

EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM
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I- FOR PEACE, STABILITY AND COOPERATION IN SOUTH EAST ASIA,

1- SRVN Foreign Minister Visits Indonesia and Australia :

a) Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach Visits Indonesia :

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach paid a visit to Indonesia from March 11-13 at the invitation of Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja.

While in Indonesia, the Foreign Minister made a courtesy call on President Suharto and Vice-President Umar Wirahadikusuman and conveyed to them greetings of friendship and wishes for good health from State Council President Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong.

President Suharto exchanged views with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on questions concerning the two countries and the region.

The Foreign Minister visited and had a cordial talk with General Benny Murdani, Commander-in-Chief of the Indonesian armed forces, paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Trade and met with members of Indonesia's International Fuel Research Centre.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held talks with Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja.

The two foreign ministers had thoroughly discussion and exchanges of views on bilateral, regional and international questions.

Indonesia and Vietnam shared the view that the relations between the two countries are fine and can be further improved. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach invited the Indonesian Foreign Minister to visit Vietnam. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

On the future relations of Southeast Asia, Indonesia and Vietnam were unanimous on the principles of peaceful co-existence and non-interference and non-aggression by foreign countries. The two countries agreed to continue their efforts to maintain peace and stability in the region.

Concerning Southeast Asia, the two foreign ministers were of the view that the present situation might be unfavourable to efforts of countries to develop their economy and improve their people's living standard. The two sides held that the settlement of this situation would benefit all countries in Southeast Asia, whereas the failure to do so would only benefit other countries.

The two sides had frank and wide exchanges of views on outstanding problems in Southeast Asia, including the Kampuchean issue, and made clear the stance of each side - ASEAN and Indochina.

The two foreign ministers noted that their talks had been useful and agreed that exchanges of views should be continued.

Present at the talks were, on the Indonesian side, Nana Sutrena, Political Director General, Anwar Sani, advisor to the Foreign Minister, Juad Yassan, Director General in charge of the Research and Development Centre, Satari, Director of the Asia-Pacific Department, and on the

Vietnamese side, Phan Doan Nam, Assistant to the Foreign Minister, and Tran Huy Chuong, Head of the Third Asia Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Trinh Xuan Lang, Vietnamese Ambassador to Indonesia, was present in all activities of the Vietnamese delegation.

On March 12, Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja gave a party in honour of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his party.

Before leaving Jakarta, for a visit to Australia, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held a Press Conference on the results of his visit to Indonesia. The conference was attended by many Indonesian and foreign journalists.

b) Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach Visits Australia :

Nguyen Co Thach, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Vietnam, paid an official friendly visit to Australia from March 14-19, at the invitation of the Australian government.

Minister Nguyen Co Thach paid a courtesy visit to Governor General Ninian Stephen, and Prime Minister R.J. Hawke, to whom he conveyed regards from Truong Chinh, President of the State Council, and Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Australian Prime Minister and the Vietnamese Minister discussed the situation in the region and bilateral relations. Nguyen Co Thach also had a talk with Minister for Foreign Affairs Bill Hayden. The two sides discussed the situation in all fields in the region and measures conducive to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Bill Hayden hailed the efforts of countries aimed at promoting the dialogue between Indochinese and ASEAN countries in order to solve the difference in the region.

The two ministers were unanimous on the necessity to reach agreement on some problems relating to the first stage of the restoration of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Australian side reaffirmed its stance of condemning the Pol Pot clique and not recognizing the so-called "tripartite coalition government" of the Khmer reactionaries. The Australian side is of the view that the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea should not lead to the re-establishment of the Pol Pot genocidal regime in Kampuchea.

Nguyen Co Thach highly valued Australia's aid to Vietnam and its active contributions to promoting peace and stability in the region. The two ministers exchanged views and agreed on measures to strengthen the relations between the two countries.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Also present at the talks on the Australian side were Peter Henderson, Deputy Foreign Minister, G. Motto, Director of the Asian and Pacific Department (APD), J. McCarthy, Head of the Press Department, J. Solloway, Deputy Head of the APD, and I. Lincoln, Head of the Indochina section of the Foreign Ministry.

On the Vietnamese side were Phan Doan Nam, Assistant to the Foreign Minister, Tran Huy Chuong, Director of the Third Asian Department, and Tran Nhu Lich, Deputy Director of the Office of the Foreign Ministry.

Vietnamese Ambassador Hoang Bao Son attended the talks and all other activities of the delegation.

During his stay in Australia, Nguyen Co Thach also met with the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade, the Minister for Agricultural Products and Soil Conservancy, the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, and the Minister for Territories and Local government. He attended a meeting of the Australia-Vietnam Society, gave a talk at the Pacific Research Department of the Australian National University, had a meeting with the Press at the National Press Club and answered questions of journalists. He also toured various economic and cultural establishments in Queensland and New South Wales.

The Australia visit by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has been a fine success. He left Australia for home on March 19. .

c) Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach Answered to
Questions in an Interview with VNA and the
Vietnam Radio and Television Commission after
Visiting Indonesia and Australia.

Question 1 : What are results of your visit to Indonesia ?

Answer : Indonesia plays an important role in the world in general and more particularly in Southeast Asia. Indonesia ranks fifth in the world in terms of population. Indonesia has played an important role in the Afro-Asian movement and the Non-Aligned movement. Indonesia is the current chairman of ASEAN. There are many similarities in the history of struggle of the Indonesian and Vietnamese peoples. Over the past 2,000 years, Indonesia like Vietnam, has been a victim successively of hegemonism, colonialism, fascism and imperialism. Indonesia is the only ASEAN member to have won independence through armed struggle. At present, Indonesia still has to cope with the threat of hegemonism mainly from within. What is particularly significant is that there has never been an armed conflict between Vietnam and Indonesia. During the U.S war of aggression against Vietnam, Indonesia was the only ASEAN member not involved in this war. Later, it participated in the International Committee set up following the signing of the Paris Agreement on Vietnam in 1973.

Over the past five years, in the collusion between China and the ASEAN against the three Indochinese countries, unlike other ASEAN countries, Indonesia has not been hostile to us. For these reasons, we set very great store by our relations with Indonesia.

My visit to Indonesia this time came in the wake of new and very important events in the relations between the two countries : the Vietnam visit of General B. Murdani, Commander-in-Chief of the

Indonesian army, and the Vietnam-Indonesia seminar in Hanoi on Southeast Asian problems. In my discussions with Indonesian leaders, the two sides reached consensus on the need to broaden our bilateral cooperation in all fields. The present limitations lie in the two countries capacities. Both sides also shared the same view on the long-term and major threats to the region and the same objective of building peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The two sides acknowledged the existence of differences between the two countries over a number of questions related to Southeast Asia, but were of the view that these are not conflicts between Southeast Asian nations but rather temporary differences which should be solved early to meet the aspirations of the Southeast Asian peoples and in the interest of peace and stability in the region.

Question 2 : What are the results of your visit to Australia ?

Answer : Very good. Australia holds a very special position. It has the culture and socio-political system of the West but is situated in the East Asia-Pacific region and is a close neighbour of the Southeast Asian nations. That is why, the Australian people want very much to have friendly relations and cooperation with the Southeast Asian peoples and are deeply interested in peace and stability of this region. With regard to Vietnam in particular the Australian people and Labour Party were among the most active participants in the world people's movement against the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam.

Since coming into power, the Australian Labour government has adopted a positive policy toward peace and stability in Southeast Asia, beginning with its Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr. Bill Hayden's trip to Vietnam and Southeast Asia in June 1983. The trip has greatly contributed to reducing tension in Southeast Asia. My visit to Australia this time was aimed at continuing the exchange of views between the two countries which began last year. Its big outcome is that the two sides have agreed upon the necessity to step up efforts in relaxing tension in Southeast Asia on the basis of the respect for equal security for all countries in the region. The Australian side, with its favourable position, will continue its efforts to encourage the dialogue between countries directly concerned with the situation in Southeast Asia, and repel confrontation in the region. Australia has reaffirmed its position of condemning the genocidal Pol Pot gang and not recognizing the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea". The Australian side has agreed that Vietnam should withdraw its troops from Kampuchea but this must not lead to the return of the Pol Pot clique in Kampuchea.

Question 3 : We have so far maintained that China's threat is the main cause of tension in Southeast Asia. Why in this visit did you say that the liquidation of Pol Pot is the key ?

Answer : That's true. The Chinese rulers' expansionist and hegemonist policy is the basic cause that undermines peace and stability in Southeast Asia. It is also a direct threat toward the independence and security of the three Indochinese countries. China is now using Pol Pot as the main tool to create the so-called "Kampuchea problem" in order to oppose the Kampuchean people and to set Thailand and some other ASEAN countries against the three Indochinese countries. So, to get rid of Pol Pot now is the key problem because it means the liquidation of China's main instrument of threat toward the Indochinese countries and the liquidation in the main of the use of Thai territory against the three Indochinese countries as well. To do away with Pol Pot will help bring about peace agreements between China and

Indochina as well as between Thailand and Indochina.

Question 4 : The Western press said that you had discussed a solution to the so-called "Kampuchea problem", what is the truth about this ?

Answer : We still hold that to establish a durable peace and stability needs a global solution. That's the best solution. However, a global solution will be a very complicated process since it involves many problems and concerns many countries. It is, therefore, necessary to move step by step and achieve this goal through partial solutions as mentioned in the Jan. 29, 1984 Communique of the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese Foreign Ministers Conference in Vientiane. During my Australia trip, Australia and Vietnam have agreed that the initial solution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia will include the following factors.:

- Vietnamese troops will withdraw from Kampuchea.
- The liquidation of Pol Pot and his accomplices as a political and military force, and the setting up of a safety zone on both sides of the Thai-Kampuchean border.
- Security on the common borders between China and Vietnam, between China and Laos and between Thailand and Laos.
- Free general election without Pol Pot and his accomplices.
- International guarantee and supervision of what has been agreed upon.

Question 5 : Have you any comments to make upon the Chinese Foreign Minister's Statement that the Kampuchean People's right to self-determination should be effected through the formation of a coalition government grouping all parties concerned in Kampuchea

Answer : It should be made clear that nobody can intervene in Kampuchea's internal affairs. The Kampuchean People's self-determination can be achieved only when their minimum right to live without being threatened by the genocidal Pol Pot clique and his accomplices is secured. Oddly enough, the Kampuchean people's self-determination has been used as a pretext to reimpose the genocidal Pol Pot regime on them, victims of Pol Pot, who have been saved from death. This is completely contrary to the most fundamental human and national rights. The Chinese Foreign Minister's suggestion about the formation of a coalition government in Kampuchea that includes even the genocidal Pol Pot clique, lackeys of Beijing, presents a very dangerous precedent for China's demand that Southeast Asian countries accept pro-Chinese opposition forces sharing power in those countries. All Southeast Asian countries have had bitter lessons on this score.

Question 6 : Could you elaborate on the composition of "Pol Pot and accomplices" ?

Answer : The People's Republic of Kampuchea has made it clear that to be considered as Pol Pot's accomplices all persons in his ranks including those who take part in the so-called "coalition government". In any countries the criminals and accomplices are punished by law. On the other hand, the People's Republic of Kampuchea is observing a lenient policy towards those who have terminated or who would early

terminate their collaboration with Pol Pot. The People's Republic of Kampuchea has made it clear that anybody, who is now cooperating with Pol Pot but breaks with him and abides by the constitution, will be granted citizenship, meaning he will have the right to elect and to stand for election in a free general election to be conducted under international supervision. In the past five years, 150,000 people, who have broken with Pol Pot, laid down their arms and respected the constitution, have been granted citizenship in Kampuchea.

Question 7 : How do you assess the regional situation ? Has it improved compared with the past ?

Answer : Through my visit I know that the general trend in the region for an early peaceful settlement of the situation is growing stronger and stronger. Nobody has mentioned the U.N. Resolution urging Vietnam's unilateral withdrawal from Kampuchea. The general trend, except China and the Pol Pot clique, is that the elimination of Pol Pot and his accomplices, is the key to a solution to the urgent issues.

Question 8 : Is there the possibility that neither a global nor a partial solution can be reached ?

Answer : We also have to consider the possibility of no solution. Experiences from the past five years have indicated that if the present situation continues, then the three Indochinese countries, though still facing many difficulties, will continue developing and growing. And if the situation in Kampuchea continues to develop satisfactorily as it did during the past five years, then Vietnam and Kampuchea will be able to continue the gradual annual withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea in conformity with the Indochinese Summit Conference's Statement in February 1983.

In this way, within the next five to ten years, a major part of the Vietnamese volunteer troops will be pulled out of Kampuchea, then the so-called "Kampuchean problem" will no longer exist.

Question 9 : The Thai press commented a lot on your failure to meet with Foreign Minister Siddhi as scheduled.

Answer : I got a sore throat on my way back from Australia. My doctor asked me not to work for a week.

I have conveyed my regrets to Foreign Minister Siddhi for being unable to meet with him and expressed my hope to see him later. He has sent me his sympathy and said he hope so, too.

2- Vietnam - Indonesia Seminar on Southeast Asian Problems :

According to the agreement between the Institute for International Relations of Vietnam and the Centre of Strategic and International Studies of Indonesia, a seminar "for peace, stability and friendship in Southeast Asia" was held from 25th to 26th February, 1984 in Hanoi.

More than 30 well-known professors, doctors and scientists from both countries attended the seminar.

Vo Dong Giang, Minister despatched to the SRVN Foreign Ministry was invited to open the seminar.

The participants presented many valuable reports and extensively exchanged their views on the regional situation, the problems in South-east Asia and the relations between the two countries and put forth many constructive proposals aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

The seminar was ended in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

- Press Conference on the Results of the Seminar :

"Basic similarities have been found by both sides on the future of South East Asia and nations belonging to this region for a peaceful, prosperous and stable Southeast Asia, free from outside pressure and intervention". Thus was said by Harry Tjan Silahari, CSIS Vice-Chairman and head of the Indonesian delegation in a press conference on February 26th in Hanoi.

Speaking to many Vietnamese and foreign journalists, Mr. Pham Binh, IIR Director, head of the Vietnamese delegation said : "the seminar has produced helpful and positive results and the researchers were working in a friendly atmosphere".

About the concrete results, Mr. Pham Binh said : "The participants have unanimously agreed that South East Asian countries, especially the three Indochinese countries were the victims of the aggression, intervention and domination of the imperialist, colonialist and expansionist forces, and that the peoples in this region are resolved to defend the independence of their countries, peace and stability in this region. The participants have also agreed on the necessity for peaceful co-existence and settlement of disagreements through dialogue without outside interference, on the strengthening of unity and cooperation to oppose outside interference and aggression, especially on the Chinese long-term threat towards Southeast Asia.

"The participants have also unanimously agreed on the necessity to strengthen not only the cooperation between Vietnam and Indonesia but also the position of the two countries concerning South east Asia".

"The Seminar was considered by both sides as a positive contribution to promote dialogue and ease tension in the region".

In his speech, Mr. Harry Tjan Silahari emphasized that "both sides have recognized the the importance of bilateral economic relations between Vietnam and Indonesia, between ASEAN and Vietnam to the region and the necessity to improve them through serious and extensive study of potential and reality.

Both sides have come to a conclusion that the general bilateral relations between Vietnam and Indonesia are an important factor leading towards peace and prosperity of the region in the future.

On the Kampuchean issue there are differences in the assessment of the cause as well as the means to overcome. But it does not mean that we don't have the common concern for a possible solution to the problem. Both sides reaffirmed that it is necessary to continue dialogue between Vietnam and Indonesia to look for a solution".

Mr. H.T. Silahari said "an agreement was reached between Vietnam and Indonesia on the holding of a second seminar in Jakarta to exchange further ideas on the problems of mutual concern".

On the attitude of Indonesia vis-a-vis the present policy of China towards South East Asia, Mr. Sadam Siagian, Editor of the "Jakarta Post" said : " We must take into consideration the future of South East Asia up to the beginning of the 21st century. With the U.S. assistance in the field of technology , finances and management, at that time China can have realized her four modernizations and Hongkong will become more tied to China. In this perspective, we must reinforce the solidarity and cooperation between the countries in South East Asia. We must work together for a strong and prosperous South East Asia. We must look into the future and have a better perspective to solve the problems of today".

- Chairman Pham Van Dong Receives the Indonesian Guests,

On Monday afternoon, 27th Feb, 1984, at the Presidential Palace, Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the Indonesian participants who attended the seminar "for peace, stability and friendship in Southeast Asia". Among the participants was the head of the Indonesian delegation Mr. H.T. Silahari, Vice-Chairman of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies of Indonesia.

Also present at the reception was Mr. Pham Binh, Director of the Institute for International Relations of Vietnam and head of the Vietnamese delegation.

Also present at the reception was Pudjio Prasetya, Indonesian Ambassador to Vietnam.

Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed his pleasure in receiving Indonesian participants in the seminar. He pointed out that the seminar is a significant event and an opportunity for Vietnam and Indonesia to meet and listen to each other's view-points , understand each other and see to the problems and together solve them. Indonesia is a big country in the region and has a very important position as a junction between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Indonesia should make important contributions to solve the problems of this region aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. This seminar is an active contribution to promoting dialogue and easing tension in the region for the interests of the two countries and those of the region as a whole.

The Vietnamese leader expressed his conviction that the great success of the seminar as well as of the coming one in Jakarta mark new development in the friendly and time-honoured relations between Vietnam and Indonesia.

Mr. H.T. Silahari, on behalf of the Indonesian delegation thanked Chairman Pham Van Dong for his attention given to the delegation and expressed the hope that this seminar and the coming one in Jakarta would lead to a close relationship between Indonesia and Vietnam, especially between the researchers and scholars of the two countries.

The reception was held in a cordial atmosphere.

Also on Monday, Mr. Nguyen Co Thach, Foreign Minister held talks with the Indonesian delegates at the Government's Guest House.

- The Soviet Press Agency TASS Welcomed the Trend towards Dialogue between the Countries of Indochina and ASEAN :

The development of dialogue between the Indochinese countries and their neighbours, the ASEAN countries will certainly lead to the improvement of the political atmosphere in the region and to the establishment of a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. By their coordinated efforts, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are creating a favourable atmosphere for such dialogue. Recently, certain leaders of ASEAN countries declared their support for measures aimed at strengthening the constructive relations between the two groups of countries. This was emphasized by the 1st March declaration of Kriangsak Chomanan, former Prime Minister and Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives of Thailand, when he met Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach who called at Bangkok on his way to visit Indonesia and Australia. The former Thai Prime Minister said he caught the sight of an encouraging perspective coming from an identity of views between Indochina and ASEAN, notably a good perspective of a peaceful climate in the region.

After condemning the international reactionaries who made pressure on Thailand to follow a hostile policy towards the Indochinese countries, TASS continued :

The recent 8th Conference of Foreign Ministers of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea in Vientiane put forth new initiatives for an integral solution in South East Asia.

The three Indochinese countries declared their readiness to conclude a common treaty with ASEAN countries on the principles governing the bilateral relations taking into account the interests of each country. The constructive and vigorous diplomatic activities of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and the fact that these countries have created favourable conditions for dialogue deserve a positive response of some leaders of ASEAN who still adopted a hostile policy against the three Indochinese countries.

Through the declarations of leaders of ASEAN countries and the press commentaries, broad sections of the peoples of these countries noted that constructive measures must be taken to respond to the goodwill of the Indochinese countries, said the article in conclusion.

- Indonesian General Murdani on the Role of Vietnam in Kampuchea,

Commander-in-Chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces, General Murdani stated on 16 March in Jakarta that the Vietnamese assistance to Kampuchea is a "question of survival" to protect herself from the Chinese threat, and not a "territorial ambition". Reported A.F.P.

General L.B. Murdani, who visited Vietnam last February said that Pol Pot is "a satellite of China". He also indicated that Vietnam had decided to help the Kampuchean people to overthrow the Pol Pot clique and had no intention to attack any country.

A.F.P. also cited the General's remark during his recent visit to Vietnam that the army and people of Indonesia do not consider Vietnam as a threat to South East Asia.

II- VIETNAM AND INDIA :

1- Indian Trade Exhibition in Hanoi :

On 1st March, 1984, the first Indian Trade Exhibition was opened in Hanoi. Among those attending the opening ceremony were Tran Quynh, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Khac, Minister of the Foreign Trade Ministry; Hoang Trong Dai, Vice-Minister of the Foreign Trade Ministry and Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Hoang Anh Tuan, Vice-Minister of the Foreign Ministry and other Vietnamese high-ranking officials.

Also present at the ceremony there were Mohamad Yunus, Minister of State and Chairman of the Committee for Indian Trade Fair; Kuldip Shadav, Indian Ambassador to Vietnam; K.N. Modawal, General Director of the Indian Trade Exhibition in Vietnam and many Indian experts working in Vietnam.

On this occasion, Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a message to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The message said : "The Indian Trade Exhibition is a fine occasion for the Vietnamese people to witness the marvellous achievements recorded by the people of India in Industrial, Agricultural, Cultural, Scientific and technological fields".

In the letter to Chairman Pham Van Dong, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said : "India greatly admire the struggle of the Vietnamese people against foreign domination and the efforts in building and modernizing their economy. India not only wishes Vietnam greater successes in maintaining independence but also will assist Vietnam within its capacity". She expressed the hope that the Indian Trade Exhibition in Hanoi will further promote the industrial and economic cooperation between the two countries.

- Chairman Pham Van Dong Visits the Exhibition :

On 2nd March, 1983, Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the Indian Trade Exhibition in Hanoi.

Mr. Mohamad Yunus, Minister of State and Chairman of the Committee for Indian Trade Fair, Kuldip Shadav, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of India to Vietnam; K.N. Modawal, General Director of the Indian Trade Exhibition in Vietnam as well as Le Khac, Minister of the Foreign Trade; Hoang Trong Dai, Chairman and Nguyen Tam, General Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry warmly welcomed Chairman Pham Van Dong.

The Vietnamese leader expressed his joy at the great achievements recorded by the Indian people in their economic, cultural, scientific and technological development. In the visitor's book, Chairman Pham Van Dong wrote that the Exhibition is contributing to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and wished the exhibition good success.

- Chairman Pham Van Dong Receives Minister of State Mohamad Yunus,

On 2nd March, 1984, Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers warmly received Mr. Mohamad Yunus, the Indian Minister of State.

The Vietnamese leader highly appreciated the Indian commercial exhibition in Vietnam. The exhibition constituted a vivid expression

of friendship and many-sided, effective cooperations between the two countries, he said. He welcomed the present visit of the Indian Minister of State to Vietnam and asked the latter to convey to Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Indian Prime Minister his best regards.

Mr. Mohammad Yunus conveyed to Chairman Pham Van Dong the greetings from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The Indian people, he said, shared the desire of the Vietnamese people to build a powerful and dynamic economy. The Indian people will do their utmost to support the Vietnamese people in its national construction in the interests of Vietnam and of the two peoples.

The talks took place in a cordial, friendly and fraternal atmosphere.

2- Indian-Indochinese Seminar on Cooperation Prospect :

A seminar called "India-Indochina and the prospect of cooperation" was organized recently in New Delhi.

The delegations of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea with many Indian prominent scientists, diplomats and professors attended the seminar.

The participants discussed problems concerning the struggle for peace and disarmament, for elimination of tension in South East Asia and cooperation between countries in the region. They appealed the member states of ASEAN to solve differences with the Indochinese countries through the way of negotiation and to contribute to creating a climate of peace, good-neighbourliness and confidence in the region.

Addressing to journalists at the end of seminar, Mr. Triloki Nat Kaul, former secretary of Indian External Affairs laid emphasis on the necessity of developing many-sided relations between the Indian people and the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The positions adopted by India and the three Indochinese countries are responsive to the present fundamental problems, particularly in the struggle for peace, disarmament and establishment of a new, fair economic order over the world.

3- Indian President Receives Vietnamese Health Minister :

Zail Singh, President of the Republic of India, received on February 27, Mr. Dang Hoi Xuan, Vietnamese Health Minister, Chairman of the Vietnam-India Friendship Association who attended the 1st Parliamentary Forum of Asia on Population and Development held in New Delhi.

Since the Independence, the Indian President stressed, India has been pursuing the policy outlined by the late Prime Minister J. Nehru to support the national liberation cause. India considered the support given to the Vietnamese people as its obligation. It has been contributing to the defence of world peace which is supported by Vietnam.

The Indian President conveyed his greetings to Mr. Truong Chinh, President of the State Council and other Vietnamese leaders. He also invited President Truong Chinh to pay an official visit to India.

For his part, Minister Dang Hoi Xuan conveyed to President Zail Singh the invitation of President Truong Chinh to visit Vietnam at a convenient time.

At the same day, Minister Dang Hoi Xuan visited the Indian Research Centre on Indochina where he was warmly welcomed by T.N. Kaul, Director; Mrs. A.A. Ali, and others. The latter highly valued the fruitful development of the friendship and cooperation relations between India and Vietnam, as well as that between India, Laos and Kampuchea.

This centre, said Mr. T.N. Kaul, will do its best to let the Indian people understand further the brave struggle of the three Indo-chinese peoples against the domination of imperialism and expansionism.

Minister Dang Hoi Xuan also visited Lao and Kampuchean Embassies in New Delhi on February 27.

Previously, he was received by M. Hidavatullan, Indian Vice-President and Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister. He met Mr. Shankaranand, Indian Minister for Public Health and Indian members of Parliament at the Pan-Indian Organization of Peace and Solidarity. He also visited health establishments and attended teach-ins and meetings of the masses in New Delhi and other cities.

III- VIETNAM AND THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES,

1- 25 Years (1959-1984) of Scientific and Technological Cooperation between Vietnam and the U.S.S.R.

- A Delegation from the Soviet State Committee for Science

and Technology : At the invitation of the Vietnam State Committee for Science and Technology, a delegation from the equivalent Soviet State Committee headed by Minister V.M. Koudinov, Vice-Chairman of the Committee paid a friendly visit to Vietnam and attended many activities organized for the 25th Anniversary of Scientific and Technological Cooperation between Vietnam and U.S.S.R. The delegation arrived in Hanoi on the afternoon of 13th March 1984.

In the morning of 15th March, 1984, in Hanoi, a grand ceremony was organized jointly by the Vietnam State Committee for Science and Technology and the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association to mark the 25th Anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-the USSR Scientific and Technological Cooperation Agreement.

Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam, President of the State Council and the First Chairman of the Vietnam State Committee for Science was present at the ceremony.

Attending the Presidium were Le Quang Duc, Secretary of the Central Committee; Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tran Quynh, member of the Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Dinh Tu, member of the Central Committee, Minister for University and Secondary Vocational Education; Dang Huu, alternate member of the Central Committee, Chairman of the Vietnam State Committee for Science and Technology; Nguyen Van Hieu, Alternate member of the Central Committee, Director of the Vietnam Scientific Institute; Tran Dang Khoa, Vice-Chairman of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association and others.

The Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Tchaplin and Minister V.M. Koudinov, Vice-Chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology were present with the presidium.

After the opening speech by Vo Nguyen Giap, Dang Huu underlined in his speech that the Soviet-Vietnam scientific-technical cooperation

is an important issue of the friendly relationship and mutual aid between the two countries.

During the past 25 years, nearly 18,000 Vietnamese have entered Soviet Universities, more than 2,000 upheld theses and 70 obtained their doctoral theses in USSR. More than 5,000 Vietnamese researchers have had their courses in USSR. On the other hand, more than 2,000 Soviet scientists and experts have gone to Vietnam to hold conferences and teaching.

Speaking to the ceremony, V.M. Koudinov praised the friendship and multi-formed cooperation between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples, in particular in scientific and technological fields.

In the afternoon of 14th March, 1984, in Hanoi, the Vietnam Institute of Science held a seminar with the delegation from the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology headed by Minister V.M. Koudinov, Vice-Chairman of the Commission.

On this occasion, the first nuclear reactor in Vietnam was put into use. It will provide a quantity of radioactive isotopes ten times more than Vietnam has to import at present.

2- Press Communiqué of the 7th Conference of the Mekong Committees of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea :

The 7th Conference of the Mekong Committees of the three Indochinese countries was held from March 5 to 8 in Phnom Penh.

The Communiqué said that the Conference reviewed the results gained in the framework of cooperation between the three Mekong National Committees concerning the studies on the use of hydraulic resources on the lower basin.

The three delegations attached a particular importance to the 7th Conference which took place at the time when the three Indochinese peoples won glorious victories in their struggle for national construction and defence, actively contributing to the cause of peace, stability and cooperation in South East Asia.

The delegations examined studies on the improvement of river navigation and the hydro-electric development, as well as studies prepared for the elaboration of the cooperation program for 1986-1990 between the three national committees. In this spirit, the conference deemed it necessary to hold seminars on the projects of harnessing Mekong and its tributaries in the three Indochinese countries.

The three delegations reaffirmed the necessity of the participation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the International Committee on the Mekong river and stressed that without the participation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the exploitation of the lower basin of the Mekong river could not be realized rationally and effectively.

They agreed that the 8th Conference will be held in Hanoi on October, 1984.

3- Chairman Pham Van Dong Receives the Romanian Government Economic Delegation,

Pham Van Dong, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the Romanian government economic delegation who attended the 7th Session of the Intergovernmental Commission of the Romano-Vietnam Economic and Scientific Technical Cooperation, at the Presidential Palace on February 28.

The delegation led by Ludovic Fazekas, Member of the Permanent Bureau of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Vice-Prime Minister and Chairman of the Romanian Sub-commission of the Intergovernmental Commission of the Romano -Vietnam Economic and Scientific-technical Cooperation.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Chairman Pham Van Dong welcomed the visit of the Romanian guests to Vietnam. He praised the success of the 7th Session of the Intergovernmental Commission of the Romano-Vietnam economic and scientific-technical Cooperation, contributing to the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

For his part, Mr. Ludovic Fazekas reaffirmed the desire of the Romanian people to constantly develop friendship and cooperation with the Vietnamese people in the interests of the two countries.

IV- CHINA'S ABSURD DEMAND

"It is absurd that China should put the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea as a precondition for the Sino-Soviet dialogue", said the Paper "NHAN DAN".

This is extremely absurd because while Beijing demands the unilateral withdrawal of all Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea, it allows itself the freedom to support and train the Pol Pot remnants in Thailand to carry out acts of sabotage, provocation against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and against the Indochinese countries as a whole.

Vietnam has many times declared publicly that it will withdraw all its volunteer troops from Kampuchea once there is an end not only to the threat from Beijing and from Pol Pot forces against Kampuchea, but also to their utilisation of Thai territory against the People's Republic of Kampuchea as well as to all support to the Pol Pot and other Khmer reactionaries. And once peace and security in Kampuchea, notably in the regions bordering Thailand, are assured. This just and reasonable position has been approved and supported by broad sections of public opinion in the region and in the world over.

The Beijing authorities, continued the Paper, have put the Kampuchean problem as one of the preconditions for the normalization of relations with the USSR. The Vietnamese people categorically reject this unreasonable and unacceptable demand.

The presence and the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea are a matter concerning only the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. This question is stipulated in the Treaty of peace, Friendship and Cooperation signed by the two countries in February 1979.

This is not a matter to be raised in the Sino-Soviet talks. Nor could it be a precondition for the normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations.

The Vietnamese people strongly support the Sino-Soviet negotiations aimed at improving their relations and warmly welcome the principled position of the USSR as stated in the 2 March Declaration by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, K.O. Chernenko, saying that during Sino-Soviet talks the USSR will not come to any agreement to the prejudice of the interests of a third country.

- General Secretary Heng Samrin given interview to Novosti on Actual Situation in Kampuchea :

"Kampuchea has achieved great successes in her development. The Kampuchean revolution is marching forward in all fields", affirmed Heng Samrin, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, in a recent interview with the Soviet Press Agency "Novosti" reported SPK, March 22.

"The situation in Southeast Asia", he said, "always remains tense because of the schemes plotted by the imperialist and reactionary forces. Like the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, the Kampuchean people, who have been victims of bloody aggression wars, have no other more ardent aspiration than to live in peace and in friendship with their neighbours and with all other countries in the world. Firmly carrying out a policy of peace, friendship and cooperation, the three Indochinese countries constitute an important factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Using the so-called "Kampuchean problem" in their global strategy, the contemporary hegemonists have put this issue as a precondition to the normalization of their relations with the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The USSR has, however, resolutely rejected these absurd demands and reaffirmed its strong support to the cause of national construction and defence of the three Indochinese countries.

From the first days of its existence, continued the Kampuchean leader, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has spared no efforts for peace. Realities confirm that the only possible response to the willingness of the countries in this region to promote good-neighbourliness is through dialogue. The ASEAN and Indochinese countries should talk to solve the problems raised by each party on the basis of principles of equality, mutual respect and without external intervention. Faithful to its policy for peace, friendship and cooperation, the People's Republic of Kampuchea reaffirms its goodwill not to hinder, by demanding its participation, the starting of a dialogue between the two groups of countries. The three Indochinese countries are always prepared to envisage all forms of dialogue with the ASEAN countries. "We are determined to defeat those perfidious manoeuvres of the Pol Pot reactionaries and external forces who have supported them", stressed Heng Samrin, "for the total recognition of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the international arena. Our enemies have not abandoned their attempt to check the advance of the revolution, but they will not be able to escape from their inevitable defeat as we have been enjoying support from the powerful socialist community and from other friendly countries".

- Chinese Manoeuvres against the Trend for Dialogue in Southeast Asia

(Excerpt from the commentaries of People's Army and Nhan Dan Newspapers).

Wu Xuequian, Chinese Foreign Minister has recently visited the three Southeast Asian countries : Burma, Thailand and Malaysia.

Public opinion has pointed out, wrote the People's Army Paper, that the main aim of the visit is to get support from the Southeast Asian countries in opposing the developing trend towards dialogue in the region and to rally forces against Vietnam and other Indochinese countries in order to carry out Chinese rulers' expansionist and hegemonist strategy in this part of the world.

... It is interested to note Wu Xue Qian's talks with his Thai counterpart. Beijing's aim is to tie Thailand into the expansionists and hegemonists' chariot in opposing the Vietnamese people and the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. The French News Agency AFP reported that during the talks Wu Xue Qian and Siddhi discussed the Kampuchean situation and agreed that it is necessary to step up Khmer Rouge activities with the hope to undermine a negotiated settlement to the Kampuchean problem. In the end Wu Xue Qian pledged to give more support to Thailand and to improve trade relations between the two countries in Thailand's favour.

No doubt, the Chinese Foreign Minister's exposed the Chinese intention to prevent and sabotage the developing trend towards dialogue for peace and stability in the region.

... Beijing expansionist and aggressive policies against neighbouring countries are strongly condemned. The people in Southeast Asian nations, even a number of politicians in the ASEAN countries see that the country that threatens Southeast Asia is only China, not Vietnam. Those who are charming with Beijing to distract the route only sabotage the independence of their own countries and do harm to their national interests.

Public opinion in South East Asia, noted Nhan Dan, central organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam, does not let itself to be hoaxed by China. It also realizes clearly that the threat which hangs over the countries in the region comes right from China and that the trend towards dialogue begins to develop in response to the aspirations of millions of South East Asians.

New phenomenon of the recent times : many well-known politicians, parliamentary deputies, generals, intellectuals, scientists, journalists of Indonesia and some other Southeast Asian countries stated that China practically constitutes a danger and a threat towards South East Asia. They realize clearly the dark schemes of China who uses the Pol Pot clique as an instrument to monopolize the so-called "Kampuchean problem" in the interests of its reactionary global strategy.

All the slanderous arguments put forward by the Chinese Foreign Minister can not pacify regional public opinion. Because in reality, China is not only tightening its collusion and strategic cooperation with the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists but also carrying out feverishly its military modernization and increasing its troops at the Sino-Vietnamese border for new provocations and dangerous adventures. The Chinese diplomat can no longer camouflage the Chinese expansionist manoeuvres when China continues to reanimate and rear the Maoist organizations inside South East Asian countries, uses these organizations as an instrument to put pressure upon the authorities of these countries. Recently the ASEAN countries know not little about the fact that Beijing has surreptitiously arranged for Chinese residents in these countries to return to China through Hongkong and Macao under the pretext of returning to their "ancient residences" to organize the "fifth column".

With regard to invariable design of Beijing vis-a-vis Kampuchea and Indochina, NHAN DAN cited the Indonesian journal "Merdeka" who **advised** the ASEAN countries to distance themselves as far as possible from Beijing's policy; "otherwise, ASEAN will be accused of complicity with the devil".

- Kampuchea : Relief Aid to people who returned,

From early February to early March 1984, the Kampuchean Red Cross distributed a total of 341 tonnes of paddy and a considerable quantity of goods to thousand of Kampucheans who just returned from refugee camps in Thailand, according to SPK.

During the same period, the invalid and injured were sent to hospitals in Phnom Penh and also received medicine and necessary articles from the Red Cross.

V- U.S. THREAT OF AGGRESSION AGAINST NICARAGUA CONDEMNED

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issued on March 22, a statement condemning the U.S. imperialists for increasing their threat of aggression against Nicaragua. The statement reads in full as follows :

Since late February 1984 while the Nicaraguan people are actively preparing for the first free election in their history, the U.S. imperialists have intensified and broadened their multi-faceted war of sabotage against the Republic of Nicaragua. They have sent aircraft and warships to bombard economic centres and vital communication arteries in Nicaragua, and mined ships entering Nicaraguan ports, **in an effort to carry out** a blockade against Nicaragua.

Under the pretext of joint military exercises, the U.S has sent dozens of warships into the Caribbean sea and more than 2,500 troops into Honduras bordering on Nicaragua and El Salvador, increasing its direct involvement in that region.

Obviously these are new, extremely dangerous steps of military escalation taken by the U.S. imperialists in an attempt to wage a large-scale war of aggression against Nicaragua and oppose the national liberation movement in Central America, seriously jeopardizing peace and stability in the region.

The people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly condemn steps of military escalation and threat of aggression of the U.S. imperialists, and resolutely demand that the U.S stop at once all plots and acts of aggression against Nicaragua and other countries in the region, withdraw immediately their troops and war means from Central America, and seriously respond to the legitimate demands expressed in the recent four-point proposal of the Nicaraguan government as well as to the efforts of the CONTADORA group for a political solution to the conflict in Central America.

The people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam once again reaffirm their unshakable militant solidarity with the fraternal Nicaraguan people in their national defence and construction, fully support the March 13, 1984 appeal of the government for national reconstruction of Nicaragua, and firmly believe that the heroic Nicaraguan people, under the leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front

and the Government for National Reconstruction, will foil all hostile acts of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, and successfully defend their beloved homeland and revolutionary gains, thereby actively contributing to the cause of peace and stability in Latin America and other parts of the world.

- Support for the Struggle of the South African People,

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Phan Van Dong on 20 March reaffirmed the resolute support of Vietnamese government and people for the struggle of the South African people.

In a message addressed to Javier Perez de Cuellar, U.N. Secretary General and to Yuseff Maitama Sale, Chairman of the "U.N. Adhoc Committee against racism", on the occasion of the international day against racism, the Vietnamese leader said :

Encouraged and supported by the imperialist and international reactionary forces in particular by the U.S. imperialism, the South African racist authorities in recent years pursued an extremely cruel policy - apartheid - repressed savagely the struggle inside the country for democratic freedoms occupied illegally Namibia and violated brazenly the interterritorial integrity and sovereignty of neighbouring countries. By all evidence, racism and apartheid constitute a most heinous crime and condemned by humanity. Recently, in carrying out the so-called "amendment of the constitution", "the defence of the human rights", seeking peace and good neighbour relations" in the region to avoid being isolated and condemned, the South African authorities, by the diabolical Americano-South African alliance, continued to pursue the apartheid policy, sabotage the national liberation movements and social progress in Southern Africa.

The people and government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam vehemently condemn apartheid and demand that the U.N. Security Council take effective measures against racism and apartheid they resolutely support the struggle of people of South Africa under the leadership of the African National Congress (ANC) in their struggle for independence and authentic liberty.

On this occasion, the Vietnamese Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian peoples sent a message of support to the ANC.

- Congratulations to President of Angola,

At the news of the conferring to Edwards Dos Santos, President of M.P.L.A. - Workers' Party President of the People's Republic of Angola, the Ho Chi Minh Peace Order, Phan Anh, President of the Vietnamese Committee for the defence of world peace sent his **warmest** congratulations to the laureate.

The message said that his conferring of the Ho Chi Minh Peace Order proves the great efforts of MPLA - Workers' Party, the people and government of Angola and those of President Edwards Dos Santos in strengthening peace in Southern Africa and supporting the just struggle of Namibian and South African peoples.

- Failure of U.S. Policy in Lebanon,

(Excerpt from People's Army Paper),

The situation in Lebanon has been a headache for the White House .

In the second half of the February the U.S. President had three times summon his advisers for discussion on new U.S. strategy in the Middle-East. Despite hard discussions U.S. President Reagan failed to find a solution to the Lebanon's crises.

Commenting on the U.S. policy towards the Middle-East, the Editor-in-Chief of the Washington Post remarked that the time for the U.S. interference was over. In fact, the U.S. military interference in Lebanon has met the three big failures:

Firstly, the U.S. has failed to carry out its fundamental goal that is to use the Israeli troops to attack Lebanon in order to annihilate the Palestinian resistant forces and the Lebanese patriotic forces and at the same time to subdue the nationalist movements of the Arab people. It is Samire, head of the Tel Aviv Administration, who admitted that: "we have failed to subdue the Lebanese people's will". In fact, the patriotic Lebanese Islamic forces and the Palestinian Guerillas supported by Syria and other Arab nations are rallying around "the National United Front for National Salvation" and continue to fight against the aggressors".

Secondly, by pouring money and weapons into Lebanon, the U.S. attempts to use weapons to set up in Lebanon a puppet neo-colonialist regime headed by Gemayel. But this regime could not last more than 6 months and the Oa Din's cabinet could not control the situation in Beirut and had to resign collectively.

Thirdly, nearly 5,500 troops making up the "multi-national peace-keeping forces" could do nothing during their stay for more than 17 months in Beirut. Their presence only increased the nationalist and anti-American feelings of the Arab people. Finally, facing the attacks of the local patriotic forces these troops had to withdraw from Beirut.

The Israeli-Lebanese agreements signed on 17th May, 1983 had gone bankrupt. The declaration of the abolition of the agreement by Lebanese President Gemayel on 5th March was a heavy political and military setback for both the U.S. and Israel in their plot to dominate Lebanon.

After the Israeli war of aggression against Lebanon in the Summer of 1982, the Arab people came to realize that their bitterest enemy are nobody but the U.S. Imperialists and Zionists.

The situation in Lebanon proves that in the post-Vietnam period the U.S. strength is in decline. The policy of military interference is a failure in itself.

The Paper went on: "the fundamental solution for the situation in Lebanon must be the withdrawal of all Israeli occupation troops from Southern Lebanon, an end to the U.S. intervention in Lebanon, and respect for national independence and sovereignty of the Lebanese people. In Lebanon, more bitter failure is in store for the United States if it continues its policy of intervention.

- Cooperation between Vietnam and Finland,

At the invitation of the Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Mr. Paavo Vayrynen, Minister of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Finland has paid an official visit to Vietnam and attended the inauguration of Pha Rung ship-yard built with the help of Finland.

Minister Paavo Vayrynen and Dong Si Nguyen, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Transport and Communication on 25 March cut the band of inauguration for the first block of the ship-yard.

Speaking at this ceremony, Minister Paavo Vayrynen pointed out that the inauguration of the first block of the ship-yard is a result of the help of Finland to Vietnam. The cooperation between the two countries, he stressed, will continue in the operational process of the ship-yard as well as in other economic fields.

For his part, Dong Si Nguyen sincerely thanked the government and the people of Finland who offered a valuable aid of some Mkk 185,000,000 for the construction of this work.

Previously, on March 24, Vo Dong Giang, Acting Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam gave a reception in honour of Minister Paavo Vayrynen and members of his delegation. Speaking on this occasion, Minister Vo Dong Giang stressed that since the establishment of diplomatic relation between the two countries, the relations of friendship and cooperation have developed day by day. The Vietnamese people highly valued the precious help and sympathy of the Finnish people given to the Vietnamese people.

In response, the Finish Minister reaffirmed that the Finish people are always aware of the great sacrifices of the Vietnamese people in the consolidation of their independence. The people of Finland will continue to contribute to the construction of Vietnam.

- Advanced Agricultural Production Units,

50 among 418 districts of the country were recently cited at a national conference of agricultural work in 1981-1983 for having achieved the annual output of rice from 7-12.5 tonnes/ha.

There were distinguished districts : Dai Loc, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province (12.5 tonnes), Cai Lay Tien Giang province (10.47 tonnes), Quang Ngai, Nghia Binh province (9,2 tonnes), Sa Thay Gia Rai-Kong Tum province, in the high lands (9.13 tonnes).

On this occasion the Agricultural Minister felicitated 500 cooperatives and collective agricultural production units who have achieved the annual output of rice from 8 to 20 tonnes/ha. The Dai Phuoc cooperative, Dai Loc district, Quang Nam-Da Nang province achieved the record of 20 tonnes/ha.

These districts, cooperatives and collective units were accepted as members of the high productivity club of communes and districts of "ten tonnes" rice output.

- Vietnamese Woolen Carpet in Leipzig Fair,

Woolen carpet made by Dong Da enterprise (in Hanoi) has been given gold medal at the International Fair in Leipzig.