

EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM  
Press and Information Section

12 Victoria Road, London W8, Tel. 01-937 1912

/-/APPY /)/BW (/EAR

1 9 8 4

No. 10-1983  
22 December 1983.

1. 5TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VIETNAM - USSR TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION
  - Soviet Party and Government Delegation's Visit to Vietnam.
  - Vietnam-USSR Relations since the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.
2. VIETNAM AND THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION
  - Extract from the Speech of Le Duan, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Vietnam at the 5th National Congress of the Federation of Vietnamese Trade Unions.
  - Extract from the Joint Vietnam-USSR Communique 11-1983.
  - Chairman Pham Van Dong Strongly Supports President Yuri V. Andropov's Statement of November 24, 1983.
  - Statement on October 26 of the Foreign Ministry of SRV on the Brazen U.S. Aggression against Grenada.
  - Statement of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on U.S. Threats of Aggression against Nicaragua - November 2.
  - Message on the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People.
  - Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's Spokesman on the Middle East Situation (December, 8).
  - Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's Spokesman's Statement on the Cypriot Situation (November, 19).
3. LE DUAN RECEIVED MONGOLIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION
  - Extract from Chairman Truong Chinh's Interview with Mongolian Correspondent.
4. POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER VISITED VIETNAM
  - Chairman Pham Van Dong Received Polish Foreign Minister.
  - Extract of the Joint Communique Issued on 19 November 1983 on the Visit to Vietnam by Polish Foreign Minister.
5. SYRIAN B.A.A.T.H. DELEGATION VISITED VIETNAM
6. FOREIGN MINISTER NGUYEN CO THACH'S INTERVIEW WITH V.N.A. ON THE 38TH U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION.
7. IN BRIEF.

1- 5th ANNIVERSARY OF THE VIETNAM - USSR TREATY OF  
FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION

— Soviet Party and Government Delegation's Visit to Vietnam.

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Party and Government Delegation of the Soviet Union led by Comrade G.A. Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR paid an official, friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from 27 October to 4 November 1983.

The delegation paid tribute and laid a wreath at the mausoleum of President Ho Chi Minh, visited his residence and office.

Comrade Aliyev and other members of the delegation were received by Comrade Le Duan, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Chairman of the Council of State, Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Chairman of the Council of Ministers. The reception was in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The delegation had several meetings with working people and was informed of the achievements of the Vietnamese people in implementing the resolutions of the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The delegation attended many activities commemorating the 5th Anniversary of the Vietnam-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and in the putting into operation of the first group of turbo-alternators of the Pha Lai thermal power plant. The delegation visited the construction site of the Hoa Binh hydropower project, the largest of its kind in South East Asia, the joint Vietnam-Soviet oil and gas exploration and exploitation enterprise, and other important economic projects built with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union.

The delegation enjoyed a warm and friendly welcome everywhere, reflecting the profound fraternal sentiments, the identity of views and the unbreakable solidarity between the two Parties, States, and peoples.

— Vietnam-USSR Relations since the Treaty of Friendship and  
Co-operation

(Extract from the Joint Vietnam-USSR Communiqué).

'The two delegations ascertained with satisfaction that Vietnam-Soviet relations had been developing fruitfully and in complete concordance with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed on 3 November 1978 between the SRV and the USSR. The Treaty expressed the desire of the two Parties and the two peoples to consolidate and intensify unceasingly the sentiments of solidarity and bilateral, all-round cooperation. The Treaty has become a solid instrument for the struggle for peace and stability in South East Asia, for the security of all nations and has affected positively the development of the situation in Asia for the struggle against the belligerent imperialists and the international reactionaries.

Once again, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics affirmed that the determinant factor of the constant development of Vietnam-Soviet relations is the fraternal cooperation between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on the basis of identity of thought, mutual respect and trust, and the common aim of struggling for peace, building socialism and communism. The two sides expressed their determination to do their utmost to consolidate and develop Vietnam-Soviet relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in conformity with the Vietnam-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

The two sides are of the opinion that the continuation and perfection of bilateral scientifico-technical relations are an important task.

On behalf of the Communist Party, the Government and the people of Vietnam, the Vietnamese delegation expressed the sincere and profound gratitude towards the Communist Party, the Government and the people of the Soviet Union for the vigorous support, the disinterested and effective help for their cause of socialist construction and national defence.

To concretise the important issues discussed by comrades Le Duan and Andropov in their meetings of December 1982 and July 1983, the two sides examined certain questions of Vietnam-USSR economic cooperation in the coming period, especially in the fields of energy and metallurgy whilst increasing production of export articles and further consolidating the multiform relations between Vietnam and the Far Eastern and Siberian regions of the USSR.

Thanks to the result of the talks, the two sides signed a long-term Programme for economic and scientifico-technical development and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Once again, the Soviet Delegation affirmed the unchanging Soviet policy aimed at supporting and helping fraternal Vietnam in all fields to develop her economy, science and culture whilst bringing into full play the results of socialism, defend independence and sovereignty of Vietnam.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union decided to increase bilaberal cooperation and promote the process of international division and cooperation of labour within the framework of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance. The two sides were convinced that the forthcoming Summit Conference of member countries of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance would deepen socialist economic intergation.

## 2- VIETNAM AND THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION,

- Extract from the Speech of Le Duan, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Vietnam at the 5th National Congress of the Federation of Vietnamese Trade Unions.

"These days, the whole world realizes the bellicose and adventurous nature of the Reagan Administration. They have gone ahead with the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. They invaded and occupied Grenada, carried out armed provocations in Nicaragua and El Salvador and caused extremely dangerous tensions in Central America and the Caribbean region. They use Israel as an aggressor and instrument of

war. Brazenly, they sent troops into Lebanon, aggravating the situation in the Middle East. They feverishly reinforce the Japan-US-South Korea alliance.

This situation demands that all nations be more lucid and more vigilant in order to cope with the increasing danger of a new world war.

Peace and human life must be safeguarded.

The independent nations and those struggling for national sovereignty must be defended.

The Soviet Union is the stronghold of world peace and revolution.

We once again reaffirm the full support for the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and the declarations dated Sept. 28 and Oct. 27 put forward by Comrade I.V. Andropov. We express our sympathy with the firm counter-measures undertaken by the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The US imperialists must withdraw from Grenada and Lebanon. Together with other socialist countries and Non-Aligned countries, Vietnam stands side by side with Cuba, Nicaragua and the peoples of El Salvador and Palestine.

Uniting with Kampuchea and Laos, we resolutely struggle for a South East Asia of peace, friendship and cooperation."

- Extract from the Joint Vietnam-USSR Communiqué 11-1983,

"On the pressing problems of the international situation, the participants of the talks held that the struggle between the two opposing social systems was taking place with unprecedented fierceness. The imperialists, above all the US imperialists, are increasing the arms race and causing conflicts in different regions, whilst grossly interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. All these acts are aimed at halting and rolling back the development of the world socialist system, of the countries which have achieved independence and of the national liberation movement. The two sides vehemently condemned those acts which are making the international situation tense and extremely dangerous. The two sides emphasized that today there is no more urgent task for all nations in the world than to halt the aggressive manoeuvres of militarist forces.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam totally supported the 28 Sept. 1983 statement of Comrade Andropov and stressed that this statement is a very important political document, resolutely nitting back at the militarist foreign policy of Washington and Reagan's hostile attacks against the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community.

The Vietnamese side resolutely supported the responses of the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty, with a view to maintaining the parity of nuclear forces in Europe between the countries of the Warsaw Pact and those of NATO. The Vietnamese side highly valued the new proposals put forward by the USSR on 27 October 1983, which clearly demonstrated the constant efforts of the USSR to achieve an agreement at the Geneva negotiations.

The two delegations resolutely condemned the provocative acts of the imperialist and reactionary forces against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cuba and other socialist countries.

The two sides once again declared that the socialist countries are determined to defend the inviolability of the boundaries and historical achievements gained by their nations against all violations by the imperialist and reactionary forces.

The two sides underlined the increasingly serious danger caused by Washington's encouragement of the restoration of Japanese militarism and Washington's efforts to draw Japan into the US's plans for war in Asia and the Pacific region and into the militarist policy of NATO.

As always, Vietnam and the Soviet Union intend to make Asia into a continent of peace and good-neighbour relations. The two sides paid attention to the proposals of socialist countries aimed at ensuring peace and security in Asia, which include measures to build confidence in the Far East, the signing of a convention of mutual non-aggression and the renunciation of the use of force in relations between countries in Asia and the Pacific region as well as other proposals with a view to realizing the above-mentioned objectives.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully supported the Soviet Union's principled line towards normalising relations with the people's Republic of China. The two sides had exchanges of view on several questions relating to the situation in South East Asia. The two sides stressed that the essential cause of the continuing tension in / hegemonistic and imperialist forces who are threatening both the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, coupled with the unceasing outside interference in the affairs of this region. The Soviet Union totally supported the struggle of the three Indochinese countries aimed at defeating all manoeuvres of those forces.

The two sides are of the opinion that to normalize the situation in South East Asia, first of all, an end must be put to outside interference in the internal affairs of the countries in this region. The problems of South East Asia can only be solved by peaceful measures and the promotion of dialogue between the countries of Indochina and those of ASEAN on the basis of mutual respect, non-imposition of views, non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The Soviet Union fully supported the peace-loving foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the constructive proposals of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea which are aimed at improving the situation in South East Asia and making this region a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. The Soviet Union supported the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's efforts for normalizing relations with the people's Republic of China on the five principles of peaceful co-existence, in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and peace in Asia.

The Soviet Union hailed the decision of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea to withdraw the Vietnamese volunteers gradually from Kampuchea on an annual basis. This withdrawal proves that the Kampuchean Revolution is unceasingly gaining strength and that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam always respects the independence and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

/South East Asia in the hostile Policy pursued by the/

The Soviet Union hailed the further consolidation of the fraternal friendship, the solidarity and all-round cooperation between the three Indochinese countries and also the result of the Conference of high-ranking leaders of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, which confirmed the line to unceasingly develop the solid alliance between three countries. The close unity and solidarity of the three Indochinese peoples constitute an important factor for peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole.

The Vietnamese and Soviet Delegations saluted the firm progress of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the road of national and social rebirth. Vietnam and the Soviet Union have done and will do their utmost to support the Kampuchean people in their construction of a new society and their defence of the Revolution's achievements.

The two sides declared that only the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, has the right to decide all problems concerning Kampuchea. The two sides resolutely condemned the schemes to use the U.N. to camouflage the unceasing interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and will always support this country, so that she can regain her legal place in the U.N. and other international organisations.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union affirmed their fraternal solidarity with the Lao People's Democratic Republic in the cause of socialist construction and national defence.

The two sides resolutely supported the initiatives aimed at transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and advocated taking of the necessary measures as early as possible. The two sides considered the convening of an international conference on the Indian Ocean as an important and urgent task, resolutely demanded that the U.S. and the forces in collusion with her put an end to their acts of sabotage against the convening of the conference.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union vehemently condemned the U.S. imperialists for invading Grenada and seriously threatening the sovereignty and security of Nicaragua. Those acts have violated the fundamental principles of international law and the Charter of the U.N., grossly challenged the cause of peace and freedom of nations and have caused a very tense situation in Central America and the Caribbean. The two sides demanded an end to U.S. aggression against Grenada and its interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua.

The two delegations resolutely condemned U.S. direct military intervention in the Middle East, which has created an explosive situation in this region. The two sides demanded an end to all intervention by the imperialists in Lebanon, an immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied territories. The two sides stressed their resolute position on the absolute need to defend the unity, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, whilst demanding an end to the acts of menace and provocations against Syria, Lybia and other Arab countries. Vietnam and the Soviet Union affirmed their desire to continue by all means to promote a total and fair solution of the Middle East with the participation of the P.L.O., the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

CHAIRMAN PHAM VAN DONG STRONGLY SUPPORTS  
PRESIDENT YURI V. ANDROPOV'S STATEMENT OF NOVEMBER 24, 1983.

---

Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau Member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, today, expressed strong support for the Statement of November 24, 1983, by Yuri V. Andropov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Vietnam News Agency is authorized to release Chairman Pham Van Dong's Statement which reads :

The fact that the Reagan administration is going ahead with its plan to deploy medium-range missiles in Europe, regardless of the aspiration for peace of the peoples in Europe and the world as a whole, regardless of the goodwill of the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community, is a challenge not only to the European peoples but also to all of mankind. This move, together with the United States' brutal interventions and aggressions against the independence, sovereignty and security of the peoples in the Middle East, Central America, the Caribbean, Southern Africa and many other parts of the world, has laid bare the utterly bellicose nature of the US imperialists. These acts have brought about an extremely serious situation, directly threatening peace and security, first of the Soviet Union and the socialist community of the European countries and of the world people as a whole.

"Together with progressive mankind, the Vietnamese people vehemently condemn and firmly oppose the United States' policy of arms race and conducting wars of aggression.

"Comrade Yuri V. Andropov's Statement of November 24, 1983 is an appropriate answer to the stubborn attitude of the United States and exposes to the world public the use of negotiations <sup>and</sup> deceitful peace allegations by the United States to cover its real scheme of stepping up the arms race, disrupting the strategic-military balance in Europe, and putting mankind before the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. The counter-vailing measures raised in comrade Yuri V. Andropov's Statement are completely justified, necessary and timely for peace and security of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and other nations. The Communist Party, the Government and the people of Vietnam fully support that statement.

"The Vietnamese people, together with the peoples of fraternal Kampuchea and Laos, are resolved to defeat all hostile schemes and acts of the imperialist and hegemonist forces and to strive for a peaceful, stable and cooperative Southeast Asia, thus making a contribution to the defence of world peace.

"Today, the US imperialists can no longer do whatever they want, ~~to~~ <sup>the</sup> powerful forces of peace and revolution are fully capable of pushing back and defeating the war-seeking schemes of the US imperialists. Peace, the common treasure of mankind, will be firmly maintained"./.

---

- Statement on October 26 of the Foreign Ministry of  
the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the Brazen U.S.  
Aggression Against Grenada,

... ''This is a brazen aggressive act of the United States against Grenada, an independent sovereign country, a member country of the Non-Aligned Movement and of the United Nations. Together with its escalation of besiege, sabotage and threat to invade El Salvador, Nicaragua and Cuba, the U.S. aggression against Grenada has caused a tense situation and seriously threatened peace and security of the countries in Central America and the Caribbean.

The Vietnamese people strongly condemn the U.S. aggression against Grenada and demand that the U.S. and other reactionary forces withdraw immediately from Grenada and leave the Grenadian people solving their internal affairs themselves without foreign interference. The Vietnamese people express their support to the Grenadian people's revolutionary cause as well as to the just struggle of the Latin American and Caribbean countries.''

- Statement of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on U.S.  
Threats of Aggression Against Nicaragua - November '2

''Along with sending expeditionary troops of the United States and its client regimes to directly invade Grenada, the U.S. imperialists are feverishly preparing to escalate its war scheme against the Republic of Nicaragua, thus straining the situation in Central America and the Caribbean to an extremely dangerous extent gravely jeopardizing all countries in the region which have taken the path of independent development.

Everybody knows that since the end of 1980 the U.S. has used Somoza remnants and other reactionary forces and Honduran puppet troops to increase and widen the scale of military attacks on the Nicaraguan border areas from the territories of Honduras and Costa Rica and conduct a multi-faceted war of sabotage against the Republic of Nicaragua.

Since early August 1983 under the signboard of ''military exercises'' the U.S. has continuously deployed its warships to the Nicaraguan territorial waters while unleashing a series of big attacks involving aircraft, warships and commando forces on the most important airports and harbours of Nicaragua. Concentrating its attacks on economic establishments and road intersections particularly fuel dumps its has brazenly declared its intention to attack oil tankers heading for Nicaragua with a view to cutting fuel supplies from outside and paralyzing Nicaragua's economic activities.

On the days ending October 1983 the U.S. sent 3,000 (three thousand) more American combat troops to Honduras.



A grave fact worth noticing is that the U.S and its flunkys are whipping up slander campaigns by charging Nicaragua with conducting acts of sabotage and terrorism in Honduras and Costa Rica and the Soviet Union and Cuba with interference in Central American. These campaigns are aimed at justifying Washington's military escalation in this region and creating pretexts for the U.S. to wage a big war of aggression against Nicaragua and the national liberation movement in the region.

To fool the world public the U.S. has also professed its desire for a political solution to problems relating to the region but in fact it has slighted the proposals put forward by the Nicaraguan and Cuban governments' proposals which are good bases for reaching negotiated political settlements. Likewise its has slighted the positive overtures of the CONTADORA group. The people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam energetically condemn the United States for its military escalation and extremely dangerous scheme of starting a war of aggression. We firmly demand that the U.S. stop at once all plots and acts of aggression against Nicaragua as well as other countries in Latin America, withdraw immediately all aggressor troops of the United States and its satellites from Grenada, and cease its continuous deployment of armed forces around Nicaragua. The United States must respond seriously to the Nicaraguan government's goodwill which has been expressed in the document "legal basis for ensuring peace and international stability of Central American countries" as well as to the endeavours of the countries in the CONTADORA group aimed at seeking a political settlement in Central America.

The people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam reiterate their consistent militant solidarity with the Nicaragua people's just struggle and fully support the Nicaraguan Government's statement of October 25, 1983. We are deeply convinced that with their iron clad determination to fight for their just cause, the heroic Nicaraguan people will smash all hostile acts of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, firmly defend their national independence and sovereignty, thus contributing to the safeguarding of peace and security in Latin America and the Caribbean and the world as a whole.

- Message on the International Day of Solidarity with the  
Palestinian People,

On 24 November, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong sent a message to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and President of the U.N. ad hoc Committee for the application of the inviolable rights of the Palestinian people, Nassamsa Sarre. Extract of it is as follows :

"Together with progressive mankind, the Vietnamese people warmly welcome the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian people. This is a great encouragement and support for the Palestinian people who have undergone immense sacrifice and hardship in the struggle against the Israeli Zionists.

On this occasion I would like to reiterate the resolute and constant support of the People and Government of the Socialist

Republic of Vietnam for the Palestinian people and their sole legitimate representative, the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, in their just struggle to regain their sacred and inviolable national rights, including the right to self-determination, the right to return to their native homeland and the right to establish an independent and sovereign Palestinian state.

At present, when the American imperialists and the Israeli Zionists are seeking by all means to divide, isolate and weaken the resistance of the Palestinian people, to undermine the role of the P.L.O and impose a solution which runs counter to the interests of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples, we hold that, more than ever, the peace and justice loving forces in the world must stand by the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the intervention and aggression of the American imperialists in the Middle East for peace, independence and security of peoples in this region and in the world''.

- Vietnam Foreign Ministry's Spokesman on the Middle East Situation (December, 8),

- ''Following the signing of a Military Alliance Agreement between the United States and Israel, and Israeli air raids on the patriotic Lebanese forces positions, consecutively on December 4 and 6 the United States sent many aircrafts to reconnoitre and strike at a series of positions of Syrian units in the peace-keeping force in Lebanon. The Syrian anti-aircraft forces resolutely fought back, downing some. These extremely grave war escalation moves taken by the United States are seriously straining the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East as a whole, and menacing peace and the security of Lebanon, Syria and other Arab countries. These moves lie in the frame-work of a joint plan undertaken by the United States and Israel to bring pressure to bear upon Arab countries in the hope of compelling them to accept a solution detrimental to the national interest of the peoples of Palestine and other Arab countries.

- The people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam firmly condemns this criminal aggressive act of the United States and the Military Alliance Agreement between the United States and Israel and urge the United States to cease immediately all its intervention and war escalation moves against the peoples of Lebanon, Syria, Palestine and other Arab countries. We demand that all U.S. and Israeli troops and non-Arab forces be withdrawn at once from Lebanon.

- The people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam reiterate their militant solidarity with and strong support for the peoples of Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and other Arab countries in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism to defend their national independence and sovereignty, and achieve their legitimate national rights''.

- Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's Spokesman's Statement  
on the Cypriot Situation, (November, 19)

'The proclamation of the so-called 'Republic of Northern Cyprus'', is a part of the manoeuvres of the imperialist and reactionary forces to divide Cyprus, to use this island as a military base for their intervention and aggression in the Middle East and in Africa, therefore threatening peace and security in the Mediterranean region and the world as a whole.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam resolutely supports the just struggle of the Cypriot people against imperialist and reactionary forces for independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Cyprus. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam supports the just position of the Republic of Cyprus and the resolution of the Non-Aligned Movement on the Cypriot question and demands the total withdrawal of foreign forces from Cyprus, an end to all interference in the internal affairs of the Cypriot people and their right to decide themselves their destiny.

3- LE DUAN RECEIVED MONGOLIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION,

On November 14, warmly welcoming the visit to Vietnam of a parliamentary delegation from the People's Republic of Mongolia led by Demchigiyn Nolomjamts, member of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia. Le Duan, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, has expressed the joy of the Vietnam Communist Party and the Vietnamese people at the brilliant achievements recorded by the Mongolian people during the past 62 years, with the aid of the Soviet Union and the Socialist community, in transforming a feudal, backward and dependent Mongolia into a socialist country with modern economy, advanced culture and increasingly high living standard. The Vietnamese communists and people consider these successes as great encouragements to their revolutionary cause. These victories illustrated vividly the thesis of Great Lenin on the possibilities of direct passage of backward and newly-liberated nations to socialism without passing the period of capitalist development. Mongolia has set up an example and constitutes a vigorous encouragement for the peoples in developing countries.

The Vietnamese Secretary General highly appreciated Mongolia's initiative to convene a conference of mutual non-attack and no use of force in relations among Asian and Pacific countries. He considered this initiative as an important contribution of the People's Republic of Mongolia to maintaining peace and security in Asia as well as in the world. The Communist Party and the people of Vietnam support vehemently this important overture put forward by the People's Republic of Mongolia.

In his reply, the head of the Mongolian Parliamentary delegation said that the peoples of Mongolia and Vietnam have common enemies. They are imperialists and hegemonists headed by Washington and Peking respectively. The Mongolian people are very proud to have a valiant friend like the Vietnamese people who have defeated

the French colonialists, the American imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists. The Party, the Government and the people of Mongolia highly value and fully support the efforts of Vietnam who, together with Laos and Kampuchea, have maintained the outpost of socialism in South East Asia and defended peace and stability in this area.

- Extract from Chairman Truong Chinh's Interview with Mongolian Correspondent,

Question 3 : What do you think about the proposal put forward by the People's Republic of Mongolia on signing a convention of mutual non-attack and non-use of force in relations among Asian and Pacific countries ? Which conditions are favourable, in your opinion, to realize this proposal ?

Answer : The proposal of the People's Republic of Mongolia on the elaboration and conclusion of a convention of mutual non-attack and of non-use of force in relations between Asian and Pacific countries / countries of goodwill in Asia and Pacific, in order to turn this region into a zone of peace and good neighbourliness. Once more, I would like to reiterate the total support of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for this effort of peace made by the People's Republic of Mongolia. We also support Mongolia's proposal on convening a conference of Asian and Pacific countries with the participation of U.N. Security Council permanent member-states to elaborate the clauses of this convention.

In strengthening the solidarity with the peace-loving and progressive forces to defeat the bellicose policy of U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, the people in the Asian-Pacific region will undoubtedly create conditions favourable to turn Asia and Pacific into a region of peace and stability.

4- POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER VISITED VIETNAM,

- Chairman Pham Van Dong Received Polish Foreign Minister,

Mr. Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, received, on 17 November 1983, Stefan Blozovski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Polish Foreign Minister. Speaking at the reception, Chairman Pham Van Dong said :

"We are very happy at the great achievements recorded by the Polish people in stabilizing the situation in their country. We highly appreciate these achievements and consider them as ours.

Under the leadership of the Party headed by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish people will not only overcome all difficulties caused by imperialists forces and internal reactionaries but also defend and build successfully socialism in Poland. The Party, the Government and the people of Vietnam always stand side by side with the Polish communists and people. From the bottom of our hearts, we /constitutes an important overture which would unify efforts of all/

would like to express our sincere thanks to the Party, the Government and the people of Poland for the whole-hearted support and precious aid given to the Vietnamese people in their revolutionary cause in the past as well as in their national construction and defence at present''.

- Extract of the Joint Communiqué issued on 19 November 1983 on the Visit to Vietnam by Polish Foreign Minister,

''... The Vietnamese side highly appreciated the efforts made by the people, the Party and the Government of Poland headed by General Wojciech Jaruzelski to overcome all difficulties and to intensify the building of socialism. Vietnam is convinced that despite the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialism and its allies, Poland will not only make rapid progress in political, economic and social fields as well as in building a broad front of national unity but also constitute a solid link of the socialist community as it has been.

The Vietnamese side strongly condemned the U.S. and its allies' policy of interference, economic blockade and all sorts of pressure against Poland.

The Vietnamese side highly valued the continuous efforts of Poland in the common struggle against imperialism; to halt the arms race, to prevent nuclear war and to consolidate detente, disarmament and security in Europe, as well as to maintain world peace.

... The two sides hold that the problems in South East Asia can only be solved by peaceful means between the countries in the region on the basis of principles of equality, mutual respect for legitimate national interests, non-imposition and non-interference from outside.

The Polish side is of the opinion that prospects of dialogue between the two groups of countries-Indochina and ASEAN are at present encouraging. The Polish side welcomes an early beginning of talks by these countries in the spirit of the resolution on South East Asia adopted by the 7th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in New Delhi.

5- SYRIAN B.A.A.T.H DELEGATION VISITED VIETNAM,

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Socialist Arab Renaissance Party of Syria (BAATH), led by Mohamed Jades Sajous, Member of the National Leadership of the Party visited Vietnam from 12 to 19 November 1983.

The Delegation was received by Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers on 18 November. Chairman Pham Van Dong warmly saluted the success of the Syrian people, under the leadership of BAATH and its Secretary General Haferal Assad in their struggle against the Israeli intervention and aggression backed by the American imperialist for the cause of national construction and defence. Chairman Pham Van Dong affirmed the

the Vietnamese Party and Government's solidarity with and support for the just and inevitably victorious struggle of the peoples of Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and other Arab countries against American imperialism, zionism for genuine independence, freedom and peace in the Middle East.

In the talks between the Vietnamese Communist Party Delegation and the Socialist Arab Renaissance Party of Syria's Delegation, the two sides vehemently condemned the American imperialist armed intervention in the Middle East as well as their support for the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. The two sides demanded the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Lebanese territory and other Arab territories. They condemned the Lebanon-U.S.-Israeli accord, imposed by the U.S. and Israel, which interferes with the freedom and national sovereignty of Lebanon. The two sides considered this accord as the result of the Camp David's plan and one of the consequences of the American-Israeli strategic alliance.

The two sides totally supported the Lebanese patriotic forces, under the leadership of the Front of National Salvation who represent the Lebanese people's aspiration in their struggle against the Israeli and the U.S. manoeuvres and vile accord, for the unification of Lebanon. The two sides supported the efforts aimed at veritable national reconciliation, administrative reform and guarantee of equality between the forces in Lebanon.

The two sides affirmed their resolute support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, including the right to return to their native homeland, the right to self-determination to establish an independent state on Palestinian territory, under the direction of the P.L.O., the sole legitimate representation of the Palestinian people.

#### 6 - FOREIGN MINISTER NGUYEN CO THACH'S INTERVIEW WITH V.N.A.,

Hanoi, VNA, Nov.9 - Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had granted the following interview to V.N.A on the 38th U.N. General Assembly Session.

Question 1 : What are the questions which drew most attention at the 38th U.N. General Assembly ?

Answer : The defence of peace and the prevention of a nuclear war, disarmament and an end to the arms race, the struggle against the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, these are the issues of overriding concern. Directly related to these issues is the U.S aggression against Grenada and the danger of U.S. intervention and aggression in Central America and Lebanon. A no less urgent question is the very difficult economic situation in many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and their demand for economic development. This is the result of the developed capitalist countries shifting the burden of crisis on countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Question 2 : What is the atmosphere of the U.N General Assembly ?

Answer : The current session takes place in an extremely tense world situation as a result of the arms race and the threats of aggression and intervention on the part of the United States. It is also the stifling atmosphere of an economic impasse in many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Particularly, 20 days before the session opened, the U.S. administration provoked a global crisis through the South Korean spy plane incident. This global crisis against the Soviet Union had many aims, one of which was to create an anti-Soviet psychoses at the U.N General Assembly and steering the peace and national independence forces away from the goals of their struggle at the U.N. General Assembly. However, the U.S. administration has failed. In particular, the U.S. aggression against Grenada has aroused mighty waves of protest at the United Nations and around the world. Except the countries closely associated with U.S. adventurous plicy, the UN General Assembly, far from taking the anti-Soviet path of the United States has directly taken up issues of prime concern of the world. The United States remains the most strongly condemned at this General Assembly.

Question 3 : Could you give your opinions about the Soviet Union's proposals on cessation of the arms race and reduction of nuclear weapons; and about the U.S. and Chinese attitudes towards this issue ?

Answer : The cessation of the arms race and reduction of nuclear weapons are very complicated problems. Moreover, the U.S. has further complicated them through its deceptive tricks. In order to understand these problems, a basic examination of this issue is necessary.

Everybody knows that the U.S strategy is to wield its big stick to threaten other nations, to apply its "gunboat policy" and at the same time enrich itself by driving other countries into war. The First and Second World Wars devastated or weakened all the allies as well as enemies of the U.S. The United States was the only to get rich through these two wars. From a country ranking second financially and seventh militarily in the world, the U.S. has risen to the first rank in the economic and financial domains and in strategy weapons. In 1945, the US was stronger than all other big countries combined in terms of economy and strategic arms.

With its big-stick policy, the U.S has always made use of its military superiority, pushing the world to the brink of war in order to subjugate other nations.

The Soviet Union made the biggest sacrifices in human history to eliminate fascism and saved mankind from genocide and slavery in spite of the heavy losses, the Soviet people have accepted every sacrifice to rapidly build the Soviet Union into a solid bastion of world peace and a reliable mainstay of the world people in the struggle for independence and social progress. What could have become of this world had the nuclear monopoly gained by the U.S. after the Second World War not been destroyed by the Soviet Union in the 1950s.

Despite U.S. distortions and deceptions, the Soviet Union's proposals for peace and disarmament have met the most ardent aspiration of the world people which is peace. That is why, these proposals have encouraged more and more strongly the world people in the struggle for peace. Today, if the peace forces unite closely and step up struggle, they will be able to prevent a nuclear war contemplated by the U.S.

As for China, even though it had to speak of the need to cease the arms race and to achieve disarmament, it has blamed the two super-powers for the present tension in an attempt to plead for the U.S. and mislead the world people in their struggle.

Question 4 : How do you assess Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's initiative of inviting other heads of state or government to the United Nations for an informal discussion of major international issues ?

Answer : We acclaim and highly value the initiative put forth by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in her capacity as president of the Non-aligned Movement. We have no illusion that these informal discussions would solve major issues of the world. However, these discussions have contributed to the mutual understanding among countries and, in the long perspective, will help solve major issues of the world.

Question 5 : What do you think of the impact of the US invasion of Grenada on the situation in Central America and in the Caribbean in particular ?

Answer : The U.S. might have won a temporary military victory in Grenada but it has suffered a major political setback in the world. The great majority of countries have condemned the U.S. for this dirty aggressive act. At present, the U.S. is more isolated than ever before. The biggest lesson of Grenada is that during the past five years the population of this small island has foiled many acts of aggression and intervention by the US and the reactionaries and have stood firm. However, their internal divisions occurring in October 1983 created favourable conditions for the U.S. to invade the country. The Vietnam lesson is that the U.S. imperialists would carry out an aggression should it appear to be only a pleasure trip. But if the people of the target country are firmly united and are determined to fight for their independence and prepared to drive the US aggressors into quagmire, then they might be able to repel the aggression. If the U.S. still ventures an aggression it will court a defeat which will be even bigger than that it has experienced in Vietnam, and there will be not just one Vietnam but many Vietnams. The world situation at present is more favourable for the revolution than it was 20 years ago, when the U.S. began aggression against Vietnam. The U.S. invasion of Grenada cannot prevent the revolutionary movement from developing stormily in Latin America and other parts of the world. On the contrary, this invasion has promoted the revolutionary movement in Latin America and the rest of the world.

Question 6 : Why did the three Indochinese countries not ask for a voting on Kampuchea's representation at the United Nations at this year's session ?

Answer : Whether there is a voting or not, the stand of the three Indochinese countries and their friends remains unchanged. That



is to reject the illegal occupation of Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations by Pol Pot or Pol Pot in disguise and to recognize the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as the only legal representative.

It is important to note that the U.N. resolutions in the past 38 years have not brought about changes in the world. Instead, big changes in the world have step by step transformed the United Nations for twenty years, China failed to drive Chiang Kai-Shek clique out of the U.N. by its votes. Twenty years of voting in favour of Chiang Kaishek failed to change the situation in China. Finally, in 1971, the United Nations was compelled to expel Chiang Kai-Shek and restore China's legal position at this organization. The Erroneous U.N. resolutions in the past five years have failed either to reverse the situation in Kampuchea or to prevent Kampuchea's rebirth. Western papers have correctly pointed out that the Kampuchean reactionaries had only the form of a so-called 'coalition government' at the U.N forum while they are actually jumping at each other's throat at the Kampuchean-Thai border.

The presence of the Pol Pot criminals or Pol Pot in disguise is a stain in the history of the United Nations. To keep that stain or to scrub it off is the responsibility of the majority at the United Nations, and not ours.

Unlike the United Nations, the 7th Non-Aligned Summit had a correct decision, namely to leave Kampuchea's seat vacant at this juncture, we support that decision.

On the other hand, we want the 38th Session of the U.N. General Assembly to focus on burning issues of mankind and not to waste time on this issue.

A thing worthy of notice is that at a plenary meeting of the U.N. General Assembly, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania solemnly declared its recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. We value that action highly.

Question 7 : Could you tell us about your contacts with the Foreign Ministers of the ASEAN countries at the United Nations ?

Answer :

The majority of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers have seen that it is impossible to impose a United Nations Conference or the United Nations resolutions on Kampuchea and that the only way is to engage in dialogue.

Question 8 : What do you think of the appeal of ASEAN for a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops on a zone-by-zone basis starting from the Western most part of Kampuchea ?

Answer : The stance of the Indochinese countries is to discuss on an equal basis all proposals of both sides. I deem it necessary to reiterate the viewpoint of the Indochinese countries which is never to accept a unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea. The Vietnamese army volunteers will only withdraw from Kampuchea when an end is put to the threat by China, to the use of

Thai territory against neighbouring countries and to the use of the Pol Pot clique against the Kampuchean people. The proposal of ASEAN countries on the withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers on a zone-by-zone basis starting from the Westernmost part of Kampuchea proves that they have not given up their ambition to freely use Thai territory against the Kampuchean people and to bring Pol Pot back to Kampuchea. In the past five years China, the United States and ASEAN have used military forces to infiltrate the Pol Pot forces into the Western part of Kampuchea, but they have met with failure. Today, they want to gain at the conference table what they have not been able to gain on the battle-field. This proposal, like the proposal of Thailand for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops 30km from the Thai-Kampuchean border proves that Pol Pot does not control an inch of land at the Western border of Kampuchea. This has belied the fantastic claim that Pol Pot is controlling vast areas in Kampuchea.

Question 9 : ASEAN says that without a zone-by-zone withdrawal of troops it will be impossible to supervise the withdrawal ?

Answer : The Indochinese countries have made it clear that all agreements to be reached between the two groups of countries, ASEAN and Indochina, will be subject to a mutually acceptable form of international guarantee and control, it is necessary to point out that in the past nearly forty years Vietnam has on three occasions sent its volunteers to fight beside the armed forces of the Kampuchean people, and on two occasions it completely withdrew its volunteers from Kampuchea. That was after the conclusion of the first and second Indochina wars. This proves that Vietnam has always closely united with the Kampuchean people while strictly respecting Kampuchea's independence. This time, Vietnam has begun annual partial withdrawals of its volunteers from Kampuchea, this has been carried out during the past two years. It proves that the political, economic and military situation in Kampuchea has gradually stabilized, that the Pol Pot clique has weakened day by day and that the armed forces of Kampuchea has step by step shouldered by themselves the responsibility of defending their motherland.

The annual gradual withdrawals of the Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea is a major victory of the Kampuchean revolution and of the Indochinese peoples.

China's scheme is to force Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea so that it might bring Pol Pot back to Kampuchea. Short of this, China will cause Vietnam to be bogged down indefinitely in Kampuchea, unable to pull its troops out. In this way, China hopes to bleed Vietnam and bring about its collapse.

The fact that Vietnam could withdraw part of its volunteers from Kampuchea annually while ensuring the continued process of revival of the Kampuchean people and overcoming one step further its own economic difficulties is another tangible proof of the failure of the two above-mentioned schemes of China. If Vietnam is forced to withdraw immediately all its army volunteers from Kampuchea, it will fall into the first trap of China. If it cannot effect partial withdrawals but only rotates its troops it will fall into the second trap of China which is to cause Vietnam to bog down to prevent it from withdrawing its troops from Kampuchea.

Question 10 :

You have contacted the Foreign Ministers of many countries at the United Nations General Assembly. What are your impressions of these contacts ?

Answer : I have contacted the Foreign Ministers of 40 countries including socialist countries, countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and also some western countries. The socialist countries and other friendly countries have expressed joy at the successes of the three Indochinese countries. Other countries have better understood the hostile policy of the Chinese ruling circles toward the three Indochinese countries and their intention to provoke confrontation in Southeast Asia. They have all welcomed the trend toward dialogue between the two groups of countries. They have all seen clearly that the resolutions of the United Nations on the Kampuchean question have landed into an impasse.

7 - IN BRIEF,

- A Month of Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship in Vietnam,

According to the decision of November 11, 1983 taken by the Executive Committee of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association, 'a Month of Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship' has begun since 2 December 1983 on the occasion of the 5th Anniversary of the founding of the United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea (2 December 1978-2 December 1983) and of the Celebration of the National Day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (7 January 1979-7 January 1984) and the 5th Anniversary of the Signing of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation (18 February 1979-18 February 1984).

- A Day of Kampuchea at the International Fair in New Delhi,

'One Day of Kampuchea' was inaugurated in the evening of Nov. 21 at the International Fair 1983 in New Delhi. Present were the representative of the Foreign Ministry of India, MOHAMMED VUNUS, Ambassadors or Embassy's representatives of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union... and other personnels.

Speaking on this occasion, Theam Chunni, Kampuchean Ambassador to New Delhi noted that participating this Fair, Kampuchea wanted to let the whole world know that Kampuchea is an independent, sovereign and fully recognized country and desires to establish of economic relations and cooperation with all countries.

He expressed sincere gratitude towards the governments and peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and India and other fraternal countries for supporting the Kampuchean people to overcome economic difficulties and march forward onto the road of development, prosperity and happiness.

## FIERCE TYPHOONS CAUSE VAST DAMAGE IN VIETNAM

---

From 29th September to 1st November there were 4 successive devastating typhoons which struck north, central and south Vietnam.

The typhoon which struck six provinces in north Vietnam, named "Georgia" the 6th in the Eastern Sea was quite unseasonable and sudden. Typhoon "Kim", the 9th in the Eastern Sea, and typhoon "Lek", the 10th hit mainly the coastal provinces in central and south Vietnam where there are many fishing villages.

Details of typhoon "Georgia" were carried in the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's News Bulletin No. 9-1983.

Typhoon Kim's gale-force winds at 89-102 km per hour hit Thuan Hai and Nghia Binh provinces suddenly on 17th October. Hundreds/ fishermen were killed or /of missed at sea and hundreds of fishingboats were destroyed or lost.

Typhoon "Lek" with gale-force winds of 103-117 km per hour and at times at 118-133 km per hour, accompanied by heavy rains caused serious damage to Binh Tri Thien province. Extremely heavy rains raised the level of the rivers 2 metres higher causing serious flooding. The city of Hue was also under water.

These typhoons have caused vast damage and loss of life. The total extent is as follows :

1- 514 people dead, 150 missing, 502 injured. (Typhoon "Kim" alone caused the death and missing of more/ 300 people).  
than

2- Property :

- Badly damaged or destroyed :

- \* 152,084 houses, affecting 1,512,000 people,
- \* 696 hospitals and dispensaries,
- \* 5,642 class-rooms.

- 1,454 fishing boats were destroyed or sunk,

- Many dykes, irrigation works, bridges, railways, roads, high tension electricity poles, telegraph poles..... were damaged.

3- Agriculture :

- 370,200 hectares of rice were flooded (the highest figure in recent years was 248,000 hectares).

- 67,000 hectares of rice which were ready for harvesting and 45,200 hectares of cash crops were completely destroyed.

The administration and mass organisations at both central and local levels in Vietnam are concentrating their effort to overcome the grave damage caused by this natural calamity in the affected areas.

---

- 25 -

- Sympathy and Emergency Aid to the People in Vietnam  
Regions Affected by Recent Typhoons and Flood,

+ VNA, 20 November - Chairman of the Council of State Truong Chinh has received a message from the President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, San Yu, expressing his profound sympathy with the people in Vietnam/recently affected by typhoons and flood.  
/areas

+ VNA, 28 November - Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has received a message from his Kampuchea counterpart Chan Sy, expressing the sincere sympathy of the Kampuchean people with the people in Vietnam/affected by recent typhoons and flood.  
/areas

+ VNA, 28 November - Australia will supply to Vietnam 1000 tons of rice which will be handled by the U.N. Natural Calamity Relief (U.N.O.R.O).

This news was announced in a letter addressed 22 November to the Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach from his Australian counterpart, expressing the sympathy with the people in Vietnam areas affected by recent typhoons and flood.

+ VNA, 1 December - According to the International Red Cross Committee, the Swiss Government has dispatched to Vietnam 50 tons of powder milk, worth 500 000 Swiss Francs. This will be distributed to the people in the typhoons affected areas by the Vietnamese Red Cross Committee.

+ VNA, 10 December - The Charge d'Affaires of the Japanese Embassy in Hanoi on December 10th handed over a \$ 100,000 cheque to the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry as the Japanese Government's emergency aid to the Vietnamese people in the areas recently struck by natural calamities.

+ The Committee for Medical and Scientific Aid for Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea has sent £ 16,000.00 to Vietnam to help the people in the areas affected by latest typhoons and flood.

+ Vietnamese residents living in Britain so far have sent a total of £ 480.00 to help their compatriots in Vietnam affected by recent typhoons and flood.

EXPULSION OF TWO FOREIGN OFFENDERS

VNA, 23 November - Richard Knight, British citizen, and Federich Granham, American citizen, who have been found illegally infiltrating into Vietnam's territorial waters, have been ordered to leave Vietnam as soon as possible according to a decision taken on November 23, 1983 by the People's Committee of the Kien Giang Province at the Southernmost part of Vietnam.

In fact, the frontier guards and people of Kien Giang on 10th and 18th June 1983 have discovered two motor-boats infiltrating illegally into the territorial waters offshore near the province coast. The occupants of these boats were precisely Richard Knight, 47, and Federich Granham, 19, British and American citizens respectively. They were equipped with arms, munitions, cameras, photo machines, walkie-talkies and other equipments.

Before irrefutable proofs, Richard Knight and Federich Granham admitted before the Vietnamese authorities that they had committed acts at the expense of the national security of Vietnam.

On 23 November 1983, the People's Committee of Kien Giang decided to fine these two offenders a sum of money and obliged them to leave Vietnam's territory as soon as possible. The boats, arms and technical materials used by the two foreigners were confiscated.

Richard Knight and Federich Granham received humanitarian treatment during their detention./.

---