

EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Press and Information Section

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I- ON THE OCCASION OF THE 39TH NATIONAL DAY OF THE
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM, (2.9.1945 - 2.9.1984)

Main Socio-Economic Achievements
in 1983

1975 = 100

- Population	:	120.4
- Labour force	:	126.6
- G.N.P	:	147.7
- National income	:	143.7
- Industrial production	:	109.9
+ Group A	:	156.7
+ Group B	:	175.7
- Agricultural production	:	156.1
+ Cultivation	:	135.6
+ Livestock	:	138.2
- Foreign trade	:	192.9
+ Export	:	409.4
+ Import	:	161.7
- Enrolment in general education	:	114.1
- Enrolment in universities and secondary vocational schools	:	167.0
- Doctors and assistant doctors	:	158.0
- Hospital beds	:	141.7.

Achievements in the First Seven
Months of 1984

% of the same period
of 1983

- Cultivated land	:	98.6%
- Food production	:	105.6%
- Livestock breeding	:	
+ Buffaloes	:	102.4%
+ Cows	:	111.8%
+ Pigs	:	104.3%
- Industrial Production	:	113.4%
- Freight transport	:	96.1%
- Export	:	110.2%
- Import	:	110.0%

Good Winter-Spring Harvest

Vietnam has just harvested a good winter-spring crop which gave 5,510,900 tonnes of paddy; 376,500 tonnes more than the previous winter-spring crop,

The sown areas of this crop were 1,657,800 hectares and the average yield is about 3,324 kg per hectare, an increase of 212 kg per ha, compared with the winter-spring 1982-1983 crop.

The total production of the winter-spring crop reached 6.2 million tonnes including paddy and other crops in paddy equivalence. Thus Vietnam has to produce further 12 million tonnes of paddy to obtain the 1984's target of 18 million tonnes.

The provinces in the Mekong delta, on average obtained 4,437 kg per hectare, an increase of 437 kg over the previous crop. The provinces in the high-plateau obtained an output of 3,260 kg per hectare, an increase of 830 kg per hectare. Some provinces obtained high output over vast areas thanks to intensive farming.

The rice crop in Northern provinces was not so favoured by nature as that of the South. Natural calamities have struck the North for many times. But thanks to the application of intensive cultivation, Northern provinces, in this harvest, also obtained an average output of 2,934 kg per ha, 24 kg higher than that of the same crop in 1982-1983. As for the provinces in the former 4th region, an output of 2,968 kg/ha, an increase of 150 kg/ha compared with the same crop last year.

Some Figures in Agricultural Production in the Summer-Autumn Crop

The cultivated area over the whole country up to 15th August 1984 is 2,353,661 hectares, reached 74.2% of the planned target and 94.4% compared with last year.

The provinces in the North cultivated 96.2% of the planned target, up 2.7% compared with the same period last year.

The provinces in the South cultivated 58.8% of the planned target in the summer-autumn crop, 94.8% compared with the same period last year.

The cultivated land for crops other than rice, up to 15th August 1984, all over the country, is 249,370 hectares, equivalent to 124% of last year, among which maize : 118.2%; sweet potato : 124.4% and manioc : 150.9% compared with those of the same period last year.

The area under vegetable cultivation is 88,837 hectares, 130% of last year.

The area under industrial crops is 186.4%, peanut : 178.8% and sesame : 236.9% of the same period last year. It is expected to yield good results.

/ was reached, an increase of 518 kg/ha. Thaibinh holds the lead in Northern provinces obtained 4,000 kg/ha an increase of 150 kg/ha.

Four-Month Fight in Defence of Northern Frontier
of Vietnam (April 2nd - August 2nd, 1984)

In carrying out their long-term design to annex Vietnam and to prepare for still greater military adventures, during the last four months, the Chinese reactionary authorities have taken new steps of war escalation. They have ceaselessly used units of regular troops to launch armed provocative acts and land-nibbling operations, increased artillery shellings, thus committing many brutal crimes against the Vietnamese people.

During this period, the Chinese armed forces have fired more than 230,000 shells on the six Vietnamese border provinces in which 165,000 shells on Ba Tuyen province alone, mainly on the two districts of Vi Xuyen and Yen Minh; and 55,000 shells on Trang Dinh district of Lang Son province. More serious still, the Chinese aggressors fired repeatedly on many towns and provincial capitals especially on the densely populated town of Ba Giang, capital of Ba Tuyen province. Hundreds of innocent people were killed, mainly old people, women and children; many economic centres, houses, schools, health care stations etc in the border areas were damaged.

Together with these deliberate artillery shellings, the Chinese authorities have sent many groups of spies and commandoes deep into the Vietnamese territory to gather information to carry out sabotage activities and kidnappings of cadres and people. More serious still, the Chinese authorities mobilized many units of regular troops at division and army corps size to attack on and land-nibble at several heights on the Vietnamese border areas of Ba Tuyen and Lang Son provinces. They are at present, moving their troops, heavy artillery pieces and war equipments close to the Vietnamese border in an attempt to carry out further mischief.

The Vietnamese armed forces and people in the Northern border areas always with high vigilance, "turned hatred into strength", at the very beginning of April, resolutely carried out counter-attacks and duly punished the Chinese aggressors.

Vietnamese artillery has retaliated timely and effectively, destroying many artillery units, ammunition dumps, troop camps, and crushed many advancing units of the enemy, especially the artillery units of Ba Tuyen and Lang Son provinces have acted in time and with high accuracy. Together with the infantry units, they stopped and pushed back many enemy's land-nibbling attacks.

Many regional army units, militiamen and people of all ethnic nationalities have combined their efforts, bravely fought back the enemies and defended successfully their fatherland.

In the four-month fight against the aggressors, the Vietnamese armed forces and people have inflicted heavy losses on one regiment, 13 battalions, put out of action 7,500 Chinese troops, captured many others, destroyed 50 artillery and mortar units (comprising 300 pieces of various types), 85 armoured cars and a great number of military equipments.

During the last four months, the whole country has been making great efforts in supporting the front. The campaign "All for the frontier" has been launched in every city, district, government office, and mass organisation, giving timely supports and

assistance to the Northern frontier. Delegations from all parts of the country have with all their love for the front, come to the very fighting trenches to encourage their heroic soldiers who are fighting around the clock against the Chinese aggressors for the defence of their fatherland.

Vietnam's Decision to Handover to Chinese Government 19 Chinese Detainees

On 30th August, 1984, the representative of the China Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam informed the representative of the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi that on the occasion of the National Day of Vietnam and that of China and stemming from the humanitarian policy, the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam/decided to hand over to the Chinese/had/ government 19 Chinese captured while illegally intruding into Vietnamese territory.

Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation Visits Mongolia,

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Mongolia, a Vietnamese Party and Government delegation led by Trương Chinh, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and President of the State Council paid an official visit to Mongolia from 14th to 11th July 1984. The members of the delegation included Chu Huy Mân, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and Vice-President of the State Council; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and Foreign Minister; Nguyen Thi Dinh, Member of the Central Committee and member of the State Council and others.

On 19th July 1984, the Vietnamese Party and Government delegation successfully concluded the official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mongolia, a Joint Communiqué was issued which reads in parts :

"... On the situation in the Asian continent, both sides express their profound concern over the existence and increasing tension on many regions of Asia caused by the intensification of the aggressive policies of the imperialist, hegemonist, militarist and reactionary forces. Both sides resolutely condemn the dangerous acts taken by the United States and its allies in deploying nuclear installations for first strike in regions of Asia and the setting up of new military, - political alliances, particularly the forming of the military-political triangular axis : U.S. - Japan - South Korea. The intensification of militarism of the U.S. Japan and their allies is the actual threat to independence and sovereignty of ASIAN countries, to peace and security in Asia.

The increasing strategic cooperation of the Chinese ruling circles with the warlike U.S. and Japan has become a great danger to peace and independence of the peoples in Asia. Special danger is in South East Asia for these forces are causing tension, antagonism and confrontation between nations in the region, employing Pol Pot and other Khmer reactionary forces against the revival of the Kampuchean people.

The two delegations strongly condemn the expansionist policy of the Chinese authorities in collaboration with imperialist and other reactionary forces to carry out frenzied and land-grabbing operations on Vietnam-China border areas, flagrantly violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Mongolian side resolutely condemns the Chinese authorities who have encouraged the aggressive acts of Thailand against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos.

The Mongolian delegation once again expresses international solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese people, reaffirms their unflagging support to the struggle of the Vietnamese people aimed at safeguarding socialist achievements, defending sovereignty and national independence against the aggression of reactionary forces.

The Vietnamese delegation expresses heart-felt thanks to the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia, the National Assembly, the Government and the Mongolian people for their consistent support to the revolution of the Vietnamese people.

The two sides advocate to solve peacefully the problems in South East Asia, to end outside interference in the affairs of the region, to maintain dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN groups of nations on the basis of equality, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and legitimate interests; non-interference in each other's internal affairs, not to impose the will of one side to the other. The People's Republic of Mongolia once again express their full support to the constructive proposals made at the Summit Conference of the three Indochinese countries on February 1983 in Vientiane at the Conferences of Foreign Ministers of the three Indochinese countries aimed at turning South East Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. The Mongolian side holds that the coordinated foreign policies and the close and increasing cooperation on the principles of Marxism-Leninism of the three fraternal Indochinese countries is an important factor in consolidating peace and the socialist forces in South East Asia.

The two sides reiterate that the annual partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea is a symbol of good will of the Indochinese countries and a proof of the firm stability and growth of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Both sides reckon with satisfaction that with every passing day, there have been more countries recognising the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Both sides once again declare that the People's Republic of Kampuchea is the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people and must take their legitimate place at the United Nations and other international organisations.

Both sides are ready to normalise relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of respect for each other's sovereignty and independence, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, for the interest of peace and security in Asia. Both sides completely support the constructive efforts of the USSR aimed at normalising relations with China and the USSR's principled position on the problems relating to a third country in Sino-Soviet exchange of views.

The two sides highly evaluate USSR's proposal on implementing measures of trust in the Far-East.

The two sides completely support the just struggle of the Korean people demanding the withdrawal of U.S troops from South Korea and the peaceful, democratic reunification of Korea without outside interference.

Both sides support a political solution for the problems over Afghanistan on the basis of the proposals of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and underline the significance of these proposals in normalising the situation in West Asia and the Persian Gulf. Both sides affirm the necessity for the ending of the Iran-Iraq armed conflict which has only caused sufferings to both peoples, creating excuses for the imperialist forces to intensify their military presence and to cause dangerous tension in the Persian Gulf region... ".

Development of the Special Vietnam-Laos Relations,

In an interview on the occasion of the 7th Anniversary of the signing of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between Laos and Vietnam, May Souk Saysompheng, President of the Lao Commission for the Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation with Vietnam, and Kampuchea considered that the successes obtained by the Lao people can not be separated from the help and cooperation of Vietnam.

Mr. May Souk Saysompheng, who is also a member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Minister of the Ministry of Industry, Handicraft and Forests, said : "In the economic and cultural fields, from 1976 to 1984, Vietnam has helped Laos to construct 435 projects, of which 185 were on grant. A number of projects were put into operation such as the brick and tile factory in Vientiane, gypsum mine of Dong Nen, forest exploitation in Muong Phin and Banang airport.

In transport and communication, Vietnam has helped Laos to repair and build the No. 6; No. 7 and No. 217 routes with a total of 300 km long. In particular, the Vietnamese port of Da Nang is put at Laos' disposal for the import and export. Other projects are under construction and will be completed by 1984 and in the first five-year plan, such as 50 to 150-ton cargoes, 250-passenger ships, hospitals and schools etc...

In agriculture, with the Vietnamese assistance, Laos has achieved enough food to meet the people's demand. During the past four successive year (1981-1984), Laos has got more than a million tonnes of paddy per year. The cooperation in cultural and information fields have also developed vigorously.

Laos, with the Vietnamese help, has just built a T.V. central station.

The trade between the two countries has been increased rapidly.

"the mutual cooperation and assistance between the two countries as well as that between the three Indochinese countries have been consolidated and fully developed, thus meeting the ever-increasing needs of the revolutionary cause, and improving the living standards of the two peoples". Mr. Saysompheng concluded.

Vietnam Fully Supports the Soviet Union's Peace Initiatives;

Vietnam expressed its full support for Soviet leader Konstantin W. Chernenko's statement on peace on March 2nd, 1984.

Speaking at a recent meeting held in Ulan Bator in the honour of visiting Vietnamese delegation, Vietnamese President of the State Council Truong Chinh said that his statement is the answer to the U.S. military and aggressive policy. It is also another proof of the Soviet Union principled stance and high sense of responsibility towards peace and security of all nations. President Truong Chinh also reaffirmed Vietnam's strong support for the Soviet Union proposal on the ban of space weapons.

The U.S. War-like Foreign Policy Condemned

Commenting on the U.S. President Reagan's recent joke about bombing the Soviet Union while testing microphone for his weekly address, Vietnamese Daily Paper NHAN DAN on August 17th, 1984 said that this has exposed not only his nature but also the cheat of Washington's foreign policy. The Paper pointed out that as the U.S. presidential election is drawing nearer the Reagan administration is paying more and more lip-service to peace and talking often of its willingness to conduct negotiations with the Soviet Union while relentlessly uttering slanders against the Soviet Union. Through the so-called joke of the U.S. President, all these professions about peace have collapsed and everyone has seen that Washington has been lying. The Paper stressed that the policy of confrontation and militarization issued by the U.S. imperialists under the Reagan administration has caused extremely tense situation in the world. That is an extremely dangerous policy that everyone loves peace must be worried. The Vietnamese people joining all peace-loving people the world over strongly condemn the Reagan administration's war-like and aggressive policy.

Congratulations on 84-World Anti-A and H Bombs Conference

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong sent, on 31st July 1984, a message of congratulations to the 84-World Conference against A and H bombs which was held in Japan.

The message pointed out that the present tension in the international situation was derived from the policy of confrontation pursued by the imperialist forces headed by the U.S. imperialists and other bellicose reactionary forces. They have stepped up the arms race and interventions in other countries' internal affairs. The message continued: "At this conjuncture, the 84-World Conference against A and H bombs is of important significance and contributes to the promoting of coordination of actions in the struggle for peace and disarmament against nuclear war and the militarist war-like policy of the US imperialists and their allies".

The message also stressed clearly the will of the Vietnamese people and government to side with the forces of peace, independence and social progress in the world, their whole-hearted support for the noble objectives of the Conference, for the peace initiatives put forth by the USSR and other socialist countries as well as their

determination to work for peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia, thus contributing to the common struggle for peace and disarmament the world over.

II- FOR A PEACEFUL AND STABLE SOUTH EAST ASIA.

From "the Tonkin Gulf Incident" to "the China-Vietnam Border Incident"

NHAN DAN Newspaper in its August 5th issue carried an article entitled : From "the Tonkin Gulf Incident" to "the China-Vietnam Border Incident". The article reads in parts :

Twenty years ago, the ruling circles in Washington, on August 4th, 1964, concocted the drama of "Vietnamese torpedo boats' unprovoked attacks against U.S warships in international waters" as a pretext to carry out the destruction war against North Vietnam and to send U.S. expeditionary forces into South Vietnam.

Two decades have elapsed, however, in today circumstances the conclusions drawn from the so-called "Tonkin Gulf Incident" are still very much in use, especially when Washington and Beijing are carrying out blatant aggressive policies, the policies of state terrorism, with state armed forces as instruments against the peace, justice and freedom loving peoples the world over.

...The "Case of the Destroyer Maddox" involved in "the Tonkin Gulf Incident", was brought to light by the U.S. public. In 1970, the U.S. Congress had to pass a bill declaring null and void "the Tonkin Gulf Resolution" and set about to curb the U.S. president's abuse of power entrusted to them.

It is necessary to point out that the vigorous and heroic fights put up by the Vietnamese people and armed forces against the U.S. air raid at the very first battle of August 5th 1964 and during eight years later had contributed to the exposure of Washington's lie about "the Tonkin Gulf Incident". When the U.S. destruction war against North Vietnam was defeated, 4.181 U.S. airplanes were shot down, 400 U.S. pilots were captured and sent to "Hanoi Hilton", thousand others died ignominiously unaccounted for.

Washington and Beijing Criminal Collusion

When Johnson and his warmongering clique were making contingency plan of the edestruction war against North Vietnam and introducing massive U.S. expeditionary forces into South Vietnam, changing the nature of the Vietnam war from a "special war" to a "local war", much attention was paid to the Chinese possible reaction. It was due to the previous Chinese leaders' utterings that : "China and Vietnam are brothers (!), "who encroaches upon Vietnam automatically encroaches upon China (!), and "China could not tolerate to see the U.S. imperialists invade a fraternal socialist country (!) etc... Reality, however, was quite different. When the U.S. aggressors actually invaded Vietnam, Chinese leaders' attitude changed completely. They brazenly declared that "If you do not touch me, I will not touch you". In reality, they were giving the American aggressors green light signal to escalate the war in both North and South Vietnam. In the document "the Truth about Vietnam-China Relations over the last 30 years", the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam had clearly

exposed the nature of the Chinese leaders' betrayal : "they (Chinese leaders) refused to carry out the secret military agreement between Vietnam and China. According to this agreement, in principle, by June 1965, China was to send pilots to Vietnam. However, on July 16th, 1965, the General Staff of the Chinese Liberation Army informed the General Staff of the Vietnamese People's Army that China could not send its pilots to Vietnam due to the inappropriate circumstances, and even if China did send its pilots, it could not prevent stop the U.S. from increasing its air raids.

In a talk with Vietnam in August 1966, Chinese leaders stated that "China did not have enough air power to help defending Hanoi".

On February 1979, the Beijing circles concocted a story of "Vietnam attacked and invaded China" in order to send 600,000 Chinese troops to invade the six Vietnamese northern border provinces. From last April 2nd up till now, the Chinese leaders have repeated the same cynical story of "Vietnam invaded China" in an attempt to attack and occupy many heights on the Vietnamese border areas causing untold crimes against the Vietnamese innocent people.

The Chinese leaders had learnt the trick from the U.S. imperialists cooking up "the China-Vietnam border Incident" as a new "Tonkin Gulf Incident". The criminal collusion between China and the U.S. against the Vietnamese people was succinctly told in Jimmy Carter's Memoir entitled "Behold the conviction". Carter retold that during Deng Xiaoping's visit to the U.S., on January 29th, 1979, Deng and Carter left their advisers in the Cabinet's room and went to the Oval room where Deng told him of his plan to attack Vietnam. There is no other confession much clearer than the words uttered from the mouth of a U.S. President on the U.S.-China collusion against the Vietnamese people.

... The blind and brutal imperialist ringleaders and the expansionists can not understand and do not want to understand the historical changes of our era. The whole progressive mankind are now conscious and vigilant, their concocted and tricky stories like "the Tonkin Gulf Incident" and "the China-Vietnam border Incident" can deceive no one. The world people are able to see with their own eyes the wicked designs of their enemies. The brutal and savage powers of imperialists and expansionists have met with failures in Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and in every corner of the world.

History is just and fair. The struggle of the progressive people throughout the world, for the most noble objectives of our era, has been gaining strength. Unseen disasters are waiting for the most brutal and tricky forces within the ruling circles in the imperialist and expansionist countries. Humiliation and defeat are the logical results of their enterprises.

"NHAN DAN" Paper on Thai Obstinate Attitude Towards Laos,

The situation along the Lao-Thai border is still extremely tense. The Thai administration persists in occupying illegally the three Lao villages of Sayaboury province.

The constant attitude of the government of the people's Democratic Republic of Laos is to turn the Lao-Thai border into a friendly and peaceful border in accordance with the Joint Lao-Thai Declaration of 1979.

But the attitude of the Thai leaders is obstinate and inconsistent. They advanced apocryphal documents and arrogant demands.

The Thai authorities' attitude was strongly condemned by the Lao people as well as the public opinion in South East Asia and even in Thailand.

The fact that the Bangkok leaders used force to occupy the Lao territory is undeniable. The government of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos provided undeniable evidence of her possession of these villages. The historical documents show that the Lao Kingdom set up the Parsane village, Sayaboury province more than a century ago then changed its name into May village. This name has been kept until today.

The documents mentioned above clearly show that the three villages of May, Kang, and Savang belong to the Lao territory. The Bangkok ultra-rightist obstinately said in contrast to this reality that these villages were of the Thai possession. In fact, they acted on the scenario written after the visit to Peking by Arthit Kalang Ek, Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Royal Army - occupying the three Lao villages, then raising the so-called "border problem". They intended to realize their long-term designs to create instability along the Lao-Thai border, to land-nibble at Lao territory and at the same time to use the Lao reactionary in exile to sabotage the Lao Revolution.

The NHAN DAN Paper on August 11, 1984 exposed these designs of the Bangkok reactionary forces in a commentary: "If they fail in occupying these three villages, they will turn them into a disputed region, persuade the local Lao inhabitants in these villages to renounce their legitimate right to take arms to defend their sacred territory and serve their scheme of bringing back the border issue between the two countries. In so doing, they prepare to realize the "great Thailand" plan. The People's Democratic Republic of Laos rejects Thailand's absurd conditions and affirms her constant position that Thailand must withdraw its troops from the three Lao villages, compensate the Lao villagers for the losses they caused. This is the only measure to normalize the relations as they were before the June 6, 1984 between the two countries.

Together with the Kampuchean people, the Vietnamese people whole-heartedly support the energetic measures of the Lao government and people to defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Thai troops must be withdrawn from the Lao territory, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos.

New Kampuchean Diplomatic Success Hailed

The NHAN DAN Paper on August 16th, 1984 hailed the successes of the Kampuchean Premier Chan Si's recent trip to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Eastern Europe. It is a new step in the development of the militant solidarity, friendship and

cooperation between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Community, the Paper said. The Paper noted that the Party and State leaders of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland, during their talks with Chairman Chan Si had highly valued the great achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people in the past five years and reaffirmed their close cooperation with and support for the young People's Republic.

NHAN DAN stressed that this support and assistance for Kampuchean as well as other Indochinese countries and especially the full backing of the Indochinese proposals aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation, are a great encouragement to the just struggle of the Indochinese peoples.

The Paper recalled the early trips by the leaders of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to Hungary, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Angola and Congo were vivid manifestations of the flourishing friendship, and close relations between the People's Republic of Kampuchea with other countries and the progressive organizations across the world. This also showed that the international relations of the People's Republic of Kampuchea have been rapidly broadening.

French Parliamentary Delegation Pays a Visit to Kampuchea

At the invitation of the National Assembly of People's Republic of Kampuchea, a French Parliamentary delegation led by Mr. Robert Mondargent, Vice-President of the External Relations' Committee of the French National Assembly paid an official visit to Kampuchea from 20th to 26th July 1984.

In an interview with SPK on July 26, Mr. Robert Mondargent, said that he had seen "profound changes and national rebirth in all fields". Kampuchea has got out of the horror which she had suffered for three years.

However, he added, there are still many difficulties to be overcome. But in all circumstances, Kampuchea is on the way forwards.

Concerning the situation in the three Indochinese countries, Robert Mondargent remarked :

"Before going to Kampuchea, we had in fact studied the situation of the Indochinese countries and we can see that the three countries are willing to seek a peaceful solution to the problems in the region. It is obvious that these three peoples want to build their countries in peace.

We can see it in a paragraph of the Declaration of the Foreign Ministers Conference of the three countries which said that the two groups of countries ASEAN and Indochina, should take the proposals put forward by each side as a basis for discussion.

As far as the Franco-Khmer relations are concerned, Robert Mondargent said that a basis was set up for cooperation, for example the French government does not recognize the "Coalition Government". This cooperation can bring fruitful results to the economic and cultural relations between the two countries.

Analysis by VNA Commentator on Thai Foreign Minister's Visit to China

Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsilla has just concluded his visit to China. During his stay in Beijing he was received by many high ranking Chinese leaders such as Zhao Ziyang, Hu Yaobang and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

Reports from Beijing said that after their talks, the two sides expressed their satisfaction of what was called unanimity of mind on the Kampuchean problem. They reaffirmed their support to the genocidal Pol Pot clique and its accomplices rallied in the so-called "Coalition Government" of the Democratic Kampuchea. They also decided to give them more aid both moral and material, and demanded the unilateral withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

On these developments, VNA commentator has the following analysis :

The open statement in Beijing by Chinese and Thai leaders showed the growing collusion between Beijing and Bangkok against the revival of the Kampuchean people and the three Indochinese countries. It exposes the Beijing and Bangkok's dark design to maintain the Pol Pot clique and their accomplices as a tool against the Kampuchean people's revival. Their demand for the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is to create conditions for the return of Pol Pot's clique to rule Kampuchea again. These moves of the Beijing authorities and the Thai ultra-rightists run counter to the trend and aspirations of the progressive public opinion in the world, particularly in Southeast Asia which strongly demands for the elimination of the Pol Pot clique and their accomplices, and the revival of Kampuchea as well as peace and stability in the region. Indonesian Foreign Minister M. Kusumaatmadja himself openly said that it was necessary to eliminate the Pol Potists from the future of Kampuchea.

Prior to the 39th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, Beijing and Bangkok's decision to publicize the so-called coalition government of the Democratic Kampuchea is another proof of their chauvinism. They cling to the defunct Pol Pot regime and prepared public opinion to justify their latest crimes committed against Kampuchean people at the coming U.N. General Assembly. For this reason before the Thai Foreign Minister's visit to China, Beijing summoned leaders of the Tripartite "Coalition government" to China for a meeting and sent them to different countries to advertize for the corpse of the Democratic Kampuchea. In this connection, in recent days, several Thai high ranking leaders visited China. It came to the notice that after each trip the Thai ultra-rightist authorities intensified their activities against the three Indochinese countries. After the China trip of the Thai Supreme Commander, General Arthit Kamlang-Ek, Thai soldiers attacked and occupied three Lacs hamlets in Sayaboury province. In coordination with the United States, Thailand conducted a joint naval and ground military exercise, aggravating the situation

in Southeast Asia. The Thai ultra-rightist authorities' policy of following China and the United States steps against the three Indochinese countries is condemned by public opinion in Thailand as short-sighted and detrimental to the interests of the Thai people. It is clear that the Beijing and Bangkok authorities do not realize the facts that the situation in Kampuchea become solid and more stable. The annual partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea is a vivid proof. Meanwhile the tripartite coalition government is disintegrating. In such situation all the plots against the revival of the Kampuchean people and the three Indochinese countries will be met with failures.

Provocative Military Exercise

The American and Thai troops have just concluded a Joint military exercise "Yellow Cobra-1984" which lasted one week from 31st July to 6th August 1984 in the South of Thailand.

Participating in this exercise were 11 warships of the American fleet, two aircraft carriers, 13 units of Thai naval forces together with 6,800 U.S. marines; 3,100 Thai troops and with the support of the U.S. air and ground forces.

The scenario of the exercise consisted of a landing performance of the American and Thai naval forces on a beach in the Southern coast of Thailand, not very far from the border with Kampuchea.

It came to the public notice that the exercise took place at the time when tense situation was prevailing in Southeast Asia. This originated from the intervention, aggression and expansion designed by the U.S. and China and at the time when the ruling circles in Bangkok were intensifying their hostile policy towards Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. The exercise was carried out in the Gulf of Thailand close to Kampuchea is clearly a preparation for a Joint operation by the U.S and Thailand against the Indochinese countries.

Similar to other military exercises between the U.S and its allies as well as its satellites on the Atlantic, in Central America, the Caribbean, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific, the U.S.-Thai military exercise is not an ordinary one but a military act within the U.S. scheme of aggression and intervention in this region, thus seriously threatening the independence, sovereignty and security of other countries. This is an integrated part of the Reagan military strategy with the aim to intensify tension all over the world. It is in a long-term and calculated plan for the American return and its increasingly military presence in South East Asia. It is entirely not from the "danger of the threat" from the USSR and Vietnam as confirmed by some realistic statesmen in South East Asia. The American increased military presence in the region, the military collusion between the U.S and China together with the reactionaries tailing after them in their opposition to the Indochinese countries are the root cause of the tension and a real danger to peace and security of the countries in the region.

The South East Asian countries must hold high their vigilance at the U.S.-Thai military exercise - "The Yellow Cobra-1984".

Thai Violations of Kampuchea Territory

According to SPK, from July 20th to August 9th, the Thai boats penetrated 853 times into the Kampuchean territorial waters situated from 7 to 20 miles from Koh Kong, Poulo Vai and Koh Tany islets.

During this same period, Thai reconnaissance planes made 30 flights over the regions of Ampil, Komrieng and Koh Kong situated between 2 to 3 km deep inside the Kampuchean territory.

On land, the Kampuchean border-guards put out of action 896 Khmer reactionaries, seized 125 weapons of various types, and a number of munitions.

VNA Statement Rejects Thai Slander

Hanoi, VNA, August 3, - According to an AFP report datelined Bangkok August 2, 1984, a spokesman for the Thai army, General Naruedol Dejpradiyuth, said that Vietnamese troops had intruded into Thai territory near Kap Cherng district, Surin province, close to the Kampuchean border, killed a Thai soldier and wounded four others.

Vietnam News Agency is authorized to completely reject the above-said intentioned fabrication.

Japan's "Peace Plan"

A "Peace Plan" concerning the Kampuchean problem advanced at the ASEAN countries' Conference by the Nakasone administration is only aimed at supporting the ASEAN proposals, notes the NHAN DAN Paper in its 24th July commentary.

The Paper rejects all points of this "plan" - the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops, general elections under international supervision, scientific and technological aid to the Indochinese countries.

The "Christian Science Monitor", underlines NHAN DAN, also acknowledged in its issue on 16 July 1984 that this was an unrealistic plan. Why has Tokyo made such fuss over this "plan"? and, Why has Beijing hastily and lavishly praised this "plan"? The Chinese expansionist and hegemonist forces have in fact met with difficulties in maintaining the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionary groups in the so-called "coalition government" of Democratic Kampuchea, who have suffered heavy losses inflicted by the Kampuchea's revolutionary armed forces and the Vietnamese volunteer troops. In Southeast Asian countries there has been an increasing opinion demanding the eliminating of the Pol Pot genocidal clique. The situation in the People's Republic of Kampuchea has been increasingly stable and become irreversible. The trend to dialogue in Southeast Asia has been broadening, therefore China's dard schemes are being met with failure.

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Following Chinese ruling circles, Tokyo's plan has not only aimed at to lend a hand to Beijing to overcome its isolation but also to obtain fat contracts from Beijing as well as to reinforce the Washington-Tokyo-Beijing axes.

The recent conference of Foreign Ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam stressed that a logical and reasonable solution to the Kampuchean problem should be based on the ASEAN proposal of 21 September 1983 as well as the Indochinese countries proposal of 29 January 1984 and on all other proposals put forth by both sides. This is the correct way to promote dialogue between the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries in response to the legitimate aspiration of the peoples in the region, in the interests of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

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