

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/09: CIA-RDP82-00850R000100050039-3

1 UP 1

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/8468

21 May 1979

TRANSLATIONS ON SOUTH AND EAST ASIA  
(FOUO 3/79)



ASIA



U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH 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.

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

SPRS L/8468

21 May 1979

## TRANSLATIONS ON SOUTH AND EAST ASIA

(FOUO 3/79)

CONTENTS		PAGE
INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS		
Briefs		
	Pakistan Orders Japanese Bulldozer	1
INDONESIA		
Briefs		
	LNG Project	2
	Aluminum Plant	2
KAMPUCHEA		
	Norodom Sihanouk Interviewed in Peking (Laurence Masurel; PARIS MATCH, no date given).....	3
	Hu Sen Says Pol Pot Forces Are Being 'Hunted Down' (Philippe Devillers; LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, 23-29 Apr 79).....	7
LAOS		
	Information on Lao Military Units.....	9
	Information on Lao Military Units.....	12

- a -

[III - ASIA - 107 FOUO]

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PAKISTAN ORDERS JAPANESE BULLDOZER--Komatsu, Ltd. announced Monday that it has received an order from Pakistan for 400 medium-sized bulldozers worth about 4 billion yen. The order was awarded to Komatsu through Kanematsu Goshu, Ltd., a leading Japanese trading house, following an international bidding. The payment for the largest export order so far received by Komatsu this year will be made in yen and in cash, the company said. [Tokyo MAINICHI DAILY NEWS in English 11 Apr 79 p 5 OW]

CSO: 4420

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

LNG PROJECT--The Indonesian Government has asked Japan to take part in a LNG (liquefied natural gas) development plan in Arun, Sumatra which Indonesia had been desiring to promote with the cooperation of a U.S. firm. The Indonesian offer was disclosed by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] on 7 April. The plan in question is Indonesia's largest, envisaging an annual LNG output of 4.5 million tons. The MITI plans to seriously study the Indonesian offer with a view to reducing Japan's dependence on petroleum and diffusing sources of energy supply. The Indonesian offer was made by the visiting president of the Indonesian National Petroleum Corporation (Pertamina), Haryono, to MITI Minister Esaki. Indonesia reportedly made the offer because Indonesian negotiations with a U.S. firm on the Arun LNG development plan fell through after experiencing rough sailing. President Suharto himself is said to have instructed that the plan be changed into an Indonesia-Japan joint venture. [Excerpt] [Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHINBUN in Japanese 8 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 1 OW]

ALUMINUM PLANT--Sumitomo Chemical Engineering Co on 6 April disclosed that it had received an 18-billion-yen order for aluminum refinery equipment including electrolytic conductor and control systems from Asahan Aluminum Corp of Indonesia. This equipment will be installed at an aluminum refinery to be built at Kualatanjung, southeast of Medan. The Indonesian "Asahan Aluminum Project" calls for the building of hydropower stations at Siguragura and Tanga on the Asahan River, which will provide electricity for the Kualatanjung refinery to produce 225,000 tons of aluminum ground metal annually. [Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHINBUN in Japanese 7 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 6 OW]

CSO: 4105

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

KAMPUCHEA

NORODOM SIHANOUK INTERVIEWED IN PEKING

Paris PARIS MATCH in French [no date given] pp 64, 67

[Report on interview with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former chief of state of Cambodia, by Laurence Masurel, conducted in Peking; no date given]

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former chief of state of Cambodia, now lives in exile in Peking. Following independence, he was the "debonnaire little prince" whom the socialist countries protected. He was deposed in 1970 by the coup d'etat that brought the Lon Nol government to power in his country, now a republic. The Khmers Rouges restored him to power in 1975 and then arrested him. He lived in Phnom Penh under strict surveillance before going into exile. Without formalities, he received Laurence Masurel and Jean-Claude Sauer.

"Petits choux au foie gras de France, consomme royal de printemps, filets de sole a la meuniere et aux capres de France, pommes noisettes, escalope de porc a la creme et aux oranges de Chine, aiguillette de canard roti, legumes de Chine sautes au beurre, iles flottantes aux cheveux d'ange, vin blanc doux de France, vin rouge doux de Chine...."

This gastronomical menu was not taken from the culinary archives of Louis XIV or from a book on the new French cuisine. It is the work of an expert cook named Prince Norodom Sihanouk. It was 11 March in Peking. That day, His Royal Highness in exile was giving a dinner in honor of Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua and their wives. According to the Prince, Deng Xiaoping enjoyed a feast, although in Szechwan, his native province, the food is more highly spiced.

For this fallen prince who is scarcely recovering from 3 years of detention in Phnom Penh -- he has just had a hospital checkup in Peking -- the Chinese, his hosts, have not spared any expense. They have made available to him a sumptuous palace built in the heart of Peking on the old site of the French legation. There are over 20 luxurious, comfortable bedrooms, each with an ultra modern bath. The suite of sitting rooms is spacious and furnished with soft velvet divans. The projection room

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

## FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

would be the envy of any professional and there is an indoor swimming pool of near Olympic size where His Royal Highness swims laps every morning. For the sake of honor and security, two armed Chinese soldiers stand guard day and night at the entryway to the Palace, located a few hundred meters from Wang Fu Ching, the busiest commercial street in Peking.

That evening, in one of the spanking new rooms of the Palace, we awaited the Prince. A string of white-jacketed Chinese servants brought us steaming hot tea. He suddenly entered by a narrow door, his head completely shaven, unrecognizable. Not being completely sure that it was truly he, we hesitated a few seconds before rising to greet him. He then moved toward us and spoke in French, with an inimitable staccato accent: "Welcome, my friends from the French press." Delighted at our surprise, the Prince took pleasure in explaining the reason for his "billiard-ball" look. "For 2 weeks, I have been on a Buddhist retreat. In my room, I pray before statues from Angkor that I was able to bring with me." His wife, Princess Monique, her face unlined, wearing a bright blue dress, understood our bewilderment: "You see, with His Royal Highness, one is never bored! He always has a surprise in store for us!" Seated in an armchair, talking with his hands, rolling his eyes, he completely dominated the conversation: "Two of my sons and one of my nephews are with me in Peking. My eldest son, who studied in Czechoslovakia, is an artist. He is studying music in Peking. As for the other (scornful laugh), he studied in Moscow and if you can imagine, is a Pol Pot supporter! He is against me! My nephew is another Pol Pot follower. They still defend the Cambodian regime even though they were detained just as I was. They forget that they are princes and that Pol Pot wanted their hide!" His voice grew softer: "But my wife and I are facing something worse. We have no news from two of our daughters, two of our sons-in-law and ten nieces and nephews. When I arrived in China, I asked Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping to try to find out what had happened to them. He told me that he would do everything necessary. Unfortunately, I am still awaiting an answer."

Princess Monique's eyes grow sad. While the prince continues to speak, she tells me in a soft voice about their detention in Phnom Penh: "It was terrible. We were shut up in the Royal Palace and cut off from the world. We did not know what would happen to us, if we would ever come out alive. The most horrible thing for His Royal Highness was knowing that the people were suffering terribly, that they were being persecuted and that there was nothing he could do about it. All day long, I tried to raise the morale of my husband and my two sons. Every morning at 7:00, we would turn on our little Grundig transistor radio that was our only link with the outside world. Sometimes we could pick up Radio France or the BBC. I heard newsmen say, 'Sihanouk is perhaps dead,' or 'Sihanouk is reportedly very ill and is said to have become deaf.' Actually, he was quite well and I was the one with ear problems."

She continued: "Three times a year, Kieu Sampan came to get us and took us out in a jeep to put us on display in the rural areas. It was frightful

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY



## FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

because our peasants would run behind the car, shouting words of encouragement or welcome and we did not have the right to stop and tell them that we were prisoners, that we were suffering too, that we were desperate. Our suffering was not physical; we had everything we needed to eat, sometimes even imported food. Our suffering was spiritual. We were isolated, without news from our family, unable to learn if we were going to die from one day to the next. Our only entertainment was listening to the transistor radio and reading. Fortunately, my husband's library was intact. Lon Nol had not taken it!"

Gripping the arms of his chair, Sihanouk suddenly launched into a violent tirade against Pol Pot. He roared: "Pol Pot is a killer and the supporters of Pol Pot are like Hitler's SS!" He went on, sarcastically: "Deng Xiaoping told me that Pol Pot and Ieng Sary had promised him that they would treat the Cambodian people better if they managed to regain control over Cambodia from the Vietnamese, but (here he laughed sardonically) I do not see how a tiger can turn into a pussycat!" He went over the list of his enemies: "I detest the Vietnamese, the Soviets also. As for Fidel Castro (who recently insulted him), he hates me but I hate him also. He is a crook!" Then he listed his friends: "China is my No 1 friend. As for France.... Ah! France! I wanted to go there; I dreamed of it after pleading my country's cause before the United Nations in New York. But Deng Xiaoping, whom I met there, convinced me to come here. I do not regret it. My Chinese friends treat me well. They are supporting me completely. I do not have a cent. Sihanouk is broke...."

We then went in to dinner.

This time, the menu had been drawn up under his supervision by his Chinese cook who is a deputy to the Assembly from Shanghai and whom he is teaching the secrets of French cooking.

Sihanouk continued his monolog. Our dishes included -- which is unthinkable in Peking -- a consomme royal madrilene, vol-au-vent a la financiere (actually stuffed with meat and noodles), a steak Diane with Chinese leeks in a Mornay sauce, a scalloped dish and floating islands. We were mesmerized by the Prince. Between swallows of Cabernet Sauvignon from Romania and French champagne, a gift from the ambassador of France to Peking, he explained his dream: "I want to make Cambodia the Switzerland of Asia. The Chinese attack on Vietnam will not change the cards in Southeast Asia. As long as the Chinese support Pol Pot and his guerrillas, nothing will change in Cambodia." Suddenly, he took a learned tone: "The solution for bringing back peace is to call a Geneva conference as soon as possible with the three great powers, the three countries of what was Indochina, Japan and five nations belonging to ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations]." He then explained with a profusion of details how these countries could raise an armed force to liberate Cambodia from the Vietnamese and the "Pol Pot SS" and how it could organize free elections. He went on: "Furthermore, Sihanouk would be a candidate if that came about. But we have not reached that point!" And he got up from the table.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

In his office being set up on the first floor, he showed us, while seated at his desk, the manuscript of his memoirs which he is writing, in French and in his even, fine script. "I have already sent the manuscript of the first volume to France; it should soon be published in Paris. It traces relations between Cambodia and Vietnam. The second volume will deal with historical events such as the fall of Sihanouk and -- he laughs -- the government takeover by Lon Nol."

He then sits down at the pinao. It is a Chinese-made Hsing Hai instrument. "I am beginning again to compose songs as I once did in Phnom Penh. I would like to start an orchestra in Peking. It could play modern music at dances in Peking, at the Palace of Nationalities and the International Club."

In the next room, he opened a wardrobe. We were flabbergasted. Bottles of wine lined two shelves. "This is my wine cellar. Here you have wine from Alsace and German wine." He lovingly showed us the bottles he was able to recover from his first period of exile in Peking. "They are precious here," he said, "but you know, you can now get Scotch at the Peking Hotel."

We then found ourselves in the projection room, which has a giant screen. "You are going to see a film made in Cambodia in 1965. I composed the music myself. You will see the real Cambodia, Sihanouk's Cambodia." Seated in the second row, the Prince could not help making comments, even in the dark: "This film has become useful. Why? Because it is historical. The Khmers Rouges did away with a civilization. It has therefore become a working tool for historians and sociologists." Before our eyes passed images of the light-hearted Cambodia of around 1965. Sihanouk watched them, his eyes shining. Was he holding back tears? "There is Phnom Penh." Sihanouk sighed. The rice paddies, the rice gathering, the factories at work. "They are now deserted." Then we saw the Cambodian dancers with their long fingernails, wearing costumes embroidered with precious stones. "If they are not dead, they are now working in the fields." We saw the countryside, the Elephant Mountains, the Cardamones Range: "That is where Pol Pot's guerrillas fled." For 2 hours, we watched the strange and moving picture of the fallen Prince seeing the images from his past. The crowd pressed around him, shouted with joy. Peasants kissed his hands. The lights came on. Sihanouk said in a strained voice, "It is late. You must leave." One last question: "Will you ever return to your country?" He replied seriously, "I am retired. I do not wish to be in politics any longer. That no longer depends on me." The Prince knows very well that his future no longer depends on himself but on the Chinese. They have him and are playing two cards: Pol Pot, whom they are continuing to support for the time being, and Sihanouk, whom they are keeping "in reserve" in his "gilded" exile, like a pawn that could be used in future negotiations with the Vietnamese. Sihanouk, who is no longer master of his fate, is therefore making no plans, except for one that is dear to him: to go to France for Christmas.

COPYRIGHT: COGEDIPRESSE S. A., 1979

6

11,464.  
CSO: 4200

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

KAMPUCHEA

HU SEN SAYS POL POT FORCES ARE BEING 'HUNTED DOWN'

Paris LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR in French 23-29 Apr 79 pp 60-61LD

[Report by Philippe Devillers: "Khmers Return 'Home'"]

[Excerpt] On the evening of 3 April I had a meeting with People's Republic of Cambodia Foreign Minister Hu sen. He is 28 years old. He originates from Kompong Cham, was formerly a student and then a Khmer Rouge military officer throughout the period 1970-77 in the eastern region, and at the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation Congress last November he was elected youth leader before being entrusted with foreign affairs in January 1979. According to him, 90 percent of population have now returned to their native villages, but the migration continues by all available means--car, bicycle, cart, boat. Since all personal effects were confiscated by Pol Pot, each family has taken what it needs from the cooperative to which it belonged. This general migration is certainly having a big effect on agricultural work and will certainly have consequences for production but, Mr Hun Sen said, it was impossible to go against the ardent wish of the whole people: to go home....

To mark the Khmer New Year (13 April), the government has launched an appeal. It is also the day of the first furrow, and throughout the country it sees the start of the main farming tasks.

"There is scarcely anything more Pol Pot can do. He has forced many peasants to follow him into the forest. He has even had many people's tendons cut to prevent them from fleeing, but every day we free more groups. Pol Pot has only light weapons left. All his army's heavy arms have been recovered. Admittedly China recently sent arms to him through Thailand, but that will not alter the result. Pol Pot's forces are now being hunted down. They are forced to move around constantly and cannot set up any firm and lasting bases. Moreover the situation is returning to normal. When the population are back in their familiar environment they will set about production again."

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

"Beijing's Tool"

The minister did not hide the fact that, owing to the massacre of educated people by Pol Pot, the regime is faced with a tragic shortage of cadres. In order to be able to set up the new administration it has embarked on an accelerated training program. It has also issued appeals to all Khmers, particularly those abroad, to come and help rebuild the country. "We reject no one. All who agree to work with us on the basis of the Front's 8-point program are welcome, including those Khmers who, because of the two previous regimes, felt obliged to take refuge abroad."

And what about Sihanouk? The minister did not hesitate. "Sihanouk has recently caused us a lot of trouble, and if he stays on in Beijing he will no longer be able to claim the right to have a say. He is becoming Beijing's tool and our enemy. Sihanouk can come back if he repents, but he must repent soon."

What about the Vietnamese presence? "Foreigners believe that we are under a Vietnamese protectorate. Vietnam helped us to free ourselves from Beijing's lackeys and the Pot Pot-Ieng Sary clique. It still provides us with considerable aid, but we follow our own line and we have a policy of our own. This is what the world must know and understand. We are determined to play our role in Southeast Asia and to take our place in the nonaligned movement in order to rebuild our country and consolidate its independence in solidarity with the other Indochinese peoples. We would like as soon as possible to resume relations with the French people, who have always been our friends and whom we hope will continue to support us."

People in Hanoi were evasive about the future of the Vietnamese military presence in Cambodia, but Premier Pham Van Dong told me (on 10 April): "The West must realize that the political situation in Cambodia is irreversible."

COPYRIGHT: 1979 "le Nouvel Observateur"

CSO: 4200

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

## FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

LAOS

## INFORMATION ON LAO MILITARY UNITS

[The following information on Lao military units 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
2d Construction Bn under Route 9 Construction Corps	Cleared land for cultivation in 1st 3 months of year. (4 Apr 79)
3d Army Bridge Construction Bn	Built 16 bridges, attended two political courses in 1978. (4 Apr 79)
Bn "J" under Route 9 Construction Corps	Studied 5th Plenum of Central Committee. (3 Apr 79)
Bn "C" Central Region Infantry Corps	Attended military training courses in early March. (3 Apr 79)
First Construction Section under Route 9 Construction Corps	Built houses in first 3 months of 1979. (3 Apr 79)
Fifth Production Unit Central Region	Dug irrigational canal, built barracks and planted rice in first 3 months of year. (5 Apr 79)
Army General Staff Department Training Office, Vientiane	Reviewed achievements of primary military teacher's trainees on 3 April. (7 Apr 79)
Local guerrillas, Tasseng Sekong Samakhisai District, Attapeu Province	Opened training on strategy and tactics. (7 Apr 79)
Youth Office, Army Political Department, Vientiane	Accepted additional Youth Union members 4 April. (7 Apr 79)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Basic Kommadam School Southern Region	Marked closing of training course on 30 March. (9 Apr 79)
Educational and Cultural Branch Southern Region Aviation Corps	Held supplementary education and cultural classes. (9 Apr 79)
Public Security Force Muang Sikhottabong, Vientiane Province	Attended classes to study 6th resolu- tion of Central Committee in first 3 months of 1979. (9 Apr 79)
Army Fish Sauce Factory in Vientiane	Cleared virgin land January to late March. (9 Mar 79)
Army Political School Vientiane	Scored achievements in food production, specialized work January-late March. (11 Apr 79)
Bn "A," "B," three offices attached to Southern LPLA Command	Attended political study sessions in late March. (11 Apr 79)
Southern Regional Medical Section	Reviewed use of traditional medicines. (12 Apr 79)
Army Disease-prevention Institute	Held training course for second group of students on 7 April. (12 Apr 79)
Bn "J" Vientiane	Built 27 barracks, cleared land in first 3 months of 1979. (12 Apr 79)
Bns "Y" and "S" Sayaboury Province	Attended political classes in January. (12 Apr 79)
Anti-aircraft Bn 101	Attended National Congress in Vientiane. (1100 GMT 13 Apr 79)
LPLA Political Department	Gave instructions on New Year celebra- tions. (13 Apr 79)
Military Training School, Vientiane	Cleared forests on 500 hectares at Nam Souang Dam site. (13 Apr 79)
Local military commands, administra- tion, Meuang Siang, Ngeun, Luang Prabang; Oudomsai District, Luang Prabang	Conducted training courses for local guerrillas. (25 Apr 79)
Women's Associations, under Attopeu Provincial Military Command	Admitted new members in mid-April. (25 Apr 79)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

LPLA Aviation Corps Xieng Khouang Province	Transported supplies, repaired vehicles, produced garments in past 3 months. (25 Apr 79)
Infantry Bn, Vientiane Infantry Bn "A," Northern Region	Hailed success of recent National Congress of Heroes and Emulation Combatants. (26 Apr 79)
Hospital under Battlefront 1A Command in Saisanasomboun	Held meeting on 22 April to review pub- lic health achievements. (26 Apr 79)
Artillery Bn "N" Vientiane	Hailed success of National Congress of Heroes and Emulation Combatants. (24 Apr 79)
Southern Region Logistics Office	Held ceremony on 18 April to review achievements in past year. (24 Apr 79)
Three offices under Attopeu Provincial Military Command	Cleared virgin land in April. (25 Apr 79)
Western Frontier Defense Unit Champassak Province	Conducted patrols, planted rice, raised animals in first 3 months of 1979. (25 Apr 79)
Vientiane Signal Corps	Studied party resolutions 16 April. (19 Apr 79)
Air Force Command, Vientiane Intermediate Kommadam School, Vientiane	Praised heroes, emulation combatants. (18 Apr 79)
Houa Phan Provincial Military Command	Studied party resolution. (18 Apr 79)
Construction Corps under Houa Phan Provincial Military Command	Repaired buildings, produced food supplies. (18 Apr 79)
Vientiane Defense Bn "S"	Hailed success of National Congress of Heroes and Emulation Combatants. (28 Apr 79)
Army Political Office Champassak Province	Studied politics, showed films, repair- ed engines, planted crops in first 3 months of 1979. (28 Apr 79)
Vientiane Army Music Band	Studied party resolution. (30 Apr 79)
Basic Medical Training School under Logistics Department	Completed military training. (30 Apr 79)

11

CSO: 4206

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

LAOS

## INFORMATION ON LAO MILITARY UNITS

[The following information on Lao military units 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
Local Public Security Force Meuang Siang Ngeum, Luang Prabang Province	Planting starchy crops (1 May 79)
Army Logistics Department Vientiane	Hailed success of National Congress of Heroes and Emulation Combatants on 1 May (2 May 79)
Bn "E" Vientiane	Attended political and military training session 28 Apr (2 May 79)
First Group of LFLA Naval Unit Vientiane	Studied 6th Party Plenum's resolution (2 May 79)
Public Security Maintenance Unit Luang Prabang	Carried out patrols, sent and received documents, treated sick people, planted crops during past 3 months (14 Apr 79)
Hospital of Military Training School Vientiane Military Sector Command	Treated patients in past 2 months (15 Apr 79)
Army Garment Factory Vientiane	Produced 20,000 pieces of clothing, opened new lands (15 Apr 79)
Security Unit Luang Prabang	Carried out duties in first 3 months of this year (15 Apr 79)

12

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY



FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Regional and Guerrilla Forces Muang Ngoi, Luang Prabang Province	Attended political, military courses in beginning of year (16 Apr 79)
Hospital attached to Route 9 Con- struction Unit Central Region	Produced traditional medicine, cured people in first 3 months of 1979 (16 Apr 79)
Kindergarten School Vientiane Public Security Forces	Studied resolution of 6th Plenum increased production in first 3 months of 1979 (16 Apr 79)
Battlefront 1A Command Muang Saissasomboun	Started digging irrigation canal 6 Apr (17 Apr 79)
Regional Soldiers Oudomsai Province	Cured patients, transported goods engaged in production in first 3 months of year (17 Apr 79)
Public Security School Vientiane	Attended training courses, cured patients, repaired houses in first 3 months of 1979 (17 Apr 79)
Military Training School Vientiane	Convened basic military and political training course 17 Apr (20 Apr 79)
Local Public Security Forces Luang Prabang, Louang Nam Tha Provinces	Attended classes on specialized subjects (20 Apr 79)
Logistics Office under Houa Phan Provincial Military Command	Held cultural examinations in early Apr (20 Apr 79)
Army Political Department Vientiane	Held meeting 16-19 Apr to review 1978 achievements. Representative of political Dept, Osakan, spoke at closing cere- mony (21 Apr 79)
Second settlement attached to Army Logistics Department, Vientiane	Held ceremony 19 Apr to review first quarter achievements (21 Apr 79)
Infantry Bn "S" Vientiane	Expressed determination to fulfill tasks in 1979 (21 Apr 79)
Army Basic Auto Repair Training School Vientiane	Opened training course 20 Apr (22 Apr 79)
Air Force Command Vientiane	Held May Day meeting (3 May 79)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Three Offices of Houa Phan  
Provincial Military Command

Repaired warehouses from 22-30 Apr  
(3 May 79)

Northern Region Kommadam  
School

Opened training 28 Apr for fifth group  
of cadres (3 May 79)

Independent Unit  
Houa Phan Provincial Military  
Command

Attended Military Training Course  
27 Apr (3 May 79)

Company "CH" attached to Ground  
Artillery  
Bn "S", Vientiane

Expressed determination to build strong  
company and train (4 May 79)

CSO: 4206

END