

EMBASSY  
of the

~~SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM~~

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P P E S S I E L E A S E

SPECIAL ON CHINESE AND THAI SUSPECTED ESPIONAGE OPENED.

Hanoi, VNA, December 14 : The Supreme People's Court of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam began its public session in Ho Chi Minh City today to try in first and last instances the serious espionage case organized by China and the army intelligence service of Thailand which planned to use sabotage and armed activities to overthrow the S.R.V regime.

The Court was presided over by Huynh Viet Thanh, Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme People's Court who is aided by Dao Duy Khanh, member of the Jury of the Supreme People's Court, Madame Nguyen Thi Thanh, Vice-President of the Vietnam Women's Union, People's Counsellor to the Supreme People's Court, Tran Chi Lao Candidate doctor, Deputy Director of the Technical Teachers' College of Ho Chi Minh City, People's Counsellor to the Supreme People's Court: Truong Minh Nhat, Deputy Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Organisation in Ho Chi Minh City, People's counsellor to the Supreme People's Court: Tran Te, Vice-President of the Supreme People's Organ of Control, who represented the organ of control for the prosecution at the court, the two attorneys are Trieu Quoc Khanh and Doan Mong Thu. The trial is attended by a large press corps including many foreign correspondents. More than one thousand representatives of the population of Ho Chi Minh City and from many provinces in the South also attended. Tens of thousands of others followed the Court proceeding through the system of loudspeakers set up in various parts of the city.

Following the court procedures, the representative of the Supreme People's Organ of Control read the verdict. The verdict pointed out that in early 1975, in the face of the stormy offensive and uprising of the Vietnamese people and army, Le Quoc Tuy born in 1932 in Long Nai district, Dong Thap province, and Mai Van Khanh, born in 1923 in Hanoi, both being air force officers of the Saigon

puppet army then living in exile in France, were sent by Tran Van Huu, former Prime Minister of the Puppet regime, to Saigon to persuade Nguyen Van Thieu, the then puppet President, to reshuffle his government by taking in Tran Van Luu in order to give a new face to the puppet administration and put on the "National Reconciliation" label to negotiate with the revolution in the hope of saving the Saigon puppet regime from total collapse. However, this plan was brought to nothing by the stormy attack and uprising of the Vietnamese people and army who liberated South Vietnam much earlier than they had thought. Even so, the two stayed back clandestinely in Saigon to contact the reactionaries who owed blood debts to the revolution such as Ho Tan Khoc, Chief Minister of the Cao Dai religious sect, Luong Trong Tuong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Hoa Hao Buddhist sect, Le Chon Tinh, Lieut. Col. Chief of the provincial security guard of the Hoa Hao religious sect; Myinh Vinh Sanh, Captain; Le Quoc Guan, Officer of the Saigon army, young brother of Tuy, etc, to discuss their plan of high treason. Back in France, on February 17, 1976, Le Quoc Tuy and Mai Van Lanh called a press conference in Paris with Tran Van Huu and other Vietnamese traitors in attendance, where they declared the founding of the so-called "Unified Front of Patriotic Forces for the Liberation of South Vietnam" and claimed that their "forces" were operating in the Mekong river delta. In early 1977, Le Quoc Tuy and Mai Van Lanh began contacting the Chinese Embassy in Paris. Later, they switched their liaison with China through the Chinese Embassy in Bangkok.

After sustaining bitter failure in using the Pol Pot clique to attack Vietnam and a bruising defeat in its invasion of Vietnam in 1979, China changed to a type of multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam. Seeing that the Le Quoc Tuy - Mai Van Lanh group could serve as an efficacious instrument in the realization of this plan, China tried even harder to place them under its control. From 1980 Tuy and Lanh many times went to Beijing to meet Lan Nienlung, Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister, and other personalities in the Chinese Foreign Ministry and Defence Ministry to discuss the plan of sabotage and subversion against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam regime, as well as the plans to recruit men, organize training bases on Thai territory, and introduce counterfeit money, spies, weapons and other equipment into Vietnam from Thailand. According to confessions by Mai Van Lanh, Le Quoc Tuy had made in all seven trips to Beijing, four of which in the company of Mai Van Lanh, all expenditures in training, and feeding the army, in the purchase of spying equipment, etc... were supplied by China in U.S. dollars or in "baht" (Thai currency) through the Chinese Embassy in Bangkok.

In addition to introducing spies and weapons into Vietnam for the purpose of sabotage and subversion, the Chinese expansionists, in defiance of inter-

national law, issued fake Vietnamese bank notes which they handed to Le Cuoc Tuy and Mai Van Hanh in person to be clandestinely introduced into Vietnam to sabotage Vietnam economically. From May 1982 to June 1983, altogether more than 300 million Dong worth of counterfeit money were introduced into Vietnam.

In the execution of this Chinese plan on Thai territory, the Thai reactionaries played a very important role beside the Le Cuoc Tuy and Mai Van Hanh group. Thai army Lieutenant General Chavalit directly took charge of all operations on Thai territory together with the Tuy and Hanh gang.

The Thai Army Intelligence Service appointed a number of its officers from Colonel rank down to Nencoms to form a network to protect these operations. In Bangkok, the Le Cuoc Tuy gang set up a command office called "General Headquarters" provided with long distance communication equipment. This was actually the liaison centre for the Thai intelligence and the Chinese embassy. It directed the operations of the counter-revolutionary group on Thai territory and kept in touch with the spies who had infiltrated into Vietnam.

Thailand also sent guides to help Le Cuoc Tuy's men to various "refugee camps" to recruit agents from among the Vietnamese emigres, traitors to the country, and to take them to training camps for subsequent infiltration into Vietnam.

The Thai Intelligence Service also allowed Tuy to use the Rayon port and later the Surathani port in the Gulf of Siam as a shelter for two infiltration boats. These ports were also the starting points for the infiltration trips, each being escorted by Thai army Intelligence men from the port to the international waters adjacent to Vietnamese territorial waters.

Aside from keeping in close touch with the Chinese expansionists and the Thai reactionaries, the Le Cuoc Tuy group also maintained secret liaison with the U.S. imperialists. Tran Van Pa, former President of the reactionary "Vietnamese Students Association" in France, who was assigned the task of recruiting Vietnamese emigres for training in espionage in Thailand, confessed that Le Cuoc Tuy had appointments and contacts with five Americans in Bangkok including Donald R. Coleman, Second Secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Thailand, to keep the United States on the track of their operations. On the other hand, through Sen Sann and his son, the United States kept close and regular contact with the Tuy and Hanh group.

Under the direction of China which supplied them with weapons and money, and with the collaboration of the Thai army Intelligence, from January 1981 to

September 1984 the Le Quoc Tuy and Mai Van Hanh group organized 10 infiltrations by land and by sea, bringing altogether more than 100 spies and a large quantity of weapons, ammunition, explosive and communication equipment into Vietnam.

These spies, in their turn, linked up with many former officers and officials of the Saigon regime who deduced the re-education policy of the Vietnamese government to form units which they called "special groups" and "army regions" with the design of occupying a number of vital areas as starting bases to carry out the so-called strategy of "using the countryside to encircle the towns" and step by step to seize power throughout the country.

The Le Quoc Tuy group later changed the name of "Unified Front of Patriotic Forces for the Liberation of South Vietnam" into "Unified Front of Patriotic Forces for the Liberation of Vietnam". This was intended to reflect China's plan to overthrow the socialist regime in Vietnam. Externally, the Tuy, Hanh group went to China to ask for more supplies to carry on with the recruitment of men from among the Vietnamese emigres in Thailand for training and subsequent infiltration. They also asked China to help them increase the capacity of their transport fleet in order to broaden the scope of infiltration into Vietnam.

Inside Vietnam, they planned to attack many targets in Ho Chi Minh City, chiefly with explosive, more particularly the Soviet Consulate General, the French Consulate General, the international hotels, the Tan Son Nhut airport and the Municipal Theatre, assassinate or kidnap officials in the French Consulate General and French specialists on mission in Vietnam with a view to creating a political schism between the French and Vietnamese governments and to provoke shock waves among public opinion. They also planned to sabotage the communication system such as bridges and ferries and to sink Soviet freighters on Long Tau river in order to block the access to Saigon Port, use counterfeit money to cause market disturbances. They planned to attack re-education camps to free a number of criminals to replenish their force. They used money and women in an attempt to corrupt a number of revolutionary cadres.

The worked out the above-said plan with the great illusion of triggering a series of simultaneous acts and provoke a shock wave among political opinion in the country and abroad toward the beginning of 1985. On this basis, they hoped to create a new posture and strength for themselves in the country and involve other reactionary groups into common action under their command. In addition, they had worked out plans to coordinate their actions with Karmuchean and Lao reactionaries under Chinese command, taking into account the possibility of China's

stepping up its acts of aggression at the Northern border of Vietnam in support of the sabotage and rebellious plan inside Vietnam in the event this plan were materialized. Their radio installed outside the country would officially proclaim a counter-revolutionary "program" and "appeal" laying a legal basis for the military intervention by the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists.

The verdict stressed:

In essence, the chieftains of the so-called "front" like Le Quoc Tuy, Mai Van Hanh, Luynh Vinh Sanh, Tran Van La, Le Quoc Guan, Le Thai Bach, Tran Nguyen Hung, and accomplices are traitors to the country and spies, their scheme is very wicked and they have not spared any way or means, however brutal, to realize their scheme of undermining the independence and sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, sabotaging the peaceful life of the Vietnamese people and the socialist construction in Vietnam, and disrupting peace, friendship and cooperation among the countries in Southeast Asia. The criminal acts of the Le Quoc Tuy and Mai Van Hanh group were aimed at realizing the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists' multifaceted war of sabotage in an attempt to check the growth of Vietnam which they regard as an obstacle to China's expansionist aims in Southeast Asia.

The Thai army Intelligence Service has closely cooperated with the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in this plan, it has not only created all favourable conditions for the Le Quoc Tuy and Mai Van Hanh group to use Thai territory to install their command centre and to set up training camps for espionage, helped them in the recruitment of men from among the inmates of concentration camps in Thailand, but have also provided active coordination of action with this group. This is another convincing proof of the alliance between the Chinese reactionaries and the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles aimed at undermining the independence of Vietnam, infringing upon her sovereignty and security and torpedoing friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia and peace in the world.

However, all their plans and schemes have been detected by the Vietnamese Security Forces and people right from the moment they began their infiltration. Aided by the population, the specialized forces have one by one captured all the groups of infiltrators as well as the counter-revolutionary groups totalling 119 persons together with all their weapons, counterfeit money and other evidence materials.

The Court Session will continue until December 18, 1984./.

AT SPY CASE TRIAL : FINGERING THE PIVOTAL CHINA'S  
AND THAILAND'S ROLE IN SUBVERSIVE PLOT

Hanoi, VNA, Dec 15 - After hearing the verdict read by the representative of the Supreme People's Organ of Control, the Supreme People's Court trying the serious espionage case engineered by China and Thailand against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam yesterday afternoon and today listened to the questioning of the defendants.

Before the court, Dai Van Hanh confessed having three times infiltrated into Vietnam, two of which to transport Chinese made and supplied weapons from arms depots in Thailand. The other time was to introduce counterfeit money into Vietnam.

In his testimony, Hanh confessed that apart from his trip to Hainan province of China to receive fake currency he had four times gone to Beijing in the company of Le Quoc Tuy, that they had met with Pan Hsinlung, then Deputy Foreign Minister of China. The latter urged Tuy and Hanh to keep to the motto of "using the countryside to encircle the towns" in the realization of their subversive plan and to take urgent action in their sabotage program.

He further confessed that apart from weapons and fake money, China also supplied them with 50,000 US dollars, cloth and medicaments and promised to give them another 500,000 dollars.

Dai Van Hanh was born in 1928 in Hanoi and resided in Casablanca, Morocco. He was a lieutenant of the puppet air force. He was arrested in September 1984. He was known in the spy ring as C5 and was "co-president" in charge of external relations, he was made a chieftain of the counter-revolutionary organisation, the "path finder" back to the country to be followed by Le Quoc Tuy. Hanh and Tuy directly and personally sent messages and secret orders to their agents in Vietnam concerning the plan to broaden their forces and attack the important targets such as the Choquan power station in Saigon, the Nha Be fuel depot and the Tan Son Nhat airport and to gather information and prepare the necessary material bases to receive others to be smuggled from abroad.

The Court also questioned Tran Van Fa, codenamed K09, born in 1945 in Dong Thap and residing in Bangkok, Thailand. He was arrested in September 1984. Fa confessed that in the three years from 1982 to 1984 he had ten times transported Chinese supplied weapons to Vietnam totalling more than 72 tons together with a quantity of fake banknotes which he received in Hainan and Hoang Sa. All the weapons were loaded into ships by Thai soldiers. Fa's ships were also escorted by river patrol

boats of Thailand to international waters.

Tran Van Pa further revealed that while in Bangkok, he received money from China through the "Bangkok bank" and when he was at secret zone 37 on the Thailand-Kampuchea border he received food from the United Nations humanitarian aid for refugees through the intermediary of the Son Sann clique. He had many times contacted the Chinese embassy in Bangkok and met a number of Americans in the Thai capital, including Donald P. Coleran, Second Secretary of the U.S. embassy in Thailand.

The Court produces as evidence material a number of counterfeit banknotes among the 300 million dong of counterfeit money seized by the security forces from this spy organisation. Members of the verification board Nghien Si Tac, candidate doctor of chemistry, and Nguyen Anh San, lieutenant. Col. candidate doctor of military science reported on their findings which showed that all the weapons and fake money already seized by the security forces had been manufactured in China.

The weapons included recoilless rifles, B40, heavy machine guns, submachine guns, pistols, ammunition of various calibres, TNT and C4 explosive charges, some of which were manufactured as recently as 1977. The defendants admitted that the weapons and fake money produced by the Court had been received by them from China and clandestinely brought into Vietnam.

Witnesses Hui Van Nam Son, Tran Bao Vinh and Luynh Phuc Nam who had once joined the "front" of Le Quoc Tuy and Mai Van Lanh gave more testimonies to confirm the leading role of Le Quoc Tuy and Mai Van Lanh and their collusion with the reactionaries in Thailand and in Kampuchea under the overall command of China.

Hui Van Nam Son, a former captain of the Saigon army, was one among the first recruited by Le Quoc Tuy to build up his forces in Thailand. Nam Son, however, showed his divergence of views with Le Quoc Tuy. The latter decided to liquidate him while sending him back to the country. He was saved by the revolution before the Tuy-Lanh group could carry out their murder plan. He reported that while in Thailand, the Le Quoc Tuy clique established their training base called "self-victory secret base" close to the Son San base of the Son Sann reactionaries in the area of the border post 506 in Tran province of Thailand. The Thai army intelligence service used this post as a shield and supply base for "self victory" base where they had opened several courses in military intelligence and communication for nearly 200 agents chosen among the Vietnamese emigres. Nam Son further reported that Thai army Lieut. Gen Chevalit personally met him on June 16, 1980 and provided him with all necessary travel documents in which he assured the Thai

name of Samnit Sinthone and was permitted to freely enter the "refugee camps" in Thailand to recruit men for the Tuy-Fanh group.

Tran Ngoc Minh, codenamed K18, appointed by Le Quoc Tuy as leader of a group of 23 men to infiltrate Vietnam on November 17, 1970 said that after two months of training they were transported by Thai army intelligence cars to a camp of the Khmer Rouge at mount Lam Chack where they were supplied weapons and food and offered a farewell party by the Khmer Rouge. Minh's group was told to enter the area of Tra Vinh and Soc Trang in Southern Vietnam to establish a "secret base" and conduct economic sabotage, kidnap and assassinate cadres of production collectives.

Hui Van Nam Son, Tran Ngoc Minh and Huynh Phuc Nam also described the difficult lot of the Vietnamese refugees in the camps of Thailand and denounced the atrocities of the Tuy-Fanh group towards those members who showed the least sign of wavering or the least divergence of views. The Thai reactionary authorities have given the charge of the "refugee camps" to the army intelligence service. The latter appropriated the bulk of the international humanitarian aid, raped Vietnamese women and behaved overbearing towards the inmates, with intent to create more favourable conditions for the Tuy-Fanh group to impress young men into their counter-revolutionary army. On the other hand, the Le Quoc Tuy group worked out a "ten-point death penalty" to prevent disloyalty among members of his group. Hui Van Nam Son and Tran Ngoc Minh personally witnessed the killing of ten members of his group among them Nguyen Quang Vu, ex-army doctor of the Saigon regime bearing the codename of H121. His body was thrown into the sea.

The Court also questioned other defendants including Huynh Vinh Sanh, codenamed P4, born in 1921 in Vinh Long, ex-captain of the Saigon regime, Ho Thai Bach, codenamed "elder" born in 1926 in Long An, who camouflaged his counter-revolutionary activities under the cloak of a Cao Dai priest, Tran Nguyen Hung, born in 1937 in Hanoi, ex-sailor of the puppet navy and Le Quoc Guan, younger brother of Le Quoc Tuy; All of them confessed to having been contacted by the Tuy-Fanh group to receive Chinese made and supplied weapons and other means of espionage and sabotage.



## SPY CASE TRIAL : SINO-THAI PLOTS FURTHER EXPOSED

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Hanoi, VNA, Dec. 16 - The third day of the Supreme People's Court trial in Ho Chi Minh city of the serious espionage case engineered by China and Thailand against Vietnam was marked by testimonies by other defendants exposing Sino-Thai subversive plots against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Hoang Dinh Ky, Nguyen Binh, Nguyen Van Lau and Tran Ngoc An, who had gone with Tran Van Ea and Mai Van Lanb to China to receive weapons and fake money, or to Thailand to be trained on China's multi-faceted war of sabotage, told the Court what they had seen and heard about the relations between Le Quoc Tuy—one of the two heads of the spy ring—and Chinese officials.

Nguyen Binh, codenamed P5, born in the central province of Binh Tri Thien in 1957, and captured on Sept. 9, 1984, said he had twice gone by boat to Hainan island, and the Hoang Sa archipelago to receive fake currency printed by China.

At their arrival in Hainan on May 20, 1982, they were met by five Chinese navy commanders who arranged board and lodging for them for two and a half days. Binh said the careful handling of cases of fake money was done by Chinese soldiers, and that on behalf of Mai Van Lanb—the other ring leader and Tran Van Ea. He had thanked China for helping them and that he had been awarded the "legion of honour for operational exploits" by Tuy and his gang.

Nguyen Van Lau, codenamed K73, native to the Southern province of Bien Giang, who had joined the Tuy-Lanb spy ring and had once served as news transmission assistant at their "headquarter" in Bangkok, confessed that he had twice gone to China to get weapons and fake money, which were loaded into his boat by Chinese troops on Hainan island and the Hoang Sa archipelago.

He said his boat had been welcomed and seen off by Chinese navy ships. usually during these trips, he said, Tran Van Ea on behalf of Tuy and Lanb, directly worked and discussed with Chinese naval officers there.

Tran Ngoc An, codenamed P88, born in Tay Ninh province in 1955, and Hoang Dinh Ky, codenamed AK 168, born in the northern province of Hai Lung in 1948 had attended spy classes in Thailand and had been ordered to return to Vietnam to organize sabotage activities in Ho Chi Minh city and provinces of Western Nam Bo (Nam Bo is the area South of present-day Thuan Hai province). Their targets of destruction included the Tan Son Nhut airport, the 7th military

Zone Command, the Ho Chi Minh City Command, Saigon harbour, the Soviet Consulate-General, State farms, re-education camps and other state-run and collective economic establishments.

The defendants' confessions revealed that to carry out their scheme of sabotage against Vietnam, the Beijing authorities used former agents of the United States as well as those who had committed crimes against the people.

Beside the ring-leaders' Tuy and Hanh who dreamed of relying on the imperialists and mercenaries to set up a "reactionary state administration" in Vietnam, almost all the other defendants were former members of the Saigon puppet army. Hoang Dinh Ly, a commando, parachuted on the Ho Chi Minh trail in 1968 under order to destroy economic establishments. Tran Nguyen Hung, Le Quoc Guan, To Van Huen, Thach Sanh and others also were officers or soldiers of the Saigon puppet regime.

Nonetheless, during their detention, remembering the crimes of the Tuy-Hanh gang, they showed repentance. Before the court, all these agents confessed all their crimes and those of the Tuy-Hanh gang. All of them had realized that they had been used by the Tuy-Hanh gang in the schemes to rely on China and the Thai reactionaries to sabotage the country.

The Court is continuing its hearings./.

INDICTMENT BY PEOPLE'S SUPREME ORGAN OF CONTROL  
AT SPECIAL SPY CASE TRIAL

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Hanoi, VNA, Dec 17. The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and the Thai reactionaries are the chief instigators and plotters of the serious case of espionage against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, said the representatives of the Supreme People's Organ of Control at this morning's sitting of the Court in Ho Chi Minh City trying the serious spy case engineered by China and Thailand. After pointing to the especial seriousness of the case, the indictment read :

"As the case evolved, the increasingly serious criminal acts of the culprits once again proved beyond dispute that the Chinese expansionists, together with the reactionaries in the ruling circles of Thailand were the chief instigators and promoters who have to bear the main responsibility before public opinion inside Vietnam and abroad and before the Vietnamese, Chinese and Thai peoples for their criminal plot against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

"Obviously, without the command of China and the collaboration of Thailand, the Le Quoc Tuy-Mai Van Hanh group would not have been able to do anything worth bothering.

"After their heavy failures in the two aggressive wars at the Southwestern and Northern borders of Vietnam, the Chinese authorities have intensified their multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam. Along with exerting permanent military pressure, they have been seeking for agents to realize their wicked scheme of using Vietnamese to oppose the Vietnamese revolution, in that context, the Chinese expansionists have found in the Le Quoc Tuy, Mai Van Hanh clique a very important shock force on which they pinned much hope for the realization of their multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam. They supplied them with weapons, ammunition and money, gave them moral encouragement, provided them with strategic command and directed all their operations. More serious still, China has manufactured counterfeit Vietnamese money to supply its henchmen. This is a very serious violation of international law. Now, it has become crystal clear that the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have played the role of chief promoter who has created all favourable conditions for the Le Quoc Tuy-Mai Van Hanh gang to carry out their traitorous plan. This role of China has been unmistakably proved by Mai Van Hanh's confessions when he said : "our front which was on the verge of sinking has been revived and reactivated thanks to Chinese money and weapons", by the words of Phan Nien Lung, the

former Vice-Foreign Minister of China, when he said to Mai Van Hanh : "There is no need to wait for another decade to solve the Vietnamese problem", and also by China's instruction to Mai Van Hanh when it gave him counterfeit Vietnamese money specifying that this money was intended to sabotage Vietnam economically.

The Chinese authorities have not ceased to claim from the top of all roofs that they were for the safeguarding of the Sino-Vietnamese solidarity and friendship. However, facts revealed at this trial once again have unmasked their devious and treacherous nature.

It is the reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circle who are the direct and dangerous enemy of the Vietnamese people. They, and no one else, have undermined the friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese people, run counter to the legitimate interests of the two peoples and against the interests of peace and stability of the peoples in Southeast Asia.

The representative of the Supreme People's Organ of Control pointed out :

While on Thai soil, the Le Quoc Tuy-Mai Van Hanh group had enjoyed the close collaboration of the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, especially in the person of Chavalit, Lieutenant General of the Thai army and a number of other intelligence officers of Thailand. The Thai army intelligence service has created every favourable condition for the Le Quoc Tuy-Mai Van Hanh group to use Thai territory as a command centre and a training base for espionage, for recruitment among the concentration camps for Vietnamese who had gone abroad and were residing in Thailand. They have provided direct training to these men and diverted funds supplied by the United Nations humanitarian aid agencies to feed them and help them, transport weapons and escort boats in their infiltration operations against Vietnam. The above are undeniable facts proving that the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have closely colluded with the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in opposing the Vietnamese revolution, in the recruitment of Vietnamese in the concentration camps in Thailand, aside from those who had long nurtured deeply ingrained counter-revolutionary sentiments and joined the organisation of Le Quoc Tuy-Mai Van Hanh of their own will, not a few have, following their capture made it clear that after fleeing to Thailand they had been rounded up by the Thai police and taken to concentration camps. Since their request to go to a third country was repeatedly rejected, their only alternative was to stay back in the camps where they were constantly subjected to hunger and threats. Neither could they escape from the camps. In such conditions, the Thai army intelligence service allowed Le Quoc Tuy's men to enter the camps and recruit them for their counter-revolutionary organisation. This is actually a very perfidious act of the Thai ruling circles to lend a hand to the

Le Quoc Tuy-Mai Van Hanh group.

For many years now, the Thai reactionaries have not ceased to claim that the security of Thailand was being threatened by Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries, and that the tense relations between Thailand and the Indochinese countries had been caused by the latter themselves. This sly case has been a stern rebuttal of their lie. It is the ruling circles of Thailand who have colluded with the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles in sabotaging the independence, sovereignty and security of Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries, in undermining peace, stability and friendship among nations in the region.

On the role of the so-called "front" of Le Quoc Tuy, the indictment pointed out :

As for Le Quoc Tuy, Mai Van Hanh and accomplices, they have nurtured a deep hatred for the revolution and refused to take the correct path of serving the homeland and the nation, instead they have continued to look for a new boss and engaged more and more deeply on the path of treason to the country. The criminal acts they had confessed reflect the nature of the ring-leaders of the so-called "front" of such men as Le Quoc Tuy, Mai Van Hanh, Luynh Vinh Sanh, Tran Van Pa, Le Quoc Quan, Le Thai Bach and others, who are all traitors to the country, and spies, pure and simple. Each of them has a long history of rabid counter-revolutionary activities to oppose the Vietnamese motherland. The most striking feature in this process is that they have all relied on the imperialists and foreign reactionaries to oppose the Vietnamese motherland.

Whatever their deceptions and under whatever political or religious guises they may take, they cannot hide their real nature as henchmen of foreign countries, Mai Van Hanh himself has said : "All along the past period, I have thought very hard and very deeply about my crime of participating in Le Quoc Tuy's organisation to serve as an instrument of China in realizing its scheme of introducing counterfeit money printed in China and hundreds of tons of weapons into Vietnam with a view to expanding the scope of our sabotage activities. Now I have realized that this was wrong and criminal. That is why, today I take upon myself all the responsibility for having acted as an instrument of China and Thailand..."

Through the confessions of Mai Van Hanh and accomplices though they still deliberately hid many other truths of their activities, there are enough grounds to conclude that they have committed acts of high treason, of spying for the Chinese expansionists and hegemonies and the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, aimed at sabotaging and overthrowing the Socialist Republic of Vietnam regime. Their scheme was very wicked and they have spared no method nor ranceuvre, however brutal, to

materialize their intention of undermining the independence and sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, undermining the peaceful life of our people and the socialist construction in our country. The brutal and vicious plan and manoeuvre of the Le Quoc Tuy group have found a very tangible expression in the "instruction" dated August 29, 1983 of Le Quoc Tuy which said in part "we have to accomplish at all cost the sabotage, no matter how much we have to spend and even if we have to sacrifice a number of peoples because this is vital importance for our foreign relations".

Their brutal nature has been manifested not only in their relation with the people but also inside their own group. They worked out a "Ten-point 'death penalty'" to punish anyone of them who showed disobedience. Basing itself on this "penalty code" the Le Quoc Tuy group has ordered the murder of nine of their own men at their "secret bases" or during their infiltration into Vietnam. When Bui Van Nam Son showed his divergence of views with Le Quoc Tuy, the latter decided to liquidate him on his way back to the country. Bui Van Nam Son was saved by the revolution. However, Nguyen Van Anh (Codename: K83) was not so fortunate. He committed suicide out of humiliation and maltreatment. This organization which styled itself a "front" and grouped fewer than 200 men, has within a short span of time killed or driven to suicide a dozen of their own men. This is sufficient to show their unjust and inhuman character of the so-called "patriotic front" of theirs. Those who are brought to the court today have witnessed and known perfectly well these criminal acts of their ring-leaders. Obviously, these criminal acts of the Le Quoc Tuy-Mai Van Khanh group are aimed at helping to realize the Chinese expansionists scheme of multi-faceted war of sabotage in an attempt to check the growth of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and pave the way for China to realize its dream of expanding to other countries in Southeast Asia, as the first step in China's crazy ambition of world domination.

Their scheme was very wicked and their methods were perfidious and brutal. However, thanks to the vigilance of our people and armed and security forces we have detected and checked in time their criminal hands and succeeded in protecting the people and our fatherland. Also at this morning's sitting, the barristers acting for the defendants made a deep analyses of the scheme and method used by China in the conduct of its multifaceted war of sabotage against the Vietnamese people including the use of counter-revolutionaries and former member of the puppet administration and army. They asked the court to consider the possibility of applying some degrees of leniency toward those who had been coerced or misled, or who have shown genuine repentance.

The defendants were then allowed to make their final pleas.

### TRIAL OF SPY CASE CLOSES

Hanoi, VNA, December 18 : The death sentence were passed on five, prison terms ranging from eight to twenty years on the rest of the twenty one defendants guilty of high treason and spying for the Chinese mercenaries and expansionists and the reactionaries in the ruling circles in Thailand, the life sentence on three.

More than 1,000 representatives of the population of Ho Chi Minh city and from other localities in the South together with a large number of Vietnamese and foreign media workers attended the final session.

Buynh Viet Thanh, Deputy-President of the Supreme Peoples' Court of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, read the verdict.

Through the certified material evidences and the testimonies of the defendants and depositions of witnesses the Court made the following ruling :

After their dismal failure in their aggressive wars on the Southwestern and northern borders of Vietnam, the Chinese expansionists have switched to the realization of a kind of multifaceted war of sabotage against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Le Quoc Tuy, Mai Van Lanh and their accomplices are Vietnamese citizens who have betrayed their motherland and their people, colluded with the Beijing expansionists and were organized and commanded by the latter who supplied them with a large quantity of arms, explosive radio equipment and counterfeit money to conduct sabotage acts in preparation for an armed rebellion to overthrow the Socialist Republic of Vietnam regime. Le Quoc Tuy, Mai Van Lanh and their accomplices have also been provided with guidance and active assistance from the Thai army intelligence service in their activities such as building their counter-revolutionary organization and a modern communication system, and in the training of spies and commandos.

Mai Van Lanh, Tran Van Ba, Le Quoc Guan, Buynh Vinh Sanh and Ho Thai Bach, the ringleaders and their accomplices have pleaded guilty. The confessions of the defendants coincided with the depositions of the witnesses and the reports of the assessors in armaments, explosive, radio communication, counterfeit money, medications and other documents such as orders of the day, confidential letters exchanged among Le Quoc Tuy, Mai Van Lanh and accomplices, and the log-books of the spy ships P2 and P3 seized by the Vietnamese Security Service, the Court noted that the multifaceted counter-revolutionary activities of the culprits were of extreme gravity and very dangerous to national security, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. However, thanks to the high vigilance and the high sense of collective mastery of the people in the mass movement for the defence of national security, the whole lot of them had

been captured, their organization completely dismantled and their criminal plots had been nipped in the bud.

The Court ruled that all the twenty one defendants brought to trial are guilty of high treason and espionage. They are Mai Van Hanh, Tran Van Ba, Le Quec Guan, Luynh Vinh Sang, Ho Thai Bach, Tran Nguyen Jung, To Van Bue, Hoang Dinh Ly, Nhan Van Loc, Tran Nhoc An, Thach Sanh, Nguyen Binh, Nguyen Phi Long, Nguyen Van Trach, Ly Vinh, Cai Van Hung, Tran Van Huong, Thai Van Du, Lam Ba Loc, Nguyen Van Hau and Nguyen Van Cam.

As for Le Quec Tuy, the leader of this serious high-treason and spy case who is living in exile abroad, he would have been prosecuted and brought to trial on two counts: high treason and espionage, and received the severest penalty as required by the legitimate demand of our cadres and people. However, because he is still at large, the Supreme People's Court has not prosecuted him. The Court pointed to the need of further investigation and further action to be taken later.

Basing itself on the law of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the punishment of the crimes of high treason and espionage, the Court passed the following sentence :

1- The death penalty on :

Mai Van Hanh who has long opposed the revolution and now has committed a particularly serious crime by serving as agent for the Chinese expansionists, the direct and dangerous enemy of the Vietnamese people. Although the Chinese expansionists are the chief colluding with the Thai army intelligence service to foster and command them in their sabotage of the Vietnamese revolution; Hanh, in his capacity as the number two in command of the counter-revolutionary and spy organization after Le Quec Tuy, has together with Tuy conducted rabid acts against the Vietnamese revolution. He must bear the heaviest responsibility before law for his and his accomplices' acts of high treason.

Tran Van Ba who has long nurtured deep hatred for the socialist regime. He has stubbornly opposed the revolution and was the third man in command of the reactionary organization outside the country after Tuy and Hanh. As the first to join Le Quec Tuy's organization, he has held many important posts in this organization, was an effective assistant to Tuy and has taken many frenzied acts against the revolution.

Le Quec Guan who has long nurtured deep hatred for revolution. He has continuously worked against the revolution and led a counter-revolutionary organization called "Vietnam National Front" which has established its bases in a number of cities and provinces in Southern Vietnam. His counter-revolutionary organization received command and coordination of action inside and outside the country from the spy organization



sponsored by China and the Thai army intelligence service, led by Le Cuoc Tuy and headquartered in Bangkok. He has undertaken many acts of sabotage and subversion against the revolutionary administration in execution of China's multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam.

Huynh Vinh Sach who held an important role in the spy organization of Le Cuoc Tuy of which he was made a "Co-President" in charge of internal affairs, i.e. the building and developing of the counter-revolutionary forces inside the country. Prompted by his counter-revolutionary sentiments, after contacting the Le Cuoc Tuy-Mai Van Hanh group, Sach and his accomplices currently built their forces, and set up "secret bases" in order to coordinate action with the Tuy-Hanh group outside the country in the implementation of the plan for sabotage and subversion, also in execution of China's strategy of multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam.

Ho Thai Bach who was one of the chief counter-revolutionaries operated against the revolution in the guise of a Cao Dai priest. From acting as an adviser of his father, Ho Tan Hoa, in directing the counter-revolutionaries in the Cao Dai religion Ho Thai Bach has replaced his father in directly contacting the spy organization of Le Cuoc Tuy to execute the latter's plans of rebellion to overthrow the revolutionary power. In September 1981 Bach was appointed by Tuy to replace his father in the leadership of the counter-revolutionary front of the Tuy-Hanh group.

2- The life sentence on Tran Nguyen Hung, To Van Huon and Leang Dinh My.

The rest were given prison sentences ranging from eight to twenty years, will be disfranchised for a period from three to five years after their release from prison.

The Court declared the confiscation of all the property of Huynh Vinh Sach, Le Cuoc Guan and Ho Thai Bach, after leaving a necessary amount for their families, and the confiscation of half of the property of Tran Nguyen Hung.

As for Bui Van Nam Son, Tran Ngee Minh, Son Nang, Le Nang Du and Huynh Phuc Nam, although they also committed the crime of high treason but have shown repentance and truthfully reported their activities to the authorities and have thus partly made up for their crimes, the Court decided to drop prosecution against them. As for the other defendants and the concerned persons, the Court asked the Supreme People's Organ of Control and the Security Service to continue their investigation to prosecute them at a later time.

Once again on behalf of the Supreme People's Court, Huynh Viet Thanh sternly condemned the acts of transgression of international law by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who have brutally violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He demanded that they stop immediately all hostile

acts against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries.

All those attending the Court proceeding as well as the tens of thousands of people who followed the trial through the public address system established in many parts of the city gave their warm applause to the judicious verdict of the Court and the severe penalties passed on the chief culprits.

PAPEL PLAINES PHUONG, HANGCHI FOR  
ANTI-VIETNAM ESPIONAGE

Hanoi, VNA, Dec. 13 - "The notorious espionage case freshly tried in Ho Chi Minh City by the Supreme People's Court has laid bare the extremely reactionary and hostile nature, schemes and moves of the Chinese expansionists" says Nhan Dan in a current today.

The severe punishment meted out to traitors spying for Beijing and the Thai Intelligence Service has proved the judiciousness of the Communist Party of Vietnam in assessing the enemies' reactionary nature and schemes and in working out tasks for the entire people and armed forces in national defence, the Paper stresses.

"The Chinese expansionists are the direct and dangerous enemy of the Vietnamese people. They have been nurturing the ambition of aggression and annexation against Vietnam and eventually, of expansion to Southeast Asia. An independent, unified and Socialist Vietnam stands as a major stumbling block on the way of this expansionist ambition. While preparing conditions for another large-scale invasion of Vietnam, the Beijing reactionaries have for years now been conducting a multi-faceted war of sabotage in an attempt to weaken and destabilize Vietnam and pave the way for China's conquest of this country and the other two Indochinese countries.

"The trial of this case is also a severe indictment against the Beijing reactionaries who, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other counter-revolutionary forces, are posing the main threat to peace, security and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia as a whole, infringing upon international law and the most fundamental standards of international relations, betraying the Chinese people's honour and genuine interests and aspirations, and undermining the long-standing Sino-Vietnamese friendship by which the Vietnamese people have always set great store.

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"It is sternly clear in the just concluded trial that the Thai Army Intelligence Service and the Ultra-rightist forces in Bangkok are accessories of the Chinese reactionaries. They have been tailing after the Chinese and U.S. authorities in opposing the Vietnamese people and, concretely, in violating Vietnam's sovereignty and security. They have turned Thai territory into a starting base for land-raiding operations against Laos and Kampuchea, a hide-out of the genocidal Pol Pot and HQ centre for fostering, training and commanding spies, commandos and other traitors of 'Indochinese countries for sabotage and subversive activities.'"

"The Thai Army Intelligence Service and the Bangkok authorities must bear full responsibility for all the consequences of their wicked acts as well as of their hostile policy towards Vietnam and other Indochinese countries" Nhan Dan concludes./.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT TO THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Vietnamese people and the Vietnamese government have expressed their deep sympathy and solidarity with the people of Laos and Kampuchea who are suffering from the genocidal Pol Pot regime. They have also expressed their deep sympathy and solidarity with the people of Thailand who are suffering from the Ultra-rightist forces and the Thai Army Intelligence Service.

The Vietnamese people and the Vietnamese government have also expressed their deep sympathy and solidarity with the people of the United States who are suffering from the Ultra-rightist forces and the Thai Army Intelligence Service.

#### FOREIGN MINISTRY'S SPOKESMAN ISSUES STATEMENT

Hanoi, VNA, Dec. 27 - The Spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today issued the following statement :

"Recently, the Supreme People's Court of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam held a public session in Ho Chi Minh city to try and severely punish a number of Vietnamese citizens guilty of extremely serious offences by committing high treason and acting as agents for China and the Thai Intelligence Service. As regards the nationality of these criminals, the Spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is authorized to declare the following :

1- In conformity with Vietnam's law on nationality as well as international law, all these criminals are Vietnamese citizens.

2- The trial held from Dec. 14 to 18, 1984 by the Supreme People's Court of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam of 21 Vietnamese citizens guilty of high treason and conspiring against the security of Vietnam is in complete accordance with the law of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and international law".

#### DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED INTO LIFE IMPRISONMENT

Hanoi, VNA, January 3rd - The Vietnamese State Council has, in consideration of the appeals of those convicted of high treason and espionage by the Supreme People's Court at the trial of both first and last instances on Dec. 18, 1984, decided to commute the death sentences of Mai Van Hanh and Huynh Vinh Sanh into life imprisonment.

This State Council decision reflects the determination of the Vietnamese state and people to firmly punish the traitors and spies and, at the same time, their policy of leniency towards those criminals who sincerely plead guilty./.

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