposition, were wrong. The government worked out an innocuous policy statement as all governments in the world do but why it took so long to be distributed to the members of the House remains a mystery. To compound this mystery Deputy Prime Minister Buntheng Thongsawat said that it was due to technical problems concerning printing. Nobody in the newspaper business will believe it since newspapers know how important is the timing of printing.

Further the government had no courtesy towards the opposition which wanted a couple of days to study the statement before the debate--why not? The persons elected by the people to the House of Representatives, be they on the government side or in the opposition, are not a bunch of nincompoops. They carry the mandate of the people to do the best for the country. What was so fantastic about the government policy statement that it had to be approved forthwith despite the "printing problem"? Anyway, there was no motion of no-confidence riding on the issue. So why didn't the government, put together painstakingly over a period of three weeks, refuse the opposition's request?

On the other hand, the opposition also showed itself to be unaware of parliamentary procedure. We accept the fact that the Chat Thai Party is totally unaccustomed to the role of being in the opposition and fluffed its first chance to being a responsible watchdog. The 17 seconds of silence followed by the walkout was just showmanship, not something for which they were elected to the House. Any tinsel politician would have known what the government policy

statement would be and any debate would have amounted to venting hot air because there is no highly crucial point that was worth argument.

If Chat Thai is to continue to be a real opposition--we have stressed again and again that the role of the opposition is highly important to democracy--it should eschew cheap publicity and concentrate on the real issues facing the country and about which the policy statement did not make any specific remarks. Chat Thai should figure out its own strategy and, as it has said, establish its own "think tank" and keep the government on the right track--always willing of course to take the reins of the government if the present one fails.

Let us for now forget the sorry show put up in parliament on Friday. Let us keep our fingers crossed that those on the government side and in opposition will make the House of Representatives a highly respected institution, the sole intention of which should be the welfare of the country.

CSO: 4200/613

KRIANGSAK DISCUSSES RED TAPE, INVESTMENT

BK300640 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 May 83 pp 17, 19

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] Thailand "must cut out red tape, provide for internal stability and ensure safety from external threats through political and diplomatic measures rather than military" to encourage investors to put up capital here.

The above was stated by former Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan in an exclusive interview with the BUSINESS POST.

Red tape in Thailand "is caused not only by governmental procedures but also by fear--the fear of officials of being accused of corruption," he explained.

An investor, he noted, may have to go through four ministries and may have to spend 4 months at each ministry. "He may feel it is better to try elsewhere."

Thailand "has great potential for investors with our rich resources, our manpower which can be easily trained, and the technical knowhow that we are already gaining. We must take advantage of the current situation," said General Kriangsak.

"In Hong Kong there is considerable uncertainty about the future, with the Hong Kong dollar dropping and stocks declining. Capital is moving out because the people are unsure of what would happen after 1997."

China "is building up Sham Chun and other places for industrial development," he reported, "We must follow China's example,"

"I have just returned from Singapore and some other places where facilities are provided to successfully promote investments," he said.

His party, the National Democracy Party [NDP], is a partner in the present Prem Tinsulanon coalition government with responsibility for industrial development. The deputy party leader, Mr Opwasurat, is minister of industry.

Gen Kriangsak believes that priority should be given to agroindustries to benefit the farmers who will have internal markets for their commodities and also to provide employment for urban labourers. The processed products will bring better income from export markets.

He said that Thailand should graduate from small and medium industries, like the production of implements for daily use and precision tools, in stages to the major industries.

He expressed the opinion that "this is the way the Eastern Seaboard Plan should develop."

General Kriangsak also suggested that the government should permit the private sector to play a bigger role in government projects, allowing the profit motive to be the incentive for real progress.

As for internal political security, General Kriangsak said, "The stability of a government is not so important as commitments made to investors. As long as a commitment made to the private sector by a government is upheld by its successor Thailand will attract capital. We should not let partisan or personal or narrow interests cause a government to renege on a contract made by its predecessor."

Security for life and property as well as security of investment is needed for the right investment climate, he added.

The NDP, Gen Kriangsak said during the recent visit of a U.S. Export Council delegation sent by President Ronald Reagan, "is deeply committed to the industrial development of Thailand and to the improvement of the social and economic welfare of our people. Having joined in the coalition, the NDP will do everything possible to assist the government to improve the general well-being of the farmers and labourers.

"We must now ensure that our resources--rich land, forests, natural gas and oil, and other minerals--will be well developed and used to the best interest of the nation.

"The NDP is committed to do everything possible to ascertain that the government will act wisely and decisively to move ahead with the various development projects, the completion of which can open a new era of prosperity for all.

"The NDP is committed to ensure that expeditious policy decisions are made on the various agro-industrial proposals which are now before the government, such as potash and fertiliser."

He told the mission: "Check us out--you will agree that Thailand is the best place to make your investment."

The mission was headed by Mrs Anna Chennault, vice chairman of the U.S. Export Council, and Mr Rich McElheny, director-general of the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Services.

CSO: 4200/612

BRIEFS

CONFRONTATION AVERTED AT BORDER CAMP--Mae Hong Son--The search of a village by Thai troopers and the seizure of two shotguns were reported as the reason why some 400 armed Wa tribesmen surrounded and threatened a 40-man police unit yesterday. Acting on a report that armed men had gathered at Ban Tab Khae, some 60 kilometres from Mae Hong Son town and four kilometres from the border, the police unit, reinforced by rangers and volunteers, searched the village, according to a police report. The villagers, reported to be Wa tribesmen sympathetic to the Burma Communist Party, became angry and moved to surround the troopers who had set up a temporary camp in the area. The surrounded men radioed for help from Mae Hong Son and Chiang Mai. The tense situation was resolved when an army officer from the civilian, police and military unit 35 negotiated with the Wa leader and told them to leave Thai soil. The encircled Thai troopers yesterday moved out from the area and returned to their base at Ban Mae Kan in Muang District. [Text] [BK261044 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 26 May 83 p 1]

MUSLIM PROBLEM--The military has successfully made an agreement with Libya to solve the problems of Thai Muslims in the south and the two sides will establish a Muslim foundation to deal with this matter, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces Gen Saiyut Koetphon said yesterday. He said the supreme commander had sent Lt-Gen Thanom Waithanomsat to Libya to exchange opinions and understanding with that country about the problems facing Thai Muslims in the south. It was earlier alleged that Libya was supporting separatist movements in the south of Thailand, said Gen Saiyut. He said Libya understands Thailand well and realises that the Thai Government has helped a great deal to solve the problems of the southern Muslims. The country, therefore, has agreed to help the Thai Government in this matter. As Thailand and Libya have yet to establish diplomatic ties, they have for the moment agreed to form a Muslim foundation, said Gen Saiyut. [Text] [BK180916 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 18 May 83 p 3]

ATTEMPT 'TO DESTROY' THAI DENIED--Fourth (Southern) Army Region Commander Gen Han Linanon this morning denied a suggestion by Chat Thai deputy leader Anuwat Watthanapongsiri that he had tried to destroy the reputation of Chat Thai Party in the 18 April election in the south. He also denied that he had been openly supporting southern democrats and had played a major part in helping the democrats sweep many of the seats in the south. Speaking to reporters at the Reporters Association recently, Dr Anuwat had claimed that a senior military officer from the south had asked the Chat Thai Party to accept one of his men

to run under its banner in the 18 April election. However, he had claimed, that military man, at the same time, had opposed Chat Thai candidates in areas under his influence. Gen Han stressed that what he had been doing in connection with the general elections had been only to explain the democratic system to the people as well as to explain the differences between good and bad political parties to the public, adding that he had never named any names. Meanwhile, Maj-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, commander of the first army division, refused to comment on Dr Anuwat's allegation that he had been one of the people who had fooled the Chat Thai Party into its abortive attempt to form a government. Asked whether he had hak lang (double crossed, or literally to break the back in the Thai language) the Chat Thai Party, he quipped "Is their back broken now?" [Text] [BK131224 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 13 May 83 p 1]

MOVE TO UNSEAT THAI'S PRAMAN--A Siam Democratic Party candidate has asked the Saraburi Provincial Court to declare the election result in that province null and void due to alleged irregularities in the counting of the ballots. Chat Thai Party leader Maj-Gen Praman Adireksan, his son Pong Phon, and Ngoen Bunsupha, all of the Chat Thai Party, were declared the winners of the three seats in Saraburi constituency. The suit was filed by Prasatphon Thepsin, a former member of the House of Representatives for Saraburi, who contested as No 6 candidate in the 18 April election. Prasatphon claimed that the constituency's vote counting committee had taken sides with the three Chat Thai candidates. He charged that the ballot counting committees in Muang, Wihan Daeng, Kaeng Khoi, and Nong Khae districts had intentionally counted the votes wrongly, counting invalid ballots as valid ones and vice versa and falsifying the report. Chief Judge Sunthon Phimaksorn of the Provincial Court accepted the case and ordered copies of the suit delivered to the governor and the three winners of the elections. The date for the first hearing was set at 21 June. [Text] [BK180938 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 18 May 83 pp 1, 3]

BORDER TOWN REOPENED--Tak the Burmese border town of Myawadi was reopened on Tuesday after a 6-month closure, Border Patrol Police Deputy Commander (Area 6) Pol Lt-Col Prachum Worayuthanon said yesterday. Burma sealed off Myawadi, opposite Mae Sot District here, after Thai and Burmese authorities failed to settle a dispute over construction of dykes on the Thai side of the Moei River. Governor Charoensuk Silaphan said Thai officials agreed to the border reopening as Thailand did not initiate the closure. Myawadi and Mae Sot towns are vital trading posts between the two countries, but trade, especially in Thai consumer goods, suffered slightly during the closure, he said. In a separate report, BPP Deputy Commander (Area 3) Pol Col Wirawat Hiranyalekha said that one of the minority groups, the Shan United Revolutionary Army, [SURA], has reinforced its troops in an area opposite Ban Biang Luang, Wieng Haeng sub-district of Chiang Mai. He said that SURA troops scattered along the border, under the leadership of Maj Maung Kon, have been receiving intensive training at Sua Tao Fang Mai Sung area, opposite Ban Biang Luang. "Thai officials are closely watching their movements. If there is an influx of refugees because of clashes between Burmese Government troops and rebel minorities, we are ready to push them back," Col Wirawat said. [Text] [BK220658 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 May 83 p 1]

MOVES TO NULLIFY PARLIAMENT SESSION--Chat Thai MP, Mr Pyanat Watcharaphon (Si Sa Ket), said yesterday that his party may ask the courts to nullify yesterday's joint parliamentary session if the government is allowed to implement its policy as submitted to parliament yesterday. He said the government could not go ahead since its policy presentation yesterday was unfinished. Mr Piyanat gave a news conference yesterday afternoon as the joint session was in progress to debate the government's policy presented earlier in the morning. He claimed that parliament President Charubut Ruangsuwan had already put off the debate until Monday when it was discovered that the number of MPS attending the afternoon session fell below the required minimum of 284. This means that the government's policy statement was incomplete and had to be done again, he claimed. The debate, however, went ahead after Mr Charubut agreed to reschedule the debate at 3 p.m. when the required minimum number of MPS was reached. Mr Michai Ruchuphan, minister attached to the prime minister's office, argued yesterday that it was impossible to take the matter to court because not a single piece of legislation was dealt with at the joint session. [Text] [BK210510 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 May 83 p 20]

FUNDING FOR NEW ARTILLERY UNIT--With regard to the report that Commander of the 2d Cavalry Division Maj Gen Wichat Laithomya has left for the United States and European countries to observe weapons for future purchase for the unit--especially the M-1070A2 self-propelled artillery for use by armoured vehicles--Army Secretary Col Narudon Detpratiyut said he did not know whether the plan to set up a battalion-level artillery unit under the 2d Cavalry Division could be materialized during the 1984 fiscal year because of the extremely high price of the weapons. He said the purpose of Major General Wichat's trip was simply to observe the weapons and find out the prices without actually placing contracts. Meanwhile, an army source told MATUPHUM that it would be difficult to carry out the plan to set up a self-propelled artillery unit of the 2d Cavalry Division despite its usefulness in countering the enemy. Besides, a final decision on this rests with the army commander in chief. It is publicly known that Major General Wichat Laithomya is close to Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon and that the 2d Cavalry Division is a major source of military strength for General Prem. There might be a problem therefore for any approval of such a plan. [Text] [BK251500 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 23 May 83 p 1, 12]

LIBYA ON SOUTHERN MUSLIMS--Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon disclosed on 17 May that the Supreme Command had sent a delegation led by Deputy Supreme Command Chief of Staff Lt Gen Thanom Waithanomsat to discuss with Libya the separatist movement problem in Thailand, because all eyes seem to look at Libya with regard to the separatist problem in southern Thailand. General Saiyut said Thailand wanted to reach an understanding about the problem with that country and to explain Thailand's Assistance to Muslim citizens in the southern provinces. Thailand wanted to know Libya's attitude in the light of its reported assistance to the separatists and wished to inform Libya that such assistance would not be effective. Saiyut said that Thailand suggested to Libya that its assistance be channelled through the Thai Government. It was pointed out that although Thailand and Libya do not operate embassies in the other's country, a Muslim foundation has been established in Thailand with the endorsement of leaders of the Muslim community in Thailand, such as Khunying Saengdao Sayamwala, Khunying Suwatthana Phetthongkham and the adviser on Islamic affairs to the government. The supreme commander said the delegation's trip was very successful. He noted that the problem in the south has been created by a lack of understanding due to the distance from the central part of the country and

its people being of ethnic malay origin. He said we must try to create understanding and noted that he is confident that the problem can be resolved. [Excerpt] [BK211039 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 18 May 83 pp 1, 12]

DPRK TRADE DELEGATION VISIT--According to Deputy Director General of the Foreign Trade Department Narongrit Sanitwong, a North Korean trade delegation led by the DPRK vice minister of foreign trade will visit Thailand on 3-11 June in a bid to strengthen ties and promote trade relations with Thailand. North Korea is interested in importing several items from Thailand including rice, sugar, rubber, gypsum, jute sacks and sesame. North Korea wishes to sell steel, iron, urea fertilizer, corrugated iron, machinery, cement and garments. It also looks forward to joint ventures with Thailand in railway service, agriculture, mining and construction investments. The volume of trade between the two countries last year amounted to 190 million baht. Thailand's exports to North Korea were worth 51 million baht whereas imports from North Korea were 139 million baht--a trade imbalance of 88 million baht. Major exports from Thailand to North Korea last year were rubber goods. [Text] [BK201134 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 18 May 83]

VOFA REJECTS BORDER VIOLATION CHARGES--A VNA report on 14 May 1983 accused Thailand of Violating Kampuchean territory--land, sea and air--during the month of April. The Voice of Free Asia is authorized to categorically reject the report which was entirely fabricated by Vietnam. This type of fabrication, repeatedly perpetrated by Vietnam as well as by its puppet, the bogus news agency called SPK, is aimed at discrediting Thailand in the eyes of the world because Thailand, which shares a common border with Kampuchea--where Vietnam has its occupying aggressor troops and where it is waging genocidal warfare against the Kampuchean people--does not endorse Vietnam's acts of inhumanity and brutality against the Kampuchean people. For Vietnam, the attitude adopted by Thailand constitutes an obstacle to its dark crimes in Kampuchea. Vietnam has therefore been trying through the use of deceitful fabrications, to slander Thailand and to mislead the world about the real situation in Kampuchea. During the fighting which took place in Kampuchea and along the Thai-Kampuchea border between the Vietnamese aggressor troops and the Kampuchean patriots who stood up in resistance for national survival and independence, Thailand watched the situation from afar with great sorrow for the fate of the Kampuchean people, the victims of Vietnam's atrocity and brutality. Yet, despite its noninvolvement in the conflicts and fighting in Kampuchea, Thailand has had to shoulder a heavy burden in taking care of the ill-fated Kampuchean victims out of humanity, kindness and self-sacrifice. This is clear to the world and there is no need for Thailand to publicize it. [Text] [BK181527 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 18 May 83]

TIN PRODUCERS TO SIGN PACT--Three of the world's largest tin producers--Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand--will sign an agreement in Bangkok on 6 June, to form the long-awaited Association of Tin Producing Countries, well-informed sources told THE NATION yesterday. Its signing had been scheduled to take place earlier on 1 June, but Indonesian Minister of Mines and Energy Dr Subroto will then be on a foreign trip. Malaysia, which is the world's largest tin producer,

will be represented by Datuk Paul Leong, minister of primary industries and Industry Minister Op Wasurat will represent Thailand. This follows a decision taken by seven in producers during their meeting in London on 28-29 March, which said that if countries accounting for at least 66 percent of world tin production signed the agreement, it would become effective and bind other producers 60 days after the signing, the sources said. But the three ASEAN tin producers have combined share of 73.63 percent of world tin production, which provides a very comfortable margin over the minimum requirement. [Excerpt] [BK190429 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 19 May 83 p 9]

CSO: 4200/613

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL URGES EXCELLENCE IN MILITARY PARTY MEMBERS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Apr 83 pp 1, 4

/Editorial: "Manage and Train Party Members to Perform Combat Tasks"/

/Text/ The party's primary level organization serves as the nucleus of leadership in units and has the decisive role in ensuring that units satisfactorily complete every task. For units performing combat tasks, the party's primary level organization has an increasingly important position.

The party member's vanguard role of setting the example, absolute loyalty to the party, combat resolve, command organizational capabilities, and unit management have decisive significance in leading and mobilizing the masses to successfully carry out the unit's combat tasks assigned by the party and army.

Recent investigation and analysis of party member credentials indicate that, after reviewing issuance of party cards, many primary level organizations, especially in combat units, have emphasized satisfactory management and training of party members. As a result, the party concept and revolutionary struggle spirit of the party member continue to rise and yield significant results: the percentage of party members with adequate credentials is high. More and more in combat units and units on the frontline, this percentage is growing increasingly higher. The number of party members truly serving as the vanguard in setting the example to satisfactorily complete tasks and functions is increasing considerably compared with when issuance of party cards was reviewed. These party members have set bright examples in terms of leadership and command qualities and capabilities, mass solidarity, and contributing to strengthening and boosting the fighting strength of the party's primary level organization, truly serving as the nucleus leading the combat unit and building strength in every respect.

However, even in combat units there also are places which have failed to satisfactorily carry out management and training of party members closely connected to combat requirements and combat readiness, and closely connected to assigned functions and tasks; failed to closely coordinate ideology with organization. Even after issuance of party cards there has been a portion lax in management and training of party members. Consequently, the party member's vanguard role of setting the example was not vigorously brought into play.

Experience indicates that management and training of party members in general and party members in combat units in particular must be tied closely to thoroughly understanding the party line and task, clearly understanding the schemes and maneuvers of

the enemy, the spirit and task of the unit, and to the task of the party member and functions that have been assigned. The combat unit's field of operation and tasks frequently encounter many difficulties and challenges. As a result, the foremost requirement in managing and training party members for the party's primary level organization here is to ensure that every party member has truly firm political capabilities, is absolutely loyal to the party's revolutionary undertaking, affirms responsibility for the combat tasks of the unit, has high combat determination and sense of responsibility, has the spirit to set the example in withstanding hardships and overcoming difficulties, is ready to accept every task, and strictly executes combat discipline and combat readiness. Party members must be the key force in closely managing the unit and the material and technical base exactly in accordance with combat readiness principles and stipulations.

Daily and hourly after each battle or specific mission, the primary level organization must promptly evaluate and examine party members for combat results and level of combat readiness, and clearly cite strengths and weaknesses to help the party member to promptly build on the strongpoints and overcome existing shortcomings. It must firmly grasp the situation in every respect, including the thinking, capabilities, health and difficulties of the party member, in order to have effective and well-defined measures for managing and training party members.

Satisfactorily carrying out management and training of party members in combat units and satisfactorily bolstering the ranks of party members, we will definitely boost the leadership and command strength, make an important contribution to improving the combat strength of the units and army, and ensure that our army is triumphant over the enemy in every situation, together with the entire population firmly defending the socialist fatherland.

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CSO: 4209/382

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL URGES DEVELOPMENT OF CAPABLE STAFFS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Apr 83 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Build Strong Staffs at All Levels"]

[Text] Staffs are command organizations responsible for organizing and helping the commander execute all troop operations and for guiding, organizing and helping troops to carry out orders in strict accordance with the commander's intention. Consequently, the effectiveness of staffs in general and each staff officer in particular has a direct effect on the results in achieving the commander's and unit's task.

Realities in developing combat readiness and in combat indicate that a skilled, flexible, creative, etc., staff is always the mainstay of commands, command levels and subordinate units. Conversely, if you lack a capable staff or it is ineffective in discovering and submitting ideas promptly, the commander lacks a dependable mainstay for instilling resolve in and commanding troops to operate victoriously.

Staffs at various levels have been built up and strengthened an additional step in past years. However, the staffs of various levels and staff officer still must strive even more to function as the capable staff of the commander. At times and places staffs fail to display aggressiveness, effectiveness, creativity and promptness in bringing up matters that have significance in guiding and organizing implementation and that transform the intentions and policies of the commander into reality. A number of staff officers still operate passively "only attacking wherever," lack aggressiveness in being ahead of a problem and thinking out in advance something the commander has asked for, and lack a discerning style.

The basic function of each level's staff is to prepare precisely and promptly for the commander to issue the decision and organize implementation of it, transforming his intentions into victorious reality; to regularly understand the situation in every respect, organize close management of the troops, and conduct training to boost combat strength, improve discipline and ensure that the troops operate satisfactorily; to inspect and help units and lower level staffs to correctly carry out the commander's orders and coordinated plans. Commanders at various levels having staffs must emphasize developing and strengthening the organization into a strong, flawless structure. This is a collective that is strong politically and ideologically; tight organizationally, unified in action, has military capabilities and knowledge on a par with the specialized and technical service or a regular, modern army, always meets new task requirements and responds to developments of the situation. Therefore, staffs must have strong, selective ranks of staff officers that have good political qualities,

have a discerning, aggressive style, have the ability to review, analyze and discover, and have experience in organizaing for implementation.

Staffs should be adequately, simply and minimally yet intelligently organized, and work from the top down according to a uniform system and process. At the same time, it should be equipped with the means of command that suit task requirements and ensure approval, secrecy and timeliness so as to always maintain the initiative in every circumstance. Each member of a staff, in addition to striving to train in accordance with the general standards of an officer, must also constantly study in order to thoroughly understand the military line and view of the party, improve the technical, tactical, campaign and strategic capabilities, respond to his level's mission, be expert in all types of weapons and equipment in the unit's table of organization and equipment and that to be added. Staff officers must firmly understand statutes, orders, and stipulated procedures as well as the primary content of state laws that relate to the army; firmly grasp the situation with regard to the troops and friendly units and the situation with regard to the enemy's table of organization and equipment, his combat procedures and training and, simultaneously, be well-versed in responsibilities. Staff cadres must also know how to use the means of command in accordance with increasingly more modern developments and be skilled in using secret codes and ciphers, drawing maps and preparing documents strictly according to specifications.

Only with staffs that are strongly-developed and have a capable rank of staff officers can the commander command troops to complete all tasks, scoring high-quality results.

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CS0: 4209/382

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ERRANT SOLDIER ARRESTED FOR FALSIFYING PAPERS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Apr 83 p 3

/Article by Tran Lam of the Central Military Tribunal: "Falsifying Papers and Smuggling Across the Border"/

/Excerpt/ Nguyen Van Son entered the service in 1970, and fought for 5 years in the B2 battlefield. Since 1980, Son had been assigned responsibilities in region X. Due to failure to firmly adhere to the qualities and ethics of a serviceman, Son embarked on the road of crime. Over several years Son had many occasions to stop by home. Each time he passed through Ho Chi Minh City on assignment, Son took along several dozen meters of foreign cloth, several catties of gourmet powder and half a dozen motorcycle and bicycle chains to sell for profit. Son told the men in the unit who saw this and questioned him that he would bring each a little something as a gift for their families. In August 1982, with 1-month's leave, Nguyen Van Son decided to "cast a large net" with the aim of garnering a larger return than before. To do this Son stole assignment papers and credentials from unit 10 with the seal imprinted, then forged the signature of the commander and the rank of captain in order to buy cloth, flour and a number of motorcycle and bicycle parts for the unit. Returning to his family, Son deceived his parents, wife and relatives and took two taels of gold to take to region X to sell in exchange for 80,000 dong worth of merchandise recorded in the forged papers.

With the forged papers Son bought a goodly quantity of goods and hoped to take it all to Ho Chi Minh City, but he could not hide from the watchful eyes of the border guard cadres and troops stationed in H Province. He was taken into custody along with the forged papers and illegal goods on 25 August 1982.

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CSO: 4209/382

AGRICULTURE

MINISTER OUTLINES WATER CONSERVANCY OBJECTIVES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Canh Dinh, minister of water conservancy: "Water Conservancy in the Coming Years"]

[Text] Water conservancy is man's struggle to defeat nature and is therefore extremely difficult and complicated. Many highly developed countries have recently had considerable instability because of drought and floods.

Water conservancy in our country is obviously troublesome and complex.

One of the important economic objectives the Fifth National Party Congress outlined was: In the span of the three upcoming 5-year plans, we must successfully control 10 million hectares of agricultural land and grow an average of two crops on cultivable land annually.

Water conservancy must be concerned with supporting agricultural development, controlling floods and typhoons, protecting production to supply water for industry and the people's livelihood, adjusting the use and managing the source of water, and contributing efforts on exploiting the abundant source of irrigation. But during the 1980's, along with "concentrating efforts on vigorously developing agriculture, regarding agriculture as the prime front, and advancing agriculture a step toward large-scale socialist production," prevention and control of floods and typhoons remain the prime task which must be performed successfully. By 1980, we had built irrigation projects for 2.2 million hectares, a tremendous achievement of which to be proud. But compared with 6 million hectares of farmland presently, this area is 37 percent. The Red River delta is considered to have the highest level of water conservancy, with irrigation projects for almost 90 percent of the farm area; however, the area without irrigation projects still accounts for a high percentage.

In the Mekong River delta, the number one focal point for the entire country's grain production, the area having irrigation projects is just 20 percent of the existing farm area. Compared with the land having agricultural potential, this proportion is also considerably lower. There also are more than 1.4 million hectares that are flooded by rain and more than 1 million hectares that are seriously acidic and aluminiferous. In the dry season, alkaline soil encompasses up to 1.3 million hectares. In the Bac Bo mountain region, water conservancy projects only irrigate 28 percent of the land currently being farmed; this percentage also is very low compared with the land area where agriculture is possible. In the Bac Bo midlands, irrigation is 60 percent of the farm area, but here also are many areas where drainage must be resolved.

In the northern area of Former Zone 4 the capability of present irrigation projects is only 55 percent of the farmland area. Most of the drainage projects are unfinished.

In the Trung Bo coastal region, although the pace of water conservancy construction following liberation was very rapid and strong, irrigation projects also only attained 28 percent of the farm area. Floods here also are a problem that must be averted.

The Central Highlands is the area which has great agricultural potential with millions of hectares. The farm area at present is almost 300,000 hectares, but only 30,000 hectares of rice are irrigated and considerable attention must be paid to providing water to industry. "As industrialization is accelerated more and more, water conservancy must be developed correspondingly, increasingly demanding good exploitation and management of the source of water resources to support national economic sectors," as General Secretary Le Duan has clearly indicated.

The aforementioned task is also extremely serious. According to the law of economic construction and development (easy at first, hard later), forthcoming projects include many things which obviously will be more complicated technically and require a higher investment.

For areas already having irrigation projects it cannot simply be assumed that everything here is fine. We must be concerned about strengthening management of exploitation, perfecting projects, and repairing and maintaining that which already exists. We also should gradually be concerned with in-depth investment, raising the quality of water service, boosting the level of assurance, and gradually improving the water conservancy network. Water conservancy is closely connected to production and the economy, and water conservancy construction always stems from requirements for economic development and the economy's capability to respond to construction. Technical economic norms that have been selected and respond to this phase will probably be backward vis-a-vis later phases because of the higher level of economic development which requires a higher level of problem-solving; at the same time, however, the capability for investment in every respect will also be greater. We should not be surprised that the ratio of irrigation and drainage of a number of prior construction projects does not adequately respond to the requirements of new crop structures and that new strains have more stringent requirements for the condition of the water.

We also cannot forget there are new areas of land and areas of land where silt from the Red River and Mekong River are making inroads in the sea round the clock to enlarge the landmass for the fatherland. Development of new areas of land cannot but have a water conservancy role which is the long-term national experience.

Flood prevention and control are always a vital concern to our entire population. The dikes of Bac Bo and in the north of Former Zone 4 have existed for a long time and have the best capability for controlling floods presently. The Bac Bo dikes guarantee a water level of 13.3 meters in Hanoi and 6.5 meters at Pha Lai. But Red River and Thai Binh River flooding has historically exceeded this level, and there have had to be measures for dispersing the flooding. Many areas of the country also must withstand inundation during the rainy season.

Later, when the Hoa Binh dike exists on the Da River, conditions for controlling flooding will be improved. However, this does not mean that flooding will be eliminated. In the future, there is even nothing to guarantee that there will be no higher water levels due to deforestation and the many things that will need to be added

alongside the large rivers. To limit the threat of flooding, additional projects to control flooding must be built on the Red River, Lo River, Da River and other rivers; there must also be active implementation of other related measures such as afforestation, control of rivers, continuing to strengthen and protect dikes, etc.

Sea dikes are generally weak, of poor quality and incapable of withstanding waves when typhoons are from 100 kilometers per hour or more.

The task is critical but, during the coming years in a situation still fraught with many difficulties, the 1981-1985 water conservancy plan must focus on support to agriculture and solve the problem of grain, food and a portion of industrial crops for export. We are striving to ensure irrigation for 4.5 million hectares of rice and 530,000 hectares of vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops by 1985.

To achieve the agricultural objective, we must first of all concentrate efforts on revising and improving management and exploitation, and accelerate work on unfinished projects. Concerning management of exploitation, we must actively make repairs from the centers to the canals in a regular manner; change the method of managing from administrative indifference to a system of accountability.

Concerning new construction, we will, based on planning for areas already selected, carefully weigh pros and cons technically, correctly select objectives, carry on work assiduously, coordinate work between the state and people, develop medium- and small-scale projects to support intensive cultivation in high-producing areas, increase the number of crops per year, enlarge the area wherever possible and, simultaneously, devote attention to a number of urgent projects supplying water to industry.

Concerning flood prevention and control in the 1981-1985 plan, the task for each area depends on the nature of the flooding, the scale of the economy and the capability for implementation.

- In Bac Bo and Northern Zone 4 the task is primarily one of strengthening dikes and retaining walls, including river and sea dikes. Regularly strengthen management of dikes, retaining walls, river basins, and seaports, and organize forces to satisfactorily protect dikes and prevent floods.

In mountain region, midland and Eastern Nam Bo provinces, we should organize prevention and control well and tailored to flooding while also regarding this as a long-term measure. We should actively carry on afforestation and protect watersheds.

- In the Mekong River delta the immediate task is to control floods early, protect summer-autumn rice, and adapt production and life to the overflow and inundation situation.

To fulfill the staff and assault task for the party, state and people, we should thoroughly understand: "Water conservancy is a technical economic sector having a combined nature. To bring about large and profound changes in water conservancy there must be a complete change in management organization and construction of the new socialist man."

Firstly, we must urgently and steadfastly "revamp and reorder production, organize the structure consistent with the new management system, and avoid unweildiness, cumbersomeness and layering." This must be done from top to bottom, from the central to the grass roots level. Put in order and reduce the administrative structure, and

resist completely the desire to "break up installations and units." Reorganize production units scientifically and logically on the central basis that, for new water conservancy construction, starting to introduce good management of projects in the north to the south is increasingly important, and on the basis of shifting from administrative indifference to undertakings with economic accountability. We must strengthen authority and responsibility for localities and primary levels. Stress boosting the operational assignment capabilities and effectiveness of management levels, satisfactorily coordinate all forces and rigorously control awards and penalties. We must give special attention to cadre work and correctly deploy key cadres in production installations.

Secondly, gradually change the system of economic management. Strengthen guidance of planning and plan formulation from the primary and district levels and thoroughly understand the precept: the state and people, the central government and the localities sharing in producing capital has been a tradition in building and managing exploitation of water conservancy. Strengthen and improve implementation of plans and concentrate forces and equipment systematically on major tasks and key projects. Closely coordinate all three measures (the economy, administration and education) in order to change work methods. Strictly practice thrift. Especially in capital construction the concept of thrift must be thoroughly understood from the survey and design segment to implementation of work and management of exploitation, with constant attention being given to the effectiveness and quality of projects.

Thirdly, we must make satisfactory use of scientific achievements and technical advances in all endeavors. Particular attention must be paid to researching, exploring and utilizing science from the realities of Vietnam. At the same time, the experiences of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and tropical countries must be studied. We must stress assigning scientific and technical cadres efficiently in order to use and develop capabilities to the fullest. At the same time, we must strengthen technical management and overcome instances of laxity in order to carry on work in an orderly and systematized way.

Our people's water conservancy history has spanned thousands of years. The past 37 years since the successful revolution and, principally, the recent 25 years have been gloriously inscribed like a path of struggle to reform nature and triumph over natural disaster. The successes achieved are the work of the entire country's army and people and have been carried on under the clear-sighted leadership of the party. This success has made an important contribution to bringing about the profound, multifaceted changes in nature and society, in the country and man, and has elucidated the truth enunciated by Lenin: "Water conservancy is more essential than all else, for it will restore the country, revive the country, bury the past, and strengthen the transitional step to socialism."

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

FERTILIZER, INSECTICIDE PRODUCTION INCREASES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Huu Ai of the Chemical General Department: "Chemical Sector in First Quarter of 1983, Produces More Than 53,000 Tons of Fertilizer and Nearly 1,100 Tons of Insecticide"]

[Text] Determined to successfully carry out the resolution of the 3d Plenum of the Party Central Committee and the 1983 plan, produce large amounts of fertilizer, insecticide and other types of products, respond to the requirements of the national economy, and support agriculture, production installations in the chemical sector have carried out many positive measures, aggressively overcome difficulties, and firmly maintained and stepped up production. Since the beginning of the year, production installations in the sector have produced more than 53,000 tons of fertilizer of various types, including more than 5,200 tons of roasted phosphate fertilizer, almost 3,500 tons of urea nitrate fertilizer and almost 3,000 tons of crushed phosphate, with many types such as roasted phosphate and urea nitrate increasing from 24.5 percent to more than 200 percent compared with this same period last year. The sector also produced 1,100 tons of insecticide and pesticides of various types, contributing to supporting winter-spring crop agricultural production.

In addition to the volume of production according to the state plan norm, the Van Dien Phosphate Fertilizer Factory has made full use of all types of apatite ore under sieves to produce more than 5,100 additional tons of crushed apatite to supply the agricultural cooperatives in the area surrounding Hanoi and the districts in Ha Son Binh Province.

Installations producing insecticide and pesticide such as the Pesticide Corporation, the Viet Tri Chemical Plant, the Vinh Thinh Chemical Plant and the Da Nang Chemical Industry Corporation have joined in ventures with the localities to obtain raw materials for production, achieving 181.7 percent of the quarterly plan norm and satisfying a portion of the requirement for insecticide to support agricultural production.

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BIOGRAPHICS

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

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

Vũ Quang Bích [VUX QUANG BICH], *Colonel

*Chief of Neurosurgery, 103d Military Hospital; he was mentioned in an article on treatment of patients at his hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 May 83 p 3)

Nguyễn Chanh [NGUYEENX CHANHS], Major General

Deputy Head of the Rear Services General Department; on 4 May 1983 he accompanied VPA Chief of Staff Colonel General Le Trong Tan in greeting SRV troops returning from service in Kampuchea. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 May 83 p 4)

Nguyễn Minh Châu [NGUYEENX MINH CHAAU], Lieutenant General

Member of the VCP Central Committee; recently he represented the Ministry of National Defense at ceremonies in Phnom Penh marking the withdrawal of SRV military personnel from Kampuchea. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 May 83 p 1)

Vũ Xuân Chiêm [VUX XUAAN CHIEEM], *Lieutenant General

Vice Minister of National Defense; on 4 May 1983 he accompanied VPA Chief of Staff Colonel General Le Trong Tan in greeting SRV troops returning from service in Kampuchea. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 May 83 p 4)

Trần Đình Cửu [TRANNF DINHF CUWUR], Major General

Recently he represented the 7th Military Region at ceremonies in Phnom Penh marking the withdrawal of SRV military personnel from Kampuchea. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 May 83 p 1)

Vô Văn Dân [VOX VAWN ZAANF], Colonel

Commander of the Cuu Long Corps [Binh Doan]; on 9 May 1983 he attended ceremonies in Ho Chi Minh City marking the withdrawal of his forces from Kampuchea. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 May 83 p 1)

Lê Đại [LEE DAIJ]

Alternate member of the VCP Central Committee; secretary of the VCP Committee, Quang Ninh Province; recently he participated in ceremonies marking the 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 May 83 p 1)

Dương Văn Đàm [ZUWOWNG VAWN DAMF] Lawyer

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Liaison Catholic Committee; his name appeared in the announcement of the death of Cardinal Trinh Van Can's mother. (CHINH NGHIA 30 Apr 83 p 2)

Nguyễn Xuân Định [NGUYEENX XUAAN DINHJ], Colonel

Chief, Training Bureau, Artillery Branch; he was mentioned in an article on training activities. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 May 83 p 2)

Nguyễn Triều Hải [NGUYEENX TRIEEUJ HAIR]

Deputy Director of the Education Service, Hanoi; recently he launched a movement for innovations in the supplementary education sector in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 22 Mar 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Hòa [NGUYEENX HOAF], Major General

Alternate member of the VCP Central Committee; on 30 April 1983 he attended ceremonies in Laos at which the VPA B.24 Group was commended for its service in Laos. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 May 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Minh Hoà [NGUYEENX MINH HOAF]

*Deputy Director of the Construction Economics Institute, Ministry of Building; his article "Estimate Prices of Building Projects" appeared in the cited source. (XAY DUNG No 3, 1983 p 30)

Phạm Công Khanh [PHAMJ COONG KHANH]

*Secretary General of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; his election to this position was announced in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 27 Apr 83 p 4)

Nguyễn Công Khánh [NGUYEENX COONG KHANH]

*Deputy Director of the Consular Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 3 May 1983 he met with the Thai ambassador to discuss the return of 40 poachers caught in Vietnam waters. (NHAN DAN 4 May 83 p 4)

Nguyễn Trung Kiên [NGUYEENX TRUNG KIEEN], Colonel

His article "The [Artillery] Commander and Emulation Activities" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Apr 83 p 2)

Lương Minh Ký [LUWOWNG MINH KYS] Father Thomas d'Aquin, deceased

Former Deputy Head of the Lien Viet Organization in Nam Bao; former member of the Vietnam Catholic Liaison Committee; former member of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hanoi; born in 1898, he died on 21 March 1983 following a long illness. (HANOI MOI 22 Mar 83 p 4)

Lê Quang Loát [LEE QUANG LOATS], Lieutenant Colonel

An officer in the Artillery Branch; he was mentioned in an article on training activities. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 May 83 p 2)

Nguyễn Minh [NGUYEENX MINH]

*Director of the Agriculture Service, Quang Nam-Da Nang; his article on intensive cultivation in his province appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 5 May 83 p 2)

Ta Nhu [TAJ NHUW]

Deputy Commander, Quan Tien Phong Division; he was mentioned in an article on relations between his unit and the local Fatherland Front Committee. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 May 83 p 2)

Đoàn Phương [DOANF PHUWOWNG]

Vice Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-USSR Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation; recently he attended meetings with his Soviet counterpart and a delegation from the USSR. (NHAN DAN 5 May 83 p 4)

Trần Quỳnh [TRAANF QUYNHS], Colonel

Deputy Chief Political Officer, Artillery Branch; he was mentioned in an article on training. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 May 83 p 2)

Lưu Vũ Súy [LUWU VUX SUYS], Senior Colonel

Director of the Propaganda and Training Department, Political General Department; his article on education reform in institutes and military schools appeared in the cited source. (GIAO DUC LY LUAN No 2, Mar-Apr 83 p 77)

Nguyễn Văn Sỹ [NGUYEENX VAWN SYX]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Gia Lai-Kon Tum; chairman of the People's Committee, Gia Lai-Kon Tum; recently he was present when Truong Chinh arrived for a visit in his province. (NHAN DAN 28 Apr 83 p 4)

Tô Thuận [TOO THUAANJ], Colonel

Deputy Chief of Staff, Artillery Branch; he was mentioned in an article on training. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 May 83 p 2)

Đổng Văn Thượng [ZUWOWNG VAWN THUWOWNGJ]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Tay Ninh Province; *Chairman of the People's Committee, Tay Ninh Province; recently he attended ceremonies in Phnom Penh marking the withdrawal of SRV military personnel from Kampuchea.

(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 May 83 p 1)

[Note: This may be one and the same person as Đặng Văn Thượng [DAWNGJ VAWN THUWOWNGJ] previously reported as Chairman of the Tay Ninh Province People's Committee]

Nguyễn Vĩnh [NGUYEENX VINHJ]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Director of the Marx-Lenin Institute; *Chairman of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; his election to this position was announced in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 27 Apr 83 p 4)

Nguyễn Tư [NGUYEENX TUW], *Lieutenant Colonel

Commander, Song Thao Engineer Group; he was mentioned in an article on training in his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 May 83 p 2)

Nguyễn Thế Vĩnh [NGUYEENX THEES VINHJ], Catholic priest

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; publisher of the newspaper CHINH NGHIA; his article "The Fatherland Front, Our Harmonious Family" appeared in the cited source. (CHINH NGHIA 30 Apr 83 p 1)

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