

EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM  
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## I- VIETNAM AND THE ECONOMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF THE CMEA STATES

### Decision of the Economic Summit Conference of the CMEA Member States Concerning Vietnam

The Economic Summit Conference of the CMEA member-States held in Moscow from 12 to 14 June 1984 made an important decision concerning Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia. It reads as follow :

"To speed up the gradual process of evening up the levels of economic development of CMEA member-states, and first of all to bring the levels of economic development of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of Cuba and the Mongolian People's Republic to those of the European CMEA member-states."

### Resolution of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam

On June 25th, 1984, the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam's Central Committee met in Hanoi to hear reports presented by Party General Secretary Le Duan and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Phan Van Dong on the Economic Summit Conference of CMEA Member-States held in Moscow from 12-14 June 1984 and on the talks between them and Comrade Konstantin V. Chernenko, General Secretary of CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on June 11, 1984.

The Bureau issued a resolution. The full text is as follows :

1- It entirely agrees and appreciates all resolutions and statements of the Conference. The Political Bureau's assessment is that this Summit Conference successfully concluded and it has an extremely historic significance in consolidating the strength and unity of the socialist community. The transformation of economic scientific and technological cooperation among CMEA member states to a new stage in meeting the new requirements of the present situation will surely embark the economy of member states on a road to deep development, to high efficiency, high productivity and quality, high speed of social production and the improvement of people social welfare. The economic strength of CMEA member states has increasingly become not only a stable and steady material basis for the policy of peace, international prestige and the influence of

socialism on the development of the world and socialism but also a decisive factor determining human social progress.

The Political Bureau expresses its thanks to the Soviet Union as well as other countries of the socialist community for their reaffirmation of strengthening co-operations and assistance toward Vietnam.

2- It highly values the fine results of the talks between comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong with comrade Konstantin W. Chernenko, regarding it as a new step in the development of friendly relations and comprehensive co-operations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

3- It fully agrees and approves all activities of the Party and Government's delegation on attending the Economic Summit Conference of CITA Member-States in the Soviet Union.

4- It authorizes the Party and Government's Departments to study and to make plans for the realization of the decisions of the Conference and the agreements put forth in the talks between the Vietnamese and the Soviet Party and Government's leaders.

#### Vietnam National Assembly's Resolution

(Excerpt from President Nguyen Huu Tho's speech at the closing meeting of the Seventh Session, June 29th, 1984).

Together with the progressive mankind, the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully supports the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at preserving peace, common security and the future of mankind.

The National Assembly highly appreciates and fully agrees with the 25th June, 1984 decisions of the Political Bureau on the implementation of the decisions of the Economic Summit Conference of CITA Member-States held in Moscow from 12-14 June, 1984.

The Vietnamese people will do <sup>their</sup> utmost to actively contribute to the cause of struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

## II- NINTH CONFERENCE OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF LAOS, KAMPUCHEA AND VIETNAM

### Communique of the Ninth Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam

The Ninth Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was held in Vientiane on July 2nd, 1984.

1- The Conference is pleased to note that despite new tensions and complexities created by the Chinese war escalation undertaken in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces against the three Indochinese countries, the situation over the last six months has evolved favourably for the cause of each respective country's national construction and defence. With the sympathy and support of the Soviet Union, the other socialist states and friendly countries throughout the world, the Peoples of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam have continued to overcome difficulties and recorded new achievements in all fields, in a process of constant consolidation and growth. In particular the great achievements of the People's Republic of Kampuchea during the last period in the economic, military, political and diplomatic fields, more than ever confirm the irreversibility of the situation in Kampuchea, the ever more enhanced position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the international arena in contrast with the ever weaker condition of the Pol Pot genocidal clique and of the so-called "coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea". The partial withdrawal last June of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea following those of 1982 and 1983, is a new vivid evidence of the firm growth and stability of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, of the solidarity binding the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea together, and of the consistent policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to respect the Kampuchean people's independence and right to self-determination. This constitutes another eloquent manifestation of the policy of peace and of the goodwill of the three Indochinese countries. World wide public opinion has warmly welcomed this goodwill and realizes more and more clearly that the expansionist and hegemonist policy of the Chinese ruling circles is the root cause of the tension and instability prevailing in Southeast Asia.

2- The Conference strongly condemns the new escalation undertaken against the three Indochinese countries by the reactionaries within the Chinese as well as the Thai ruling circles. Obviously the recent visit of the U.S. President Reagan to the People's Republic of China comes as yet another evidence of the

collusion between the Chinese leadership and U.S. imperialism against the Soviet Union, the three Indochinese countries and the other states in the socialist community. In all evidence, despite its serious setbacks, the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist policy towards Southeast Asia and especially towards Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam remains quite unchanged. China persists in strengthening its collusion with U.S. imperialism and the reactionary forces within the Thai ruling circles. The activities carried out by the Pol Pot clique with the assistance of China and Thailand with a view to undermining the Kampuchean people's edification process, the aggression staged by the Chinese authorities against the six Vietnamese border provinces and their concentration of troops to exert pressure along the Sino-Lao border in co-ordination with the occupation of the three Lao hamlets in Sayabouri province by the ultra-rightist reactionary in the Thai ruling circles taking place precisely after the visit to China of Commander-in-Chief of the Thai army Arthit Karlang Ek, prove that the Beijing ruling circles are bent on implementing their policy of intensification of the multifaceted sabotage war against the Indochinese countries with a view to weakening Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea. Thai authorities' rejection of the proposals of negotiations put forth by the three Indochinese countries followed by the intensification of their activities against the latter more than ever expose the nature of their policy which is to maintain tension along the borders of the three Indochinese countries with China and Thailand, oppose the growing trend in favour of dialogue between the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries, and undermine peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The Conference expresses its total support to the just stand and the measures taken by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to fight back the Chinese attacks and resolutely demands that the Chinese authorities immediately withdraw their troops from the Vietnamese positions they are occupying and respond to the latter's peace proposals on the cessation of military hostilities along the Sino-Vietnamese border and the resumption of talks between the two countries. It resolutely demands from the Chinese authorities that they put an immediate end to their pressure at the Sino-Lao border, the use of their agents for sabotage and subversive activities against the Lao People's Democratic Republic as well as their collusion with Thailand in the use of the Pol Pot genocidal clique to undermine the Kampuchean people's revival. The Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam once again reaffirm their desire and resolve to do their utmost to restore the long-standing relations of friendship between the three peoples of Indochina and that of China and to normalise relations with the People's

Republic of China on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence, considering it an extremely important factor to guarantee peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The Conference expresses its serious concern over the present tension at the Lao-Thai border and resolutely demands that the ultra-rightist reactionaries among the Thai authorities put an end to their violations of Laos's sovereignty and territorial integrity, withdraw all their troops from the three Lao villages they have occupied, return the Lao citizens they have detained and compensate for the losses and damages they have caused. It wholly supports the position of the Lao People's Democratic Republic expounded in the statement of June 13, 1984 by the Lao Foreign Ministry, as well as the measures taken by Laos with a view to safeguarding its sovereignty and territorial integrity and to restoring normal relations between Thailand and Laos in conformity with the spirit of the Thai-Lao Joint Statement of 1979, and in keeping with the mutual desire of the Lao and Thai peoples to maintain between their relations of good neighbourliness.

Concerning the situation at the Kampuchean-Thai border, the Conference considers it imperative now to swiftly reach agreement on every possible measure aimed at ensuring peace and security for both sides along their common border under international guarantee and control.

In the interest of peace and stability in the region, the three Indochinese countries reiterate their desire to entertain relations of good neighbourliness with Thailand, to turn the Lao-Thai and Kampuchean-Thai borders into frontiers of peace and friendship, and to settle all problems arising from their relations with Thailand by way of negotiations.

3- The Conference has reviewed a number of diplomatic activities of the Indochinese countries since the Eighth Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the three countries. It highly appraises the results of Minister Hun Sen's visit to Africa. These results bear evidence to the constantly growing international prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The Conference welcomes the fruitful activities of the leaders of the Lao Foreign Ministry in consolidating Laos's international position and contributing to the cause of peace and co-operation in the region. It views favourably the positive results of the talks between the Foreign Minister of Vietnam and his Indonesian and Australian counterparts. The Conference takes note that although differences still exist between them, both the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries share a common desire to and common interest in easing tension, strengthening mutual

understanding and finding ways to gradually bring about durable peace and stability in Southeast Asia without foreign intervention, in conformity with the interests of all countries in the region and with that of world peace.

a) The three Indochinese countries consider that striving for durable peace and stability in Southeast Asia constitutes a long process that demands understanding and co-operation from all sides concerned. To start this process, a dialogue should be immediately initiated between the two ASEAN and Indochinese groups of countries with a view to discussing urgent problems of concern to both sides.

b) The three Indochinese countries hold that the ASEAN proposal of September 21, 1983 and that of the three Indochinese countries put forth in the January 29, 1984 Communique of the Eighth Conference of their Foreign Ministers as well as all other proposals from both sides should be taken as a basis of discussion on an equal footing and in mutual respect.

c) In response to ASEAN's approval of Indonesia's continued dialogue with Vietnam on the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the three Indochinese countries welcome Vietnam's continued dialogue with Indonesia as well as with the other ASEAN countries on questions of mutual concern to both groups of countries.

The Conference considers that the dialogue between the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries will provide an important prelude for the easing of tension and the progression towards peace and stability in the region. The Conference calls upon the countries of the world that show concern for peace in Southeast Asia, to help foster this dialogue and to contribute to the cause of peace, stability and co-operation in the region.

Vientiane, July 2, 1984.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's Interview with VNA  
and Vietnam Television

Hanoi, VNA, July 4 - Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach today answered an interview by VNA and Vietnam Television on the freshly concluded conference of the Foreign Ministers of three Indochinese countries in Vientiane. Following are the questions and answers :

Question : What is the conference's assessment of China's land-grabbing attacks on Vietnam's six northern border provinces ?

Answer : The Conference fully considered China's escalating hostility towards Vietnam in the context of its exerting military pressure on the Sino-Lao border and instigating the Thai ruling circles to cause tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border and invade three hamlets of Laos on the Lao-Thai border. These moves, which took place in close succession during and after the China trips of Reagan and the Commander-in-Chief of the Thai army, prove that China is increasing its collusion with U.S. imperialism and the Thai reactionary forces in execution of its expansionist and hegemonist policy to oppress the three Indochinese countries and undermine peace and stability in South East Asia.

Question : What is your comment on Thailand's proposal of talks with Laos to settle the problem of the three Lao hamlets peacefully ?

Answer : At the end of May 1984 Thailand agreed with Laos to hold peace talks to settle the question of the three hamlets. Right after that, however, on June 6, 1984 it used armed forces to occupy these three hamlets of Laos. After occupying Lao territory by force, Thailand demanded that Laos refrain from using force to regain their lost hamlets and proposed peaceful negotiations. This proposal actually means that only Thailand is entitled to use force to invade Lao territory where as Laos is not allowed to use its sacred right of self-defence to safeguard its territorial sovereignty. If at the end of May Thailand's consent to solve its problems with Laos through negotiations was only a cover up for its use of forces to occupy Lao territory, then its proposal of peaceful negotiations this time may be another move to cover its plot of using armed forces to invade more Lao territories.

Kampuchea and Vietnam support Laos's stand to settle this issue peacefully, first and foremost, Thailand must completely withdraw its troops from the three hamlets of Laos.

Question : What has been international reaction to the recent partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea ?

Answer : The international reaction to this problem is positive. Public opinion has seen more and more clearly that if we have been able to withdraw part of our troops, that is due to Kampuchea's growth and Pol Pot's failure. That is the victory of the Kampuchean revolution. That is China's and Thailand's

failure to make Vietnamese volunteer troops withdraw completely and quickly so that they might bring the Pol Pot back to Kampuchea, and that is also their failure to bog Vietnam down in Kampuchea and make it unable to withdraw its troops. It is actually because they wanted to cover up their failure that China and Thailand claimed that this was not a troop withdrawal but only a troop rotation. To us, what most important is to defeat China's scheme, but not to use propaganda.

Question : The three Foreign Ministers have agreed to make the proposal of the ASEAN countries a basis for negotiation between the two groups of countries. Does this contradict ASEAN's statement that the Indochinese countries have rejected their proposal ?

Answer : The ASEAN countries have again and again demanded that the Indochinese countries accept their September 21, 1983 proposal while completely rejecting the Indochinese countries' proposals. Our stance is that it is necessary to consider the proposals. Our stance is that it is necessary to consider the proposals of both sides, namely the proposals of January 29, 1984 of the three Indochinese countries, as bases for discussions. Only so can there be equality and mutual respect.

Question : The three Foreign Ministers Conference said that ASEAN approved of Indonesia continued dialogue with Vietnam, but according to Western report it seems that a number of circles in Thailand oppose it. Is this true ?

Answer : We welcome the ASEAN's approval of Indonesia's continued role in seeking peace and stability for South East Asia. At the same time, the three Indochinese countries welcome Vietnam's continued dialogue with Indonesia. We have been officially informed that ASEAN welcomes Indonesia's continued role in seeking peace for this region. There might be some who do not approve of Indonesia's role, but that is an internal affair of ASEAN./.

#### VNA Rejects Thai Slanders

Hanoi, VNA, June 26 - The Thai News Agency today spread the rumour that about 1,000 troops and 24 tanks of Vietnam had arrived at positions near Laos Ban May, Ban Klang and Ban Savang hamlets now being illegally occupied by Thai troops. At the same time, a number of persons in the Thai ruling circles keep on claiming that "the dispute over the three hamlets is a minor affair between Thailand and Laos, and only Vietnam wants to make a fuss about it".

Vietnam News Agency rejects this slander and is authorized to declare :

"This fabrication on the part of Thailand is aimed at white-washing Thailand's occupation of Laos' three hamlets, and distracting the public which is keeping track of the Thai reactionaries' acts of aggression against the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The Vietnamese government and people firmly support the principled stance and goodwill of the Lao People's Democratic Republic as expounded in the June 13, 1984 Statement of the Lao Foreign Ministry, and hold that the Lao People's Democratic Republic has the right to take every appropriate measure to defend its territorial integrity"

Hanoi, VNA, July 12 - Recently, the Thai authorities reported that a L-19 military plane of Thailand had been shot down over the Thai-Kampuchean border and put the blame on Vietnam.

Vietnam News Agency is authorized to reject that slander. This allegation is aimed at covering up the Thai authorities' continued sending of their naval, air and artillery forces to violate and bombard the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in support of the Pol Pot remnants and their accomplices in their acts of sabotage against the Kampuchean people's reconstruction efforts. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully supports the self-defence measures taken by the People's Republic of Kampuchea and demands that Thailand stop at once its provocative activities.

On the ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Joint Communique July 10th, 1984

#### ASEAN NEGATIVE ATTITUDE CRITICISED

In its commentary July 14th, the paper NHAN DAN noted that the substance of the Joint Communique issued by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Conference on July 10th, especially the section relating to the Kampuchean problem, did not serve the interests of peace, stability and cooperation in South East Asia. The Communique contained not only the previous slanderous allegations but also new distortions against Vietnam and other Indochinese countries, echoing Beijing and Bangkok propaganda. As everyone knows, the presence of the Vietnamese volunteer troops in Kampuchea is at the request of the people and the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to help them defend the rebirth and peaceful construction of the country, especially to counter the sabotage and subversive activities of Pol Pot genocidal clique, Beijing's henchmen. But the Communique went so far to charge Vietnam of imposing military solution in Kampuchea, of colonizing the country and the like ... Meanwhile it failed to expose and even covered up the plots designed by the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles against the revival of the Kampuchean people and the

Chinese multifaceted war of sabotage against the three Indochinese countries. More serious still, the Communiqué did not respond to the proposals put forth by the Ninth Conference of the three Indochinese Foreign Ministers held in Vientiane July 2nd, which clearly expressed their goodwill and willingness to continue dialogue with the ASEAN countries to solve the problem in the region in the interests of the peoples in South East Asia. It considered these proposals for dialogue, not for confrontation, as a mere propaganda ploy !

The ASEAN's Joint Communiqué put forth the so-called political settlement of the Kampuchean problem with erroneous demands. They demanded that Vietnam withdraw unilaterally her volunteer troops from Kampuchea meanwhile the threat from Beijing still very much alive; Pol Pot clique with aid and support from Beijing are attempting to return to Kampuchea with the genocidal policy. They demanded that Kampuchea be given self-determination without guarantee eliminating the Pol Pot clique. The right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people is the right to live in peace without the genocidal Pol Pot clique. It is necessary to point out that these demands will lead to nowhere except the return and the restoration of Pol Pot to power in Kampuchea. Thus the so-called ASEAN political settlement of the Kampuchean problem only serve the Chinese plan to reverse the current situation in Kampuchea, to overthrow the legitimate government of the PRK and to bring back the Beijing controlled Pol Pot genocidal clique.

The timing of the Communiqué, noted the paper NHAN DAN, aimed at the two distinct targets : First, to swing the public opinion in the coming 39th Session of the U.N. in favour of the continued illegal occupation of the Kampuchean seat by the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea Coalition" which is in fact the Pol Potists in disguise; Secondly, to support Beijing and the U.S. in inciting the confrontation in South East Asia and opposing the revival of the Kampuchean people and the interests of all the three Indochinese countries.

Is it feasibility for ASEAN to act as an instrument for the Beijing ruling circles The fact is that the more ASEAN countries are clinging to the corpse of the genocidal Pol Pot, the worse their interests, their image in the international arena become. Many wise and conscious politicians in the ASEAN countries have come to realize that China is the main threat to peace, and security in South East Asia. Dialogue will meet the legitimate aspiration of 350 million people in this region and also the interests of all parties concerned. The dialogue between ASEAN and Indochinese countries as proposed by the July 2nd Conference of

Foreign Ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam can be started on the basis of the September 21, 1983 proposal of the ASEAN countries and the January 29, 1984 proposal of the three Indochinese countries as well as all other proposals that both sides may put forth in keeping with the principles of equality, respect each other point of views and mutual benefit.

The paper NEAN DAN asked in conclusion : two options are before the ASEAN countries : dialogue or confrontation. Which one are they for ?.

### III- THE THIRD PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL OF VIETNAMESE VOLUNTEER TROOPS COMPLETED

#### The Third Partial Withdrawal of Vietnamese Volunteer Troops Completed

The third partial withdrawal consisted of Brigades 688 and 690, Regiment 550 and a number of independent battalions from the Western and North-Western region of Kampuchea.

On June 20th, 1984 in the provincial cities of Xieng Kiep and of Battam Bang, grand meetings were held to see off the brigades 690 and 688 of the Vietnamese volunteer troops. On this occasion, on behalf of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Chairman of the People's Revolution Committee of the above two provinces presented the National Defence Order of First Class to the brigades 690 and 688.

On June 21st, 1984, in Poxat town, a grand meeting was also held to see off regiment 550 of the Vietnamese volunteer troops. A National Defence Order of First Class was pinned on the banner of the regiment 550 on this occasion.

On June 23rd, 1984, the official ceremony was held at the Square of War Dead soldiers' Monument in Phnom Penh. Attending the ceremony were Bu Thong, Member of Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Defence Minister, Keo Chanda, Chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee of Phnom Penh and others. Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Kampuchea Ngo Dien and Military Attache of the Vietnamese Embassy Vu Nha were also present at the reception.

More than hundred foreign newsmen from the Soviet Union, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Japan, Australia, France, Britain and the United States were invited to witness the third partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops.

Thousands of the Kampuchean people waving flowers and the Kampuchean and Vietnamese banners standing along the roads to see off the Vietnamese volunteer troops.

On June 24th, 1984, a solemn meeting was held in Ho Chi Minh City to welcome the Vietnamese volunteer troops who have fulfilled their international obligations in Kampuchea.

On this occasion, Lieutenant-General Vu Xuan Chiem, Vice-Minister for National Defence pinned the Military explicit Orders on the banners of the Brigades 688 and 690 and Regiment 550 and of the three battalions 381, 382 and 383.

#### Chinese Attitude Exposed

The leading Newspaper Nhan Dan on 26th June, 1984 carries a commentary saying that the third partial withdrawal within three years of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea has many important significances. It shows the increasingly stable and irreversible situation in Kampuchea. Five years after liberation, the People's Republic of Kampuchea had scored great achievements in all fields. Especially, the Kampuchean People's Armed Forces have been unceasingly consolidated. Their military victory in the mopping-up operations against the Pol Pot's remnants and their accomplices in recent dry season clearly shows this strength.

The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and their henchmen continue their joint efforts to sabotage the Kampuchean revolution, but have suffered heavy defeats. The withdrawal of the Brigades 688 and 690, the Regiment 555 and a number of independent battalions from the Western and North-Western region of Kampuchea has proved clearly that the security situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border was more stable.

The truth mentioned above explains clearly why throughout the week, Beijing and the reactionaries in Bangkok ruling circles were continuously distorting the facts and said that it was not a troop withdrawal, but a mere troops' rotation.

#### PRK's MILITARY VICTORIES IN THE LAST DRY-SEASON

According to the Communique of the Kampuchean Defence Ministry issued on May 5th, 1984, the Kampuchean armed forces and the Vietnamese volunteer troops from March to early May had destroyed:

- The "Front Headquarter" and the brigades 912, 616 and 980 of Pol Pot at the height 547 in Preitvihin (the North of Kampuchea).

- The base of the brigade 912 of Pol Pot at the height 832 (the North-West of Anlong Veng).

- The bases of brigades 221 and 11C of Pol Pot in the South West of Ta Xanh (Battambang Province, in the West of Kampuchea).

- The base of Ampil of Son Sann in the North West of Thneo Tuoc District.

In general, from the end of 1983 up to middle of April 1984, the revolutionary armed forces put out of action 4,500 enemies among which 270 surrendered and 300 deserted.

#### KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER TALKS ABOUT HIS VISIT TO AFRICA

In an interview reported by SPK, Kampuchean Foreign Minister, Hun Sen, stated that during his recent visit to Africa, the second one during this year, he was impressed by the support given to the Kampuchean people by African countries.

During this tour, he had visited Sierra Leone <sup>/and Sao Tome and Principe/</sup> and stopped-over Angola and Congo. Sierra Leone and Sao Tome Principe had established diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level with the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Thus, up till now, Kampuchea has established diplomatic relations with 24 countries and national liberation movements in Africa and the Middle East.

"The success of my visit", he stated, "is satisfactory". Kampuchea and the African countries which he visited, reached agreement on the following points :

First : There is no support to the Pol Pot regime which <sup>is</sup> as barbarous as that of Hitler or of apartheid in South Africa.

There has been also a notable change in the attitude of African countries towards Kampuchea. They have realized that "the coalition government" is nothing but a camouflage for the criminal Pol Potists and they cannot shut their eyes before the real situation in Kampuchea.

Second : The majority of African countries are non-aligned countries. At the 7th Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Movement in New Delhi, the non-aligned countries adopted a resolution on the settlement of the problems in South East Asia. This settlement was based on the withdrawal of all foreign forces in the region, an end to intervention and threats in the region.

and the right of the peoples of South East Asia to settle all existing problems by themselves.

They welcomed all the efforts of the Indochinese countries in calling for a strict implementation of the resolutions of the 7th Summit of non-aligned countries.

#### PRK's PARTY AND GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISITS THE SOVIET UNION

On the 16th July 1984, the Kampuchean Party and Government delegation led by Chan Si, Member of the Political Bureau of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea left for an official visit to the Soviet Union and some Eastern socialist countries.

On 17th July 1984, the delegation arrived in Moscow. On the same date, Chan Si held talks with Nikolai Tikhonov, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

During their talks, two sides noted with satisfaction the steady development of Soviet-Kampuchean relations based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism which meet the vital interests of both peoples. Two sides also discussed the ways of further deepening and perfecting co-operation, including questions of construction with Soviet assistance of industry, power, transport and agricultural projects - the material basis for the creation of modern economy of Kampuchea. The two sides exchanged views on the international problems, confirmed the complete identity of views of the USSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the present-day situation in the world, their mutual interest in the further increase of interaction in the sphere of the foreign policy.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea fully supports a wide range of peaceful constructive proposals contained in the statements and speeches of Konstantin Chernenko, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the initiatives of countries of the socialist community aimed at the improvement of the international situation and at averting the threat of nuclear war.

The Soviet Union fully supports the constructive stand and peaceful initiatives of the three Indochinese countries, condemns the imperialist and hegemonist forces for causing tension in South East Asia, attacking Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and instigating ASEAN countries to increase confrontation against the three Indochinese countries. The Soviet Union emphasizes that it

advocates the solving of the situation in South East Asia, the turning of this region into a zone of peace, stability and good neighbourly relations. The Soviet Union will continue to oppose the interference in Kampuchean internal affairs and create all possibilities for Kampuchea to gain back its legal seat at the United Nations and other international organizations.

The two sides signed an agreement on setting up a Soviet-Kampuchean inter-governmental Commission for trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

#### KAYSONE PHOMVICHANE MEETS WITH KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO

On June 26, Kaysone Phomvihane, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic met with Konstantin Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

They exchanged views on the home and foreign policies of Laos and the Soviet Union, bilateral relations and the world situation. The discussion confirmed full identity of views on these issues. On behalf of the LPDR, the Government and people of Laos, Kaysone Phomvihane expressed approval and support for the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and sincere gratitude for the USSR's generous aid to Laos. Konstantin Chernenko declared that the CPSU and the Soviet Union will continue to give aid and assistance to the LPDR and the Lao people to build a new society.

Having noted with satisfaction the all-round extension of links between the LPDR and the CPSU and Lao-Soviet relations in general, the leaders spoke in favour of further developing this cooperation and increasing its effectiveness.

During their discussion of international affairs special mention was made of the situation on the Asian continent, and particularly in South-East Asia. Concern was voiced about U.S. attempts and attempts by its accomplices to make widespread and policy of militarization and of cultivating seats of political and military confrontation in the Asian region. The respective leaders strongly condemned the hostile actions of the Chinese authorities against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and the recent acts of armed provocation by Thai reactionary quarters against the LPDR. A need to redouble efforts to strengthen peace and security in Asia was stated. These aims would be met by

the implementation of the constructive proposals of the USSR, the Mongolian People's Republic and the three countries of Indochina which are directed at normalizing the situation in that part of the world.

#### IV- VIETNAM CONDEMNES CHINESE ACTS OF WAR ESCALATION

##### Vietnam National Assembly Condemns Chinese Acts of War Escalation

On 26th June 1984 the Seventh Session of the Seventh Vietnam National Assembly was opened in Hanoi.

In his opening speech, President Nguyen Huu Tho said : Since early April 1984 the Chinese authorities has been carrying out a new acts of war escalation against our country, shellings and nittling attacks with a large scale on a number of heights inside of Vietnam territory in the Northern border area, inflicting numerous losses in lives and property and disrupting production and normal life of our people.

The National Assembly highly appreciates the people and army of the six northern border provinces for having heroically fight and inflicted heavy losses on the aggressors, resolutely defended the frontier of the fatherland.

On this same occasion, on behalf of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, President Nguyen Huu Tho thanked the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries as well as friends all over the world for their warm sympathy and support towards the struggle of the Vietnamese people against the plots and aggressive acts of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

President Nguyen Huu Tho concluded :

The Vietnamese people have always respected the traditional friendship with the Chinese people and sincerely desire to restore good neighbourly relations with the People's Republic of China for the interests of the peoples of two countries, for peace and stability in South East Asia. But at the same time, they have great enough a determination to defend and to build their fatherland, resolutely punish the crimes committed by the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists against the Vietnamese people.

On 29th June, 1984 in the closing speech, hailing the success of the 7th Session of the National Assembly, President Nguyen Huu Tho said : After hearing reports on the Chinese authorities' acts of war escalation and its subsequent tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border, the National Assembly was very indignant at the crimes committed by the Chinese aggressors. It sternly

denounces to public opinion their dangerous acts of war. And at the same time it calls upon the peace and justice-loving people in the world to strongly condemn the Chinese authorities' criminal acts against the Vietnamese people.

President Nguyen Huu Tho continued,

Together with the tension along Sino-Vietnamese border, the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialist have encouraged the Thai reactionary circles to increase armed provocative acts against the People's Democratic Republic of Laos. More serious still was the recent Thai army's occupation of the three Lao hamlets in Say Aboury province. The National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam resolutely condemns the aggressive acts of war of the Thai authorities and fully supports the principled stance of the Lao People's Democratic Republic as expounded in the June 13, 1984 Statement of the Lao Foreign Ministry, resolutely demands that the Thai side withdraw all its troops from the three Lao hamlets it has occupied, return to Laos those citizens captured during its attacks and compensate the Lao side for the losses it has caused.

The National Assembly highly appreciates the Vietnamese volunteer troops in Kampuchea who have fought successfully side by side with the revolutionary armed forces and the fraternal Kampuchean people aimed at defending and building the People's Republic of Kampuchea, creating favourable conditions for the third withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops on 23 June 1984. This once again proves that the rebirth and development of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is irreversible.

#### Chinese Expansionists' Crimes in Ha Tuyen Denounced

Hanoi, VNA, July 19 - From April 1 to July 15, 1984, Chinese troops fired more than 120,000 heavy artillery rounds on 28 of the 33 border villages of Ha Tuyen province and on several villages lying from 10 to 20 kilometres inside Vietnam. This was denounced by the Commission for Investigation of Chinese expansionists and hegemonists war crimes in a communique released here on July 17.

The Communique mentions the following main points :

Chinese troops have shelled most populated areas of Ha Tuyen Province. In particular, Dong Van town was shelled again and again. Schools, hospitals, storages, economic establishments, rice fields, orchards and roads are their

targets. Most savage is that on May 22, June 11 and July 12, 14 they fired dozens of heavy artillery rounds at the Ha Giang provincial capital a densely populated town about 20 kilometres from the border, demolishing or damaging several factories, creches and schools, killing six and wounding ten inhabitants. On June 29, a Chinese shell hit a bus on the road from Guan Ba to Dong Van, killing and wounding seven people. On April 18, after firing thousands of artillery rounds many battalions of Chinese troops attacked height 250 in Yen Minh district. They met with stiff counter-attack from the local people and armed forces and had to withdraw. On April 28, 29 and 30 of May, two divisions of the Chinese army corps 14 of the Kunning military zone supported by independent divisions and artillery attacked height 1509; 772; 233 and 1250. On May 15, a regiment of Chinese infantry occupied height 1030 (Vi Xuyen district). On June 3, a Chinese company, covered by artillery, attacked height 1902 (Dong Van district). On June 12 and 13, many battalions and regiments of Chinese forces again attacked a number of heights in Vi Xuyen district which had been recaptured by the local people and armed forces on June 11.

The Chinese shellings and armed encroachments caused 34 dead and 70 wounded among the civilian population, thousands of families had to move far into the interland to avoid the raids.

Nearly 500 cattle and pigs were killed or taken to China. Eight schools and kindergartens were badly damaged and dozens of other schools were hit leaving thousands of pupils with no place for study. Nine hospitals, health stations and rest houses were also destroyed or damaged.

Three hundred houses were burnt down or demolished, thousands of others were damaged and 1,000 tons of paddy were destroyed. More than two thousand hectares of rice and other crops were ravaged, which caused the loss of about 3,000 tons of food.

#### New Step in Sino-American Military Collusion

(Excerpts from NHAN DAN)

Sino-American collusion has reached a new peak with an agreement on nuclear cooperation signed during Reagan's visit to China. It is obvious that the recent visit to the USA by Zhang Aiping, Chinese Defence Minister, constitutes a new step to strengthen Sino-American collusion. China is seeking aid from Washington for its military modernization in order to realize Beijing's expansionist and hegemonist ambitions.

It is worthy to note that, Zhang Aiping's visit to the United States took place at a time when the Beijing reactionaries were carrying out artillery

shellings and extremely serious intrusions against Vietnam and were preparing a new war-escalation in the Sino-Vietnamese border regions. Beijing shows its obedience to Washington in return for dollars and armaments by continuing its opposition to the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other Indochinese and socialist countries.

According to "the voice of America", Zhang Aiping revealed clearly his intentions to coordinate actions between the Defence Ministry of China and that of the U.S in their Pacific strategies. As reported by the press, following his visit to Washington, Zhang Aiping immediately flew to Japan to discuss the intensification of military cooperation with Tokyo.

These above-mentioned wicked acts demonstrate that while paying lip-service to peace, the Beijing reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists are taking a new and extremely dangerous step in their military collusion, threatening peace, security and national independence in South East Asia, the rest of Asia and the world over. Public opinion in India as well as in some South East Asian countries is extremely concerned with the American supply of arms and high nuclear technology to Beijing, and have closely observed Zhang Aiping's visit to the United States. This visit was full of nefarious schemes at the expense of the peoples of the world, particularly those in South East Asia.

#### On Chinese Premier's Visit to Western Europe

The recent visit of the Chinese Prime Minister, Zhao Ziyang, to Western Europe has exposed the real nature of China's expansionism and hegemonism.

Behind Zhao Ziyang's statements full of cliches about peace, friendship and goodwill with Western European countries, there was always an unchanging policy of increased collusion with the West against the Soviet Union, the socialist community, Vietnam, other Indochinese countries, national independence and world peace. By this policy, Beijing hopes to get more Western technology and credits for plan of its four modernizations.

The Chinese Prime Minister could not cover up his reactionary position on armament. He encouraged the arms race and sided with the United States and Western European countries against the peace movement in Europe and of the world's peoples aspiration for peace.

At the same time, Zhao Ziyang tried to slander Vietnam and the Soviet Union with a view to justify China's policy of maintaining the Pol Pot "corpse" against the Kampuchean people as well as its unchanged hostile policy towards the three Indochinese countries.

On the way home, Zhao Ziyang visited Nanning, capital of Kanas, adjacent to the Sino-Vietnamese border, to meet the representatives of local administrations and armed forces right at the moment when China was deliberately creating tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border.

Zhao Ziyang's visit exposes the ambitions of the Chinese reactionaries who are siding with the West, United States and Western Europe with a view to realize their expansionist and hegemonist objectives.

Behind the so-called "independent foreign policy" and policy of "equidistance between the two superpowers", there are perfidious and wicked manoeuvres against the Soviet Union and the socialist community to realize their big fan chauvinist aims. All the people in the world must heighten their vigilance.

#### On the Recent Visit to Japan by the Chinese Defence Minister

The visit was a part of the U.S. scheme towards setting up a military alliance between the United States, Japan and South Korea. Beijing was increasing its collusion with the United States and Japan and its hostile policy against the three Indochinese countries. This collusion is a threat to peace and security in Asia and the world over.

#### Chinese Communist Party Leaders' betrayal Condemned

In a Commentary on the 63rd Anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party (July 1st, 1984), the Paper MEAN DAN pointed out that in theory as well as in practice, the Chinese Communist Party, led by the Deng Xiaoping clique always follows Maoism, a counter-revolutionary line completely against Marxism-Leninism.

The nature of Maoism "Great Fan" expansionist and hegemonist ideology has changed the line of the Chinese Communist Party. Maoism has transformed the Chinese Communist Party into an instrument carrying out blindly a policy diametrically opposed to Marxism-Leninism, a policy completely counter-revolutionary internally as well as externally.

This is a treason against the Chinese revolution and the most perfidious betrayal to the international communist movement.

The touchstone to distinguish revolution from counter revolution is the attitude taken towards the firm struggle led by the forces of peace and revolution of which the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are the pillar, against the imperialist and reactionary forces with the U.S. as ring leader, for the objectives of our epoch - peace, national independence, democracy

and socialism. The present epoch is the transition from capitalism to socialism. It is essentially the epoch of a struggle which becomes more severe every day, between the two worlds new and old, between the two systems socialist and capitalist, confronting the active stand taken by the three revolutionary currents of the epoch and the trend towards national independence which links more closely with socialism, American imperialism tries its best to assemble its forces, prepares a counter-attack on a global scale, intensifies feverishly the nuclear arms race, stirs up regional hostility and provokes local wars. All its efforts are to assure its military supremacy and regain its lost positions. In this situation, the leaders of the Chinese Party cling to the "theory of the three worlds" which is extremely reactionary and dangerous to Marxism-Leninism.

The basic elements of this theory are denying class struggle, refusing to differentiate between revolution and counter revolution; denying the existence of two social systems in the world, the existence of progressive forces and reactionary forces in each country. According to their argument, the cause of tension in the world is due to the "two superpowers" (which constitute the first world). China "stands between the two superpowers", on the side of the third world to oppose the hegemony of two superpowers. They add that unity with the second world (the industrialized countries) and the third world is vital.

This theory of "equidistance" manifests the odious pragmatism of Deng Xiaoping, the author of the "doctrine of cats", who is seeking to exploit acute contradictions between the two social systems for profitable ends.

While pursuing a so-called "foreign policy without ideology", the Beijing reactionaries try to confuse everything. On one hand, they want to take advantage both of the United States and the Soviet Union simultaneously. On the other, they display the labels of peace and revolution in order to oppose both the "superpowers" in the hope of using the "third world" as a political base in the struggle for world hegemony.

The Chinese are seeking to divide and to undermine the international communist movement, the national liberation movement and the socialist community. They are showing off a Chinese version of so-called socialism, which does not conform to the common rules of socialist revolution and construction. Meanwhile, they try to slander the Soviet Union, to spread the "principles of independence and sovereignty" in the relations between communist parties and states and to propagate narrow-minded nationalism. They are the "Trojan horse" to provoke trouble in the struggle between the forces of peace and war, between revolution and

counter-revolution, and between socialism and imperialism. They have exaggerated national characteristics in the workers' and communist parties of other countries in an attempt to support Fascist organisations against these parties.

In the current world situation, the policy of the Chinese Party leadership is full of contradictions. Such a policy creates on a global scale, the main obstacle to the Soviet Union's peace and revolutionary line. The principal objective of this policy is expansion in Southeast Asia. It constitutes a great obstacle to Vietnam and other Indochinese countries, who have resolutely defended national independence and socialism and struggled for peace and stability in the region.

The world is witnessing the intensification of China's collusion with the U.S. and Japan. In fact, Washington considers the Beijing reactionaries' policy as a component of its anti-communist and anti-Soviet policy, and as an integral part of its Pacific basin doctrine in order to force the Soviet Union to face two fronts.

The Chinese Party leaders have tried to deceive people by saying that they have creatively developed Marxism. In reality, their policy is always a completely counter-revolutionary one disguised under a revolutionary label. This is a grave danger to China's own destiny and to the world's revolutionary movement, concludes "THAN DAN".

#### V- NEWS IN BRIEF

##### Delegation of the Indian Ministry for External Affairs Visits Vietnam

On July 4th, 1984, a delegation of the Indian Ministry for External Affairs led by its Secretary N. Singh left Hanoi for home concluded a week long visit to Vietnam.

During their stay in Vietnam, the delegation paid homage to President Ho Chi Minh and visited his residence and office.

The delegation was received by Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers. Speaking at the reception, Chairman Pham Van Dong said that Vietnam fully supported the Indian Government's policy in solving the problem of the Sikh in India. He also said that the visit by the Indian guests was a significant development in the relations between Vietnam and India and the Vietnamese will do

all they can to strengthen the long-standing relationship and friendship between the two countries. The delegation was also received by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

During the talks held between the Indian guests with the Vietnamese delegation led by Hoang Anh Tuan, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, the two sides exchanged views and discussed the measures with a view to strengthen the relations between India and Vietnam. The two sides also considered the international and regional issues of mutual concern.

Mr. N. Singh attended the ceremony for signing a credit agreement for 1984 between Vietnam and India. He also visited Ho Chi Minh City, and attended the ceremony for the reception of the first batch of India-made diesel locomotives sold to Vietnam according to an agreement signed in 1983.

#### Australian Congressmen Visit Vietnam

At the invitation of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, an Australian Congressmen's delegation headed by Senator E. Robertson paid an official visit to Vietnam from 18th to 25th June 1984.

The Australian Congressmen paid homage to President Ho Chi Minh and visited his residence and office. The delegation was received by Vietnam National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho. It held talks with the Vietnam National Assembly's Foreign Committee. The two sides exchanged views on the activities of their national assemblies and the economic and cultural situation of each country.

The delegation met Minister of Education Nguyen Thi Binh and Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Nroc Triu to study the situation of educational and agricultural developments in Vietnam and the possibilities of cooperation between the two countries in the above-mentioned fields.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach also received the delegation and exchanged views on the relations between the two countries and on the international and regional issues.

On 25th June 1984, the delegation concluded its visit to Vietnam and left for a visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

#### Angolan Governmental Delegation Visits Vietnam

The delegation of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola headed by Foreign Trade Minister I. G. Martin paid an official visit to Vietnam from 20th to 22nd June 1984.

The Angolan delegation paid homage to President Ho Chi Minh, visited his residence and office. On 21st June 1984, the delegation was received by President of the Council of State Truong Chinh. Minister I.G. Martin conveyed to President Truong Chinh a letter from the President of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo Dos Santos.

During its stay in Vietnam, the delegation of the People's Republic of Angola held talks with their counterpart of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam headed by Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac. The two sides reviewed the situation of their respective countries and exchanged views on the orientations and measures aimed at strengthening on a long and stable basis the fraternal co-operation between the two countries.

The Angolan delegation was received by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and handed him a letter from Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo T. Jorge.

During the talks, two sides fully agreed on all issues raised and fully supported each other in their struggle for national independence and sovereignty. Two sides signed a protocol aimed at improving the relations and cooperation in economic, trade, scientific and technological fields.

On 22nd June, 1984 the Angolan delegation left Hanoi for home, thus successfully concluded its visit to Vietnam.

#### Sweden's Aid to Vietnam

The Swedish National Assembly recently adopted a bill of the Swedish government's 365 million crowns aid to Vietnam for the 1984-1985 fiscal year.

#### The Winter-Spring Rice Crop in South Vietnam

The first information made available by the Ministry of agriculture is encouraging.

In the South an average yield of 32.6 metric quintals per hectare has been obtained on 626,000 hectares, i.e. an increase of 4.80 quintals per hectare over the same period last year. Paddy production has gone up 500,000 metric tons.

In the nine provinces of the Mekong delta, an average yield of 44 metric quintals per hectare (up 5 quintals per hectare from the past year) has been obtained on 356,000 hectares, a record yield in the South.

In the Centre of the country, in spite of drought, a record area of 176,000 hectares has been planted, on which an average yield of 30.6 metric

quintals per hectare (up 4.4 q/ha compared with 1982-83) has been brought in. Phu Khanh province obtained an average yield of 40 quintals per hectare, an increase of 8 quintals per hectare over 1982-1983.

The results obtained prove that the Winter-Spring crop has become one of the two crops with the highest yields in South Vietnam. The other is the Summer-Autumn crop.

#### 600,000 Hectares of High-Yield Ricefields in the Mekong Delta

This year the total area of high-yield ricefields for the Summer-Autumn crop in the Mekong delta has risen to 600,000 hectares, of which 250,000 hectares give two crops per year.

These results have been achieved thanks to millions of work-days devoted to water conservation. In order to obtain high yields on their total rice areas, the provinces of An Giang and Hau Giang have reserved 200 kilos of fertilizer and 100 litres of fuel for every hectare of rice land. Of the 9,000 tons of fertilizer available to Dong Thap province, 5,500 tons have been reserved for high-yield ricefields.

By 1985 the total area of high-yield ricefields in the Mekong delta will have been brought up to 800,000 hectares, which are expected to give 3.8 million metric tons of paddy, i.e. 50% of the total output of the delta.

#### More Than One Million Children Cared For in Creches

At present in the whole of Vietnam there are 42,887 creches (14,332 in the State sector and 28,555 in the collective sector). In them, 1,148,357 children are being looked after, this figure accounting for 23.7% of the total number of children aged 2 to 36 months.

Each year more creches have been organized. Besides, since 1979, the Commission for the Protection of Mothers and Children have restored 1,286 creches destroyed by the Chinese aggressors in our northern border provinces, and 3,780 others damaged by floodings and typhoons.

Particular attention has been paid to the training of creche attendants. Of the present total number of 154,168, 57.5% have gone through junior or senior secondary education and 58.5% have attended training classes at primary, secondary and college levels. For the whole country there are now three secondary schools and 40 primary schools for the training of creche nurses. For college-level and post-graduate training selected nurses have been sent abroad.

The Dai Kim toy factory in Hanoi and the Baby Food Factory in Nam Dinh built with UNICEF assistance have been commissioned.

Disease-prevention and health-protection work has recorded great progress. The children have each a health record and are vaccinated against current diseases.

In spite of economic difficulties, the Vietnamese State has devoted the necessary investments to the building and improvement of the infrastructure, the acquisition of equipment, the construction of factories turning out toys, infant formulas and furniture for creches. However, the role played in this field by the people themselves is a very important, especially in the rural areas. There a movement has been under way to urge each family to "grow a fruit tree and raise a fowl" for the local creche, and this effort is having a good impact on the improvement of the children's diet.

At present, in 60% of the creches, the children can have a midday meal composed of the proper food for each age group.

All the Six Vietnamese School Children Won Prize in the 25th  
International Mathematics Competition

All the six Vietnamese school children who took part in the 25th International Mathematics Competition held recently in Prague have won prizes.

Fifteen year old school boy Dang Thanh Son won first prize getting the maximum of 42/42 marks. Two others won second prizes and the remaining three won third prizes.