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EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

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1- CHINA CONTINUES ARMED PROVOCATIONS AGAINST VIETNAM.

Hanoi, VNA May 14 - Following the serious border incidents against Vietnam on May 5, 6 and 7, particularly in Lang Son and Ha Tuyen provinces, the Chinese authorities have continued to conduct repeated armed provocations, involving many new crimes against the Vietnamese people.

On May 9, 10, 12 and 13, Chinese intruders holding height 400 (in Cao Loc district, Lang Son province) and Chinese troops mustered close to the border line fired thousands of 82mm and 120mm mortar rounds, 122mm artillery shells and missiles at the areas of Roi, Roc, Na Day, Khon Quyen and Na Lang hamlets and hills 512, 406 and 708 in Cao Loc district, deep inside Vietnamese territory. These shellings killed and wounded a number of persons and domestic animals and destroyed many of houses, education and health establishments and crops, threatening the local people's normal life and Vietnam's border security.

The Chinese authorities also increased armed provocations along the border in Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen and Quang Ninh provinces.

In Cao Bang: On May 12, big Chinese infantry and artillery forces were mustered close to the border line in Quang Hoa district. On the same day, many groups of Chinese troops attacked the area south of marker-post 112 in Ha Quang district, causing human and material losses to the local population.

In Ha Tuyen: From May 8 - 13 Chinese troops fired many of 122mm cannon shells at the Xin Chai village people's committee, a border station and a tea processing shop (in Vi Xuyen district) ruining many houses and productive property. In the same period many Chinese artillery and infantry companies were massed close to the border line in Lao Chai village (Vi Xuyen district) and then Chu Phin village (Hoang Su Phi district).

In Quang Ninh: From May 8 - 13, China sent many groups of scouts into border districts.

In addition to these armed provocations on land, from 8 - 13 there were thousands of intrusions by armed Chinese vessels into Vietnamese territorial waters stretching from the Bac Luan river in Quang Ninh province to the Ngang pass in Binh Tri Thien province, and thousands of Chinese air planes flew close along Vietnam's border and, in many sorties, violated Vietnamese

airspace, and even, in Muong Khuong district (Hoang Lien Son province) intruded seven kilometres into Vietnam's airspace.

Highly vigilant and ready to defend the country, the Vietnamese armed forces and people in these localities duly punished the intruders in time, killing on the spot many of them and capturing a number of others.

CHINA INTENSIFIED ARMED PROVOCATIONS.

Hanoi, VNA May 15 - Chinese armed forces on May 1 committed new crimes against the population of the provincial capital of Lang Son on the northern frontier.

At 15.00 hrs, Chinese troops fired many 130mm artillery rounds on the hamlets of Na Khe and Na Lung in Hop Thanh village, and on an area north of Ly Lua, 11 kms behind the border, causing losses of property and crops to the local population.

From 6.00 to 16.00 Chinese troops fired hundreds of 120mm mortar rounds and 122mm canon on the villages of Thanh Dan, Hoa Cu and Hai Yen in Cao Loc district, killing or wounding a number of civilians and destroying many houses and a large quantity of crops of the local population.

Earlier on May 12, Chinese troops fired 82mm mortar rounds on several areas close to Muong Khuong district town in Hoang Lien Son province.

The local armed forces duly punished the Chinese for their criminal actions.

CHINA CONTINUES ARMED PROVOCATIONS AGAINST VIETNAM.

Hanoi VNA, May 16 - Since early this month, Chinese troops have repeatedly fired artillery into Vietnamese territory, intruded into and nibbled at many places inside Vietnam, committing new crimes against the Vietnamese people, especially those in Muong Khuong district (Hoang Lien Son province), Vi Xuyen district (Ha Tuyen province), Cao Loc, Loc Binh and Van Lang districts (Lang Son province).

Particularly serious were the incidents on May 5 when Chinese troops nibbled at height 400 south of marker-post 26 in Thanh Loa village, Cao Loc district, and on May 14 when they wantonly fired artillery shells, including

130mm shells, on various hamlets and villages including the provincial capital of Lang Son, causing many losses in lives and properties to the local population.

The armed forces in Lang Son province have duly punished the Chinese aggressors, inflicting a number of casualties on them at height 400.

2- S.R.V.N.'S FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE TO CHINA.

Hanoi, VNA May 17 - The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today sent the following note to its Chinese counterpart:

"Following serious armed provocations and intrusions against Vietnam in the provinces of Lang Son and Ha Tuyen early this month, the Chinese authorities have further stepped up their military activities, committing many new crimes against local people and further straining the situation along the sino-Vietnamese border.

"In Lang Son province, after intruding into the area of height 400, Chinese troops from May 6 - 13 fired thousands of 82, 120 and 122mm mortar rounds and rockets on many hamlets and production establishments in Cao Loc district. Particularly on May 14 - 15, they fired hundreds of 130mm cannon rounds on several hamlets around, and some areas in the provincial capital of Lang Son, about 11 kilometres inside Vietnamese territory.

"In Ha Tuyen province, after an invasion by infantry and artillery forces of the Lao Chai area in Vi Xuyen district, many Chinese artillery and infantry units from May 8 - 14, were massed along the border opposite the area and then Chu Phin village, Hoang Su Phi district. These forces fired hundreds of 122mm cannon shells and rockets on many populated areas.

"In Cao Bang province on May 12, many Chinese army units attacked an area south of marker-post 112 in Ha Quang district, while many Chinese ground and artillery forces were mustered along the border in Quang Hoa district.

"In Quang Ninh province, since early this month, China has sent many scout units into border districts.

"Along with armed provocations and acts of aggression the Chinese authorities have ordered thousands of incursions by armed vessels into

Viet Nam's territorial waters from the Bac Luan river in Quang Ninh province to the sea of the coast of Deo Ngang in Binh Tri Thien province, and repeated intrusions by aircraft into Vietnamese air space, particularly over Lang Son and Cao Bang provinces.

"Those armed provocations and territorial encroachments by the Chinese authorities have caused many losses in lives and on Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and threatened Vietnam's security along its border.

"Along with these hostile actions, the Chinese authorities are continuing armed provocations and encroachments along the common border with Laos, while stepping up the grouping of Khmer reactionaries and supplying them with weapons to oppose the Kampuchean people.

"Obviously, this is a deliberate attempt of the Chinese authorities to oppose the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples. It is part of a scheme of expansion and of sabotage against peace and stability in Indochina and southeast Asia.

"The Chinese Foreign Ministry, by sending a note to the Vietnamese Embassy in China on May 16 was playing the part of a thief who cries 'stop thief'. The note was meant to cover up Beijing's dark designs and criminal actions, to avoid public condemnation, and prepare for new adventurous military provocations against the Vietnamese people.

"The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry strongly denounces and severely condemns these schemes, armed provocations, and territorial encroachments by the Chinese authorities. It firmly demands that China immediately put an end to these actions, and withdraw at once all its troops from Vietnamese territories which it has seized.

"The Vietnamese people and armed forces in the border region are determined to exercise their legitimate right to self-defence to protect the sacred sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country.

"The Chinese authorities must bear full responsibility for all the consequences of their hostile actions against the Vietnamese people!"

NEW CHINESE SHELLINGS IN HA TUYEN PROVINCE

Hanoi, VNA May 18 - Chinese troops on May 14, 16, 17 fired 122mm artillery and 82mm mortar shells at many areas in Lao Chai village, Vi Xuyen district, Ha Tuyen province, committing new crimes against the local population of the Hmong, Nung, Dao, Ngan, Tay, Kinh ethnic nationalities.

At 09.00 and 16.00hrs on May 14, Chinese troops fired 26, 122mm artillery and 82mm mortar shells at Lao Chai village, 18 shells of which fell on Ban Pho hamlet, destroying houses, class-rooms and the office of the village peoples committee. The Chinese shellings also ruined much of the local irrigation ditches and fields.

At 17.30hrs on May 16, Chinese troops fired more than 30 122mm rounds at the Ban Sao and Khi bridges in Lao Chai village badly damaging them.

At 17.00 and 21.00hrs on May 17, Chinese troops attacked the same areas in Lao Chai village and other areas in neighbouring villages with their 122mm guns, causing many losses in lives and property to the local population.

From an area they had already occupied in Lao Chai village Chinese troops repeatedly tried to push out to the surrounding areas, but they were intercepted by the local Vietnamese people and armed forces and were duly punished for their criminal actions./.

3- RESULTS OF ELECTIONS IN VIETNAM

Hanoi, VNA May 17 - 496 of the 614 candidates to Vietnam's seventh National Assembly have been elected, announces the electoral council in a communique released here.

The communique says that on Election day on April 26 last, 97,96 per cent of the registered voters went to the polls, and that 97,78 per cent of the votes were valid.

The new National Assembly consists of 100 representatives of the working class, 92 representatives of the peasantry, 49 representatives of the armed forces, 121 political cadres, 110 intellectuals, 15 democratic personalities and religious leaders, and 9 artisans.

There are 108 women deputies, and the minor ethnic groups have 72 representatives.

4- LAO FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS AGAINST CHINESE ARMED PROVOCATIONS.

Hanoi, VNA May 16 - The Lao Foreign Ministry on May 14 summoned the Chinese Charge D'Affaires in Vientiane and handed him a memorandum concerning the recent Chinese armed provocations against the Lao People's Democratic Republic, reports K P L.

The memorandum reads:

" Since the end of April, China has sent its troops to various localities on the Lao - Chinese border facing Pangthong village, Muongsing district in Luangnamtha province. More seriously, Chinese troops fired 12,7mm mortar and artillery rounds on Lao border areas 33 of which fell on Boten and 146 on Pangthong.

Since May, Chinese troops have conducted large-scale military exercises along the Lao - Chinese border from Boten to Pangthong. In Boten, on May 5, Chinese troops provoked a Lao border post, and a platoon of Chinese troops intruded about 200 metres inside Laos where they dug combat trenches before they withdrew on May 7. Chinese troops are also stationed along the border close to Pangthong and Muang Mone, Luang Namtha province.

"At 11.00hours on May 5, Chinese troops fired 82mm mortar rounds on a Lao border post in Boten, seriously wounding a Lao border guard. At 13.00hours on the same day, Chinese troops renewed the shelling of Boten."

At the meeting with the Chinese representative, the deputy director for the first department of the Lao Foreign Ministry, demanded that the Chinese put an end to its armed provocations against Laos. He stressed that the Chinese side would have to bear full responsibility for all consequences arising from its aggressive acts.

5- LAO FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES MALAYSIA

Hanoi, VNA May 16 - Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseuth of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, yesterday left Kuala Lumpur, concluding his visit to Malaysia, a report from Kuala Lumpur says.

He was farewelled by Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Rithauddeen, Vietnamese Ambassador Vu Bach Mai, and others.

At the Subang airport, Phoun Sipaseuth made the following statement:
"My official visit to Malaysia at the invitation of His Excellency Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen is ending today with positive result.

"During the visit, I had opportunities to call on and had cordial discussions with H. E. Dr. Hussein Onn, the Prime Minister, and the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for industry and commerce, H. E. Dr. Mahathir Mohammad, I also had a cordial and frank consultation and exchange of views with H. E. Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen on bilateral relations. I note that through the consultation our existing bilateral relations have been further promoted. The two sides also exchanged views on the question of peace, stability and cooperation between the countries in Southeast Asia. Though there exist some differences of views, the continuing consultation is a need.

"Under the present circumstances, I think that consultations between the countries in Southeast Asia should be continued in order to promote mutual trust and understanding without any pressure and interference from outsiders, which will lead to mutual consent on the solution to regional problems. Thereafter, when decided by both sides, an international conference would be held to recognize and guarantee the outcome of the discussions. We, therefore, reject

the proposed international conference under U.N. resolution 35/6 which violates the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and is an interference in the internal affairs of that country.

' 'The People's Republic of Kampuchea is an independent and sovereign country. Its people have become masters of their own destiny. The recent election in Kampuchea confirms the legitimate right of the Kampuchean people.

' ' In pursuing consistently our foreign policy. We will continue all efforts to work for the objectives of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in the Southeast Asian region.

' 'Before my departure from this beautiful country, I, once again, wish to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to H.E.Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen and other officials, and through him, to the government and people of Malaysia, for the warm and cordial hospitality extended to me and my delegation during the visit.

6- KAMPUCHEA REJECTS ECOSOC RESOLUTION.

Hanoi, VNA May 15 - A spokesman for the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on May 14 issued a statement rejecting the resolution adopted at a recent session in Bonn of the economic and social council (E.C.O.S.O.C.) of the United Nations concerning the convening of an international conference on Kampuchea and the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea.

The statement, released by S.P.K. said:

' 'This is a new acts of gross and inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and demonstrates a complete ignorance of the situation in Kampuchea. By so doing, E.C.O.S.O.C.has played into the hands of the Beijing expansionists, the U.S.imperialists and other reactionary forces against the legitimate aspirations of the Kampuchean people and other peoples in Southeast Asia and the world generally.

' 'The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea energetically condemns and firmly rejects this irrational resolution of E.C.O.S.O.C.The Kampuchean people are determined to defend at any cost the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country. They and no one else can decide their destiny.' '.

THE INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS' LETTER
TO MR. KURT WALDHEIM,
SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

Mr. Secretary General,

We, the Foreign Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea have the honour to draw your attention to our view-points as follows:

1- The Pol Pot - Ieng Sary clique, an instrument of Peking expansionism and hegemonism, have carried out an unprecedented atrocious genocidal policy, massacring three million Kampuchean, turning Kampuchea into a China's springboard, for its war against neighbouring countries thus undermining peace and stability in South-East Asia. On January 7, 1979, the Kampuchean people smashed the regime of "Democratic Kampuchea", put an end to the genocide and brought about the revival of the country.

After two years of reconstruction and restoration of normal life, on May 1, 1981 the Kampuchean people held general elections to elect the National Assembly.

The present People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea and the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which will be elected by the National Assembly constitute the only authentic and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

While world public opinion is elated at the miraculous revival and development of the Kampuchean people, the United Nations continues its recognition of the genocidal regime of "Democratic Kampuchea", overthrown by the Kampuchean people and condemned by the whole mankind. By so doing the United Nations obviously keeps going counter to the legitimate aspiration and the inalienable right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people and therefore the U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea are opposed to the interests of the Kampuchean people.

2- The presence of the Vietnamese armed forces in Kampuchea is resulted from the agreement between the two countries to counter the threat by Peking

expansionism and hegemonism. Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos have on many occasions made it clear that as soon as the Chinese threat ceases to exist, by the agreement between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Vietnam will withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

China tries to conceal its threat to the three Indochinese countries by way of creating confrontation between the three Indochinese countries and Asean countries, disrupting the process of dialogue between these countries for the benefits of its expansionist and hegemonist ambition in South-East Asia.

3- The questions concerning South-East Asia must be discussed and settled by countries in the region in the spirit of equality, mutual agreement, non-imposition by one group on the other and non-interference from outside. Proceeding from this principle and with the desire to resolve the differences between the two groups of countries, the Indochinese and the Asean countries- in the interests of peace, stability and cooperation of South-East Asia, the conference of the Indochinese Foreign Ministers held on January 27 and 28, 1981 in Ho Chi Minh City proposed that a regional conference be held between these two groups to discuss and settle questions raised by each group, and that on the basis of the agreement reached, an international conference be convened to recognize and guarantee such agreements. The proposal of the three Indochinese countries has been appreciated by broad sections of world public opinion, but regrettably it has not been positively responded by the Asean countries. In this context, Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea at their consultations on April 24, 1981 in Vientiane accepted the proposal put forth by some Asean countries to conduct regional consultations and decided to appoint Laos to carry out consultations on their behalf with the Asean countries with a view to promoting mutual understanding and trust and seeking appropriate way and means to settle questions raised by each group of countries concerning peace and stability in Sout-East Asia. The Lao Foreign Minister has conducted consultations respectively with Indonesea, Malaysia and the Philippines and had useful exchanges of views with the leaders of these countries and initial positive results have been reached. The Lao Foreign Minister is planing to continue his exchange of views with the outstanding Asean countries.

In such circumstances, the demand by some countries to convene an international conference on Kampuchea as provided for in U.N. resolution 35/6 which is, in essence, an attempt to impose the desire of one group on

the other in South-East Asia and to pave the way to outside interference into the regional affairs cannot but hinders the efforts made by the two groups in their current regional consultations. The conveying of such a conference could only yield negative results to peace and stability in the region.

4- We, the Foreign Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, welcome your efforts in promoting the dialogue between the two groups in South-East Asia in the interests of peace and stability in the region. We hope that with your understanding of the real situation in the region, you will continue to give active contributions to this efforts and at the same time firmly prevent any action which might be detrimental to the positive trend of the current regional consultations.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary General, the assurances of our highest consideration.

May 19, 1981

Phoune Sipaseuth,
Minister for Foreign
Affairs, Lao People's
Democratic Republic

Nguyen Co Thach
Minister for Foreign
Affairs, Socialist
Republic of Vietnam

Hun Sen,
Minister for Foreign
Affairs, People's
Republic of Kampuchea