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EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM  
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I- VIETNAMESE VICE FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN LAOS

*Hanoi VNA June 3 - Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang stopped over in Vientiane today on his way to Burma.*

*He was met by Lao Vice Foreign Minister Khoun Chandong. The two sides exchanged views on the efforts being made by Vietnam, Lao and Kampuchea in the interests of peace and stability in southeast Asia, including regional consultations and bilateral meetings with Asean countries.*

II- VIETNAMESE - THAI JOINT PRESS RELEASE

*The meeting between H.E. Mr. Vo Dong Giang, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and H.E. Mr. Arun Panupong, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, was held in Rangoon, the capital of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, from 3 - 4 June 1981.*

*Both sides had a frank discussion and expressed their respective views of problems of mutual concern. They considered the meeting as useful to narrow down the gap of their differences and agreed to continue the dialogue at a mutually convenient date to be further agreed upon by both sides.*

*The Vietnamese and the Thai delegations expressed their sincere thanks and appreciation to the Government and people of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma for providing Rangoon as the site for the meeting as well as for the excellent cooperation and facilities accorded to them during their stay in Rangoon.*

*Rangoon, 4 June, 1981.*

III- MR. NGUYEN CO THACH IS INTERVIEWED BY FRENCH NEWS AGENCY.

Hanoi, VNA June 4 - Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said recently that the recent escalation of China's armed attacks on Vietnam is intended as a morale - booster for Khmer disbanded guerrillas and a means of influencing Asean against an approachment with the Indochinese countries. In an interview with the French News Agency AFP, he also rejected the call for an international conference on Kampuchea and denied claims that any American prisoners remain in Vietnam.

Regarding recent incidents on the Sino- Vietnamese border Nguyen Co Thach said:

" Beijing's intensification of its armed provocations and territorial encroachments against Vietnam and Laos, and of its arms supplies to different groups of Khmer reactionaries opposed to Kampuchean people, is part of its long term strategy directed against the three Indochinese countries. The escalation of these activities in recent days was intended as morale-booster for the Khmer reactionaries now beset with disarray and internal conflicts in the face of the firm overall development of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which has found a concrete expression in the general elections successfully conducted on May 1st last. Beijing's activities are also aimed at undermining the increasing tendency in southeast Asian countries to settle regional problems in a spirit of friendship and mutual respect, without intervention from outside.

"Beijing is playing the trick of a thief who cries stop thief. It is public knowledge that China has rejected all Vietnamese proposals for an end to all military activities along the Sino - Vietnamese border, and the opening of the third round of negotiations between the two countries. It is also known that China is the principal supporter and main arms supplier of the Khmer reactionaries, and the instigator of Asean opposition to the Indochinese countries."

Concerning a proposed "International Conference on Kampuchea" the Foreign Minister said: "As was made clear by the Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean Foreign Ministers in their letter on May 19 to the UN Secretary General, the proposal for such an international conference is based on recognition of the Democratic Kampuchea regime which is guilty of genocide. This is a move against the rebirth and development of the Kampuchean people, a gross violation of the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and a boon to the Beijing expansionists", aggressive policy towards the peoples of the three Indochinese countries. Since headway had been made in regional consultations between the Indochinese and Asean countries to solve problems pertaining to southeast Asia, an international conference on Kampuchea convened in the framework of the UN resolution would only undercut this process of dialogue.

"The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has rejected such a conference and will

not participate in it".

Asked to comment on Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseuths recent visit to Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, Nguyen Co Thach said:

" The parties in southeast Asia all agree that the recent consultations conducted by the Lao Foreign Minister with Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines were useful , and that they should be followed up.

" The thing for people of good will to do now is to work for progress in the process of dialogue in the interest of peace and stability in Indochina and southeast Asia, and to discard whatever might undermine this process".

On the so-called "Kampuchean question" Nguyen Co Thach pointed out:

" More and more people in southeast Asia have seen clearly that the so-called "Kampuchean problem" is in fact only a problem concerning the three Indochinese countries and China, not an issue of the Indochinese countries and the Asean states.

" Peace and stability being a common interest of the southeast Asian countries, we hope that they will pool their efforts for peace and stability in the region. But it is regrettable that there still exist certain circles in this region who are running counter to these common efforts".

Asked whether there are American prisoners in Vietnam, Nguyen Co Thach said:

" Vietnam has many times stated that not a single American prisoner remains in this country now, and has rejected all malicious rumours about missing Americans which was designed as a smear against Vietnam.

" Our Lao and Kampuchean friends have also affirmed again and again that there are no longer any American prisoners in their countries.

" A commando operation was mounted recently from Thailand against Laos by a group of mercenaries - Americans included - trained and paid by the United States! This was a blatant violation of Laos sovereignty".

#### IV- CHINA INTENSIFIES PROVOCATIONS AGAINST VIETNAM.

Hanoi VNA, June 4 - In the six days ending June 3, the Chinese authorities ordered armed forces to rain artillery shells and gunfire on Vietnam and intrude into Vietnamese border areas.

In Lang Son province: Chinese troops in the first three days of June fired more than 1.200 82mm and 120mm mortar shells and 122mm artillery shells into peaks 406, 512 and 708 and into Hoa Cu village, Ban Roc, Ban Lai, Ban Nhac, Ban Boc and around Tam Lang railway station, killing four civilians and wounding two others. They also destroyed scores of houses, and many hectares of paddy, subsidiary crops and tobacco.

On May 31, many groups of Chinese troops infiltrated into marker post 10, in Vang Lang, laid mines on trails leading to villages and opening fire on nearby housing settlements.

In Ha Tuyen: On June 2 and 3, Chinese troops fired more than 500 mortar shells of various kinds, 122mm artillery shells and rockets on peak 1387, residential quarters, primary and junior high schools, and the state farm in Thanh Thuy district, destroying a number of houses and fruit trees.

On June 1, dozens of Chinese troops intruded into marker post 10 in Dong Van, plundering cattle and hundreds of kilos of rice and paddy.

In Hoang Lien Son: On June 2 Chinese troops in many groups intruded into a farm in Bat Sat district.

In Cao Bang, on May 31, Chinese troops repeatedly slammed 12.7mm gunfire and mortar shells into the area of marker post 34 in Quang Hoa, destroying thousands of pine trees and killing a number of cattle.

Meanwhile, Chinese armed boats on 500 occasions infiltrated into Vietnamese territorial waters particularly in Vinh Thuc and Thach Ban islands and the Bac Luan river in Quang Ninh province. Many Chinese air intrusions almost ten kilometres inside Vietnam were recorded in Van Lang district, Lang Son province.

Determined to maintain security and preserve the country's territorial integrity and to safeguard the people's lives and property. Vietnamese people and armed forces in the attacked areas have intercepted the intruders, wiping out many of them.

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#### CHINA'S NEW CRIMES AGAINST VIETNAM

Hanoi, VNA June 4 - The Ha Tuyen provinces's Committee for Investigation of Chinese expansionists and Hegemonists' War Crimes against Vietnam has released the following communique:

Chinese troops last month increased their armed provocations and acts of aggression against Vietnam, especially in the northern border province of Ha Tuyen.

On May 7, Chinese troops fired almost 2,000 cannon shots and rockets on Lao-Chai, Xin Chai, Thanh Thuy, Thanh Duc, Thanh Luong, Minh Tam and Phuong Tien villages, Vy Xuyen district, while many Chinese battalions attacked heights 1,800A, 1,800B and 1,509. The attacks resulted in the destruction of the Thanh Thuy bridge, many buildings including a state-run store, a bank, a post office and a tea factory, and the devastation of many fields of ripening rice and maize, and many tea orchards. A 13 year-old child was wounded. In the meantime, Chinese aircraft made many intrusions into the airspace over Cao Ma Po village, Quang Ba district, about two

kilometres inside the province.

From May 8 to 13, Chinese troops fired many 122mm cannon shots on the people's committee office and a border post in Xin Chai village. Many Chinese artillery and infantry battalions were massed close to the border in Lao Chai village, Vi Xuyen district, and then Chu Phin village, Hoang Xu Phi district. Rumours were spread about an attack from Lao Chao in the direction of the provincial capital of Ha Giang.

On May 12, Chinese troops mined a passenger bus on its way from Dong Van to Meo Vac, killing six occupants and wounding seven others.

On May 14, Chinese troops fired 26 122mm and 82mm mortar rounds on Lao Chai village, especially on Pan Pho hamlet, destroying a house, a school and the village people's committee office, and ruining many rice and maize fields.

On May 17, they destroyed with 122mm cannon fire the Ban Sao and Khi bridges in Lao Chai village. One villager was killed.

On May 20, Chinese troops again fired many 122mm cannon shots on the same places and on Thanh Thuy and Phuong Tien villages, killing two more villagers, wounding three others, and devastating vast areas of ripening rice and maize.

On May 22, Chinese troops fired thousands of cannon and mortar shots on Thanh Thuy, Thanh Huong and Thanh Duc villages while many Chinese infantry battalions attacked height 1668, southeast of Thanh Thuy village and near marker post 12 opposite Thanh Duc village. The intruders were firmly intercepted by the local militia and driven back to the other side of the border. On the same day, Chinese troops in different groups attacked Phan Pho hamlet, Lao Chai village.

Since May 23, Chinese troops have fired everyday from 50 to 60 mortar shots on hamlets and villages of the districts of Vi Xuyen and Hoang Su Phi. Chinese forces stationed along the border and on heights 1800A, 1800B and 1668 have frequently fired machine guns to obstruct the movements of the local population.

The Chinese reactionaries have also sent many scouts into Ha Tuyen to foment troubles, contact local reactionaries, local officials, and to plant mines. Many saboteurs have been arrested.

All told from May 7 to 31, Chinese artillery killed 14 people and wounded nine others. It destroyed four school buildings, a tea factory of ten buildings, two administrative offices, a police station, a department store, a post office, a bank, 27 dwelling houses, and three bridges. It also damaged a 200 metre <sup>canal</sup>, a passenger bus, dozens of hectares of rice and other food crops, eleven hectares of tea, and many hectares of rice seed lings, and dozens of hectares freshly prepared for winter rice transplanting. These criminal activities were part of the Chinese reactionaries'

overall war plan against Vietnam following their defeat on the Vietnamese border two years ago.

These acts encroached upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam, and disrupted production and other activities of Vietnamese on the Northern border.

The Ha Tuyen provincial Committee for Investigation of Chinese Expansionists' and Hegemonists' War Crimes Against Vietnam denounces these serious crimes to public opinion at home and abroad.

The committee urgently calls on the world's people, including the Chinese people, to make the Chinese authorities put an immediate end to their criminal actions against the people of Ha Tuyen and give up their hostile policy towards Vietnam.

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