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EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
PRESS AND INFORMATION SECTION

12 Victoria Road, London W8, Tel.01-937 1912

No. 02/82

February 6, 1982.

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1- CHAIRMAN PHAM VAN DONG SENDS MESSAGE TO U.N.
SECRETARY-GENERAL

Hanoi VNA February 1 - Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has sent a message to the U.N. Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, welcoming his initiative of proposing that Vietnam and China maintain the present peaceful situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border beyond the Tet (Lunar New Year) period.

The message says: "Your initiative corresponds to the stand of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam which has more than once proposed that the two sides end armed hostilities along the common border of the two countries and hold negotiations to peacefully solve all questions in the Sino-Vietnamese relation. It is regrettable that these peace proposals have so far been rejected by China.

"Following Vietnam's unilateral application of its proposals to refrain from armed hostilities along the Sino-Vietnamese border during the Tet period, on January 30, 1982 (Hanoi time), the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry again sent a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, proposing that the two sides end armed hostilities along the common border of the two countries and resume the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations as soon as possible.

"I Welcome all your efforts to contribute to maintaining the peaceful situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border and to restart the negotiations between the two countries to restore the normal relations between Vietnam and China."

2- VIETNAM PERSISTS IN POLICY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

Hanoi VNA February 1 - Vietnam's good will in solving all questions in the Sino - Vietnamese relations is underlined in a commentary of the paper "Nhan Dan" today on

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong's reply to the U.N. Secretary-General, welcoming his suggestion that Vietnam and China maintain the present peaceful situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border beyond the Tet (Lunar New Year Festival) period.

The paper remarks:

" Launching an aggressive war against the Vietnamese people has been a big crime of the Chinese ruling circles. By mounting a barbarous aggression against the people in Vietnam's northern border provinces and using the Pol Pot clique to slaughter Vietnamese civilians in the southwestern border areas, the Beijing expansionist forces have seriously undermined the long-standing friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. All genuine revolutionaries, and the Chinese people must have a profound grief over these criminal acts. The Vietnamese people deeply sympathize with the Chinese people's suffering for decades in their motherland which they have fought so valiantly to defend against imperialism, feudalism and capitalism. The Vietnamese people have never borne any hatred for the Chinese people. On the contrary, they have always treasured their long-standing friendship with the Chinese people and are always grateful to them.

" The Vietnamese people eagerly want to eliminate the danger of war and restore friendship with the Chinese people. The untiring efforts of the Vietnamese government in that direction have been demonstrated through many initiatives and positive proposals, including the proposals on measures to reduce tension and ensure peace and stability along the border of the two countries. So far, all goodwill efforts of the Vietnamese people and Government have been rejected by the Beijing authorities who have responded with a blatantly hostile policy. Because they oppose Vietnam, Vietnam must oppose them. Prone to betrayal and deception, they have done all they could to make black white, and reverse wrong and right. For its part, Vietnam will, as before, persist in its policy of peace and friendship".

The paper goes on:

'Unilaterally, in spite of the Chinese refusal, the Vietnamese side has carried out its proposal, that the two sides refrain from hostile armed activities along the common border during the Tet period. This has enabled the population and soldiers along the border to enjoy the new spring. On January 30, 1982, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, proposing that the two sides end all armed activities along the common border and resume the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations broken by the Chinese side in March 1980.

'The Chinese people, especially the Chinese civilians and soldiers who have just enjoyed a peaceful Tet in the border area, more than anyone else, have seen the serious character of the proposal. We believe that, like the Vietnamese people, the Chinese people do not want aggression and war, but peace and friendship. To reduce tension and eventually to stabilize the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border and through negotiations to restore normal relations between the two countries is also the aspiration of peace-loving people throughout the world. On January 28, 1982, the U.N. secretary-general sent a message to Vietnamese Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong welcoming the 'positive development' along the common border of Vietnam and China and stressing that this 'can only contribute to regional and international peace and security'. Chairman Pham Van Dong has sent a message to the U.N. secretary-general, welcoming his initiative in proposing that the two sides maintain the present peaceful situation along the border beyond the Tet period'.

The Chinese authorities recently have repeatedly boasted of their love for peace. We are waiting for their answer to see if their deeds match their words. Goodwill can be proved only by concrete deeds. One hundred empty discourses are not worth a concrete deed, 'Nhan Dan concludes.

3- VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTRY SENDS NOTE TO CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTRY

Hanoi VNA January 30 - Today, January 30, 1982, the Head of the China Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, Tran Trung, called on the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi to hand the following note of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to the Chinese Foreign Ministry:

"Since their war of aggression against Vietnam in February 1979, the Chinese authorities have continued to intensify their hostile policy towards Vietnam, engaging in repeated acts of armed provocation and hostility, continuing their occupation of and nibbling attacks on Vietnamese territory, causing permanent tension, seriously threatening the security of Vietnam, causing instability at the border of the two countries, disrupting the normal life of the people on either side of the border, jeopardizing peace and stability of the countries in the Southeast Asian region.

The Vietnamese side energetically demands that China end immediately these acts and withdraw from the Vietnamese territories it has illegally occupied.

As in the past, the Vietnamese people highly value the age-long friendship with the Chinese people and wish for its early restoration as well as for the re-establishment of normal relations between the two countries.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is persistently seeking a peaceful solution to all problems between Vietnam and China and has made repeated positive proposals including measures aimed at reducing tension and ensuring peace and stability in the border area. It is regrettable that the Chinese side has invariably rejected these constructive proposals.

In spite of the fact that China has once again rejected Vietnam's proposal made in the December 28, 1981 note of the

Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to the effect that the two sides refrain from all hostile armed activities and from opening fire in the border area between the two countries during ten days of the Lunar New Year Festival. The Vietnamese side had unilaterally carried out this proposal and has thus created favourable conditions for the people and soldiers in the border area between the two countries to enjoy the traditional festival in security and joyfulness. This proves that Vietnam's proposal conforms with morality and the tradition of friendship between the two peoples, as well as with the aspirations and feelings of the people and soldiers of both countries.

With a desire to reduce tension and eventually to stabilize the situation in the border area so that the people of both countries could carry on their normal life, thus creating conditions for a peaceful settlement of the questions in the Sino-Vietnamese relations in conformity with the interests and aspirations of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam proposes that:

1- The third round of the Sino-Vietnamese talks unilaterally interrupted by the Chinese side in March 1980 be opened speedily in order to settle the question of ensuring peace and stability in the border area and to discuss all other questions of mutual concern.

The third round of talks should be conducted the sooner the better within the first half of 1982. The venue of the talks may be Hanoi or Beijing as the Chinese side may please to choose.

This serious and constructive proposal of Vietnam meets the interests and aspirations of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples as well as the common aspiration of the peoples in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world who long to see peace and stability in this region and elsewhere.

The Vietnamese Government is waiting for a positive and early reply from the Chinese side''.

5- KAMPUCHEAN MINISTER PROTESTS AGAINST PRESENCE
OF POL POT'S MEN AT HUMAN RIGHTS CONFERENCE

Hanoi VNA January 28- Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Vice President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs, has protested most categorically against the presence of Pol Pot's men at the coming conference on human rights, SPK reports.

In a message to the President of the Commission for Human Rights, Hun Sen wrote:

'Only the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is entitled to represent Kampuchea at international organisations and capable of discharging the obligations arising therefrom'.

After recalling that all that remains of 'Democratic Kampuchea' is only 'a group of criminals operating along the Kampuchea-Thailand border coming from sanctuaries on Thai's soil and with supplies in arms and money from the Beijing leadership'. 'It is an insult to international opinion and a dishonour for the United Nations and the Commission for Human Rights to admit into the coming conference the representatives of a genocidal regime who have violated systematically and brutally the most elementary human rights and who have been condemned by the Phnom Penh people's tribunal', the message emphasizes.
