

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/09: CIA-RDP82-00850R000100070034-6

1 OF 1

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/8589

26 July 1979

# South and East Asia Report

(FOUO 4/79)

**FBIS** FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

For further information on report content call (703) 351-3067 (Japan, Korea, Mongolia); 351-2760 (Vietnam, South and East Asia).

COPYRIGHT LAWS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING OWNERSHIP OF MATERIALS REPRODUCED HEREIN REQUIRE THAT DISSEMINATION OF THIS PUBLICATION BE RESTRICTED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/8589

26 July 1979

SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT

(FOUO 4/79)

CONTENTS

PAGE

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

Briefs

Movement of War Materiel 1

KAMPUCHEA

Ieng Sary Comments on Sihanouk's Future Role  
(SANKEI SHIMBUN, 22 Jun 79) ..... 2

Ieng Sary Cites Favorable Trend in Kampuchea  
(ASAHI EVENING NEWS, 23 Jun 79) ..... 3

Briefs

'Strategic Hamlets' Formed 5

LAOS

Information on Lao Military Units  
(Vientiane Domestic Service) ..... 6

Information on Lao Military Units  
(Vientiane Domestic Service) ..... 10

Information on Lao Military Units  
(Vientiane Domestic Service) ..... 14

Information on Lao Military Units  
(Vientiane Domestic Service) ..... 18

TAIWAN

'SANKEI' Interviews Taiwan President Chiang Ching-Kuo  
(Chiang Ching-kuo Interview; SANKEI SHIMBUN, 23 Jun 79). 22

- a - [III - ASIA - 107 FOUO]

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MOVEMENT OF WAR MATERIEL--Since the beginning of April flights of Antonov-ZZ aircraft originating from Hanoi and Haiphong have off-loaded Soviet war materiel in Laos. Among the supplies were landing craft which are presently stored in the vicinity of Vientiane. PT-76 amphibious vehicles are patrolling the Lao bank of the Mekong River. [Text] [Paris VALEURS ACTUELLES in French 28 May 79 p 33]

CSO: 4200

1

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

KAMPUCHEA

IENG SARY COMMENTS ON SIHANOUK'S FUTURE ROLE

Tokyo SANKEI SHIMBUN in Japanese 22 Jun 79 morning edition p 3 OW

["Gist" of remarks by Ieng Sary, deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, at a 21 June "exclusive" interview with SANKEI SHIMBUN Editor Suzu Tomoda at an unidentified Tokyo hotel]

[Excerpt] A United Patriotic Front

In its invasion of Kampuchea, Vietnam is trying to wipe out the Kampuchean people. We should set aside our selfish interests and devote everything in our power to the salvation and defense of our fatherland. To that end, we called on Norodom Sihanouk for the purpose of forming a national united patriotic front. Anyone who resists Vietnam will be welcomed in to the front. If Norodom Sihanouk is truly prepared to fight the Vietnamese aggressors, the people will support him. It is the people, under the command of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, who are actually fighting the Vietnamese aggressors with arms in their hands. There is a need for unity. We hope that as the situation develops, all patriotic forces will understand this need for unity. There will be a role for Norodom Sihanouk to play. Whether or not he should be restored to the position of chief of state--the position currently held by Khieu Samphan--would be considered in the future if the situation then should warrant his reinstatement. On the battlefield, we are already cooperating with those who formerly belonged to the right wing.

An International Conference on Kampuchea

It was Norodom Sihanouk who proposed an international conference on Kampuchea. The proposal, however, was promptly rejected by Vietnam. All we can say is that we will carry on our anti-Vietnamese struggle in every field. The central issue is whether or not the Vietnamese troops will withdraw from Kampuchea.

COPYRIGHT: Sangyo Keizai Shinbun Tokyo Honsha 1979

CSO: 4105

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

KAMPUCHEA

IENG SARY CITES FAVORABLE TREND IN KAMPUCHEA

Tokyo ASAHI EVENING NEWS in English 23 Jun 79 p 3 OW

[Text] Prime Minister Pol Pot and other Cambodian leaders are in good health and all are directing the guerrilla war against the Vietnamese.

This was revealed by Ieng Sary, the visiting deputy premier and foreign minister of the Pol Pot government, in an exclusive interview with the ASAHI SHIMBUN held at a hotel in Tokyo on Thursday evening.

The Cambodian visitor showed photographs of Premier Pol Pot and other leaders said taken in early May to back up his statements.

Ieng Sary said that his government was making preparations for negotiations with Hanoi, if necessary, for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodian territory and for a halt in Vietnamese aggression.

Here for the third time after his previous visits in June and October last year, he stressed that the situation was turning in favor of the Pol Pot regime.

Since the beginning of the rainy season, the Cambodians have been able to withstand enemy attacks throughout the country, he said.

He reported that the Vietnamese troops were becoming tired. The Vietnamese troops were losing their will to fight and many of them were fleeing to their country,

According to Ieng Sary, the Vietnamese in the beginning sent 150,000 troops to Cambodia, but the Pol Pot forced killed or wounded 40,000 of them.

He said that the Pol Pot regime had a regular army of more than 100,000 prior to the Vietnamese invasion late last year.

The Pol Pot forces now number about 300,000, including the regular troops which have joined guerrilla units made up of the people and the militia, Ieng Sary said.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

He called the reported massacres by the Pol Pot regime Vietnamese propaganda.

Hanoi claims that the Pol Pot regime massacred 3 million, but if that were true there would be nobody left in Cambodia, he said.

The population of Cambodia was 7,760,000 in 1976, he said, and added that there were at least 7 million still.

On the contrary, the Vietnamese invaders have massacred 100,000 Cambodians in the past five months, Ieng Sary stated.

At the outset of the interview, Foreign Minister Ieng Sary expressed gratitude that Japan had pledged to continue to recognize the Pol Pot government as the legitimate government representing Cambodia.

He said the promise was made by Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda whom he had met earlier the same day.

COPYRIGHT: Asahi Evening News 1979

CSO: 4220



FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

'STRATEGIC HAMLETS' FORMED--Because of the rain, the 130,000 Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia are regrouping in the towns and along the main highways, bringing the civilians with them. This is a strategy of "strategic hamlets" analogous to the one used by the Americans in South Vietnam [during the Vietnam War]. [Text] [Paris VALEURS ACTUELLES in French 18 Jun 79 p 30]

CSO: 4200 .

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

LAOS

## INFORMATION ON LAO MILITARY UNITS

[The following information was extracted from Vientiane Domestic Service broadcasts in Lao at 0400 GMT unless otherwise noted on the dates indicated, or from Lao press material as indicated. Unit designators and locations are as given. The remarks include a brief summary of the information available on the source.]

UNIT	REMARKS
Army Shoe Making Factory Vientiane	Made slippers, leather shoes in past 5 months (30 May 79)
Army Sawmill, Bakery Factory Viang Sai	Built roads, bridges; produced bread and other products in first 3 months of 1979 (30 May 79)
Aviation Corps Xieng Khouang Region	Printed books, transported passengers and goods, repaired planes in past 5 months (30 May 79)
Political Office Northern Region	Cleared land for rice (26 May 79)
Military Training School Vientiane	Built barracks, cleared land, repaired roads, built bridges Mar-May (26 May 79)
Infantry Bn "S" Northern Region	Attended political, military and cultural courses, agricultural production in past 4 months (26 May 79)
Southern Region Military Hospital	Held political course 4-7 May (26 May 79)
Film Projection Unit Battlefront "A"	Showed films in past 4 months (27 May 79)
Defense Company Xieng Khouang Military Region	Attended military, political courses (27 May 79)

6

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Transport Union and Company "S" Xient Khouang Region	Transported goods, built irrigation projects, planted vegetables Feb-Apr (28 May 79)
Regional Force [Meuang] Samphan, Phong Saly Province	Engaged in agricultural production, attended military and political courses in first 3 months of 1979 (28 May 79)
LPLA Political Department's Film Projection Branch, Vientiane	Showed films early this year (29 May 79)
Hospital 102 Viang Sai	Cured patients early this year (29 May 79)
Army Tractors Unit Xieng Khouang Region Logistics Office	Helped army units to open virgin lands in first quarter 1979 (23 May 79)
Provincial Military Hospital Sayaboury Province	Treated patients, distributed medicine this year (23 May 79)
Artillery Bn "A," Hospital 106 Southern Region	Held meeting early May to hail success of National Congress of Heroes and Emulation Combatants (23 May 79)
Regional Forces, Public Security Force [Meuang] Phiang, Sayaboury Province	Emulating to defend their homeland (23 May 79)
LPLA Infantry Bn "G" P a Klai District, Sayaboury Province	Smashed acts of sabotage in area in April (25 May 79)
Garment Unit of Logistics Office LPLA Command in Central Region	Scored achievements in specialized work work in first quarter 1979 (25 May 79)
Military Command, Pak Ou District Luang Prabang Province	Opened military training for three cantons (24 May 79)
Aviation Department Pakse District	Carried out specialized tasks in transporting supplies, repairing planes (24 May 79)
LPLA Waterway Transportation Department Viang Sai Region	Boosted production, raised animals (1300 GMT 4 Jun 79)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Army Waterway Transportation Unit Vientiane	Transported supplies, repaired engines, built boats, transported rice to soldiers in various areas Mar-May (1300 GMT 4 Jun 79)
Army Textile Factory Vientiane	Produced clothing (1300 GMT 4 Jun 79)
Vientiane Security Force's Garment School	Repaired buildings in May (3 Jun 79)
Artillery Bn "CH" Vientiane	Repaired offices, buildings in May (3 Jun 79)
Public Security Company "A" Vientiane	Cleared land first 3 months of 1979 (2 Jun 79)
Army Vocational School Vientiane	Attended theoretical course 23 May (2 Jun 79)
Vientiane Public Security School	Attended political, specialized courses in first 5 months of 1979 (2 Jun 79)
Public Security Bn "A" Vientiane	Carried out tasks, assisted local people in rice cultivation in past 5 months (2 Jun 79)
Auto Repair Shop Viang Sai	Repaired vehicles in first 3 months of 1979 (29 May 79)
Auto Repair Shop Phon Sai, Vientiane Province	Repaired vehicles (2 Jun 79)
Infantry Bn "S" Vientiane	Engaged in upland crop production, rice cultivation in early May (2 Jun 79)
Kindergarten School, Army Polit- ical Department Vientiane	Admitted new members of (?Red Collar) Youth Unit 31 May (1 Jun 79)
Police Driving School Vientiane	Engaged in specialized, production work in first quarter 1979 (1 Jun 79)
Army Hospital "102" Viang Sai District	Given award for outstanding achievement by District Military Command 23 May (1 Jun 79)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Various Sections attached to Army Logistics Office, Viang Sai District      Stored rice on 10 and 17 May (1 Jun 79)

Women's Union of Army Logistics Office  
Viang Sai District      Studied documents on union work 21 May  
(1 Jun 79)

CSO: 4206

9  
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

LAOS

## INFORMATION ON LAO MILITARY UNITS

[The following information was extracted from Vietiane Domestic Service broadcasts in Lao at 0400 GMT unless otherwise noted on the dates indicated, or from Lao press material as indicated. Unit designators and locations are as given. The remarks include a brief summary of the information available in the source.]

UNIT	REMARKS
Military Command, [Meuang] Kasi District Vientiane Province	Organized military training course for guerrilla forces late April (1100 GMT 6 Jun 79)
Bridge Construction Unit #3 attached to Central Region Command	Completed six bridges in Svannakhet Province this year (1000 GMT 7 Jun 79)
Art Troupe Army Political Department	Visited southern, central provinces since 21 Apr (9 Jun 79)
Staff Office, Military Command, Champassak Province	Planted starchy crops in May (9 Jun 79)
Military Command Vientiane Province	Guided setting up of agricultural cooperatives in Phon Hong since 1 Jun (9 Jun 79)
Medical Service Northern Army Region	Sent cadres to treat children (9 Jun 79)
LPLA Hospital "103" Vientiane	Held meeting 8 Jun to mark Year of Child (10 Jun 79)
Projection team of Political Office Military Command, Oudomsai Province	Presented films in first 4 months of 1979 (10 Jun 79)

10

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

## FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Army Military Training School, Vientiane Military command in Oudomsai Province	Completed study of 6th Resolution of Party Central Committee on 17 May (8 Jun 79)
Artillery School, Vientiane	Opened specialized course 1 Jun (8 Jun 79)
Army Aviation Unit Xieng Khouang Military Province	Scored achievements in specialized work in first 5 months of 1979 (8 Jun 79)
Engineering Bn "B" Xieng Khouang Military Province	Scored achievements in specialized work in past 4 months (8 Jun 79)
Southern Regional Logistics Office	Held meeting 7 May to hail success of National Congress of Heroes and Emula- tion Combatants (11 Jun 79)
Northern Region Political Office	Completed dry season rice harvest (11 Jun 79)
Oudomsai Provincial Military Command	Planted rice (11 Jun 79)
Army Hospital 103 Vientiane	Cured, examined patients in first 5 months of year (11 Jun 79)
Defense Unit "A" [Meuang] Kasi District, Vientiane Prov.	Engaged in agricultural cultivation in first 5 months of 1979 (11 Jun 79)
Army Political Department's Training Office	Began growing wet rice crops 6 Jun (7 Jun 79)
Each Army Unit and Saw Mill Xieng Khouang Military Command	Fulfilled construction tasks in past 3 months (7 Jun 79)
Signal Bn "A", Vientiane Capital	Completed training course on special- ized subjects in late May (7 Jun 79)
Local Forces [Meuang] Sing District, Louang Namtha	Planted rice, raised animals in past 6 months (18 Jun 79)
Central Region Military Command	Studied new instructions from party Central Committee on 1979 tasks (18 Jun 79)
Unit "T" Louang Namtha Province	Conducted public security maintenance mission, held cultural training cour- ses for local guerrillas and people, planted crops in past 6 months (18 Jun 79)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

First River Transport Unit Central Region Logistice Office	Transported goods, raised animals in 5 months of 1979 (18 Jun 79)
Army Bakery Unit, Central Region	Produced bread, engaged in agricultural production in past 5 months (17 Jun 79)
Company "S", [Meuang] Siang Hon District, Sayaboury	Completed planting upland crops (17 Jun 79)
Regional Forces Louang Namtha Province	Attended political courses Jan-Jun (17 Jun 79)
Unit "A" Louang Namtha Province	Engaged in agricultural production, repaired offices, other buildings in past 5 months (17 Jun 79)
Northern Region Transport Branch	Transported food supplies, equipment in first 3 months of 1979 (16 Jun 79)
Public Security Unit "A" under Interior Ministry in Vientiane	Attended political courses, guided people to set up agricultural co- operatives (16 Jun 79)
Regional Forces [Meuang] Viang PhouKha District, Louang Namtha Province	Engaged in Military training May-Jun (15 Jun 79)
Art Troupe Attached to Army Political Department	Stage performances along highway 9 between May-June (19 Jun 79)
Military Command of Northern Region Luang Prabang	Held political meeting 14 Jun (19 Jun 79)
Hospital attached to Military Command, Louang Namtha Province	Cured patients, treated people while studying politics in past 5 months (19 Jun 79)
Military Training School Vientiane	Carried out logging, clearing at reservoir, built living quarters, transported supplies, expanded cul- tivation Jan-Jun (14 Jun 79)
Infantry Bn "S", Northern Region	Boosted self-sufficient production (14 Jun 79)
Vientiane Military Training School	Held ceremony 8 June to close second specialized course (12 Jun 79)



FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Southern Region Kommadam School	Cleared virgin land, increased production Mar-May (12 Jun 79)
Bn "A", Northern Region	Attended military training course 29 May (12 Jun 79)
Vientiane Air Force Command	Started planting early rice since late May (12 Jun 79)
Provincial Military Hospital Phong Saly	Treated patients, distributed medicine Mar-Apr (13 Jun 79)
Air Force Command, Vientiane	Held ceremony 8 Jun to review studying achievements of children (13 Jun 79)

CSO: 4206

## FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

LAOS

## INFORMATION ON LAO MILITARY UNITS

[The following information was extracted from Vientiane Domestic Service Broadcasts in Lao at 0400 GMT unless otherwise noted on the dates indicated, or from Lao press material as indicated. Unit designators and locations are as given. The remarks include a brief summary of the information available in the source.]

UNIT	REMARKS
Artillery Bn "S" Vientiane	Attended specialized course starting 4 June (25 Jun 79)
Independent Company Xieng Khouang Province	Held meeting 2 Jun to hail success of National Congress of Heroes and Emu- lation Combatants (24 Jun 79)
Southern Region Kommadam School	Opened new school term 16 Jun (24 Jun 79)
Construction Unit of Logistics Office Louang Namtha Province	Built houses, warehouses; attended political courses in first half of 1979 (23 Jun 79)
Fifth Construction and Production Unit, under Regiment #9, Savannakhet Province	Cleared virgin land, dug canal, pro- duced farm implements, raised animals (23 Jun 79)
Hospital under Louang Namtha Provincial Military Command	Cured, examined patients in first five months of 1979 (23 Jun 79)
Northern Region Military Command	Opened regional political meeting 14 Jun (23 Jun 79)
Art Troupe Army Political Department	Staged performance along Route 9 21 May- 3 Jun (23 Jun 79)
Military Command Louang Namtha Province	Organized several military and political training courses since early 1979 (22 Jun 79)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

## FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

UNIT	REMARKS
Local Guerrillas of [Meuang] Phiang, Siang Hon Districts, Sayaboury Province	Scored achievements in food production, security (22 Jun 79)
Unit "P" of LPLA Ground Artillery Corps Central Region	Scored achievements in mobilizing people in first three months of 1979 (22 Jun 79)
[Meuang] La and Beng Districts, Oudomsai Province Military Commands	Organized security training for local guerrillas in districts (1100 GMT 21 Jun 79)
Air-Defense Unit Vientiane	Opened specialized training 15 Jun (20 Jun 79)
Artillery Unit Louang Namtha Province	Studied fighting strategy and tactics since early this year. Scored achievements in planting crops (20 Jun 79)
Regional Armed Forces, Peace-Keeping Forces, [Muang] Siang Hon District, Sayaboury Province	Competed in maintaining public security, boosting production (20 Jun 79)
Unit "C" [Meuang] Namtha District	Scored remarkable achievements in rice farming, building roads (20 Jun 79)
Military Hospital "C" [Meuang] Houai Sai District, Louang Namtha Province	Treated people, boosting self-sufficient production (20 Jun 79)
General Staff Office Louang Namtha Province	Opened military training for another group of students 2 Jun (21 Jun 79)
Construction Unit #3 attached to Central Region Command	Built bridges, living quarters, reclaimed wasteland (21 Jun 79)
Settlement No "77" attached to Central Region Command	Expanded ricefields, scored handicraft achievements (21 Jun 79)
[Meuang] Long District, Louang Namtha Province	Carried out patrol activities to maintain peace and public security (21 Jun 79)
[Meuang] Houai Sai, District Louang Namtha Province	Maintained security along border areas (21 Jun 79)
Medical Cadres of Settlement "77" attached to Central Region Command	Cured patients, publicized hygienic principles (21 Jun 79)

## FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

UNIT	REMARKS
Military Command Vientiane Province	Taught military training for local guerrillas of [Meuang] Kasi District who were charged with defense and peace-keeping. (KHAOSAN PATHET LAO 5 Jun 79 p A1)
Bn "A"	Held ceremony on 21 Jun to hail success of National Congress of Heroes and Emulation Combatants (26 Jun 79)
Southern Region's Company "A"	Attended political, military, cultural classes, engaged in agricultural production (27 Jun 79)
LPLA General Staff Department	Held ceremony 26 Jun to review six month achievements attended by Vice Minister of National Defense Somsak Sisongkham (28 Jun 79)
Military Command of [Meuang] Sai District Oudomsai Province	Held political military training courses for local guerrillas (28 Jun 79)
5th Production and Construction Unit, Savannakhet Province	Scored achievements in expanding, cultivated land, repairing irrigation ditches, building roads (28 Jun 79)
Police Command Luang Prabang Province	Organized political training course for police cadres from various offices (29 Jun 79)
Signal School Northern Region	Scored achievements in food production in past five months (29 Jun 79)
Unit "S" Vientiane	Attended political course beginning on (30 Jun 79)
Women's Artillery Unit "A" Vientiane	Attended political, cultural training classes, planted crops, raised animals (30 Jun 79)
Northern Region Construction Unit, Luang Prabang Province	Attended political courses, repaired vehicles, transported goods, planted crops (30 Jun 79)
Hospital under Louang Namtha Provincial Military Command	Cured patients, engaged in agricultural production (30 Jun 79)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

UNIT	REMARKS
Provincial Military Command Louang Namtha Province	Held meeting 19 Jun to study new situation Meeting ended 26 Jun (1 Jul 79)
Unit "S" Vientiane	Continuously attended political courses, built 31 houses, cleared land, raised animals (1 Jul 79)
Medical Training School Northern Region	Built houses, fish ponds, cured patients (1 Jul 79)

CSO: 4206

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

LAOS

## INFORMATION ON LAO MILITARY UNITS

[The following information was extracted from Vientiane Domestic Service broadcasts in Lao at 0400 GMT unless otherwise noted on the dates indicated, or from Lao press material as indicated. Unit designators and locations are as given. The remarks include a brief summary of the information available in the source.]

UNIT	REMARKS
Unit "S" Vientiane Capital	Scored achievements in specialized work in first half of 1979 (5 Jul 79)
Production, Construction Unit "06" Viangsai Region	Scored achievements in specialized work in first half of 1979 (5 Jul 79)
Agricultural Settlement LPLA Command, Luang Prabang Province	Scored achievements in food production, political study in first half of 1979 (5 Jul 79)
20-Bed Hospital Viangsai Military Region	Scored achievements in food production, specialized work (5 Jul 79)
LPLA General Staff Department	Attended classes on resolution of 6th Party Plenum early Jun (3 Jul 79)
Northern Region Political Office	Held course for local cadres, combatants to study documents on new situation (7 Jul 79)
Oudomsai Provincial Military Command	Held political course (7 Jul 79)
Public Security Forces Oudomsai Province	Set up more militia networks, mobilized local people to set up agricultural coops, planted crops (7 Jul 79)

18  
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

## FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Production, Construction Unit "04" Viang sai	Dug fish pond, built houses, schools. Produced shoes, attended political, cultural classes (7 Jul 79)
Luang Prabang Regional Force	Engaged in agricultural production (8 Jul 79)
Oudomsai Provincial Military Command	Attended political, military classes (8 Jul 79)
Medical Cadres attached to Northern Region Command's Hospital	Examined people, vaccinated, treated people, planted rice (8 Jul 79)
Phong Saly Provincial Military Command	Reviewed achievements, mapped out plans (8 Jul 79)
Transport Unit Viang sai Region	Transported commodities, repaired vehicles, engaged in self-sufficient agricultural production (8 Jul 79)
Northern Region's Film Projection Unit	Showed films on 102 occasions in first half of 1979 (9 Jul 79)
Northern Region's Repair Unit	Repaired vehicles (9 Jul 79)
Film Projection Unit of LPLA Political Department	Showed films in Vientiane on 29 occasions last month (9 Jul 79)
Provincial Military Command's Hospital, Oudomsai	Cured patients first half of 1979 (9 Jul 79)
LPLA General Staff Office of Muang Viang sai	Held ceremony 1 Jul to mark end of sports tournament (6 Jul 79)
Rock-Striking Unit Xieng Khouang Military Region	Carried out specialized tasks (6 Jul 79)
LPLA Medical Office Vientiane	Opened primary medical training for another group of students (10 Jul 79)
"y" Unit Sayaboury Province	Expanded cultivated areas, built houses, cured patients, carried out other specialized tasks (10 Jul 79)
Unit "A" Vientiane	Studied politics, military subjects (10 Jul 79)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Public Security Forces, [Meuang] Ngoi District, Luang Prabang Province	Actively carried out patrol activities to maintain peace, studied politics, combat tactics, boosted production (10 Jul 79)
Regional Force [Meuang] Namok District, Oudomsai Province	Built houses, planted crops, raised animals in first half of 1979 (11 Jul 79)
Guard of Honor Unit Viangsai Region	Reviewed achievements on 20 Jun (11 Jul 79)
2d Infantry Battalion Vientiane Province	Held ceremony on 8 Jul to hail success of National Congress of Heroes and Emulation Combatants (11 Jul 79)
Finance Office Army Logistics Department, Vientiane	Held meeting on 7 Jul to discuss financial affairs (11 Jul 79)
Planning and Construction Department, Viangsaï Region	Held meeting 4 Jul to conclude polit- ical training of cadres (12 Jul 79)
Battalion 1 Attached to Army Cultural Training School Viangsaï Region	Expanded cultivated acreage, stepped up raising animals (12 Jul 79)
Unit "S" Vientiane	Carried out tasks including studying politics, building popular bases, boosting production, guiding people to cooperatives (12 Jul 79)
Military Training School Vientiane	Held ceremony 8 Jun to conclude specialized training course for second group of students (12 Jul 79)
Auto Repair Unit of Army Logistics Department in Xieng Khouang Province	Scored achievements in specialized work and food production (13 Jul 79)
Army Battalion "B" Oudomsai Province	Carried out specialized work (13 Jul 79)
Army Staff Department Vientiane	Organized political training course on 30 Jun (13 Jul 79)



## FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Regional Forces, [Meuang] Mai District, Oudomsai Province; Security Unit in [Meuang] Oudomsai District Luang Prabang Province	Scored achievements in their work (13 Jul 79)
Military Training School Vientiane	Transplanted rice on 11 Jul (16 Jul 79)
Intermediate Kommadam School Vientiane	Held ceremony 10 Jul to conclude political and military training of Units "A", "B" (16 Jul 79)
Nongtha Settlement Vientiane	Raised more animals this year (14 Jul 79)
Xieng Khouang Military Region Command	Launched emulation movement on 26 May to build new schools in the region (14 Jul 79)
Anti-Aircraft Unit "A" Vientiane	Planted rice (14 Jul 79)
Artillery Unit "S" Vientiane	Attended specialized training course beginning on 1 May (14 Jul 79)
Staff Office Xieng Khouang Military Region	Planted rice, fruit trees, raised animals (14 Jul 79)
Construction Equipment Platoon under Xieng Khouang Military Region Command	Transported stones, sand; repaired vehicles and engaged in agricultural production in Apr (15 Jul 79)
Southern Region's Signal School	Attended political classes, planted crops, helped local people in May-Jun (15 Jul 79)
Hospital Northern Military Region Command	Examined people, cured patients, engaged in agricultural production (15 Jul 79)
Army Political Department Vientiane	Planted crops, raised animals (15 Jul 79)
Technical and Waterways Transport Unit under LPLA Logistics Department, Vientiane	Planted rice since early Jul (15 Jul 79)
Unit "S" Vientiane	Studied party resolutions from 28 Jun-9 Jul (15 Jul 79)
CSO: 4206	

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

TAIWAN

'SANKEI' INTERVIEWS TAIWAN PRESIDENT CHIANG CHING-KUO

Tokyo SANKEI SHIMBUN in Japanese 23 Jun 79 morning edition pp 2-3 OW

[Interview with Taiwan President Chiang Ching-kuo on 22 June, Taipei, in "Detailed Report" by SANKEI SHIMBUN Correspondent Keiji Hayashi]

[Text] U.S.-Taiwan Relations

Hayashi: The Republic of China (Taiwan) is now in the "era of Chiang Ching-kuo." What foremost problems have confronted the ROC at home and abroad since the U.S.-China normalization?

President Chiang: On 16 December last year, the United States accepted Communist China's so-called "normalization" plan. That amounted to destroying something like the Great Wall with its own hand. It jolted the trust in the United States entertained by its friends, especially free Asian countries. The foremost internal problems facing the ROC under this shock are how to minimize its impact, how the spirit of independence and self-reliance and, more importantly, how to augment our close spiritual and organizational ties with the millions upon millions of compatriots on the continent. The most urgent external problem is how to closely cooperate with various countries in the free world in various ways, how to promote bilateral and multilateral relations with them in practical ways, and how to maintain common stability and prosperity. We have been able to overcome all kinds of difficulties through united efforts by standing firm with dignity and being self-reliant with vigor. We will continue to build a bright future under the same principle and plan.

Hayashi: Mr President, how do you think the Sino-U.S. normalization will affect the future of Taiwan?

President Chiang: The establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Communist China produced pressures on Taiwan under the objective circumstances, but those pressures have failed to deprive us our will or to weaken it. On the contrary, the normalization has made us more

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

clearly cognizant of our heavy responsibility in the world anticommunist movement for freedom and democracy and stirred us to its fulfillment.

Hayashi: Mr President, how do you think of the "U.S. defense commitment" concerning the security of Taiwan? Can you trust the U.S. Administration and Congress? Is there any possibility that the defense commitment will be good in name only?

President Chiang: The United States declared that it would terminate the U.S.-ROC defense treaty as of the end of this year. However, the United States has shown great concern about the security of Taiwan by recently passing bills on "relations with Taiwan." President Carter signed them into law. This means that the interests of Taiwan and the United States conform on a long-term basis. In other words, if united both will gain, but if divided both will lose. If the United States takes note of this, it will not do anything again that will betray its friend. We on our part will build up our defenses.

Hayashi: Mr President, what is your appraisal of the U.S. legislation on U.S.-Taiwan relations in terms of Taiwan's future ties with the United States?

President Chiang: We still regard the United States as the leading power of the free world and wish to promote ROC-U.S. friendship and cooperation in various fields. Naturally, we prize the friendly considerations shown by the United States in its legislation on relations with Taiwan. However, the true worth of this legislation depends on whether or not the United States will constructively implement it with full sincerity. The present U.S.-ROC relationship adequately proves that the maintenance of practical relations between the two countries is a necessity for both and will benefit both.

#### Nationalist-Chinese Relations

Hayashi: Beijing is doing its utmost to realize Nationalist-Communist cooperation. Mr President, what do you think Beijing's goal is and what is your assessment of the possibility of peaceful unification?

President Chiang: Beijing's stance on cooperation and its propaganda on peaceful unification are aimed at deceiving the free world and weakening support for the ROC. They are also aimed at weakening our morale and paving the way for military invasion. This is a typical trick of Communist China. We learned that from history. In short, what the Chinese communists call "Nationalist-Communist cooperation" is aimed at realizing the plot to destroy the Kuomintang under the pretext of "Nationalist-Communist cooperation." That is why we will never enter into negotiations with Communist China."

Hayashi: Through relations between Taiwan and Mainland China are left without a full settlement, would you consider postal and family exchanges, joint participation in international sports activities and even economic intercourse?

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

President Chiang: Communist China's calls for exchanges are aimed at creating an international illusion of peace and shattering the morale of our people. We are fully aware of the plot.

Hayashi: Do you anticipate an attack on Taiwan by Mainland China in the future?

President Chiang: The existence of the Republic of China poses an immense threat to Communist China. Therefore, the communists think every minute and every second about ways and means to eliminate our republic. They will take action, including military action, when they think they can wipe it out. Their action would often be based on a miscalculation as was the case with their recent invasion of Vietnam. The possibility of their combining military adventure with diplomatic gambling is even greater now than before.

Hayashi: Do you think that Taiwan can survive an attack from the Mainland?

President Chiang: In destroying an enemy, depending on visible arms is not enough. We must also rely on the spirit of people countering a common enemy, on the spirit and morale of people who rise and rally against it. If the Communist Chinese invade Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy or Matsu, we are fully confident that we can repel them. Furthermore, resistance against the repressive rule has increasingly been in evidence in the Mainland in the past 6 months. Should the Communist Chinese invade Taiwan, the anticommunist forces in the Mainland would certainly seize the opportunity and rise to fight side by side with us and crush the communist government.

Hayashi: Do you consider the arms supplied by the United States are adequate to defend Taiwan? If Taiwan needs more arms, what are they? How do you plan to obtain those arms considered necessary for Taiwan's defense?

President Chiang: Those arms currently being sold to our country by the United States will fall short of our requirements. Our goal is to promote security and stability in the Pacific region. I believe this goal is shared by the United States, too. The arms we want to obtain now are those which we need to secure our air and maritime traffic to and from Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu free of any hinderance, thus defending the interests of the free world as a whole. The arms for this purpose would include high-performance defense weapons such as high-performance aircraft and sophisticated missiles. We will primarily purchase these weapons from foreign countries, but at the same time we are developing our own defense technology and industry under the principle of self-reliance.

Hayashi: Mainland China is receiving assistance from Japan, the United States and European countries in implementing its modernization programs. The United States in particular approves of West European countries' arms aid to Beijing. At the same time, the United States is itself promoting scientific and technological cooperation with Beijing, which virtually amounts to arms sales. Do you feel any apprehension about this situation?

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

President Chiang: If the United States, West European nations or any other countries of the free world should give Communist China arms aid or technical cooperation in its arms development projects, it would be a most unwise act with unmeasurably grave consequences. Timidity in countering a evil already constitutes a serious mistake; it is inconceivable that they will take the side of the villain and help them commit villainy. Should the Communist Chinese obtain modern equipment, it would directly add to the threat of peace in the Western Pacific. Furthermore, the free world must not forget the possibility of Communist China and the Soviet Union being reconciled with each other to a certain extent.

Hayashi: What is your view about Taiwan developing deterrents on its own?

President Chiang: We are striving to develop atomic power, and our sole objective in this area is to promote its peaceful and thereby improve the living standards of our people. We shall never develop nuclear weapons to kill our brethren.

Voices Demanding Democracy Cannot Be Suppressed

Hayashi: Do you think that the Hua Guofeng-Deng Xiaoping regime is a stable one?

President Chiang: The Chinese Communist Party is a group of gangsters pre-occupied with fighting. No matter who becomes the leader, there will be no stability for the regime. There has been no stability at any time in the past 30 years. There will be no stability ever in the future either. We can see it in the power-usurping struggle of the "gang of four" and in the third fall and rehabilitation of Deng Xiaoping. Even now, there is a conflict of interests between Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping and the struggle between them keeps gaining intensity overtly and covertly.

Were Deng Xiaoping to die, there would surely be an upheaval in Communist China's power structure, with pro-Deng military leaders rising to usurp power as Lin Biao did. Meanwhile, Hua Guofeng and the remaining force of the gang of four still retain the capability of counterattacking, while the pro-Deng cadre faction will be unwilling to give up the power it already has in its hands. The communist power structure will disintegrate daily amid this scramble.

Hayashi: In your view, what course will the communist modernization programs follow?

President Chiang: The communists know themselves very well that they cannot achieve modernization. They are merely paying lipservice about building China into an industrial nation, misleading the people to believe that Mainland China can become a great consumer market after they have achieved the projected modernizations. In fact, unless the communist ideology and

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

system is totally discarded, there can be no political modernization, not to mention economic modernization. "Communism" and "modernization" basically contradict each other and they cannot coexist.

Hayashi: As modernization programs make headway, movements demanding democracy will inevitably gain momentum in Mainland China. How do you think the movements will affect the communist systems in Mainland China?

President Chiang: The communists loudly publicized the four modernization programs and, as a result, the people in Mainland China came up with a demand for a fifth modernization program--a guarantee for equality, freedom and democracy for them. The communists used a brutal method to repress them. However, they will eventually be unable to suppress the basic human demand of the people. Meanwhile, the demand of the Mainland people dealing with their economic life has become unprecedentedly strong. In turn this will further heighten their desire for democracy, liberties and human rights.

China-Soviet Relations and Taiwan

Hayashi: What is your view of Taiwan's future international status. From the viewpoint of Taiwan's economic vitality and its geopolitical position in Asia, it seems that Taiwan's importance will increase in the future. What is your view of the prospects for Taiwan's role in Asia?

President Chiang: I agree with your view. Geopolitically speaking, Taiwan's importance continues to increase under the present international circumstances. Furthermore, the presence of the Republic of China is the source of hope for the Chinese people who account for a quarter of the world population. The cause of anticommunism and national recovery in which we are now engaged is one of the mainstreams of the global struggle for freedom and against slavery. Therefore, our position as an international keystone is becoming increasingly important.

Hayashi: It is often speculated that Taiwan may establish a new relationship with the Soviet Union. Would you clarify your position in this regard now?

President Chiang: The Republic of China steadfastly holds to its position of democracy. It will absolutely make no exchange or compromise with any communist regime. This is because we can wipe out communism only by opposing it in a resolute manner. Realistically speaking, if the Republic of China established a so-called new relationship with the USSR, it would amount to undermining our anticommunist cause at our own hands, not only that but it would also immediately create a threat to the security of Asian nations including Japan.

Hayashi: What is your view on the concept of an "anti-Soviet alliance of the United States, Japan and China" advocated by some people in the Beijing and Washington governments?

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

President Chiang: I do not know whether or not some people in the U.S. and Japanese governments indeed advocate such an alliance, but if they do, they are extremely shortsighted and the concept is dangerous. Both Communist China and the Soviet Union are basically against the free world and pursue global hegemony. Communist China is striving for an alliance with the United States and Japan. It is attempting to use such an alliance to apply pressure on the Soviets to gain hegemony for itself. Therefore, any concept involving an "alliance with the bandits (meaning the CCP) to beat the Soviet Union" is impractical. It is more so when one thinks of the fact that Communist China is poverty-stricken, underdeveloped and has no resources whatsoever for us to utilize. Anyone who forms close relations with Communist China, no matter who, will only be taking a heavy burden upon his own shoulders. The history of CCP-CPSU relations is a history of split and alliance, and now there are signs of a gradual reconciliation between them. The free world should keep an eye on this situation.

Hayashi: How do you analyze the rapid Soviet advances in Asia, particularly the buildup of Soviet naval and air forces and such new developments as the Soviet building of bases in Danang and Cam Ranh Bay? It is believed that these developments will have a serious geopolitical impact upon sea lanes (maritime transport routes). What is your view of this prospect?

President Chiang: The Soviet military buildup in Asia and its use of bases in Vietnam have aggravated tension between Communist China and the Soviet Union in the Western Pacific region. This is the aftermath of the policy of "alliance with the bandits to beat the Soviet Union." As a result of this policy, not only the sea lanes in the Western Pacific region but also the security of Asian nations will be threatened. Therefore, the policy of "alliance with the bandits to beat the Soviet Union" needs to be reviewed. In this connection, the Republic of China holds a position of strategic importance, since it is situated directly on a major sea lane. Therefore, it is our desire to defend the security of this area by obtaining enough arms.

Hayashi: Should the Soviet and Communist Chinese forces clash in the Taiwan Strait, what position would you take?

President Chiang: Security has been maintained in Taiwan Strait, thanks to the defense of the Republic of China navy and air force. A clash between the Soviet Union and Communist China in this area, if any, would of course pose a grave threat to the security of the Republic of China. At the same time, it would sever a major maritime transport route in the Far East, plunging Japan and the whole free world into a situation of great disadvantage. We hope that Japan, the United States and all free nations in Asia will repair their shutters before a storm comes, that they will positively strengthen their defenses in Northeast Asia to avert such an emergency.

Hayashi: How do you analyze the disputes between Vietnam and Kampuchea and between China and Vietnam?

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

**President Chiang:** These disputes in Asia between Communist regimes, including the Soviet Union, have resulted from the fact that each wants to establish its hegemony and expand it. They have clearly demonstrated that the communists never cease fighting even among themselves. The Soviet Union and other countries who follow the same path as the Soviet Union does would rather step up their struggles against the free world than slow them down in order to attain their goal of "world revolution." This kind of constant internecine strife eloquently proves that communism is the very root cause of war.

**Asian and Middle East Affairs**

**Hayashi:** In your view, how should the Korean question be solved in the future? What do you think about Korea's peaceful reunification?

**President Chiang:** Korea should be reunited on an anticommunist basis. Furthermore, we expect the Republic of Korea to be always on the alert and to never compromise with communism. Once it compromises with them, it would plunge the freedom, democracy and economic prosperity it has achieved through such painstaking efforts, into catastrophe.

**Hayashi:** Taiwan and Saudi Arabia, both anticommunist countries, in the past maintained close relations with each other. Since the Iranian revolution, it has been feared that Saudi Arabia is "moving away from the United States." In your view, how will this situation affect relations between your country and Saudi Arabia?

**President Chiang:** Both the Republic of China and Saudi Arabia are independent countries. The friendly, cooperative relations between us have nothing to do with other countries.

**Hayashi:** Taiwan is displaying wonderful economic vitality. What is your view about Taiwan's economic relations with Japan?

**President Chiang:** Balanced international trade has become a matter of major concern to all countries of the world. It is our hope that Japan will import Taiwanese products as far as possible on a reciprocal basis, thereby promoting balanced trade further and mutual economic interests on a long-term basis.

**Hayashi:** What shape do you think future Japan-Taiwan relations should take: What do you want the Japanese people to do for Taiwan?

**President Chiang:** Taiwan-Japan ties are becoming more important daily, although the two countries have no diplomatic relations. The Republic of China wants to promote its relations with Japan in every area. Please convey our desire to the Japanese people.

CSO: 4220

END