

COMMITTEE ON PROTECTION ON TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF VIETNAM

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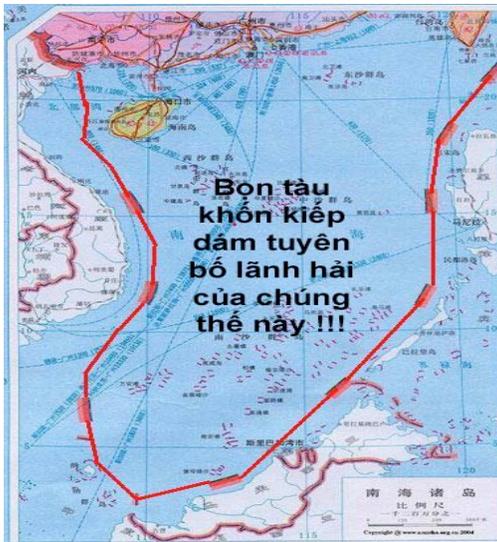
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PROTEST AGAINST CHINA'S HEGEMONY WITH COLLUSION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF VIETNAM (CPV).

PART I: CHINA'S EXPANSIONISM. Scheme of taking over South China Sea, Activities threatening Peace and Stability in the region.

1. In Jan. 1974, China sent a fleet south to take the Republic of Vietnam's Paracels. The RVN naval forces strongly and heroically resisted China's aggression. In a fierce battle, the defending forces killed Admiral Phuong Quang Kinh, commander of the operation and 5 colonels, sinking one ship and disabling another. However, the RVN could not defend their territorial waters. Paracels was lost to China.

Since then, China has built many concrete military installations in Paracels, using the archipelago as a stronghold to advance to the South. Woody is the most important island with so many structures built for military purposes: a large and modern runway (2.7 km long) for military jets, large buildings for offices, barracks to house hundreds of troops, ammunition depots, ports for warships, communication tower, huge containers to collect 140,000 tons of rainwater a year



In Spratlys, in March 1988, China sent warships to take 6 islets or reefs. China's war ships suddenly appeared and opened fires on 64 Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) soldiers while in the waters, carrying supplies on their heads or backs to their comrades staging on Johnson reef. They were killed instantly. They had no place to hide, no means and no opportunity to defend. The Johnson reef was one of the six taken at that time. Until the late 1990's, 16 reefs/islets had been occupied by China.

A dozens fortified structures emerging from the waters have been erected on the reefs. Two areas where more concrete buildings have been built are Mischiefs and Fiery Cross Reef. Four colossal structures on Mischiefs close to the Philippines appear to serve as outposts to control the sea-lanes

from Malacca to the North. The lanes lie in the west of the Philippines' coast. Five structures are found on the Fiery Cross reef. One of them is supposedly a missile-launching platform.

With a secret new nuclear naval base revealed in Sanya, the Southern tip of Hainan, China clearly shows her intent to control the region. In December 2007, she moved Type 094 second-generation nuclear ballistic missile submarine (SSBN) to the base. The Jin Class/ type 094, equipped with 12 long-range nuclear multi warheads missiles that could reach a target as far as 7000 or 8000 km. China now has 5 of them. A source from the US Defense Department estimates that China will have 5 more in ten years. A Jin class submarine was seen when it

entered the cave in the base. The cave can host 20 of them. The base has built two 800m long piers for aircraft carriers, three piers for submarines with a modern de-magnetism facility and a network of underground tunnels with infrastructures ready for use.

China showed that she has produced Dong Fong 23D, a long-range anti ship ballistic missile with a maximum range of 2,700 km and ability to strike moving targets at sea. Super jets J-15's have been added to increase her air capabilities in her expansion scheme.

Shi Lang, an aircraft carrier built from a Ukraine wrecked carrier will be put in operation within weeks and as a result will threaten peace and stability in the entire region.

For the past few months, China's military activities in the region are more aggressive: opening fires on the Filipino fishermen working in their waters, sending naval ships to patrol provocatively including in Malaysian waters. On July 25, President Aquino told the Filipino congress that the Philippines would use military power to protect their land. The Philippines buys ships, planes and weapons, conducts military exercises with American and allied troops. Chinese ranking officials have not hesitated to convey open and direct threats to her neighbors, when telling them "don't play with fires", or "China is a great power" (as Yang Jiechi, Minister of Foreign Affairs told ASEAN members) even in international forums like the Hanoi ASEAN meeting in July 2010. This testifies to the fact that her ambitions to control the South Chia Sea are not a question and that her intent is to use force to dominate the region when she could.

Indeed, she has prepared to move forward to put the entire Asia under her control.

Late last March, Cui tiankai, Chinese Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister openly told visiting American Deputy Secretary of State, James Steinberg that China has a core interest in South China Sea. It is as important as the one she has in Taiwan, and Tibet. With this, China informs the US that South China Sea is her pond and insists that the US, an outsider or an external force, should not meddle with the ASEAN internal problem. To her, the US involvement has caused tension and instability for the region.

2. Back in June 2006, China drew a new map with a U shape on South China Sea. The entire area is 3.5 million square kilometers and the U shape map represents 3 million kilometers. She claims that the area within the map belongs to her.

Since 2007, China has aggressively increased her activities in the newly claimed waters.

The activities show that she has intent to exercise her sovereignty over the region:

-Conducting military exercises using live ammunitions in an area South of Paracels, on a yearly basis. One large-scale military exercise on Fiery Cross with combined airborne and marine troops in September 2009. The drill is announced to practice the defense of China's 'frontier against invasion'.

-Forbidding Vietnamese fishermen to fish in an area north of 15 parallels (North of Spratlys). The reason announced is to protect marine resources (from May to August, every year)

-Naval ships, sometimes disguised as marine vessels are used to patrol Paracels and Spratlys. The purpose is to harass Vietnamese fishermen, discouraging them from coming in.

-In July 2007, China 's naval ships surrounded fishermen's wooden boats that were working near the Spratly Island, killed one Vietnamese fisherman, and sunk some boats. This event occurred in front of a Vietnamese naval ship. Reportedly, the ship stayed idle and watched, and then quietly left the scene.

-During the last four years, China has increased her brutal and uncivilized activities against Vietnamese fishermen. Every year, a dozen cases of arrests for 'violations of China's territorial waters' were made, though the fishermen are working on the waters that belong to Vietnam, and where their forefathers fished for a thousand years. Victims are taken into custody in either one of the following islands: Hainan, Lincoln, Woody or Roberts. They are required to pay ransom for violations of Chinese waters.

In most cases, they are beaten seriously.

In others, they were killed. In all cases, they were robbed of all products and belongings. Their fishing equipment is confiscated. In September 2009, 27 Vietnamese fishing boats from Quang Ngai with 230 fishermen on board were denied taking refuge at the Roberts Island before a hurricane comes in.

In Jan. 2005, three Chinese naval vessels suddenly attacked 3 wooden boats owned by fishermen from Thanh Hoa while working in the Tonkin Bay. 9 were killed instantly. Some 34 of them were arrested and taken to Hainan, though they fished on the west side of the boundary of the newly drawn map by the 2000 Treaty. Such types of activities are designed to deny Vietnamese fishermen access to the areas where they have worked for hundred years for living. China prefers to exercise her sovereignty over Paracels and Spratlys at the expenses of lives of hundred Vietnamese fishermen than to pursue the spirit of human rights that she accepts when joining the United Nations Organization.

When no sign of Vietnamese is present in the areas, the two archipelagoes become China's properties.

China knows that she can't take South China Sea without substantial and positive contributions of CPV. As a result, she has used all necessary means including possible ruses to conquer the latter to work for her objective.

China herself is the cause of Instability and Danger to Peace in the region and to the world.

PART II. THE CPV'S COLLUSION IN CHINESE SCHEME OF EXPANSION

On June 28, 2011, Hong Lei, spokesman of the China Ministry for Foreign Affairs (PRC) announced that there is a mutual agreement between PRC and SRV on June 25 that both sides will carry out "what they have agreed on" to seek a permanent and stable solution to the South China Sea matter.

In the announcement, PRC stated that negotiation is a must. Both sides agree not to allow "external forces" to be involved in the internal affairs of the real players in the region. However, PRC does not forget to threaten SRV by saying that SRV could not do anything to "undermine the friendship with and trust from China." This includes making public unfavorable statements or carrying out any such adverse activities, implying collaboration or taking side with the USA. Or even a public demonstration by private Vietnamese citizens to voice "Paracels and Spratlys belong to Vietnam" is considered as an unacceptable activity.

The announcement mentioned that the mutual agreement was reached between Dai Bingguo, a ranking member of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in charge of foreign affairs and Ho Xuan Son, Vietnamese deputy minister for foreign affairs. They do not make public what they have agreed on. The Vietnamese people suspect that this type of "secret dealings" will again lead to more territorial concessions as happened in the past:

-SVR secretly transferred many regions bordering the frontier with China. Chains of mountains in Hà Giang and Lang Son provinces are now lying inside China through the 1999 treaty. Twelve years has past since then, both sides have not made public the map attached to the Treaty. -In the Tonkin Bay, SRV also through the 2000 treaty has transferred 11, 520 square kilometers to China. Besides, with the treaty of cooperation on mutual fishing in the Bay, Chinese fishermen have got close to the coast of Vietnam to work. On the contrary, Vietnamese fishermen are not allowed to fish in areas designated in the treaty, even they belong to Vietnam. As a result, 9 of them were massacred by Chinese naval ships and 34 were arrested as mentioned above in the 2005 incident even when they fished on the West side of the boundary.

More over, with regards to implementation of national policies, the SVR government has acted just as a PRC agency that executes the latter's decisions in Vietnam.

The SRV Ministry of Information has tightened its grip on news agencies, including 700 newspapers/magazines not to cover any story 'deemed' hostile to PRC. A few years ago, a newspaper in Hanoi published an article covering contaminated foods imported from China. An official from Chinese Foreign Affairs ministry called SRV Ambassador Nguyen trieu Luat to Beijing at midnight giving a warning about the coverage. Recently, a member of SRV National Assembly complained that in economic field, 90 % of projects to produce energy and build roads bridges have been granted to Chinese corporations...

In November 2007, when PRC announced that the two archipelagoes, Paracels and Spratlys of Vietnam, are annexed to Hainan province and are under management of the Sanya district, Vietnamese students staged strong protests against the decision in Hanoi as well as in Saigon on Dec.9 and 16, Dec. . About few days later, on Dec. 18, Qin Gang, spokesman of the PRC Foreign Affairs in a news conference for foreign press stated in Beijing " we hope that the government of SRV have a responsible attitude and at the same time have effective measures to prevent what would undermine the bilateral relationships."

In the following weeks, the entire SRV government including the ministry of education, Hanoi Polytechnic University, police, and tribunals together with CPV apparatus was mobilized to violently suppress the protests against China's invasion. Even until today, such activities are still going on. Dieu Cay, an independent reporter and others who in 2008 strongly opposed PRC annexation of the islands to China and Phan thanh Nghiê, a student , who in 2008 resisted China's scheme of aggression by sitting in her home with a slogan "Paracels and Spratlys belong to Vietnam" are still in prison.

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On May 26, 2011, a Chinese vessel penetrated into the Vietnamese waters and cut off a cable of Binh Minh 2, a ship that SRV used to do seismic research at a location, 180 miles from Tuy Hoa. Then, two weeks later, on June 9, another Chinese vessel came in, doing the same thing to Viking 2 of Vietnam doing research at a place, 140 miles from Vung Tau. China blatantly violated Vietnam's continental self or exclusive economic zones. However, China argued that the Vietnamese ships have violated her territorial waters. The SRV government did not take any action to protect Vietnam's sovereignty. Afraid that the CPV again transfers secretly more territorial waters to China and indignant at their government inaction, students in Hanoi and Saigon angrily rose up against China's aggression.

Hoping that " what both sides have agreed upon" could be carried out smoothly and to satisfy China's demands, SRV attempts to lend a helping hand to PRC to gain a steady position in South China Sea while most countries are opposed to her scheme of expansion.

