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- 1- VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS CHINESE BORDER PROVOCATIONS
- 2- DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VO DONG CIANG ON NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT
- 3- SOUTH AFRICAN BOMBING OF ANGOLAN TERRITORY CONDEMNED
- 4- KAMPUCHEA DENOUNCES AIR VIOLATION BY THAILAND
- 5- VIETNAM TODAY
- 6- FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS ISRAELI AGGRESSIVE ACTS
- 7- DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VO DONG CIANG ON NON-ALIGNED COORDINATING BUREAU CONFERENCE

1. VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS CHINESE BORDER PROVOCATIONS.

Hanoi VNA, May 25 - The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today sent a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry protesting against the new and serious Chinese violations at the common border. The note reads ;

"Since the beginning of 1982, the Chinese side has on many occasions sent its soldiers and militia to destroy the Thoong Khoang Dam about 500 metres inside Vietnamese territory and near marker 74 in Ngoc Khe village, Trung Khanh District, Cao Bang Province.

On January 13, 1982, dozens of Chinese soldiders and militiamen blew up 10 metres of the Dam with four explosive charges, causing losses to the local economy. On April 22, 1982 a group of Chinese scouts moved into reconnoitre the place but fled when spotted out. Two days later on April 24, some 300 Chinese soldiers and militiamen in uniform crossed the border and used sledge hammers, steel bars and explosives to damage an additional five metres of the Dam.

Mined on two occasions, the Thoong Khoang Dam suffered heavy damage, causing flood to more than 60 hectares of cultivated land in Ngoc Khe village. More serious still, on May, 19 while the local population was out to repair the dam, and fighting back flood water, Chinese troops across the border opened fire at the villagers at work, wounding two of them."

The note stressed :

"These acts of sabotage of the Chinese side are very brutal and serious, causing indignation among the local population. Together with the armed provocations and intrusions into Vietnamese border areas during the past period these acts lie in the Chinese Authorities' scheme to sabotage Vietnam's economy and cause difficulties to production and the daily life of the local people, and perpetuate tension along the border with Vietnam.

The foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly denounces and condemns the above-mentioned criminal acts of the Chinese Authorities, and firmly demands that they stop such acts immediately and ensure that they should not happen again.

The Vietnamese people are resolved to defend their territorial integrity and protect production and the livelihood of the population in the border areas. The Chinese authorities have to bear full responsibility for all consequences of their criminal acts.

2. DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VO DONG GIANG ON NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT.

Hanoi VNA May 25 - Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang today granted the following interview to Vietnam News Agency before his departure for the Ministerial Conference of the coordination Bureau for Non-Aligned countries in Havana.

Question : How do you assess the situation since the sixth Non-Aligned summit and the issues facing the movement ?

Answer : Since the sixth summit, the World has witnessed frantic counter - attacks of imperialism and international reaction against peace, national independence, and social progress, their limited capabilities and new setbacks, and the new and great victories of the Non-Aligned movement and the three revolutionary currents.

Imperialism and international reaction have always sought to turn their confrontation with the movement into a confrontation within the movement or East-West confrontation.

The Non-Aligned movement should heighten its vigilance against this perfidious design and adopt clear principles in the settlement of two different categories of questions :

Within the movement, we propose the following principles :

- To peacefully solve the disputes between the Non-Aligned countries.

- The concerned countries settle by themselves their disputes without outside interference and on the basis of equality and mutual respect without imposition of one party's will on the other.

- The movement should help the parties to enter into peaceful negotiations and should not support one group of countries to oppose another group of countries.

- The disputes between the Non-Aligned countries should not be allowed to divide the movement and to weaken the common struggle for peace and national independence.

In the common struggle for peace, national independence and social progress, it is necessary to direct the spearhead at imperialism, colonialism, old and new, and other reactionary forces. Not at the forces of peace, national independence and social progress, still less at the countries in the movement itself.

Question : How do you assess the prospects for dialogue and cooperation among Southeast Asian Countries ?

Answer : Reality over the past years has clearly shown that the danger to peace and stability in Southeast Asia is Chinese expansionism. The problems that lie at the origin of present tension in Indochina are problems between the three Indochinese countries and Chinese expansionism, not between the three Indochinese countries and the Asean countries.

More and more political circles in the Asean countries have become aware of this fact and appreciated the good will of the three indochinese countries. That is why we are facing promising prospects for dialogue and cooperation between the two groups of countries. It is regrettable that some circles who have not realised the practical situation continue to follow China in opposing the three indochinese countries. Such an attitude does not conform with reality. Of course, it will be negated by reality, and those cling to such an attitude will certainly meet with isolation and failure.

The three indochinese countries have time and again expressed their good will and are always ready to prove their good will for peace, stability and the common interests of the countries in the region. The growing trend to dialogue will stimulate cooperation and friendship between the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia. The Chinese expansionist's scheme to cause tension and "Great disorder" in the region is doomed to failure.

3. SOUTH AFRICAN BOMBING OF ANGOLAN TERRITORY CONDEMNED.

Hanoi, VNA May, 21 - The Foreign Ministry's spokesman today declares that the Vietnamese people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly condemn the South African authorities' new aggressive plots and actions against Angola and demand an immediate end to such criminal actions.

In a statement released here on South Africa's bombing of Southern Angola early this month, the Spokesman says :

" According to a communique issued on May 17 by the Angolan National Defence Ministry, the South African authorities within the first ten days of this month conducted repeated and barbarous bombings and shellings of many populated and industrial areas in Angola's southern provinces, some of them lying hundreds of kilometres deep inside Angolan territory, causing a lot of human and material losses to the Angolan people.

Along with these piratic actions the South African authorities mustered troops and war materials close to Angolan Border and openly threatened to launch "detering and punitive" attacks into Angolan territory.

With such arrogant actions, the South African aggressors have grossly violated Angola's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. This is also part of the U.S. Imperialists' scheme to destabilize southern Africa and check the front-line countries support for the Namibian people's struggle for independence".

In conclusion, the statement expresses the Vietnamese people's confidence that enjoying the sympathy and support of the world people the Angolan people will certainly smash all aggressive plots and actions of the South African apartheid aggressors.

4. KAMPUCHEA DENOUNCES AIR VIOLATION BY THAILAND.

Hanoi, VNA, May 14 - A spokesman for the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry yesterday issued a Statement protesting against Thailand's intensified violation of the Kampuchean airspace, SPK reports.

The statement says :

" Many the aircraft of the L.19, C.47, AC.13, A.37, and F.5 types from May 1 to 9 made 41 intrusions into Kampuchea's airspace in the regions of Preah Vihear Temple, Anlung Veng, Koh Kong, poipet, Kacmelay, Kamrieng, Konromiet, smat doeung, Kaun Koh, from 10 to 14 kilometres inside Kampuchea this is twice the number of violations recorded in the last nine days of April.

The most serious violation took place on May 9 when two Thai jet fighters penetrated deep into Kampuchea's airspace and fired rocket at a Kampuchean helicopter on mission over Anlung Veng region, 14 kilometres inside Kampuchea.

The statement urges an immediate end to such acts of provocation and stresses :

" The Thai party is held fully responsible for all consequences of its adventurous acts against the People 's Republic of Kampuchea".

5. VIETNAM TODAY.

- The Elderly in Vietnam

- Over the past 14 years, the number of people aged 60 and more has increased by 10%. At present there are

nearly 4 million sexagenarians in Vietnam, i.e. 7,4% of the population. average age, which was 32 before the (1945) August Revolution, is now 62 for men and 65 for women.

- On the occasion of the international year for the elderly ("Add life to years"), the Hanoi medical college has opened a refresher course on gerontology and pathology of the elderly, to be attended by medical doctors with a minimum of 10 years' practice. They follow lectures on theory and do practical work at the Bach Mai and Vietnamese-Soviet friendship hospitals in Hanoi.

- Some Figures on the Advancement of
Vietnamese Women

According to data collected in late 1981 and published in the Women's Newspaper (Phu Nu Viet Nam) 31 March - 6 April 1982, there are at present in Vietnam :

- 108 women deputies to the National Assembly (total membership : 496),

- 410,000 women working in education, science and technology, with a secondary, college, or post-graduate education,

- 3,400 women medical doctors, assistant doctors, and 120,000 nurses with an elementary or secondary training,

- 130 women managers or deputy managers of enterprises,

- 7,000 presidents or Vice-presidents of farming co-operatives.

- More than one thousand women working in the judicial services of whom more than 300 are judges (from district people's court to the supreme court),

- 5,000 women instructors in universities, colleges and secondary professional schools,

- About 6,000 headmistresses or deputy headmistresses in basic educational schools.

Female percentages in the various work forces are as follows : 80% of social sciences research workers, most of them with a college or post-graduate education,

- 50% of factory workers and government employees, 60% of the work force in light industry, medicine, and education,

- 30% of members of People's councils at various levels, 60% of the work force in handicrafts and small industry.

- For Better Administration at the Base

In October 1981, the Council of Ministers issued a directive on the strengthening of the administration at the level of the district - the key level in the national economy - through the following measures :

- send to the district competent cadres from the provincial or even central administration,
- transfer incompetent district cadres,
- send those who remain to refresher courses on management,

Another directive was issued in April 1982 with a view to the strengthening of provincial administrative schools (municipal schools for cities under the central administration). They are entrusted with the following tasks :

- Give further training to members of district and communal people's committees, and to administrative personnel of district, provincial and equivalent managerial organs,
- train secondary-level managerial cadres to be sent to the grassroots level,
- train people elected to People's Councils of various levels, with assistance from the services concerned.

The central administrative school will train teachers for those schools and work out their curriculums.

- Work on Oil and Gas Deposits in Vung Tau

Work is in full swing, on land and out at sea. Ground levelling and draining at the construction sites of wharf 1 and wharf 2 and at the assembly and launching sites of oil rigs is being completed. Two pontoons of 10,000 ton capacity each will be commissioned soon,

Building materials undertakings (bricks, stone, gravel, sand, etc) are in full blast.

For the personnel of the consortium (Soviet specialists and their families, Vietnamese technicians, workers and other employees), residential quarters, hotels, restaurants, motion-picture theatres, stadium, club houses, etc have been built. Good coordination of the various bodies concerned building, transport and communications, army, administration of the Vung Tau - Con Dao special zone, etc, has given a strong impetus to the whole undertaking while creating favourable conditions for further geological surveys and prospections and oil exploitation at an early date,

- The Dau Tieng Irrigation Project

Dau Tieng district in Tay Ninh province, about a hundred kilometres North West of Ho Chi Minh City in South Vietnam, is part of a region which was devastated by U.S. chemical warfare. Stunted scrub has replaced dense forest growth. There is a shortage of water and local peasants obtain only one crop year, in the rainy season, while their dry - season cultivation is subject to many climatic hazards. In 1979, the Vietnamese Government adopted a plan for an irrigation project which aims at :

- Bringing water to 172,000 hectares of arable land in Tay Ninh (105,000 planted with sugar cane, 19,700 with ground nuts, 26,000 with rice (two crops per year), 10,300 of pasture ...).

- Supplying about one million cubic metres of water to industry and the local people's consumption,

- Rearing fresh-water fish.

The building of a Dam, A 1,000,000 CU. M. Reservoir, and ancillary works, as well as canals irrigating 42,000 hectares of land began in 1980, with financial assistance from the world bank, the special fund of OPEC, the Kuwait and Netherlands fund, the building of a network of canals for another 30,000 hectares remains subject to the release of food assistance from WFP for the people working on the site.

- For a Vigorous Increase of Subsidiary Food Crops.

The population of Vietnam, which now stands at 54 million will probably be around 60 million in 1985. Obviously rice growing alone cannot solve the food problem. It is indispensable for us to step up the cultivation of subsidiary food crops, which besides can be used to manufacture animal food, supply materials for industry (the making of alcohol for instance), and items for export (Tapioca among others).

During the second five-year plan (1976-1980) the production of subsidiary food crops increased by 18,2% per year on an average (in terms of paddy equivalent). In some highland and upland regions (Son La, Lai Chau, Binh Tri Thien, Lam Dong, Dong Nai) they make up 40-60% of the food consumed by the population. Production for such crops has been stepped up in several provinces of the Red river and Mekong deltas, where their importance has been properly grasped. However, they have not so far received all the attention they deserve and yields have remained low, owing mostly to the lack of fertilizer. While per hectare yields could have reached 3-4 tons for maize and 20-25 tons for potatoes, sweet potatoes, and cassava, they were only about one ton and 7-8 tons respectively.

The resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress stressed their importance. The target for 1985, the last year of the third Five-Year Plan (1981-1985), is 3-3,5 million tons (calculated in Paddy equivalent (i.e. an annual increase between now and 1985 of 4% in area and 5% in output - about one million tons of paddy equivalent).

The following measures are to be adopted :

- The subsidiary food crops being dry crops grown on often sloping, erosion - prone ground, one must be careful to preserve the fertility of the soil and prevent erosion,

- scientific and technical achievement must be turned to account, especially with regard to the selection of high yield varieties,

- Policies of encouragement to farmers should be adopted, especially concerning prices in deliveries or voluntary sale to the state,

- Problems related to the processing of products should be solved in order to facilitate their conservation, transport, circulation and consumption. Only then will subsidiary food crops become marketable products and farmers be encouraged to grow them in larger quantities.

- On Soviet - Vietnamese Economic and Technical
Co-operation for 1981-1985

In the late 1970s Soviet and Vietnamese central planning authorities had exchanges of views on developing economic relations between the two countries. The main orientations were defined for the period 1981-1985, and long term plans laid down for some branches. As a result Soviet economic and technical aid to Viet Nam would increase fourfold compared with the period 1976-1980.

On 19 June 1981 in Moscow an agreement was signed on the establishment of a Soviet-Vietnamese consortium for geological prospection and oil exploitation on the continental shelf along the coast of South Vietnam. It was said in the agreement that by the end of 1985 geological surveys aimed at assessing the oil and gas reserves in the two deposits of this area will have been completed. Possibilities for the effective exploitation of the first wells were also indicated to gether with the geophysical surveys to be conducted during 1981-1985 and aimed at determining the orientation of further work, to be essentially carried out by the Soviet side.

Soviet - Vietnamese co-operation is also focused on the priority development of fuels and energy, mining, agriculture and transport. These key branches will constitute a firm basis for industrialization and economic and social progress. On 24 July 1981 in Moscow an agreement for economic and technical co-operation was signed for the years 1981-1985. It determined the aid to be given by the Soviet Union with a view to the completion of about forty projects and the building of sixty more. Here are some of the main ones :

- A diesel-engine plant with a yearly capacity of 100,000 H.P.
- The mechanical engineering plant at Cam Pha for the repair of mining equipment, with a yearly handling capacity progressing from 16,000 to 32,000 tons.
- The super-phosphate plant at Lam Thao, whose output will increase from 120,000 to 300,000 tons per year.
- The Bim Son cement works (output : 1.2 million tons per year),
- The prefab housing plant at Xuan Mai (100,000 square metres of housing space per year).
- The Thang Long Bridge spanning the Red river.
- The Pha Lai thermopower plant (640,000 kw).
- The Hoa Binh hydropower project in South Vietnam (320,000 kw).
- The coal mines at Cao Son (the largest open-cast mine in South-East Asia : production rising from 2 million to 3 million tons a year) and Khe Tam (1.25 million tons annually) :
- The Tin Enterprise in Nghe Tinh (1,300 tons yearly).

There will also be co-operation in rubber planting (50,000 hectares) and the growing of cotton, coffee and Medicinal plants. The training of technicians and skilled workers (building of schools and training centres in Vietnam, sending of 3,000 young people to the Soviet Union during 1981-1985), the assistance given by Soviet experts to Vietnamese specialists working in various branches of the national economy.

6. FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS ISRAELI AGGRESSIVE ACTS

Hanoi, VNA June 7 - A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today issued a statement condemning Israel's recent aggressive acts against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The statement denounces Israeli air raids on June 4, 5 and 6 on populated areas in Beirut and other parts of Lebanon, which killed or wounded hundreds of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians, mostly old people and children. It particularly draws public attention to the attacks on June 6 by Israeli tanks and other vehicles across the Lebanese border on the encampment of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and on Sebha area in southern Lebanon. The statement says :

" These are new, brazen aggressive acts of Israel which are encouraged by the U.S. to weaken the resistance forces of Palestine and the struggle of the Lebanese and Arab peoples. They grossly infringe upon the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, cause tension in the region, and disrupt peace and security of the peoples in the Middle East and the rest of the world.

The Foreign Ministry of the socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly condemns those criminal acts of the Israeli aggressors abetted by the U.S. imperialists.

The government and people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam unswervingly and fully support the just and surely victorious struggle of the Palestinian, Lebanese and other Arab peoples for their independence and sovereignty and their sacred national rights.

7. DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VO DONG GIANG ON NON-ALIGNED
COORDINATING BUREAU CONFERENCE.

Below is the interview granted to Vietnam News Agency
(VNA) correspondent in La Havana :

Question : Would you comment on the significance of the
recent Foreign Ministerial Conference of the Coordinating Bureau
of Non-Aligned countries ?

Answer : The conference was of paramount importance as part
of the direct preparations for the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit to
be convened in Bagdad in September. It had to correctly review
and assess the situation and the activity of the Non-Aligned
movement since the sixth Summit in Havana in September 1979, re-
affirm its objectives and determine the course for future activity
and promote solidarity within the movement and intensify its
activity thus contributing to the common struggle for peace, detente,
national independence and sovereignty, and social progress.

U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism, aware of the
importance of the conference and trying to ward off condemnation
for their crimes, had resorted to threat and bribery to undermine
the conference. The U.S. Government was widely condemned at this
forum for having sent notes to many countries threatening to
reconsider political and economic relations with them in the light
of their attitude towards the U.S. at the Havana conference. Yet
developments at the conference and its final declaration showed
that the United States failed humiliatingly in its scheme, while
the success of the conference made important contributions to the
coming summit.

Question : How do you assess the final declaration of
the conference ?

Answer : This was another victory for the movement in
resolutely reaffirming its unshakeable objectives namely the struggle
against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid,
zionism and all other forms of aggression and hegemony. On the other
hand this was another defeat for imperialism and international

reaction in their attempts to divert the movement from its objectives, to turn the Non-Aligned countries' struggle against imperialism and colonialism into a confrontation within the movement or one between the East and the West in order to divide and sabotage the movement. A handful of people weakly and ridiculously supported such heresies in line with the designs of imperialism and international reaction as "neutrality between the two blocs", "opposition to the two super powers", etc.

The final declaration expresses the Non-Aligned countries' determination to struggle for international peace, detente and security, against imperialism which is driving the world to nuclear catastrophe, speeding up the arms race, causing tension, and rekindling the cold war.

It reiterates firm support for the nations' struggle to regain and defend independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, while condemning U.S. imperialism for opposing the people of the Middle East, southern Africa, central America, the Caribbean, etc.

On the economic plane, the final declaration points out that struggle should be spearheaded at imperialism, colonialism, expansionism and hegemonism, and stresses that in this struggle developing countries should promote solidarity and cooperation to help one another against pressure by imperialism.

While reviewing the Non-Aligned movement's activity over the past years certain discordant voices alleged that there had been a "blackness" and "stagnation" in the movement, but they were rejected roundly. In fact these were the voices of imperialism and other reactionary forces which were trying to sow pessimism and dampen confidence in the movement's vitality and militancy, especially to discredit Cuba - the President of the movement - and other progressive forces. However, as is clear from the final declaration the movement's great victories were unanimously and vigorously reaffirmed and Cuba's active role as president of the movement warmly praised.

Question : Would you say about the results of the debate
of South East Asia ?

Answer : Many head delegates expressed strong solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. They strongly condemned all acts and plots to oppose the independence and sovereignty of the three Indochinese countries and to Jeopardize peace and stability in the region, and demanded a political solution for the whole of South East Asia with a view to removing this threat.

Unlike on previous occasions imperialism and international reaction could not make a stir with the so-called "Kampuchean problem", and with the exception of Singapore and Malaysia, nobody raised it for debate either at sub-committee or plenary sessions so discordant voices were utterly isolated and unheeded. The striking of the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" from the roster of the Non-Aligned movement is a matter of course confirmed by history and irrevocable. On the other hand many countries expressed strong support for the People's Republic of Kampuchea. At the plenary session, Kha Mtay Eoupha, Acting Foreign Minister of Laos, reaffirmed the role of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as the only genuine and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people in the Non-Aligned movement and in all other international bodies. Indian Minister for External Affairs Nara Shrinha Rao stated that the U.N. decision to maintain the genocidal PolPot clique was unacceptable, and he demanded the expulsion of the Polpot gangs from the United Nations. Moreover the Indochinese and Asean delegations at the Havana Conference agreed to reaffirm in its declaration what had been stated.

Regarding South East Asia in the final declaration of the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministerial conference held in New Delhi in February 1981. The agreement was unanimously endorsed and nobody contested it.

This agreement was significant in that it resulted from discussions among South East Asian states present at the conference. Moreover the subject of the discussions confirmed the concern of the Non-Aligned movement over the tense situation in the whole of South East Asia, thereby undertaking the need for an overall political solution for the region. The document demands a total withdrawal of foreign forces from South East Asia to ensure independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity for all nations in the region. At the same time it calls on South East Asian countries to conduct dialogues to bring about stability and a lasting peace in the region without intervention or threat of intervention from outside.