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1- INTERVIEW GIVEN BY LE DUC THO TO THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY
NOVOSTI PRESS.

Hanoi, VNA 26/1 - Ten years after the signing of the Paris Peace Agreement on the cease-fire and bringing back of peace in Vietnam (27-1-1973), Le Duc Tho, Member of Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam gave the following interview to Novosti Press Agency :

Question : What are the military and diplomatic reasons which forced the U.S. to sign the Peace Agreement ?

Answer : The great victory won on the battlefield by the Vietnamese people and armed forces was the main decisive factor which forced the U.S. to sign the Agreement bring back from South Vietnam all the troops of American and its satellites and to end their war of destruction against North Vietnam.

The U.S. has sent over half million troops to South Vietnam. They set up a puppet Administration with an army over a million strong. They sent a large air force including strategic aviation to destroy the North Vietnam, but could not overcome the Vietnamese people's will to resist nor win the rapid victory they had been counting on. On the contrary, all the strategies applied in the battle field of South Vietnam by the U.S. were thwarted by the struggle for national liberation which the Vietnamese people and armed forces have been carrying on so courageously for decades, strong in the militant solidarity of the Lao and Kampuchean peoples and benefiting from the moral and material support of the socialist countries and the peace-loving people over the world. At the same time the bellicose nature of American imperialism, its obstinacy, and barbarous acts it committed in Vietnam were denounced and condemned by the whole world.

The progressive countries and peoples, including American people rose up in a wide movement against America's war of aggression in Vietnam and the U.S. found itself both seriously divided at home and totally isolated in the international arena.

Having suffered these setbacks both militarily and politically, at home, just as much as abroad, the U.S. was obliged to sign the Paris Agreement , to recognize Vietnam's independence, sovereignty,

unity, and territorial integrity and to withdraw the entirety of its own and its satellites' troops from South Vietnam. Nor did they **succeed** in their mad plans to force the North Vietnamese armed forces to withdraw from the South. This was an extremely important victory for the Vietnamese people : it fundamentally changed the balance of forces on the battle-field and created a turning point which allowed the Vietnamese people to win their victory of Spring 1975 after the U.S. and the puppet administration had deliberately torn up the Paris Agreement and were continuing the "Vietnamization" of the war.

The great resistance war of the Vietnamese people was a symbol of our times and had wide repercussions on the movements for national liberation throughout the world. America's defeat in Vietnam weakened its positions in the international arena. It was the severest and sorriest defeat in the whole history of that country and its consequences will still be found for many years to come.

Q : What were the factors which helped the Vietnamese people to overcome the American aggressors and the Saigon puppet administration ?

A : Several factors were involved :

1/ The cause of the Vietnamese people was a just one while the American imperialists' aggression was committed for completely unjust reasons.

2/ The Communist Party of Vietnam is armed with Marxism-Leninism, with an ironed will and a correct political line. It has gained its experiences and developed its creative potentials in the long struggle against imperialism. Upholding the banners both of national independence and socialism, it was able to mobilize to the full all the strength of the people in a struggle on three fronts - military, political and diplomatic - and link this struggle up with the three revolutionary currents of our times to create a single great force.

3/ The Vietnamese people have fine traditions of relentless and heroic struggles against foreign invasions. Inspired with the ideas of "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" and "Rather sacrifice everything than ~~lose~~ the nation and fall into slavery", they have shown their genius and creativities in the fight.

4/ Particularly wide-spread sympathy and aid from around the world and above all the militant solidarity between the three Indochinese peoples, the considerable and effective aid from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the moral and material support from the international communist and working class movement and the movements for peace, democracy and national liberation of the peoples of the world including the American people.

Q : What were the consequences of the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam ?

A : The aggression of the American imperialism has left an extremely serious heritage and lasting effect for the country and its people in every field.

Under the U.S. - puppet regime, the economy of South Vietnam was a neo-colonial one, totally dependent on the outside, living on U.S. aid and providing service for more than half a million men of the U.S. expeditionary corps and over a million puppet soldiers. A consumer society was created while production was far from being able to meet essential needs. At the same time many urban centres and vast rural areas in both North and South were ravaged by bombs and toxic chemicals : the damage thus caused to Vietnam's ecology will take many years yet to repair. What is more, the U.S. neo-colonial regime destroyed the family and social structures and left behind poverted culture, enormous social problems and a huge army of unemployed including a million of ex-soldiers and war-wounded from the puppet army.

As soon as South Vietnam had been liberated and the country reunified, the Vietnamese people were faced with the task of overcoming this legacy of war. Thus the reconstruction of a healthy economy and culture which could meet the post-war needs of the population and exigencies of socialist construction has proved particularly difficult and demanded a lot of time.

Q : What successes have the Vietnamese people had in re-establishing their economy and in peaceful construction over these last ten years ?

A : After signing the Paris Agreement, the U.S. and the puppet refused to carry it out and continued the Vietnamization of the war. Profiting from the victory they had obtained, the Vietnamese people managed to liberate South Vietnam completely in 1975 bringing the revolution in the whole country into a new stage.

The Vietnamese people's outstanding successes in recent years have been followed by the prompt reunification of the country on the plan of the State. The establishment of the proletarian dictatorship throughout the country, the push-forward given to the reunification process in every sphere, the mobilization of the nation's great potentials in socialist building transformation, the victories won in two wars of national defence in North and South, the blocking (at least until now) of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism shady manoeuvres, and the fulfilment of the international obligations towards the Kampuchean and Lao peoples to defend national independence and contribute to maintaining peace in South-East Asia.

On the economic front the Vietnamese people have also made notable achievements in extremely difficult circumstances. They have overcome to a major degree the heavy consequences of war of aggression lasting over thirty years and of successive natural disasters. They have re-established almost all the agricultural and industrial enterprises destroyed by the enemy, begun to redeploy the labour forces and consolidated the socialist relations of production in the North and started the socialist transformation in the South, strengthened and developed certain areas of the economy, averted famine in the areas hit by natural disasters and improved in many ways the living-standards of the working people.

National defence and security have been vigorously stepped up in order to ensure public order and safety of the nation.

There have been many achievements in the cultural front too and illiteracy has been essentially eliminated in the newly liberated areas. Education continues to develop, the new culture has been spread over the whole country. Literature, art, health and sport have progressed. The various branches of science and technology have met many of the needs of the economy and national defence.

These achievements can not be seen separately from the many sided cooperation and active support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The Vietnamese people wish to express deep gratitude to the great Soviet people and peoples of the other fraternal socialist countries for their considerable and effective help.

However, along side these achievements in the economy and culture the Vietnamese people still run up against many difficulties : Difficulties due firstly to the essentially small scale nature of the economy and its subjection to the enemy's attempts to blockade and undermine it, due secondly to weaknesses and errors in economic and social management.

The 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam has drawn useful lessons from experience and laid down a correct line and put forward a socio-economic strategy for the 1st stage of the period of transition of socialism in Vietnam. Right now the Vietnamese people are working to carry out the resolutions of the Congress and the 3rd plenum of the Central Committee in the socio-economic field for 1983 and the objectives to be reached by 1985. The building of the economy, although still faces with difficulties, has gone through some initial changes and can now foresee encouraging prospects.

Q : What are efforts is the Socialist Republic of Vietnam making in its diplomacy to consolidate peace in South East Asia.

A : The Vietnamese people need a favourable international atmosphere to build socialism in their country. So the aim of Vietnam in South East Asia is to reduce tension, to consolidate peace and stability in the region in order to help safeguard the world peace.

The Vietnamese people are determined to defend their independence and sovereignty, to maintain the close solidarity with the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples to defeat the Chinese authorities' expansionist and hostile policy, still hoping to re-establish their long-standing friendship with the Chinese people. Vietnam has put forward just and reasonable proposals for moving towards the normalization of relations between Vietnam and China. But we have not yet had any response from the Chinese side.

As far as the ASEAN countries are concerned, Vietnam, in co-ordination with Laos and Kampuchea, has made constructive initiatives in the spirit of cooperation, mutual respect for legitimate interests, non-interference in other countries' internal affairs and of peaceful co-existence. The good-will of the Indochinese countries has helped to speed up the trend to dialogue in the region and served the interests of peace and stability in South East Asia and the World over.

Our efforts have been helped by the active support of the peoples of the world, especially the U.S.S.R. As comrade Leonid Brezhnev declared on 5-10-1982 "We completely support the constructive initiatives made last summer by the Foreign Ministers of the three Indochinese countries with the other peace-loving nations, and the Soviet Union sincerely hopes for lasting peace and prosperity for the millions of inhabitants in South East Asia".

The Vietnamese people sincerely thank the U.S.S.R. for their precious support. Like the U.S.S.R., the socialist countries and the people of the world, we are convinced that South East Asia will live in peace, friendship and co-operation.

2- VIETNAM'S RELATIONS WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

- Vietnam reaffirms its solidarity with the Latin American peoples,

Hanoi, VNA January , 10 - At the Extraordinary Session of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Nations on Latin America and the Caribbean held in Managua, Deputy Foreign Minister, Vo Dong Giang reaffirmed the solidarity of the Vietnamese people with the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean.

After having highly appreciated the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution, the head of the Vietnamese delegation condemned the acts of aggression and military intervention by the U.S. imperialists against the patriotic struggle of the Latin American and Caribbean peoples.

The Vietnamese people said Mr. Vo Dong Giang, who were victims of the U.S. imperialists and understood clearly their perfidious and vicious nature, have always stood besides the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean in their just cause.

"We are strongly convinced that the struggle of the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada for national construction and defence will win. Like Vietnam, Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada, the peoples of El Salvador, Guatemala and other Latin American and Caribbean peoples will inevitably achieve the final victory".

After having emphasized the significance of the Seventh Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement which will take place in New Delhi next March, Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang said : while considering "counting the realities of the movement over the past years, the Seventh Summit should concentrate every effort on questions concerning the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, Zionism, apartheid and other hegemonist and expansionist forces, and for world peace, independence and sovereignty of nations, for a new, just and equitable international economic order and should not allow the differences and disputes between members of the movement to weaken the common struggle".

India supports Vietnam,

Hanoi, VNA, January 16 - "India will continue to support Vietnam in its economic development and national reconstruction", said Indian Premier Indira Gandhi on January 13. She was at a meeting with Professor Santinoy Roy, head of the delegation of the West Bengal Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam, who had just returned from a visit to Vietnam.

In a Press Communique released on this occasion, the delegation of the West Bengal Committee emphasized that the Vietnamese people were very grateful for the consistent support given by the Indian government and people. The communique also laid emphasis on the high appreciation by the Vietnamese people of the role of India in the Non-Aligned Movement and of its efforts to preserve peace and international security.

AAPSO in support of peace
initiatives of the Indochinese countries.

Hanoi, VNA, January 24 - The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO) supports the legitimate representation of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the sole authentic

representative of the Kampuchean people, in the Non-Aligned Movement.

In a declaration released at the end of a conference at Nicosia in support of the USSR peace initiatives, the Presidium of this international organization also highly valued the peace initiatives put forward by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to normalize the situation in South East Asia.

3- THAI DELEGATION VISITED VIETNAM AND KAMPUCHEA,

According to VNA, SPK and AFP, a four member delegation of Thai people led by Mrs. Siphanom Vichitvorasarn, member of the Thai legislative Assembly had made a friendly visit to Vietnam and Kampuchea from 17th to 25th January, 1983.

During its stay in Kampuchea, the delegation was received by Mr. Hun Sen, Foreign Minister, and attended a Cham (Khmer's Moslem) meeting denouncing the "So-called Tripartite Coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea". The delegation had visited the extermination centre museum of Tuol Sleng, the common graves of Choeung, the Noi orphanage, the ancient Royal Palace, and the National Museum. Mrs. Siphanom, Assembly Deputy of the Siem Reap Democratic Party, told SPK that thanks to the visit she had witnessed at first hand the crimes committed by the Polpot - Khieu Sam Phan clique.

In Vietnam the delegation was received by the President of the Council of Ministers, Pham Van Dong, who reiterated that the Vietnamese people are consistently following the policy of peace, friendship and cooperation with the Thai people in the interests of the two countries in particular, and of the region as a whole. In reply, Mrs. Siphanom Vichitvorasarn expressed her joy at being able to visit Vietnam and conveyed to the Vietnamese people the fraternal greetings of the Thai people.

Assembly Deputy Pol Senradee, one of the visitors, told the press that the delegation wished relations between Thailand and Vietnam would improve and the Indochinese countries and Thailand should unite in building up their countries.

4- FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON UNILATERAL CEASE-FIRE DURING THE TET (The Vietnamese traditional Lunar New Year),

Hanoi, VNA, February 2 - The Spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today issued a statement in connection with Vietnam's proposal for the cessation of all hostile armed actions along

the Sino-Vietnamese border on the occasion of the Lunar New Year Festival.

The statement reads : " The traditional Lunar New Year Festival of Guy Koi (Year of the Pig) of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples is approaching. Stemming from the friendship between the peoples of the two countries, and as a new token of good will, on January 17, 1983, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sent a note to its Chinese counterpart proposing that the two sides refrain from all armed actions and other hostile activities and from opening fire along the common border from February 5, 1983 to February 19, 1983 so that the people on ~~each~~ side of the border ~~might~~ celebrate the return of spring in peace.

"This proposal of the Vietnamese side meets the aspiration of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples , contributing to reducing tension on the common border. It is consistent with the desire for peace of all peoples in the countries of the region. It is regrettable that the Chinese side has not accepted this constructive proposal from the Vietnamese side. This proves that it does not want to reduce tension on the common border, instead, it is continuing its hostile policy towards Vietnam!"

"Nevertheless, with its consistent good will, on February 2 1983, the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam ordered the Vietnamese Armed Forces along the entire Northern border line to unilaterally implement the order on the cessation of armed actions and other hostile activities and to refrain from opening fire along the common border from zero hour (Hanoi time) or 1.00 A.M. (Beijing time) on 5th February, 1983 (i.e. the 23th day of the 12th month of lunar year of the Dog) to zero hour (Hanoi time) or 1.00 A.M. Beijing time of February 19th, 1983 (i.e. the 7th day of the 1st lunar month - year of the pig). The Vietnamese side hopes that the Chinese side will act in the same way!"

"If the Chinese side takes advantage of Vietnam's good will to continue its armed provocations and other hostile activities, the Vietnamese people and armed forces will have to make use of their right to self-defence and the Chinese authorities must bear responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom."

"The Vietnamese people firmly believe that Vietnam's sincere proposal and constructive attitude will enjoy the approval and strong support of the Chinese people, ~~and of abroad public opinion in the region~~ and the world over".

On this occasion, Vietnam had also informed the Chinese Government of its decision to hand over to the Chinese side thirty-five Chinese who penetrated illegally into Binh Tri Thien province on March 3rd and 4th, 1982, so that they could rejoin their families and celebrate Lunar New Year. This handing over would take place on the 5th February 1983 in Lang Son province.

5- THE OBSTINACY OF THE UNITED STATES,

On 22 January the daily "Nhan Dan" condemnes the obstinate attitude of the Reagan Administration towards the question of disarmament :

In a recent statement the U.S. President continued to stick to his "Zero option" in the negotiations with the Soviet Union on the reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe.

Though pretending to be intransigent, President Reagan can not hide his worry about the influence of the logical and reasonable proposals of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. It is clear that the master of the White House is facing an embarrassing situation. While the American people in particular, and the peoples of Western Europe and the World ingeneral, carry out a vigorous struggle against the arms race for the sake of peace and disarmament, the Reagan Administration obstinately clings to its attempt to negotiate from a position of strength, and to accelerate the arms race in the hope of obtaining military superiority over the Soviet Union. But these designs can not go ahead easily, because of a simple reason : they run counter to the aspirations and the legitimate interests of the world people.

The peace movement, which has been developing almost without interruption over the past two years in Western Europe, has had significant impact on certain governments in the region.

The new and important initiatives of the USSR and of the Prague Conference clearly prove the unswerving position of the USSR and other countries in the Socialist community. As the 19 January statement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the government of Vietnam said : "These initiatives clearly reflect the principled foreign policy of peace pursued by the Soviet Union and the Socialist community, which is warmly acclaimed by broad sections of the world public for meeting the interests and most earnest aspirations of Europeans and the peoples of the world. The most important tasks of all peoples right now are to defend peace , to

thwart the manouvres of the war instigators, to ward off the danger of the nuclear war. For Western Europe, the best solution is to **make** it a region free of medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

Large sections of world opinion demand that the United States put an end to their dark designs of undermining the negotiations on disarmament, adopt a serious attitude towards the new and extremely important proposals of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact.

6- INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE IN VIETNAM,

The International Seminar on the use of herbicides and defoliants by the United States during the Vietnam war and their lasting effects on man and nature was held in Ho Chi Minh City from 14th to 19th January 1983, with the participation of 140 foreign scientists, experts and observers from FAO, UNICEF and UNESCO.

Participants heard 72 reports and discussed the results of researches carried out in laboratories and field-work. They also visited the exhibition " On chemical war in Vietnam" and the Mada forest in Dong Nai province.

At the end of the Seminar participants and observers were received by the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, Vo Nguyen Giap who considered the Seminar as a demonstration of "good international cooperation for the noble ideal : science at the service of man and peace. Vice-President Vo Nguyen Giap called upon the progressive countries and scientists to be vigilant and do their utmost to prevent a war of mass destruction especially chemical war.

The seminar was conducted in an atmosphere of serious scientific work. It approved many important documents which reached the following conclusions :

- U.S. chemical war has had lasting consequences on man and nature.

- U.S. chemical war in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea has caused untold damage to human beings, the environment, and vegetation, both now and in the future.

- People all over the world should demand the banning of all U.S. production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and step up their campaign for disarmament, and against nuclear war.

- The participants of the Seminar called upon people the world over to help the Vietnamese people to overcome the consequences of the U.S. chemical war in Vietnam, especially to cooperate with Vietnamese scientists in finding a way to cope with the effects of herbicides and defoliants.

7- THE BLACK RIVER IS DAMMED,

On January 12th, the Black River was dammed, making the first major success of the construction of the hydraulic centre of Hoa Binh, the largest of its kind in South East Asia with a capacity of 1.9 millions Kw.

The damming ceremony was attended by Mr. Pham Van Dong, President of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Do Muoi, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers; Mr. Y.A. Kozlovsky, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR and Minister of Geology; Mr. S.N. Tchaplina the USSR Ambassador, as well as hundreds of Vietnamese and Soviet engineers, and workers... Also present were forty five members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of various international organizations.

In his report, the Vietnamese Minister for Construction let it be known that since January 6, 1979 Vietnamese and Soviet builders had worked untiringly towards the diversion of the flow of the Black River. A total of 15 million cubic meters of earth had been removed, 210,000 cubic meters of concrete cast which made way for the damming of the river.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Mr. Do Muoi expressed his most sincere and deep thanks to the Party, Government, and the fraternal Soviet people for their great and efficient help in the construction of socialism in Vietnam in general and the building of the Hoa Binh hydraulic centre in particular. During the last ten years Do Muoi elaborated, the USSR has helped Vietnam to build many major hydraulic and thermal centres which serve as important factors in the development of the Vietnamese economy. The Hoa Binh Hydraulic Centre will be the major

instrument in the fight against the floods, for the production of electricity, water supply as well as waterway transport. It is a decisive element in the construction of the material and technical base of socialism in Vietnam.

In the name of the USSR governmental delegation, Minister E.A. Kozlovsky expressed his satisfaction at seeing the dream of the late President Ho Chi Minh materialize. The building of Hoa Binh Hydraulic Centre is another shining example of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation.

Before giving the order to dam the Black River, the President of the Council of Ministers, Pham Van Dong said that this great hydraulic work was a feat of man in his conquest of nature. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Vietnamese people he expressed his deep and sincere gratitude to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR headed by Comrade Yuri V. Andropov, to the Soviet people as well as to the Soviet specialists and workers who worked in the site.

After the order was given, tens of lorries set off to dump in the water concrete blocks, and within thirty minutes the river was dammed amid shouts of joy from hundreds of Vietnamese and Soviet specialists and workers on both sides of the river.

Some Figures of the Project

- Every year, the Black River empties 58 billions cubic meters of water into the Red River,
- Once completed, the Hoa Binh Hydraulic Centre will have a capacity of 1,92 millions Kw, and will produce 8,16 billions Kw/h per year.
- It will help to cope with floods and provide 500 cubic meters of waters per second during draught season.
- The lakes which will be made by the dam will provide 230 Km of waterway and ideal places for fish farming.
- To construct the base of the dam, 5,8 millions cubic meters of earth, 26 millions cubic meters of gravel, 2,2 millions cubic meters of concrete are needed; in addition, 1,6 million cubic meters of rock are removed to make tunnels with a diameter of 9 meters, 43.000 tonnes of equipment are lifted to place on the dam and 340.000 square meters of houses are built for 10.000 specialists and workers.

8- THE 16TH SESSION OF THE PROVISIONAL MEKONG COMMITTEE,

On the 15th, January, the International Provisional Mekong Committee with the participation of Vietnam, Laos and Thailand started its 16th Plenary Session in Vientiane. Other friendly countries and 32 international organisations also took part.

The Lactian Vice-President of the Cabinet, Minister Saly Vongkhansao opened the Session.

The Heads of Delegations of the three countries and the delegate of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) spoke of the achievements recorded these last few years in the Mekong basin, and of the effects of natural calamities in limiting the benefit of the productive development.

As for the head of the Vietnamese delegation Dinh Gia Khanh, he emphasized that since his membership of the Provisional Mekong Committee, the Vietnamese Party has always worked towards the transformation of the lower Mekong, which touches the territory of four countries Laos, Thailand, Kampuchea and Vietnam, into a river of friendship and cooperation, in a stable and peaceful South East Asia.

In the absence of the fourth member of the Mekong Committee, Dinh Gia Khanh, carried on, the study of the projects on the main flow was faced with economic and technical obstacles. He felt that this illogical situation must be solved and that the People's Republic of Kampuchea must be granted as soon as possible its legitimate place within the Mekong Provisional Committee.

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New projects among which the building of the 2nd Section of the Keng Kabao port in Laos at a cost of more than 3 millions dollars and financed by the Netherlands have been sanctioned by the 16th Session of the Provisional Mekong Committee.

The Session has also endorsed other projects, among which are the construction of small hydraulic plants and the modernisation of the Naleng port in the Democratic People's Republic of Laos.

The Swedish government will provide financial aid of 730.000 US\$ towards the realisation of three small hydraulic plants in Laos.

The session has also discussed numerous problems regarding the development of the lower Mekong Basin in the interest of peace and friendship between the countries of the area.

9- MISUSE OF HUMANITARIAN AID DENOUNCED,

VNA, 30th January, 1983 - On January 25th, 1983, the representatives of the contributory countries met in the U.N headquarter to consider the situation and further contribution to the 1983 U.N. assistance budget including the humanitarian aid program for Kampuchea. The participating countries decided to contribute a sum of US\$ 15,850,000 to the 1983 U.N. programme within which US\$ 8,452,000 is set aside for the border area between Thailand and Kampuchea. Sweden is the only country to give an US\$ 1,203,000 aid to two projects inside Kampuchea.

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, in a press statement, said that "the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is obliged to declare that "certain contributory countries", under the pretext of "humanitarian assistance for refugees", are abusing public opinion to allow this aid to be fallen into the hands of the genocidal criminal Polpot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan and other Khmer reactionaries as well as the smugglers who are operating in refugee camps situated on the Thai territory.

In fact., one can not ignore that these unhappy refugees who do not benefit from this aid; They are in a precarious situation, always at the mercy of the Khmer Rouge and other terrorists and the Thai authorities, while the remnants of the Polpot blood-thirsty army with this aid can recuperate. That is why this "so-called humanitarian aid" serves only the smugglers and the terrorists, to maintain the tension along the border, to destabilize the situation of Kampuchea and to disguise the hegemonist and imperialist schemes of certain great powers.

The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, underlined the statement, holds that the contributory countries really actuated by the humanitarian sentiment will better serve

their noble ideas by avoiding to contribute to the enrichment of the traffickers to the prejudice of the authentic refugees and to support the terrorists and genocidal criminals. The People's Republic of Kampuchea is grateful to the international community for its effective and opportune aid and always uses this aid for the rebirth and the reconstruction of the country".

10- THAI MILITARY PROVOCATIONS AGAINST KAMPUCHEA,

Of late, from Bangkok and Singapore, a slanderous campaign against Vietnam and Kampuchea has been stepped up, claiming that Vietnamese troops with tanks, artillery in Kampuchea had launched attacks on "civilian targets" deep into Thai territory.

According to SPK, during last year, Thai airplanes, gunships and troops had violated Kampuchean territory 483 times by air, 9598 times by sea, and 2886 foundages of 105 and 155 cannons, 120 mortar and M12 rocket. In January 1983, Thai boats and gunships had intruded Kampuchean territorial waters 67 times, Thai reconnaissance planes had violated Kampuchean space ~~some~~ dozen times. These activities had been carried out in conjunction with the infiltration of Polpot remnants from Thailand.

More important, on January 8, Thai reactionary forces had opened fire on Lao capital Vientiane, killing four peoples and wounded a number of others.

Blaming Vietnam of the recent fighting along the Thai-Kampuchean borders, the rightist circles in Bangkok aim at misleading public opinion. They want to create an atmosphere of instability in Kampuchea to sabotage the coming Non-Aligned Summit Conference in New Dehli; to cover up their efforts to help Polpot's remnants to return to Kampuchea, and to carry out Beijing and U.S. plan of destabilizing South East Asia in order to pit ASEAN countries against Indochinese countries, thus undermining peace, stability and cooperation in the region. The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible; the trend to dialogue between Indochinese and ASEAN countries is gaining weight every passing day./.