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EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
PRESS AND INFORMATION SECTION

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(No. 8 - 30 April, 1981

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**1- Press announcement on the consultaion between the
three countries Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea in Vientiane
on April 24.**

2- Decree Law on Kampuchea General Elections

**3- Vietnam's Foreign Ministry Spokesman on situation
in Lebanon.**

The Foreign Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Phoun Sipaseuth, had a consultation with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, in Vientiane on April 24.

The tripartite exchange was attended by Ambassador Nguyen Xuan, who was empowered by the SRVN Foreign Minister, and Ambassador Neon Sanom, who was empowered by the PRK Foreign Minister. It was chaired by Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseuth.

In reviewing the situation the three parties noted that the reasonable, logical proposals made by the Foreign Ministers of the three Indochinese countries in their meeting in Ho Chi Minh city on January 27 - 28 this year had won the support and sympathy of broad sections of world public opinion but, regrettably, has not received a positive response from the ASEAN countries. The three parties reaffirmed that the resolution 35/6 of the UN General Assembly was wrong in that it constituted a gross violation of the sovereignty of the PRK and an imposition on the three Indochinese countries. All imposition will only increase opposition and tension between the countries in the region and will only benefit the policy of big nation expansionism and hegemony pursued by the ruling circles in Beijing. Any matter pertaining to Southeast Asia must be settled through discussion and consensus among the nations in the region, without imposition by one party on the other, and without foreign intervention.

Now, pending agreement on a conference between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries to solve matters relating to South East Asia, hoping to join the other countries in seeking suitable measures and forms for the settlement of issues to be raised by each party concerning peace, stability in Southeast Asia, and having in mind the interests of all the countries in the region. Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea accept the proposal made by a number of ASEAN countries for regional consultations.

In this spirit the LPDR has been appointed to act on behalf of the three Indochinese countries in conducting regional consultations with the ASEAN countries.

The LPDR will do its best to make a success of the regional consultations ./.

Vientians April 24, 1981.

DECREE - LAW ON KAMPUCHEAN GENERAL ELECTIONS

Hanoi VNA March 19. "All citizens of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, regardless of nationality, sex, social status, religious belief, cultural standards, length of residence, who have attained the age of 21 years, are eligible to stand for elections" according to the decreelaw on the elections to the national assembly of the people's republic of Kampuchea, made public on March 18 by SPK.

Below are the main provisions of the decree law:

The elections to the National Assembly must be organised according to the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage and secret balloting.

All citizens of the People's Republic of Kampuchia, regardless of nationality, sex, social status, religious belief, cultural standards, length of residence, who have attained the age of 18 years are eligible to vote and if they have attained the age of 21 years are eligible to stand for elections.

Citizens in active service in the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea as well as religious people are eligible to vote and to stand for election.

Citizens of the People's Republic of Kampuchia have an obligation to take part in the general elections to elect deputies to the National Assembly who must be loyal^{to} the motherland and adopt the political line of the National United Front for the salvation of Kampuchea and to work untiringly in service of the people.

Insane people, prisoners and those who have disfranchised by the People's Revolutionary tribunals are not allowed to vote or stand for election.

The National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea shall comprise 117 deputies.

The number of deputies for each constituency is fixed in proportion to its population, however, in the case of the cities of Phnom penh and Kompong Som, the industrial centres and the provinces with large populations of ethnic minorities, this proportion shall not be strictly observed, in order to enable the workers of these cities and ethnic minorities in these provinces to be adequately represented at the National Assembly.

The organs responsible for conducting the elections are:

The electoral council at the central level, the electoral committee at the Khet or Krong, and the electoral commission at each polling booth.

At least fifty five days before the date of the general elections, the People's Revolutionary Council shall set up an electoral council composed of representatives of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and of other mass organizations at the central level.

At least forty five days before the date of the general elections, the Khet and Krong Peoples's Revolutionary Councils subordinate to the central authorities shall set up electoral committees composed of representatives of local committees of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and of mass organizations.

At least thirty days before the date of the general elections, local People's Revolutionary Councils shall set up for each polling booth an electoral commission composed of representatives of all sections of the local population.

Each unit of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces shall set up an electoral commission for its own polling booth. The electoral council and the electoral committees and commissions are prohibited from campaigning in favour of particular candidates, and from urging voters to vote for particular candidates.

In checking electoral rolls, if irregularities or omissions are noted, people have the right to make written claims or verbal reports, and the organs responsible for such rolls shall be obliged to make prompt adjustments.

In each constituency, the central committee of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and mass organizations at the central level, in collaboration with local committees of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and mass organizations shall nominate candidates for the National Assembly.

Each voter is entitled to one vote only and shall cast the vote personally.

Voting by proxy or by mail is prohibited . Sick, old or disabled voters who cannot go to the polls shall be allowed to vote at home

Voters shall cross out the names of those candidates they do not favour and shall leave only the names of the candidates of their choice, corresponding to the number of candidates to be elected in each constituency.

No person is permitted to watch the voter cross out the names of the candidates in the polling booth. No propaganda in favour of a candidate is permitted at the polling booth.

Immediately after the closing of the polls, the electoral commission shall take control of and count the ballots at the polling station in the presence of two witnesses chosen from among the voter and with the exclusion of the candidates. The candidates, journalists, photographers, cameramen and radio reporters are entitled to watch the counting of ballots as observers.

Those candidates who have obtained more than half the number of valid votes cast will be declared elected.

In case of an equal number of votes, the elder candidate will be elected.

The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea will convene all the members of the National Assembly for its first session at/ date no later than sixty days after the elections.

Before assuming its functions, the National Assembly will examine the credentials of its members after setting up a committee for this purpose.

Any person guilty of fraud, corruption or coercion or who obstructs the elections will be detained for up to two years.

Members of the electoral council, members of the electoral committees, members of the electoral commissions or members of various state institutions who falsify documents, tamper with the ballot papers or use other means to alter the results of the elections, will be detained for up to three years.

Every citizen has the right to denounce any person who breaks the law during the elections./.

VIETNAM'S FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON SITUATION IN LEBANON

Hanoi VNA April 23 - The following statement was made by a spokesman for the foreign ministry here today:

Recently Israel, in conjunction with Lebanese rightist reactionary forces has made savage attacks on many areas in Lebanon, including the national capital of Beirut, particularly palestinian refugees camps and densely populated areas causing many losses in lives and property to the populations. Israeli air force, navy and artillery attacked Lebanon wantonly grossly violating the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country.

"It should be noted that these actions coincided with U.S. Secretary of State A.Haig's middle East tour pointing to scheme of the U.S. and Israel to weaken the Palestinian resistance, isolate the Palestinian people from other nations, cause tension in that region, and facilitate their implementation of the camp David condemned by the Arab people and the world's people as a whole.

"The foreign ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam vehemently denounces and sternly condemns Israel for these provocative and aggressive actions and demands that it immediately end all criminal acts against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Lebanon.

"Together with the world's progressive forces the Vietnamese people express their militant solidarity with and firm support for the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples sacred right to self defence against all criminal plots and actions by the Israeli aggressors and the U.S. imperialists against Lebanese territory".

Hanoi, April 23 1981.
