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12 March 1981

... FBIS 40TH YEAR 1941-81 ...

South and East Asia Report

(FOUO 1/81)



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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE
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On behalf of all of us in FBIS I wish to express appreciation to our readers who have guided our efforts throughout the years.

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SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT

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INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

JAPAN SUSPENDS NEW ZEALAND MEAT--Tokyo, 13 Feb (JIJI PRESS)--The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry said Friday it will ban meat imports from New Zealand if the disease, discovered in pigs at a farm south of Christchurch, is confirmed as foot and mouth disease. The ministry also said for the time being, it will ask New Zealand to suspend meat shipments to Japan. Those which have already arrived in Japan will be kept from the market, and will be returned to that nation or destroyed if foot and mouth disease is confirmed, it added. According to the Japanese Embassy in Wellington, the disease was detected in 28 pigs on farms at Temuka, south of Christchurch. The New Zealand Government immediately slaughtered all pigs on the farm, voluntarily halted animal exports and banned the movement of animals into and out of South Island. Samples from the 28 pigs were sent to the animal viruses research institute in Pirbright, Britain, for analysis. [Text] [OW131453 Tokyo JIJI in English 1435 GMT 13 Feb 81]

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KAMPUCHEA

INFORMATION ON PRK AND SRV MILITARY UNITS

[The following information was extracted from Phnom Penh Domestic Service broadcasts at 1200 GMT unless otherwise indicated or from Vietnamese press material as indicated. Unit designators and locations are as given. The remarks include a brief summary of the information available in the source]

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
VPA Unit 73, Moungrussei District Battambang Province	Contributed to success of district as evidence by KPRC reward of Third Class Award. Describes assistance given by VPA to district, presents impressions of district women association chairman regretting departure of VPA Unit 73 (20 Dec 80)
2d Company, 7th Battalion, Brigade A	Clash with enemy remnants at an unspecified mountainous region in Kompong Chhnang (1 Jan 81)
4th Company, 5th Battalion of Kompong Chhnang Armed Forces	Correspondent article on growth and outstanding performances (3 Jan 81)
7th Mass Agitation Group, Svay Rieng Provincial Armed Forces	Describes how this group operated in aiding people to maintain security, and expose enemy propaganda attacks (10 Jan 81)
Company No 2, Battalion 2, Thmar Sar Commune, Botum Sakor District, Koh Kong Province	Units have been strengthened, discipline observed. Combatants are engaged in education, mix with people, fight enemy with determination, assist people in various domains and presents impressions of company commander (20 Jan 81)
91st Battalion, Koh Kong Province's Armed Forces	Correspondent article introducing (Visal Chey), model officer of transport unit, describes his lifestyle which is marked by his honesty, friendliness toward subordinates and industriousness (22 Jan 81)

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<u>UNIT</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
VPA 73d Unit, Mounng Russei District, Battambang	Ceremony held late last October to hail achievements of local inhabitants in re-construction efforts. Tells of affection of people for VPA Unit which helped people rebuild hometown and in production. Says people loved Vietnamese troops like their own sons. Describes how unit helped people, providing them with security, protecting them from Pol Pot bandits and sharing rations with them. (4 Feb 81)
2d Bn, Dong Thao Engineer Brigade	A bridging unit. At Phnom Penh in January 1979 when it served the 7th Division, Cuu Long Corps. Political Officer: Vu Ngoc Dieng [VUX NGOCJ DIEENGJ] (TIEN PHONG 16-22 Dec 80 pp 1, 3)
B.33 Gp, 5th MR	Serving outside of the SRV. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 Dec 80 p 2)
Song Lam Gp	Serving in Kampuchea. Located in Pursat Province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Dec 80 p 3)
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KAMPUCHEA

PEN SOVAN INTERVIEWED ON PRK DEVELOPMENTS, FOREIGN RELATIONS

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 23 Jan 81 pp 80-81

[Interview with Pen Sovan, vice president of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC], minister of national defense and commander in chief of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces [KPRAF], by Pedro Rioseco; date and place not given]

[Text] The smiling man who receives us is a legendary figure for the Kampuchean people. Under his command were the troops of the Revolutionary Army that put an end to the regime of terror which in scarcely 4 years took no less than 3 million victims among the Cambodian people in what is one of the most barbarous cases of genocide in history. A guerrilla from the age of 14, at the beginning of the 1950's, he was already an adjutant division commander with decorations from the High Military Command. From that time on, the name of Pen Sovan has been very well known and what is more, beloved and respected by his people and all Indo-chinese fighters for liberation and progress.

He stands before us now, the guest of our party's Second Congress, that same hero of so many battles, but now as a statesman. On 8 January 1979, the National Congress of the Representatives of the People elected him vice president of the People's Revolutionary Council (highest organ of government) and he was named minister of national defense and commander in chief of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The simple, affable personality of our guests helps us overcome the obstacle of the double translation (Spanish-French-Kampuchean). His answers are brief and concise, in the military manner. And yet, we needed nothing more to share the confidence and certainty with which he spoke to us of the future of the people's revolutionary socialist Kampuchea.

[Question] Could you briefly explain the process of the historical formation of the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea?

[Answer] First of all, allow me to express my gratitude to the Communist Party of Cuba, the government and the Cuban people for the support they have given to the Kampuchean people in their fight for liberation.

As time has passed, our army has solidly gained in strength. From the time of the liberation, we have enjoyed successes and little by little, gained experience.

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Our Revolutionary Armed Forces were formed on 19 June 1951, born of the people themselves under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party. Following the victory over the French colonialists, our KPRAF went on to obtain another victory over the North Americans on 17 April 1975.

Following the victory over the Yankee imperialists, the reactionaries of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary tried to transform those People's Armed Forces into an instrument of the policies of Peking. Faced with this fascist reality that devastated an entire society and murdered nearly 40 percent of our people, the Revolutionary Forces rebelled in order to overthrow the government of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary and liberated our people from the genocide to which they had been subjected on 7 January 1979, in cooperation with the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Vietnam, transforming the People's Armed Forces into an instrument of the Kampuchean people for defending their freedom and their right to build a new life. At the present time, our Revolutionary Armed Forces are an instrument of the working class and our people.

[Question] What is the current situation of Kampuchea from the military and political standpoint?

[Answer] First, I shall speak to you briefly about the internal situation in Kampuchea since its liberation up until today. Our people have infinite confidence in the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea from the political, economic, health and cultural standpoint and for their security as well. All the people now believe in the People's Revolutionary Council which controls the country.

Internationally speaking, the line of the Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and the People's Revolutionary Council has been to consolidate friendship and solidarity with the countries in the socialist camp and all countries which love peace and justice in the world. Thanks to this correct policy, international support for our country is growing every year.

[Question] What can you tell us about the process of democratic openness that is occurring in your country?

[Answer] At the present time, all of our people have perfect equality and true democracy and a new, just society is being built.

[Question] How have you viewed the voting in the United Nations for the seat corresponding to Kampuchea and the imperialist policy that endeavors to impose the position of two Kampucheas?

[Answer] In the trial of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of 15 August 1979, our people tried and convicted the criminals Pol Pot and Ieng Sary and currently oppose the maneuvers of some countries in the United Nations aimed at allowing those criminals to remain in the United Nations. Those who voted for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique are the same ones who betrayed truth and justice.

[Question] What are Kampuchea's relations with its neighbors in Southeast Asia?

[Answer] In the political program of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea of 2 December 1978, it is clearly stipulated that the foreign policy of

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Kampuchea is a policy of friendship and cooperation with all countries, especially neighboring countries--mainly Vietnam and Laos--in Southeast Asia.

[Question] How do you view the current situation in the Indochinese peninsula in relation to Chinese aggression in Vietnam and Laos and the role of ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] and particularly Thailand in this strategy?

[Answer] The Chinese reactionaries have lost Kampuchea for good. Our people know this very well. They want to commit aggression against Vietnam and Laos and are trying to use Thailand as an instrument for acting against the Kampuchean revolution. That is why our people are constantly strengthening their militant solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam and Laos, in order to check the maneuvers and actions of China against the three Indochinese countries. At the present time, the Chinese traitors have incited countries in ASEAN in order to divide them, but these maneuvers will also suffer certain failure.

[Question] A great deal is said by the imperialist press about the so-called problem of the Kampuchean refugees. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] The so-called problem of the refugees arose because of the instigation of the Chinese and consists in mobilizing Kampucheans to turn them into refugees in Thai territory so that they will serve as one more force to use against our revolution. Actually, our people did not want to leave the country. Those who have spoken and continue to speak about this are people in the Western world who want to slander our revolution.

[Question] What are the main tasks you propose to carry out in the current phase of the Kampuchean revolution?

[Answer] Our main problem consists in training and developing our cadres to rebuild the country in all the branches which the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique totally destroyed, in strengthening the government, which is a true people's government, restoring and developing the economic sector to serve our people and cure them of the physical and mental wounds resulting from the genocide to which they were subjected.

[Question] One final question, which I do not wish you to consider as a formal one: How do you feel among our people, who so love the people of Kampuchea?

[Answer] As a representative of our people, I can understand the feelings of the party, the government and the Cuban people toward our people very well. We are far from one another geographically, but in our feelings, we are as brothers.

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KAMPUCHEA

JAPANESE TRADE CONTRACT WITH PRK NOTED

Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN in English 24 Jan 31 p 9

[Text] According to what was revealed by the Japan-Kampuchea Trade Association (joined by 20 trading firms; Chief Director: Koshiro IWAI) on the 24th, 210 tons of kapok (semi-finished textile goods resembling cotton), under the first contract with Cambodia, reached Kobe port recently and completed customs clearance procedures. This is the first foreign trade contract approved by the Heng Samrin regime of Cambodia. It is expected that trade between Japan and Cambodia will further expand within this fiscal year.

Industrial Circles Expecting Rapid Recovery

The Japan-Kampuchea Trade Association sent a trade delegation headed by Chief Director IWAI to Cambodia in August last year, and exchanged a memorandum concerning trade transactions, in Phnompenh, with the Kampuchea Export-Import Public Corporation [Kampekishim (TN: phonetic) which comes under the Commerce Ministry Foreign Trade Department of the Heng Samrin regime. As a result, Kampekishim on the Cambodian side and the Japan-Kampuchea Trade Association on the Japanese side have come to decide on conditions for transactions and push shipment business, etc., acting for trading firms. Thus, direct transactions have revived for the first time in six years, and for the Cambodian side, too, this has become the first agreement as private trade, including socialist countries.

Kapok, which is a product under the first contract, is produced in the western area close to the Cambodia-Thailand border, and it is used as a material for pillows and cushions. Upon the arrival of the first goods, the Japanese side says that "The interior of Cambodia has recovered rapidly, and we can place expectations in the future, too" (Chief Director IWAI).

The said Association is planning to import about 1,000 tons of kapok within this fiscal year, and it is sounding out the Cambodian side on the import of high-grade lumber, natural rubber, signaloe, coffee, and sundry beans. It is checking into the export of machine parts, textile raw materials, etc. The account is to be settled in German marks. However, as Cambodia is short of foreign currency, the form of barter trade is to be taken.

In the age of Prince Sihanouk, direct trade transactions between the two countries amounted to 7 billion yen both ways. However, direct transactions came to an end with the establishment of the Pol Pot regime in 1975.

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LAOS

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT INTERVIEWED ON INDOCHINA SITUATION

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 16 Jan 81 pp 64-65

[Interview with Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, deputy prime minister and minister of education, sports and culture of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], by Pedro Rioseco; date and place not given]

[Text] From the faraway country "of the million elephants," the Lao People's Democratic Republic, which along with its neighbors and brothers in struggle: Vietnam and Kampuchea, constitutes the vanguard of Southeast Asia and at the same time, the front line against Chinese expansionism, we recently had the honor of the visit, on the occasion of our party's Second Congress, of the prominent Lao leader and great friend of Cuba, comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, deputy prime minister and minister of education, sports and culture.

The first question put to the representative of a country now facing an undeclared war waged by China cannot fail to concern the policy of aggression of the Chinese clique and the current forms which its aggression against the Lao people takes. Vigorously, but measuring his words, comrade Vongvichit replied:

[Answer] The current opportunistic clique in Peking, which calls itself the Communist Party but whose true nature is the system of bourgeois ideas, which wants to expand and exercise superpower hegemony in order to dominate all the regions in Southeast Asia as shown on its maps, continues to apply Maoist thought and has not built socialism. Rather, it is fighting the Soviet Union, against all socialist countries, against national liberation movements and those who fight for peace and democracy and against imperialism.

Due to the application of the policy of independence and self-determination, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea march firmly down the path of socialism, without submitting to the Peking clique, without permitting the use of its territory in order to attack other Southeast Asian countries. The reactionary clique in Peking has used all methods of aggression: political, military, economic and cultural, combining them in a cruel and savage manner. They apply the policy of "divide and conquer" to the three Indochinese countries. They applied the policy of genocide in Kampuchea. They used armed forces in their attack on Vietnam. They have stationed four divisions along the Lao-Chinese border in order to threaten Laos' security.

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At the present time, the Chinese clique is using soldiers of fortune, guns, planes and warships, violating territorial, air and maritime boundaries of Vietnam. They protect reactionaries who take refuge in their territory and use them alongside Chinese soldiers in order to infiltrate them into Lao territory and sack our people. They engage in psychological warfare and use maneuvers aimed at bringing about regressive transformations in a peaceful manner. They carry out acts of sabotage and incite Lao citizens to follow them.

All of these aggressive maneuvers on the part of the reactionary clique in Peking do harm to our people. The nations of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, united in the struggle, have firmly defended themselves against all their intervention and aggression. If they continue to persist in this war of adventure against our peoples, they will in the end be defeated.

[Question] Sharing borders with China on the north, Democratic Kampuchea in the south, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the east, Thailand in the west and Burma in the northwest, the Lao People's Democratic Republic is in the very center of the Indochinese peninsula, at the same time it is the only landlocked country in Southeast Asia. Our second question to comrade Vongvichit was based on its strategic geographic position, a question having to do with his view of the situation on the Indochinese peninsula with respect to the maneuvers of imperialism and ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations].

[Answer] American imperialism, in collusion with other imperialist countries and the reactionaries of the Peking clique, is trying to destabilize Indochina. By applying the maneuvers of the Peking administration, it is trying to use Chinese residents as the instruments of divisionist propaganda between the countries belonging to ASEAN, frightening them with Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos in order to conceal from those countries the danger which the expansionistic and hegemonistic regime in China represents. At the present time, the Chinese reactionaries have forced the Thai reactionaries to supply arms to the so-called Kampuchean refugees for the purpose of threatening security all along the Kampuchean-Thai border. They closed the Lao-Thai border unilaterally, initiated an economic blockade of Laos and used armed forces to engage in provocations along the border, which is prolonging the tense and complex border situation. And yet, the provokers are definitely being defeated since the countries in ASEAN have no reason to fear Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, inasmuch as these three countries have just emerged from an aggressive and destructive war of American imperialism and international reactionaries. They have no intention of attacking any country and in addition, they want peace in order to build and rebuild their countries. If, in spite of this, our three nations are attacked by outside forces, they will unite in order to bring about the complete defeat of the aggressors so as to safeguard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their homelands.

[Question] Having an economy based on agriculture and forestry, with only 8 percent of its nearly 237,000 square kilometers (nearly twice the size of Cuba) tillable and over 60 percent covered with thick forests, its nearly 3.5 million inhabitants basically depend on the sale of wood in logs, the cultivation of rice and soybeans, a half million head of livestock and the working of tin, which along with wood constitutes the main export product.

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What are your main economic reconstruction difficulties? What are the main tasks which the party and government have outlined in order to develop the country?

The Lao leader thinks briefly, settles down comfortably in his chair, and says:

[Answer] In the current socialist construction and transformation of our country, which has small-scale agriculture that is backward, scattered and dependent on nature and which has an illiteracy rate of 20 percent, we are projecting the construction of socialism in the midst of these conditions. In order to lead the country toward socialist industrialization, it will be necessary to travel a road strewn with difficulties because our country suffered a war of aggression for over 30 years which affected most housing, means of communication and the people's material goods. At the same time, imperialism and international reactionary forces sent bands of terrorists to carry out subversive acts in the interior for the purpose of preventing the union of material and human forces in the task of nation-building.

Nevertheless, these difficulties are temporary. We have many possibilities: the correct political line that responds to the interests of the people, the current circumstances, the sensible leadership of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, an authentically Marxist-Leninist party. We have our cadres and our people, who have the experience of a relentless fight for national salvation lasting over 30 years, and we have the experience acquired over the past 5 years of transformation and construction of the country. Moreover, our brother socialist countries have given us and continue to give us their support, which increases our possibilities.

Our future task will be to unite all the multinational people (NB: There are 68 national minorities.) in a solid force behind the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and to strengthen and develop our national defense quantitatively and qualitatively. We must transform and rebuild the country's economy in a socialist economy, using as its base our forest agriculture for the gradual development of industry, with the participation of all ethnic groups and nationalities and with the introduction of modern science and technology in order to achieve a high yield.

Education and public health have progressed greatly. The literacy campaign will come to a close next year in order to continue improving the cultural level of those between the ages of 15 and 45. Elementary education will have concluded by the end of next year.

In completing these tasks, we have to face still more difficulties already mentioned, as we have done on previous occasions.

[Question] The reference to aid from the socialist camp causes us to ask his opinion about the importance to Lao of economic integration with the socialist community.

[Answer] CEMA is of great importance because it is responsible for helping socialist countries develop their economic construction rapidly. The Lao People's Democratic Republic is a new socialist country that requires the aid and cooperation

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of developed socialist countries. At the present time, we are participating in CEMA conferences as observers. We are convinced that in the future, our country will be admitted honorably as a full member of that organization.

[Question] As minister of education, sports and culture, a government post he holds while being a member of the Politburo of the party, we believe that comrade Vongvichit is the person best able to explain how, on the cultural level, the ideological struggle is manifested in the face of imperialist attempts to penetrate and distort Lao society culturally and ideologically. The question did not in fact surprise him and his response was quick in coming:

[Answer] During the imperialist domination of Laos, they tried to distort the ideology of the Lao people to make it lean toward the bourgeois ideology. During the time of the American occupation, they incited young people to learn the capitalist language and culture, thereby turning them into servants of the pro-American bourgeoisie, running after money, forgetting about patriotism, justice and love for their country. They encouraged looting, crime, gambling, hippy organizations, prostitution, and the young people sold everything they possessed for money, totaling serving American imperialism. Lao patriots were repressed and the country was led toward neocolonialism. Instability reigned for over 30 years of the war of aggression. A large number of innocent Lao citizens died and poverty increased.

After liberation, the imperialists and the international reactionaries took advantage of the aftereffects of the society and culture of the old regime to promote the fight against change. And yet, over the past 5 years, the maneuvers and attempts at bribery have continually failed. Our party has successively organized political study for the Lao people, thereby training young people to be able to make a clear distinction between the cruel and dangerous maneuvers of the imperialists and Lao feudalists and understand the real nature of the nation and the fighting spirit of the Lao people. This would in turn lead to national independence, the weakening of capitalism and imperialism and the benefits of the new socialist regime.

At the same time, our party set up youth and women's organizations, trade unions and the National United Front so as to continue educating its members in Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, love for productive work, socialist patriotism, revolutionary conduct and discipline and the duty to apply the different guidelines set forth by the Central Committee.

Reeducation and the measures put into practice enabled the majority to abandon the bad habits of feudalism, capitalism and the regime of exploitation, establishing and strengthening the ideology of the working class, eliminating the individualist ideology, creating the collective mentality and improving knowledge in order to be the new man, the Lao socialist man, capable in every way of bringing about the transformation and construction of socialism in our country.

The reeducation of men left behind by history is not an easy task, but thanks to the application of a correct line by our party, the majority of the Lao people have now become the owners of their country and society. However, there remains a small group of drug addicts used to stealing, given over to unhealthy diversions during

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the time of imperialist domination, who have not yet renounced these habits. We have therefore sent them to rehabilitation and reeducation centers until they recover and are once again useful to society.

[Question] Finally, we wished to learn the impressions of our distinguished visitor on this new stay in our country at such an important time for our people.

[Answer] This is the fourth time I have visited Cuba. On this occasion, we have seen a great change in your country, where the working people of Cuba show their great artistic culture.

From the time of my participation in the First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba until now, I have observed that fine buildings have been built, the economic base has been broadened and wealth is growing daily in socialist Cuba.

Every time that we visit Cuba, we feel the friendship and hospitality of its leaders, officials and the Cuban people, which gives us the impression that they live alongside our Lao people. Just as before, the warm reception for our delegation to the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba gives us great satisfaction and joy.

The Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba has been a success. The organization, welcoming of guests and visits showed discipline. The central report by comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and the speeches by Cuban and foreign comrades provided us with much experience.

I am very satisfied with my visit to Cuba. I should like to take advantage of this opportunity to thank the Central Committee of the party, its leaders and all the people of Cuba, who have shown us the friendly, fraternal and true spirit that gives us the impression of being in our own country.

I wish all our Cuban comrades good health in order to successfully carry out the resolutions of the Second Congress and at the same time, continue furthering the growing and lasting communist solidarity between the peoples of Cuba and Laos.

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LAOS

INFORMATION ON LAO MILITARY UNITS

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

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Kommadam School of Oudomsai Province	Attended 16 training in past 5 years (6 Dec 80)
Cultural School under Savannakhet Provincial Military Command	Built four houses, one school and two warehouses this year (6 Dec 80)
Southern Region Military Command	Distributed food and clothing to victims of recent fire (6 Dec 80)
Military Training School, Vientiane Region	Completed rice harvest (8 Dec 80)
Cultural Training School of Military Command, Savannakhet Province	Scored brilliant achievements to welcome National Day (8 Dec 80)
Construction Battalion "B", Xieng Khouang Province	Report on growth and development over past 5 years; achievements scored by cadres and combatants attached to this battalion in building living quarters, schools, hospitals, bridges and roads and boosting production cited (10 Dec 80)
Hospital No 101, Xieng Khouang Region	In November cured 181 patients and fulfilled other specialized tasks while promoting production (10 Dec 80)
Military Command, Northern Region	Held sports tournament in Luang Prabang Province to celebrate National Day anniversary; art performances staged on this occasion also cited (10 Dec 80)

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<u>UNIT</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Engineering Company, Siang Hon District, Sayaboury Province	Report on 5-year achievements of cadres and combatants in studying politics, boosting production and consolidating their unit (10 Dec 80)
Battalion "A" Command, Hin Boun District, Khammouane Province	On 8 December held ceremony to confer medals on second group of outstanding cadres and combatants for their achievements over past 30 years (18 Dec 80)
Northern Region Hospital	Medical workers cured 2,007 patients; raised 28 animals since early April (18 Dec 80)
Army Hospital, Savannakhet Province	Displayed traditional medicines on Lao National Day celebration (18 Dec 80)
Army Auto-Transportation Battalion "A" Vientiane	Recently completed short-term emulation campaign to score achievements to welcome Fifth National Day Anniversary (20 Dec 80)
Company "C" attached to Battalion "A", Sayaboury Region	Planted rice on more than 3 hectares; grew various vegetables in addition to breeding animals and opening political training for people between February and November this year (22 Dec 80)
Battalion "C" attached to command of Battlefront No 1.A.	Enthusiastically studied culture during past 11 months (22 Dec 80)
Public Security Forces, Champassak Province	Fulfilled specialized tasks while boosting production since early this year (22 Dec 80)
Primary Army Officers' Training School, Vientiane	Organized to implement plan to score new achievements to welcome 32d founding anniversary of LPLA, 20 January 1981 (23 Dec 80)
Army Technical School, Vientiane	Primary technical training course opened for third group of army students 20 December (23 Dec 80)
Battalion "E", Sayaboury Province, Northern Region	Stepped up efforts to increase crop cultivation and livestock raising in late 1980 24 Dec 80)
Battalion "E" attached to command of Combat Zone No 1	Stepped up political and military study in late 1980 (24 Dec 80)

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<u>UNIT</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Army Artificial Limbs Factory, Viangsay	Visited by delegation led by Brig Gen (Vithoummala) of three departments of National Defense Ministry 13 December (26 Dec 80)
Signal Company of Battalion "A", Vientiane	Training ended 23 December (26 Dec 80)
Army brick factory, Xieng Khouang Region	Scored outstanding achievements in past 5 years (26 Dec 80)
Army garment factory, Vientiane Region	Fulfilled production target for second half of 1980 (26 Dec 80)
Battalion "S" attached to Signal Corps, Vientiane	Held ceremony 25 December to confer medals and commendation certificates on outstanding cadres and combatants (27 Dec 80)
Army brick factory, Viangsay Region	Produced 86,364 bricks in past 3 months ending October (27 Dec 80)
Signal Training School attached to Northern Region Command	Preparing to open training course for second group of cadres and combatants (28 Dec 80)
Regional Armed Forces Battalion "P" Houa Phan Province	Fulfilled 1980 plans, saying they harvested 11,200 kilos of rice and large quantity of other crops while breeding animals and carrying out specialized task of maintaining public security (28 Dec 80)
Battalion "S", Sayaboury Province	Has striven to consolidate its strength and work system in 1980 (29 Dec 80)
Medical Training School, Xieng Khouang Region	Stepped up food production in November (29 Dec 80)
Regional forces, Siang Kho District, Houa Phan Province	Stepped up military and political training in 1980 (29 Dec 80)
Hospital 101, Xieng Khouang Military Region	Studied politics and military subjects while fulfilling specialized tasks 7-15 December (30 Dec 80)
Army Transportation Department attached to Battlefront No 1.A.	Held meeting in mid-December to review 1-year achievements in transporting supplies, repairing vehicles, boosting production and raising animals (30 Dec 80)

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<u>UNIT</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Automobile Department, Battlefront 1.A.	Report on 1-year achievements in carrying out political and ideological as well as logistics works; their actual deeds in repairing vehicles, studying political documents, building roads and bridges, transporting supplies, planting rice and breeding animals cited (30 Dec 80)
Central Region Hospital	Strictly maintained disciplines while carrying out patrol activities and treating sick people during past 6 months (30 Dec 80)
Military Training School, Battlefront 1.A.	Closed its training course for second group of students in early December (30 Dec 80)
Regional Armed Forces, Houa Phan Province	Endeavor in implementing logistics work, on 5-year activities and achievements of cadres and combatants attached to regional forces of Houa Phan Province in planting rice, breeding animals in line of self-sufficiency. Says they reclaimed 53 hectares of wasteland for rice farming, dug 13 fishponds and grew various types of vegetables. Hails their success in promoting self-sufficient production (30 Dec 80)
Army sawmill in Vientiane	Sawed 243,926 cubic meters of wood late last year (1 Jan 81)
Infantry Battalion "A", Northern Region	Studied documents on army regulations in December (1 Jan 81)
Military Training School, Vientiane	Fulfilled plan for November and December (1 Jan 81)
Army Hospital, Oudomsai Province	Opened first basic medical course for local cadres (1 Jan 81)
Northern Region Signal School	Preparing material and equipment for opening signal course (2 Jan 81)
Medical Office in Saravane Province	Examined, vaccinated and dispensed medicine to people on 4,552 occasions last year (2 Jan 81)

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<u>UNIT</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Battalion "A" under Southern Region Infantry Corp	Studied several political documents and engaged in agricultural production last year (2 Jan 81)
Army Agricultural Settlement No 1, Vientiane	Fulfilled 1980 production plan (4 Jan 81)
Army Logistics Department, Vientiane	Army electrical, auto repair training course for first group of students closed 30 December. Lt Col Thongmuang, representative of Army Logistics Department, hailed training achievements, noted significance of training course, and called on all trained students to put what they have learned into actual practice (5 Jan 81)
Army Auto Repair Factory, Central Region	Improved army discipline and specialized branches in June last year (7 Jan 81)
Battalion "E" under Luang Prabang Provincial Command	Attended six political and military courses and harvested 3,720 kg of rice and 4,730 kg of other crops in 1980 (7 Jan 81)
First Battalion attached to Infantry Corps in Vientiane	Completed construction of army sports field late December (8 Jan 81)
Battalion "E", Vientiane	Studied rank classification system late last year (8 Jan 81)
Artillery Battalion "B", Vientiane	Fulfilled plans for 1980, particularly task of attending political, military and cultural courses and increasing self-sufficient food production (9 Jan 81)
Third Production Unit attached to Xieng Khouang Region Production Group	Fulfilled production plan for 1980. They planted rice on 10 hectares and raised 52 animals last year (9 Jan 81)
Honor Company attached to Defense Unit "A", Vientiane	Practiced sports activities since 6 January in preparing to celebrate 32d anniversary of Army Day, 20 January (10 Jan 81)
Battalion "CH", Napang Canton, Saithani District, Vientiane Province	Women's union in late December gave a number of food and other staple items as gifts to unit operating in Canton (11 Jan 81)

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<u>UNIT</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Primary Medical Training School in Vientiane	Actively studied specialized subjects since mid-August. They have also strived in boosting production while breeding animals (12 Jan 81)
Army Battalion "B", Ban Okmuang Village, Na Keo Canton, Sanasomboun District, Champassak Province	People held blessing ceremony for unit operating in area (14 Jan 81)
Marxist-Leninist Ideological Training School, Southern Region	Held examination on historical materialistic and dialectical philosophy for students (14 Jan 81)
Infantry Battalion "B", Vientiane	Emulating to strengthen and consolidate their units and carry out defense and logistics work (15 Jan 81)
First Company, Signal Battalion "A", Southern Region	Fulfilled plans for 1980 (15 Jan 81)
Battalion "S", Combat Zone No 1-A	Scored brilliant achievements in consolidating their units in past 5 years (16 Jan 81)
Ground Artillery, First Infantry Battalion, Vientiane	Scored outstanding achievements in shooting practice in December and early January (16 Jan 81)
Political offices, various units under command of Combat Zone No 1-A	Organized study on regulations on ranks system in early January (16 Jan 81)
First Company of Logistics Unit of Combat Zone No 1-A	Scored outstanding achievements in specialized work in past 5 years (16 Jan 81)
Infantry Battalion "S", Central Region	Report on activities boosting production in 1980; their achievements in growing various vegetables and rearing fish cited (18 Jan 81)
Army Cultural Training School, Viangsaï	Medical cadres vaccinated cadres, combatants and people in various areas on 25 December-6 January (18 Jan 81)
Defense Battalion "B", Vientiane	Fulfilled tasks for 1980; their activities in maintaining public security, providing guard for leaders and foreign guests as well as people's bases, studying politics, military subjects and culture cited (19 Jan 81)

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<u>UNIT</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Public Security Forces, Saravane Province	Completed in carrying out various tasks while studying politics (19 Jan 81)
Battalion "S", Central Region	Battalion paid attention to helping people harvest rice, build houses and carry out other tasks (19 Jan 81)
Battalion "O" under Regional Forces, Houa Phan Province	Held 15 political courses for local people last year (22 Jan 81)
Political Office of Combat Zone 1-A Command	Organized political study 19 January (23 Jan 81)
Army Aviation Office, Southern Region Military Command	Scored outstanding achievements in transport work in 1980 (23 Jan 81)
Planning unit attached to construction branch, Viangsaï Region	Scored outstanding achievements in drawing designs for various construction projects and carrying out other specialized tasks in 1980 (31 Jan 81)
Anti-Aircraft Battalion "B", Southern Region	Studied military subjects and upheld vigilance to defeat enemy sabotage schemes. (31 Jan 81)
Vientiane Military Training School	Held ceremony 31 January to celebrate 32d anniversary of LPLA (3 Feb 81)
Infantry Battalion "A", Vientiane	On field practice held for 3 consecutive days, noting their achievements in practice shooting (4 Feb 81)
3d Air Defense Br	Pol Off. Boun Nhi; assisted people in Thiu Keo village (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Nov 80 p 2)
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PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

PAKISTAN AIRFORCE BUILDUP--According to Indian sources Pakistan is continuing its program of strengthening its airforce and foresees the construction of 12 new airbases in the coming years. Between now and the end of 1981 Pakistan will acquire three new fighter squadrons equipped with A-5 Fantans of Chinese manufacture and two new squadrons equipped with Mirage 5s presently on order. In addition these same sources report that Pakistani pilots have been trained on the F-5E and three squadrons of these aircraft can be rapidly formed once these aircraft are "loaned" by three "east Asian nations." At present the Pakistani airforce has 40 airbases and plans to purchase F-16/79s as well as future Mirages of different versions.
[Text] [Paris LE MONITEUR DE L'AERONAUTIQUE in French Feb 81 p 9]

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