

EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM  
Press and Information Section

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2. 1982 Winter-Spring Harvest
3. Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's Statement (August 25, 1982)
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I. ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE 1981 STATE PLAN,  
OBJECTIVES FOR 1982 AND FOR THE 5 YEAR PLAN (1981-1985)

- 1/. Social products 1982 : 4% over 1981
- 2/. National revenue 1982 : 5% over 1981
- 3/. Agriculture - Agricultural output value increased  
by 4% over 1980 and 1982 by 8% over 1981
- 4/. Food production 1981 : 15.000.000 tonnes (increased by  
over 600.000 tonnes over 1980). 1981 was the best year so  
far in terms of food output. 1982 16.000.000 tonnes of  
starch food (one million tonnes more over 1981),
- 5/. Industrial plants-short-growth industrial crops 1981 :  
1,8% over 1980
- 6/. Superficies of industrial plants 1982 : 714.000 ha
- 7/. Soya 1981 : double production (800.000 ha over 1975).  
1982 : 100% over 1981.
- 8/. Sugar cane 1981 : 33% over 1980. 1982 : 200.000 tonnes
- 9/. Coffee 1982 : 26% over 1981
- 10/. Tea 1982 : 14% over 1981
- 11/. Rubber 1982 : 5% over 1981
- 12/. Domestic animals and fowls-pigs 1981 : 4,5% over 1980  
1982 : 11.000.000
  - Buffaloes 1981 : 2,75% over 1980. 1982 : 4 % over 1981
  - Cows and oxen 1981 : 6,3% over 1980. 1982 : 4% over 1981
- 13/. Fishery 1982 : 600.000 tonnes (sea fish : 420.000 tonnes)
- 14/. Total value of industrial production (with small industries  
and handicrafts) 1982 : 5% over 1981.
- 15/. Electricity 1981 : 4,4% over 1980. 1982 : 4.035.000.000 kwh  
(6% over 1981).
- 16/. Cotton-silk 1982 : 260.000.000 metres
- 17/. Paper 1982 : 55.000 tonnes
- 18/. Cement 1982 : 926.000 tonnes
- 19/. Coal 1982 : 6.300.000 tonnes
- 20/. Labour rent of workers (State controled industrial  
enterprises) 1982 : 5% over 1981.
- 21/. Capital construction 1981 : the building tempo has been  
pushed ahead at some of the key projects (such as the Hoa  
Binh hydro-electric power plant, the Pha Lai thermo-electric  
power plant, the Bim Son and Hoang Thach cement plants, the  
Lam Thao phosphate fertilizer plant, the Vinh Phu paper mill,  
the Hanoi and Nha Trang spinning plant, and oil and gas  
enterprises).

22) Investments of capital construction 1982 : 6,7% over 1981

23) Culture, education, social work 1981 : social and sport

activities have been developed - education and applied courses reformed, scientific and technical branches have been carried effectual effort to meet the needs of the economy and national defence.

- Infant classes : 1.600,000 pupils.
- Post graduate classes 1982-1983 : 35.000 students
- Secondary vocational classes 1982-1983 : 47.200 students
- Specialist workers 1982 : 53.800
- Medical service 1982 : 11.430 establishment, 119.000 beds (3,7% over 1981).

#### SOME OBJECTIVES FOR THE PRESENT FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1981-85)

- Agricultural production : an average annual increase of 6 to 7%.
- Industrial production : 4 to 5%,
- National income : 4,5 to 5%,
- By 1985, food output will have increased by 32% compared with 1980, pigs : 30%; chicken : 25%; sugar : 100%, Cotton-silk : 119%; paper : 87%; electricity : 51%; Coal : 54%; Cement : 184%; Chemical fertilizer : 23%; Round timber : 14%.

#### II. THE 1982 WINTER-SPRING HARVEST

Cultivated area : 3,210,000 hectares (97.4% the 1981 figure) of which 2,246,000 hectares for food crops (89% of the plan's target and 95.8% of the 1981 figure). For rice : 1,615,000 hectares (97.4% of the plan's target and 98.6% of the 1981 figure), of which 1,058,000 hectares in the North and 567,000 hectares in the South, a reduction of 23,000 hectares compared with 1981.

Spring-rice output averages 27.8 metric quintals per hectare, up 2.33 quintals from 1981. This is due to relatively favourable weather conditions (warm weather following transplanting of seedlings) and abundant labour, together with the application of the regime of contracts which constitutes a great incentive for farmers. In the North, output averages 25.54 metric quintals per hectare, up 2.21 quintals from 1981.

Still better results have been obtained in some provinces : Thai Binh 37.42 quintals; Hai Hung 34.44 quintals; Ha Nam Ninh : 30 quintals; Hai Phong 28.32 quintals; Nghe Tinh: 24 quintals; Binh Tri Thien : 30 quintals in the case of 60 coops.

Total paddy production : 4,478,000 metric tons, up 304,900 tons compared with the spring harvest of 1981 (228,900 tons for the North and 76,000 tons for the South).

With regard to dry crops (subsidiary food crops) the cultivated area is only 67% of the plan's target for maize, 75% for sweet potato and cassava. Total production, reckoned in paddy equivalent, is 1,026,000 tons, down 125,60 tons from 1981.

Thus total production for the 1982 spring harvest is 5,504,000 metric tons. Much effort must be put into the Autumn crop if the agricultural plan for 1982 is to be fulfilled.

### III. VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTRY'S STATEMENT

(August 25, 1982)

The Vietnamese National Day (September 2) and the Chinese National Day (October 1) are glorious dates in the histories of the two peoples, so, prompted by the traditional friendship between the two peoples and by a desire to ease the tension in the relations between the two countries, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on August 14 sent a note to its Chinese counterpart proposing that the two sides refrain from armed activities and other hostile acts, including firing and shelling, along the common border, from zero hour (Hanoi time) on August 27 to zero hour (Hanoi time) on October 8, to enable the population on either side of the border to celebrate their respective National Days in peace.

Vietnamese constructive proposal conforms with the aspirations of both the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. It will help easing tension on the common border, creating a favourable atmosphere to settle problems regarding the relations between the two countries in keeping with the wish of the peoples of this region for peace and stability, but it is regrettable that the Chinese side has not responded to this proposal yet. The Vietnamese people always treasure their time-honoured friendship with the Chinese people. In this spirit, the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on August 25 ordered Vietnamese armed forces along the length of the border to act in strict conformity with this proposal. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam now again proposes that the Government of the People's Republic of China positively respond to this proposal and order the Chinese Armed Forces not to conduct armed activities and other hostile acts including shelling and firing, along the common border. The Vietnamese people firmly believe that Vietnam's sincere proposal and goodwill will have the warm sympathy and support of the Chinese people and the world public as a whole.

#### IV. "NHAN DAN" ON SINO-VIETNAMESE RELATIONS

Hanoi, VNA, August 23 : - Nhan Dan today carries an article entitled "our consistent stand on relations with China". The Article says :

A tention has existed for a long time in the relations between Vietnam and China, in spite of our unswerving goodwill and ceaseless efforts. The Sixth Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam held in Ho Chi Minh City from July 6-7 once again called on China to positively respond to the proposal of January 28, 1981 by signing unilateral or multilateral treaties of peaceful co-existence with Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. Laos and Kampuchea, as clearly stated in the Conference's Joint Communique, "fully support the goodwill proposals made by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for a resumption of the Vietnam-China talks to settle problems in their bilateral relations. In the immediate future, it is necessary to organize contacts between the two countries in preparation for the resumption of these talks".

Vietnam's sincere proposals, however, have not been met by China. The relations between Vietnam and China, good or bad, not only are important to the immediate and long-term interests of the people of each country. They are decisive to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

With regard to the people's Republic of China, a next door neighbour, the Vietnamese Party and State persistently pursue a correct, principled policy. The Vietnamese people are determined to defend their independence and sovereignty and protect every inch of their sacred territory. At the same time, they treasure the close time-honoured Vietnamese-Chinese friendship, a valuable asset shared by the two peoples. Vietnam stands for establishing friendly ties with China on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty and solving, through negotiations, all problems bequeathed by history and all other disputes.

This unchanging policy has been many times expressed by Vietnam in official documents, in Party and State leaders' Statements, in constructive initiatives and practical deeds.

In the political report to the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam on March 27, 1982, General Secretary Le Duan said "The Vietnamese people resolutely struggle to defeat all aggressive and annexationist schemes of the Chinese authorities against our country, but we maintain intact our friendly sentiments towards the Chinese people. Maintaining the policy of friendship and good neighbourhood with the Chinese people, we stand for the restoration of normal relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and settlement of disputes through negotiations. We have repeatedly proposed a resumption of the talks which have been unilaterally suspended by China, but the Chinese side has adamantly turned down our proposals".

Reality has substantiated Le Duan's words. Looking back at what has happened in the Sino-Vietnamese relations over the recent years, one can easily see an irrefutable truth : Vietnam has not done a single thing to worsen relations between the two countries or to cause confrontation with China, and in fact, the Vietnamese people

and the Vietnamese people alone, have shown a sincere desire to settle all differences through peaceful negotiations, and have done everything for this end. Vietnam has consistently tried to take the initiative in creating favourable conditions for negotiations and to ensure their success.

Facts have also shown that, contrary to Vietnam, China has shown no desire for peaceful negotiations and has never put forth any fair, logical solution to disputes between the two countries. China has tried to avoid negotiations, and whenever it had to negotiate, it made unreasonable demands with too many strings attached, demands which cannot be accepted by any independent, sovereign country - in an attempt to undermine talks or use them to attain what it had failed to obtain by other means.

Mention should be made of some typical cases :

Far Eastern Economic review, dealing with Vietnam's desire to settle, through peaceful negotiations, the clashes initiated by the Polpot clique against the Vietnamese people, and exposing Beijing's part in these acts of war by the genocidal regime, "Democratic Kampuchea", writes in its December 25-31, 1981 issue : "There is inescapable evidence that from the beginning he (Polpot) was supported and encouraged by China - though this backing only became overt in 1978... Nevertheless, Hanoi showed restraint, continually appealing for a ceasefire."

It is still remembered that in reply to the Vietnamese constructive proposal on february 5, 1978, the Polpot clique, banking on Beijing support, declared that it would sacrifice two million more Kampuchians to fight Vietnam for another 700 (seven hundred) years in order to wipe out the 50 ( five zero) million Vietnamese (Phnom Penh radio May, 10, 1978).

On February 17, 1979, China sent 600,000 (six hundred thousand) troops to invade Vietnam. The Vietnamese people and their armed forces fought back resolutely, delivering due counter-blows and driving the enemy back across the border. Even so the government of Vietnam persisted in a policy of peace and negotiations. On March

2, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Chinese side, saying "... after the complete withdrawal of Chinese troops to the other side of the historical border-line, which the two sides have agreed to respect, the Vietnamese side will be prepared to enter immediately into talks with the Chinese side, at the level of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the restoration of normal relations between the two countries".

In reply, China advanced an eight-point proposal, impudently demanding that Vietnam give up its policy of independence and sovereignty and follow the Chinese policy of opposition to the Soviet Union, to the socialist community as a whole, to fraternal Laos and Kampuchea, and to peace and revolution in the world.

Then, unable to get the better of Vietnam through negotiations China unilaterally broke up the first and second rounds of talks. More than two years have gone since, and the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has ten times officially asked China to keep its promise to start the third round, but China has turned down this demand with its customary overbearing attitude. At the same time, China has intensified its war of general sabotage against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam while continuing assistance to the genocidal "Democratic Kampuchea" and other elements who have been overthrown by the Kampuchean people to oppose the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Vietnam. China also tries to sow discord between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries, pit them against each other, and prevent and undermine the trend for dialogue between the two groups, a trend which is very important to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

"Our people, despite all the atrocities committed against them by the Chinese aggressors, can clearly distinguish friends from foes. We always strive to preserve our friendship with the Chinese people and maintain neighbourly relations with the People's Republic of China".

This was stated by President Truong Chinh while opening the Fifth Session of the Sixth National Assembly on May 28, 1979, recalling the Three-point Proposal made by the Vietnamese government Delegation at the First Session of the First round of the Sino-Vietnamese Talks on April 18, the same year.



The clear-cut, practical, correct and principled stand of the Vietnamese Party and Government regarding the Sino-Vietnamese relations has won world-wide support and sympathy. There are only the reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circles who are hostile to friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, and who have avoided sincere negotiations to solve disputes and restore neighbourly relations between the two countries. Their sinister designs run counter to the interests of the Chinese people and to peace and stability in this region, and have, therefore, been condemned even in China.

Vietnam's sincere proposals, which were reiterated at the Indochinese Foreign Ministerial Conference in July last, still stand. The thing to do now is arrangement for contacts in preparation for the resumption of negotiations.