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EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

PRESS AND INFORMATION SECTION

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I- KAMPUCHEAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTED LEADERS

Hanoi VNA June 27 - The leaders of the national assembly and the members of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers were sworn in today before the 117 deputies of the National Assembly of Kampuchea, reports SPK.

Chea Sim was elected President of the National Assembly. Heng Samrin, President of the State Council, and Penn Sovan, President of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

President Heng Samrin, on behalf of the leadership, pledged to fulfil the tasks assigned by the people in execution of the decisions of the fourth congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea to defend national independence and improve the people's living standards.

Following is the list of the leaders of the National Assembly, and the members of the State Council and of the council of ministers:

1- The National Assembly:

President: Chea Sim

Vice President: Matly

Vice President: Bonze Superior Tep Vong

Vice President: Nou Beng

General Secretary: Mrs Phlek Phirun

2- State Council:

President: Heng Samrin

General Secretary: Chan Ven

Members: Men Chan, Kham Len, Heng Teav and Vandy Ka Onn.

3- Council of Ministers:

President: Penn Sovan

Vice President and Minister of Foreign Affairs: Hun Sen

Vice President and minister of planning: Chen Soth

Vice President and minister of national defence: Chan Si

Minister of agriculture: Kong Sam Ol

Minister of industry: Keo Chan Da

Minister of communications, transport and posts: Khun Chhy

Minister of internal and foreign trade: Taing Sarim

Minister of finance: Chan Phin

Director-general of the People's National Bank of Kampuchea: Cha Rieng

President of the Committee for Inspection of State Affairs: Dimkar

Minister of Public Health: Yith Kim Seng

Minister of National Education: Pen Navuth

Minister of Information, Press and Culture: Chheng Phon

Minister of Justice: Ouk Bun Chhoeun

Minister and Director at the Council of Ministers' Office: Ung Phan.

II- KAMPUCHEAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CLOSES FIRST SESSION

Hanoi VNA June 27 - The first legislature of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea closed its first session in Phnom Penh this morning, SPK reports.

It issued an appeal calling on "All compatriots to heighten their sense of being masters of the country, strengthen national unity and actively participate in the patriotic emulation movement to fulfil the general task of the revolution, namely to firmly defend national independence and build the country along socialist lines"

Mr. Chea Sim, Chairman of the National Assembly, read out the appeal which said: "The National Assembly has discussed and adopted the constitution of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, this is the first time in the history of our country that a really democratic and progressive constitution has been adopted in accordance with the will and aspirations of our people who wish to live in independence, peace, freedom and happiness.

"The National Assembly has installed the leading bodies of the state. It has adopted the 1981 economic and cultural programme and the objective of economic and cultural restoration and development for the next year of which the primary task is to restore agricultural production to serve the material and spiritual life of the people and build the country".

The appeal denounced the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists for colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces and using their henchmen to undermine the revolution and the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people.

"On the path leading to a radiant future", the appeal stressed, "We still face innumerable trials, however, no enemy and no difficulty can waver our people in their revolutionary position".

" Our country is in a memorable period of history. From now on, with the clear-sighted line of the Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the constitution declares that the state power belongs to the people, that our people are the real masters of our territory",

The appeal said that "National unity and international solidarity are the consistent principles of the domestic and foreign policy of our state where the worker-peasant alliance and the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos revolutionary/are the most important factor". alliance

The appeal continued: " The assembly declares that the People's Republic of Kampuchea firmly stands for solidarity, friendship and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, with the Soviet Union as the pillar. Our foreign policy is a policy of independence, peace and non-alignment. It supports the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world struggling for independence, democracy, peace and social progress. On the other hand, we firmly adhere to the policy of peaceful co-existence with all countries regardless of political and social regime. Basing ourselves on the principle of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and on mutual respect for each other's interests with a view to maintaining peace, stability and security in southeast Asia and in the world.

" The National¹ Assembly warmly congratulates our people on their magnificent exploits during the past two and a half years. It expresses its sincere gratitude to its close friends, Vietnam and Laos, to the glorious Soviet Union, and other socialist countries, as well as to all its international friends who have been whole-heartedly assisting the People's Republic of Kampuchea."

III- ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE IN THE PAST TWO YEARS

- On the military field:

Tens of thousands of Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer Rouge troops were put out of action (including 50,000 captured and 20,000 surrendered).

- On Economy field:

+ By January 1979: two thirds of the cultivable land was left fallow, two thirds of the draught animal power was destroyed.

+ In the crop year 1979 - 80:

700,000 hectares were cultivated and 700,000 tons of grain were harvested.

+ 1980 - 81: 1,500,000 hectares were cultivated, 1,500,000 tons of grain were harvested.

The state procured 150,000 tons of rice.

+ 5,000 hectares of rubber were reclaimed.

+ 4,000 hectares of tobacco were planted.

+ 36,000 hectares of vegetables were planted.

+ livestock breeding:

1,000,000 cows, 100,000 pigs, 40,000 tons of fish were caught.

+ Industry: 60 enterprises resumed their production.

+ The reopening of roads, railway, water navigation and air-borne service (including Kompongson and Phnom Penh ports).

+ The resumption of bank service with the introduction of the new riel.

+ Trade network is expanded to district level.

+ Education: There are 1,300,000 school pupils in 1980 - 81.

+ The Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy was reopened in 1980, over 80 doctors and pharmacists were graduated. There are now 500 students in the faculty.

+ The opening of the Teachers Training College and some secondary vocational schools (including 15 secondary teachers training schools).

On foreign affairs field:

+ Over 30 states and movements have recognized and established diplomatic relations with Kampuchea.

+ The People's Republic of Kampuchea has 11 representative commissions abroad.

+ Many international conferences have been held in Phnom Penh. Recently, the conference of solidarity with Asia and Africa was held in Phnom Penh with representatives from 21 countries and 4 international organizations took part in.

* Two main tasks for the Kampuchean people: - The continuation of opposing the schemes of China and its henchmen, political and military, and - The recovery of economy together with the improvement of management and the building of a new life.

* The 4th Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea was successful.

The congress defined the general task in the present revolutionary period as follow:

- To firmly defend the national independence, step by step, build the fatherland through the transition to socialism. The defence of the national independence is considered as the paramount and very sacred task.

- In economy development, agriculture is considered to be the central point.

- The Congress especially stressed on the two points of the general line and policy of the Party:

- 1- To raise high the banner of patriotism and the banner of international solidarity,

- 2- To unite the entire nation, bring into full play the strength of the people to defend and build up the country.

IV- CHINA CONDUCTED A SERIES OF PROVOCATIONS AGAINST VIETNAM FROM JUNE 19 TO 25.

Lang Son: Chinese forces illegally stationed on peak 400 and massed along the border are busy building roads leading from China to the Vietnamese hilltop position. From June 21 to 25, more than 500 mortar and cannon shots were fired on the areas of peaks 406, 325 and 512, and south of marker post 26 in Cao Loc district. serious losses in property and crops were caused to the population.

On June 24 a platoon-sized Chinese force intruded into the area of peak 325 and southeast of marker post 26 (Cao Loc), one kilometre inside Vietnamese territory. The intruders wantonly fired at farmers reaping their crops in the fields.

Ha Tuyen: Chinese forces illegally stationed on peak 1800 and along the border every day fired hundreds of mortar and cannon shots, many carrying anti-Vietnamese literature, on the village of Lao Chai and Thanh Thuy and on peaks 1509, 1427, 1387 and 1558 in Vi Xuyen district. Many dwelling houses and means of production were destroyed or damaged, and many cattle killed.

Quang Ninh: Dozens of Chinese civil guards on June 19 intruded into Quang Ha district and robbed the population of their crops and cattle.

On June 24 a Chinese squad intruded into the area of Quapho, Hai Ninh district, three kilometres northwest of the town of Mong Cai. They fired at peasants at work in the fields.

Cao Bang: Chinese troops on June 19 poisoned a stream in the area of marker post 72 in Trung Khanh district.

On June 22, a Chinese squad intruded into the area south of marker post 94, Tra Linh district. They fired at nearby villages and mined roads and pathways.

Chinese scouts, meanwhile, were sent into the districts of Meo Vac (Ha-Tuyen), Bat Xat (Hoang Lien Son), Cao Loc (Lang Son), and Tra Linh and Thong - Nong (Cao Bang).

Vietnamese forces fought back, by might and main, inflicting many casualties, capturing a number of enemy troops, and destroying a large quantity of Chinese weapons.

V- THAILAND INCREASES ARMED ATTACKS AGAINST KAMPUCHEA

Hanoi VNA July 4 - In the week ending June 21, 1981, Thailand conducted 231 shellings of Kampuchean territory, reports SPK.

The Kampuchean news agency adds that on June 16 under the cover of 105mm howitzers and recoilless cannons and mortars based in Thailand, Pol Pot troops penetrated into the surroundings of height 199, Koh Kong province, but were later driven back to Thailand.

On June 18 hundreds of mortar and recoilless cannon shells were fired on the region north-west of Smatdeng while Pol Pot bandits attacked Kampuchean border guards. The intruders were, however, beaten back, carrying with them many dead and wounded. On the same day, the Preah Vihear temple area was hit by several of 75mm recoilless cannon shells fired from Thailand.

In the week under review Thai L.19 reconnaissance planes repeatedly flew over the region between Poipet and Yang Dangkum, while one hundred Thai armed fishing boats were spotted in the territorial waters of Kampuchea in the province of Koh Kong and of Koh Tang island.

S T A T E M E N T

BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC, THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA AND THE
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM ON THE SO - CALLED
' ' COMPREHENSIVE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT IN KAMPUCHEA ' '
PROPOSED BY THE ASEAN MEETING IN MANILA

(Issued in Vientiane July 3, 1981)

On June 18, 1981 the Asean ministerial meeting in Manila proposed the so-called ' 'comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea' ' and a plan to convene an international conference on Kampuchea according to the U.N. general assembly resolution 35/6. At a time when the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists are stepping up their collusion to create a tense situation in Asia and the world, this move of the Asean countries is an evidence of their intensified collaboration with the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists to interfere with the Kampuchean peoples' revival and show hostility to the three Indochinese peoples, thus undermining peace and stability in south-east Asia.

1- The Asean's position on the threats existing in south-east Asia as stated in the Manila joint communique is totally contrary to reality.

As is well known, the Kampuchean people are reviving and the country is enjoying peace and stability which has been manifested by the general elections held on May 1st, 1981. Asean's persistence that escalation of the fighting continues in Kampuchea and that a revived and stabilized Kampuchea is a direct threat to the security of the Asean member states as well as to peace and stability in the whole region is a sheer fabrication. The fact is that China itself is intensifying its threat against the independence, sovereignty and security of the three Indochinese countries, stepping up armed provocations and committing more crimes along the Sino-Vietnamese and Sino-Lao border areas, supplying weapons and munitions to the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries who are seeking refuge in Thai soil, encouraging them to carry out more sabotage

activities against the People's Republic of Kampuchea while at the same time instigating the Maoist reactionaries to turn to violence and subversion in all south-east Asian countries. All this is the real danger to peace and security in the region but the Asean countries are deliberately trying to ignore it. They have been taken in by Beijing's scheme of sowing division and confrontation among south-east Asian countries, which would create constant instability in the region in the interest of Beijing's expansionist and hegemonistic ambition.

2- The Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam vigorously condemn the so-called 'comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea' which was proposed by the Manila meeting. The People's Republic of Kampuchea is an independent and sovereign state. The Council of Ministers Replacing the People's Revolutionary Council and elected by the National Assembly of Kampuchea following the recent general elections is the sole, ^{legitimate} and true representative of the Kampuchean people. The Asean countries, by giving themselves the right to urge a 'political settlement' in Kampuchea, have grossly trampled upon the U.N. charter and the national rights of self-determination.

The three Indochinese countries severely condemn every effort being made to put together various kinds of Khmer reactionaries, who have sold themselves to the imperialists and international reactionaries and the attempt to use them as a make-up to change the disgusting image of the democratic Kampuchea corpse and to reimpose it on the Kampuchean people, thus seeking to retain its illegal seat in the United Nations.

The three countries reiterate their position that the presence of Vietnamese army in Kampuchea was by agreement between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, two independent and sovereign states. That presence was necessary as a response to the threat posed by China in collusion with the imperialists and other reactionary forces, and it was not aimed at any third country. The Asean countries themselves have in effect admitted that there was no threat of aggression to them when they rejected the three Indochinese countries' proposal to sign treaties

of non-aggression and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and to establish a de-militarized zone along both sides of the Thai-Kampuchea borders.

3- The three Indochinese countries categorically reject the convening of the so-called "international conference on Kampuchea". This conference would constitute a gross violation of the independence and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, a support to the genocidal Pol Pot group against the revival and growth of the Kampuchean people, and a helping hand to the policy of aggression and intervention of the Chinese reactionaries against the three Indochinese countries. Such an international conference on Kampuchea only means a one-sided conference of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the US imperialists and the Asean countries against the side of the three Indochinese countries. The three Indochinese countries vehemently condemn the illegal international conference being convened in response to the request of the Asean countries and their allies, and declare their definite intention not to participate in that conference..

The constructive and goodwilled proposals made by the three Indochinese countries show the right way towards a reasonable and logical solution to the existing problems in the region. These proposals have enjoyed the approval and strong support of world public opinion, peace and justice-loving peoples in south-east Asia and the world. The three Indochinese countries express their hope that the Asean countries would study and make positive response to those proposals in the interest of peace and stability in the region.

Any attempt to take advantage of this international conference to exert pressure and impose the view of one side upon the three Indochinese countries will certainly solve nothing but on the contrary, only aggravate the situation. The advocates of this policy will not only paint themselves into a tiger corner but also create a dangerous precedent in international relations. The activities of the Asean countries in collusion with China and the U.S. supporting the genocidal Pol Pot group, in whatever form they may take, are bound to meet with condemnation and disastrous failure.

**LEADING ORGANS OF THE STATE OF THE SOCIALIST
REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM ELECTED BY THE NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY ON JULY 4, 1981**

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Chairman: Nguyen Huu Tho

Vice Chairmen: Xuan Thuy, Nghiem Xuan Yem, Nguyen Xien,
Y Pen (Y Mot), Cam Ngoan, Huynh Cuong,
Superior Bonze Thich The Long,
The Reverend Vo Thanh Trinh, Phan Anh.

COUNCIL OF STATE

President: Truong Chinh

Vice Presidents: Nguyen Huu Tho, Le Thanh Nghi, Chu Huy Man,
Xuan Thuy,

General Secretary: Xuan Thuy,

Members: Nguyen Duc Thuan, Nguyen Thi Dinh,
Ngo Duy Dong, Le Thanh Dao,
Y-Ngong Nie-Kdam, Dam Quang Trung,
Nguyen Thanh Le.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: Pham Van Dong

Vice Chairmen: To Huu, Pham Hung, Vo Nguyen Giap,
Huynh Tan Phat, Vo Chi Cong, Do Muoi,
Nguyen Lam, Tran Quynh

Minister, General Secretary of the Council of Ministers:

Dang Thi

Ministers and Chairmen of the State Commissions:

Minister of the Interior: Pham Hung
Minister of National Defence: Van Tien Dung
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Nguyen Co Thach
Chairman of the State Commission For Planning: Nguyen Lam
Minister and vice Chairman of the State Council for Planning:
Vu Dai
Chairman of the State Commission for Capital Construction:
Huynh Tan Phat
Chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology:
Le Khac
Chairman of the Government Inspectorate: Tran Nam Trung
Chairman of the Government Committee for Nationalities:
Hoang Van Kieu
Chairman of the State Pricing Commission: Doan Trong Truyen
Minister of Finance: Hoang Anh
Director General of the State Bank: Nguyen Duy Gia
Minister of Supply: Tran Sam
Minister of Labour: Dao Thien Thi
Minister of Construction: Dong Si Nguyen
Minister of Communications and Transport: Dinh Duc Thien
Minister of Engineering and Metals: Nguyen Van Kha
Minister of Power: Pham Khai
Minister of Mines and Coal: Nguyen Chan
Minister of Light Industry: Tran Huu Du
Minister of Food Industry: Vu Tuan
Minister of Agriculture: Nguyen Ngoc Triu
Minister of Forestry: Phan Xuan Dot
Minister of Water Conservancy: Nguyen Canh Dinh
Minister of Home Trade: Tran Phuong
Minister of Foreign Trade: Le Khac
Minister of Culture: Nguyen Van Hieu
Minister of Public Health: Vu Van Can

Minister of Sea Products: Nguyen Tien Trinh

Minister of Food: La Lam Gia

Minister of Education: Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh

Minister for University and Secondary Vocational

Education: Nguyen Dinh Tu

Minister for Disabled Soldiers and Social Affairs:

Duong Quoc Chinh

Minister of Justice: Phan Hien

Director of the Office of the Council of Ministers:

Dang Thi

President of the People's Supreme Court: Pham Huwng

President of the Supreme People's Organ of Control:

Tran Le.