

EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM  
Press and Information Section

---

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

---

No. 2  
10 February 1985

CONTENTS

- 1- CELEBRATION OF THE 55TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF VIETNAM,
- 2- VIETNAM 1984 : POSITIVE ECONOMIC BALANCE SHEET AND MAIN TARGETS FOR 1985
- 3- PEACE, STABILITY AND COOPERATION IN S.E.A.
  - \* On the 6th Anniversary of the Foundation of the P.R.K.
  - \* The 10th Conference of the Three Indochinese Foreign Ministers : Joint Communique.
  - \* Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's Interview with V.N.A.
  - \* Kampuchean Defense Minister's Message to the Armed Forces and Vietnamese Volunteer Troops.
  - \* Malaysian Foreign Minister and the Kampuchean Issue.
  - \* Thai Support to the Khmer Reactionaries Denounced.
  - \* Bangkok's Insolent Acts Against Laos Condemned.
  - \* Vietnam - Burma Relations.
- 4- VIETNAM CONDEMNS CHINESE AUTHORITIES' AGGRESSIVE ACTS
  - \* Vietnamese Foreign Ministry Spokesman's Statement on January 18, 1985.
  - \* Vietnamese Foreign Ministry Spokesman's Statement on February 2, 1985.
- 5- VIETNAM AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
  - \* Vietnamese Delegation in Nicaragua
  - \* Swedish Foreign Minister Pays a Friendly Visit to Vietnam.

cOo  
"")  
—

# I- CELEBRATION OF 55TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF VIETNAM

Hanoi, VNA, February 2 - A grand meeting was held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall here this afternoon to mark the 55th Anniversary of the Communist Party of Vietnam (Feb.3) representatives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, political parties and mass organizations, were in attendance. Staff members of Socialist embassies and foreign guests of the Communist Party of Vietnam were also present.

On the presidium of the meeting were Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and other senior Party and State leaders. In his opening speech, State Council President Truong Chinh outlined the major victories Vietnamese people have recorded over the past 55 years under the Party leadership. He pointed to the basic tasks of the entire Party and people in the present stage, namely to build and defend the Socialist fatherland. He stressed: "We must promote the building of the Party, increase the Party's fighting power, make the Party strong politically, ideologically and organizationally, and really the commander and vanguard of the working class and of the entire working people of Vietnam, in order to take our country's revolution steadily forward".

Le Duan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, delivered the commemorative speech. He brought out the great significance of the founding of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Party of the Vietnamese working class and labouring people, the Party founded and tempered by President Ho Chi Minh and armed with Marxism-Leninism, the Zenith of human intellect, he also reviewed the victorious struggle of the Party over the past 55 years since its foundation of Feb. 3, 1930. He said:

"The revolutionary gain that has the historic significance of bringing about profound changes in the political and social situation of the country resides in the fact that our Party has **reversed** in leading the people in the struggle to achieve national liberation, and achieve the people's national democratic revolution. To accomplish that miraculous cause, our Party and people had to carry out a 45-year long struggle.

"The complete victory of the people's national democratic revolution in our country has highlighted a truth of our times namely national independence must be linked with socialism. **Thanks** to its ability to grasp the revolutionary and scientific nature of Marxism-Leninism and use it as a compass for solving in a creative manner problems posed by the revolution in a colonial and semi-feudal country, our Party had from a very early stage discovered that truth and translated it into a consistent guiding line and an effective revolutionary method.

"Nowadays, national independence and socialism form a single stream, the nation and socialism are one, only socialism can be a firm guarantee for the independence of the nation, for bringing into play all national capabilities and quintessences and for ensuring a plentiful and happy life for the people. On the other hand, the building of socialism can only succeed when its universal laws are applied creatively in conformity with the nation's economic, social and historical conditions. In the past ten

years the Vietnamese revolution has entered a new stage, the whole country has been carrying out two strategic tasks : building socialism and defending the fatherland.

"The essence of the Party's line is to build up the regime of collective mastery of the labouring people, mobilize the masses to voluntarily and actively carry out simultaneously the three revolutions : revolution in the relations of production, ideological and cultural revolution and scientific-technical revolution with the scientific-technical revolution being the kingpin and socialist industrialisation the central task. Realities have proved the correctness of this line.

"The achievements of the past ten years have brought out the great historic significance of the victories of the revolution of the three Indochinese countries, of the Vietnamese-Lao-Kampuchean special solidarity which, forged right at the birth of the Party, has now grown into a strong and solid alliance which is closely attached to the Socialist community with the Soviet Union as the mainstay.

"The achievements of the past ten years are very great. Nonetheless we have had shortcomings and mistakes in the organisation of the economic structure, in socialist transformation, in management, in ideological and cultural work and the organizational and cadre work. Certain works that can be done have been left undone, certain possibilities within our reach have not been used.

"Over the past 45 years since fascism was defeated, the U.S.-led war-like imperialism has unceasingly opposed the world people's revolutionary cause. Today in its weakening and losing position, U.S. imperialism is frenziedly accelerating the nuclear arms race and using the outer space for military purposes, thus pushing mankind to the brink of an extermination war, at the same time it is colluding with the expansionist and militarist forces to counter-attack the revolutionary trends of our time. The U.S. imperialists themselves have directly kindled hotbeds in many regions in the world, but they cannot hinder the growth, the offensive posture and the victory of the three revolutionary currents of the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

"The Vietnamese people warmly welcome and fully support the important peace initiatives of the socialist countries. We must strongly develop our cooperation with the socialist countries, particularly we must strive to raise the quality and efficiency of our all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union in line with the Vietnam-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. This is the Party's strategic principle, a decisive factor for the victory of our revolution, the nation's interests. It is also our people's internationalist duty. We wish and are determined together with the parties concerned to embark on dialogue to promptly achieve a solution which would bring peace and stability to Southeast Asian countries. An independent, free, prosperous and happy Vietnam is an important guarantee for national independence and peace in this region.

"The Party must bring into play the key role of the scientific and technical revolution, adopt a comprehensive policy on the education, and fostering of the contingent of workers in the social, natural and technical sciences in order to make better use of it.

"Our state, and chiefly the machinery for economic and cultural management, should be perfected so as to be fully capable of an effective management, management in the administrative and economic fields with a long and all-sided views, with a strict and an effective socialist legality, a dynamic and flexible management of production and business that could bring into play the motive force of collective mastery and to obtain high productivity, quality and efficiency"./.

## II- VIETNAM 1984 - POSITIVE ECONOMIC BALANCE SHEET

The following are extracts from the Report presented by Mr. Vo Van Kiet, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Commission, at the Vietnamese National Assembly Session of December, 26th 1984.

"1984 witnessed one of the most severe and damaging natural calamities. Disasters occurred throughout the whole country : big floods in the South, furious tornadoes in the Centre and in the North, heavy rain accompanied by flood which caused extensive damage to agricultural production. Together with a severe spell of cold weather in the early months and wide-spread infestation insects, 1984 was a most difficult year. Total losses in agriculture alone were nearly one million tonnes of paddy. At the same time, the Chinese ruling circles, stepped up their all-sided war of sabotage. Since April, 1984, they have launched many land-grabbing attacks against the six northern provinces, which have added many difficulties to our already heavy tasks.

The Vietnamese people, however, overcome successfully all these challenges. Notably, after those big calamities, production and normal life were rapidly restored, social order and security were preserved.

Industrial and agricultural productions on the whole are better than those of 1983.

Despite these obstacles, the Vietnamese people again bravely met their challenges and recorded splendid successes. They not only restored and stabilized production and daily life but also successfully defended every inch of their homeland. Congratulations must be sent to the people in the six northern border provinces, for they increased the output of food production 4.5% in comparison with 1983 and valiantly stopped all attacks by the Chinese invaders. Let the National Assembly send its appreciation to the achievements recorded by the people in the six northern border provinces, the fore-front of our country".

### Achievements in agriculture:

- Food production increased by 300,000 tons over 1983, reaching 17.5 million tons and 96% target.

- Industrial crops reached 86% of target, increasing by 9% over 1983. Ground-nut, coffee and rubber output increased from 20% to 38% over 1983.

- Livestock breeding overfulfilled targets : pigs and oxen each reached 107% of target, buffaloes reached 104%.
- Aquatic products overfulfilled targets, reaching 102.7% increasing 6.3% over 1983.
- Afforestation reached 129% of target - an increase of 15% over 1983.

Achievements in Industry :

- Electricity exceeded target by 1,5%
- Textile and paper industries reached targets.
- Fertilizers exceeded target by 5%
- Cement reached 83.5% target.
- Coal reached 81% target.
- Transport reached 99% target, 6% over 1983.
- Export reached 89% target, 3% over 1983.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION ON THE 1985 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PLAN

- The Gross National Product will increase 6.5% over 1984.
- The Gross industrial product value will increase by 6.7% over 1984.
- Electricity production will increase by 9%, coal by 14%, textile by 9%, cement by 12.7%, paper by 12% and cane-sugar by 12%.
- Total investment in capital construction will be the same as 1984.
- Freight transport will increase by 7% in tonnage and 3% in tonnage/km.
- Export will increase by 11% in value over 1984.
- The gross agricultural product value will increase by 8.5% over 1984.
  - + Total food production (in paddy equivalent) 19 million tons.
  - + Food procurement to the state : 4.2 million tons.
- The acreage of long-term industrial crop will expand by 12.6% over 1984.
  - + The acreage of short-term industrial crop will expand by 32% over 1984.
- The number of pigs will increase by 8%, that of buffaloes and cows by 6%.
  - Fish catch will increase by 4%
  - Labour force to new economic zones : 180,000 persons.
  - Enrolment in the universities will increase by 2%, in the technical schools by 25%.
  - Enrolment in general education schools at the beginning of the next academic year : 12 millions.
  - Book publication works will increase by 14% over 1984.
  - Population growth rate : below 2%.

### III- PEACE, STABILITY AND COOPERATION IN SOUTH EAST ASIA

#### ON THE 6TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE P.R.K.

##### Kampuchean Revolution Steadily Forging Ahead

On the occasion of the 6th Anniversary of the Foundation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea the Paper "NHAN DAN" on the 6th of January 1985 issued a review on the rebirth of Kampuchea over the past six years under the revolutionary regime. The Paper reads as follows :

"All foreign visitors who came to the People's Republic of Kampuchea have affirmed an undeniable fact that the Kampuchean nation has reborn, life has returned to a heroic people in a country that had undergone many sufferings, that the advance of the people of Kampuchea has been fast and with bright prospects. The Kampuchean people of all nationalities have become real masters of their country and their destiny. United as one man, fighting with valour, working very hard and creatively, they have recorded many miraculous achievements. Repeatedly foiling all dark schemes nurtured by the Chinese expansionists who act in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, the Kampuchean people have step by step overcome mounting difficulties, carried out successfully the two strategic tasks of the revolution in the new era.

The rebuilding and developing of the economy have ceaselessly brought about many great changes. In 1984 despite harsh weather and the harrassment by the reactionary forces, many factories and enterprises such as textile, cigarettes, bicycles, drink and woodwork have been restored and expanded. The output of the textile industry increased 50%, energy 15%, capital construction 50%, consumer goods 18%, rubber and tyres 2.5 times compared with the targets. In the 1984-1985 crop, 80% of the acreage target was cultivated and the rice expected to reach nearly 2 million tonnes. Livestock breeding comprised of 1.7 million cows, 1 million pigs and 5 million poultry.

There have also been many progresses in the cultural, educational and health aspects. In 1984-1985 academic year two million pupils go to schools, tens of thousand adults are free from illiteracy. The health service network has been expanded and the organisational work in health protection is improving.

An outstanding achievement of great significance recorded by the Kampuchean people is in the field of political security and the increasingly strong national defence. In 1984 the people and army of Kampuchea, in close combination with the Vietnamese volunteer forces, erased many bases of the Khmer reactionary's remnants put out of action nearly 10 thousands enemies, destroyed or captured a large number of Beijing's war equipments, carried out successfully the agitation work among the enemies and won over hundreds of them to the side of the revolution. These encouraging military victories achieved recently by the Kampuchean armed forces in combination with the Vietnamese volunteer forces have shown that the Kampuchean revolutionary army has increasingly matured not only in number but also in quality, its strength and position are stronger than ever ready to foil all dark schemes of the enemies, and safeguard all achievements of the revolution.

In the diplomatic field, the achievement of Kampuchea is very striking. The visits to many socialist countries in Eastern Europe, to countries in Africa, Northern and Western Europe by the Kampuchean Party and State leaders together with the increasing visits by foreign delegates, international organizations, political and social activists, among them many came from Western European countries, are eloquent evidences showing the expanding relations between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the brotherly and friendly countries, between the people of Kampuchea and peoples all over the world. The correct foreign policy the People's Republic of Kampuchea has strengthened her international prestige, enjoyed the sympathy and support of the world broad opinion.

The stand and strength of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is stronger than ever. The reactionary forces, henchmen of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, have been inflicted with heavy blows, in a decline and full of contradictions and tattering. The situation in Kampuchea is definitely irreversible. The Kampuchean revolution is advancing forward with firm steps. The Kampuchean people will surely obtain far-more greater victories".

COMMUNIQUE OF THE TENTH CONFERENCE OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS  
OF LAOS, KAMPUCHEA AND VIETNAM (17TH AND 18TH, JANUARY, 1985)

The Tenth Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was held in Ho Chi Minh City on January 17th and 18th, 1985.

1- The Conference is of the unanimous view that the year 1984 marked a new step forward in the growth of the forces of peace, national independence and social progress in the fierce struggle against the forces of imperialism, colonialism and international reaction. Southeast Asia has witnessed very important developments favourable to the struggle for national defence and edification of the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples. With the vigorous and effective support of the Soviet Union, the socialist community, the non-aligned countries and friends over the world, Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam are steadily forging ahead. The outstanding achievements recorded by the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the economic, military, political and diplomatic fields confirm the irreversibility of the Kampuchean situation while all schemes of the imperialist, expansionist and reactionary forces in the last six years aimed at re-installing the genocidal Pol Pot clique back in Kampuchea have met with dismal failure. It is an undeniable reality that under the leadership of the Party and the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea over seven million Kampucheans are truly assuming their own destinies in their miraculous renaissance. The so-called coalition government of democratic Kampuchea is nothing but the shadow of the Pol Pot clique living in exile in sanctuaries in Thailand, kept and induced by foreign countries to turn against its own fatherland. There is an ever more powerful momentum for the exclusion of Pol Pot and his associates so as to safeguard the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination, as the matter of fact only the Chinese authorities and the reactionaries within the Thai ruling circles steadfastly prop up the genocidal Pol Pot clique in order to oppose the Kampuchean people's renaissance and serve their selfish interests.

2- The Conference reviewed the diplomatic activities undertaken by the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam during the past year in pursuance of their foreign policy of peace, friendship and cooperation. It is pleased to note that the peoples of the world appreciate ever more highly and extend an increasingly strong support for the just position and goodwill of the Indochinese countries towards the cause of peace and national independence in Southeast Asia and the world.

The Conference appreciates highly the various diplomatic activities of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, especially the visits undertaken by its foreign minister in a number of African states as well as his broad contacts and exchanges in Sweden and France. It considers positive the meetings held during the past year between the Lao and the Vietnamese Foreign Ministers and their counterparts in several Southeast Asian countries. These meetings prove that in spite of a few remaining differences the majority of states in the region are becoming increasingly aware of the necessity, through dialogue on an equal footing and on the basis of mutual respect for each other's legitimate interests, to promote and develop bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation, and to create favourable conditions for the settlement of intra-regional differences without external interference.

The conference takes note of the view held by several ASEAN countries that the Kampuchea issue is not a problem between the ASEAN and the Indochinese states. This correct approach helps foster bilateral relations between the latter and other Southeast Asian nations and do away with artificial obstacles to the establishment of a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The conference welcomes the intention of several Southeast Asian states to develop their bilateral relations with Vietnam and Laos. It considers the visit to Vietnam made by General L.B. Murdani, Commander-in-Chief of the Indonesian armed forces, the seminars among Vietnamese and Indonesian scholars and the eventual visit of Indonesian leaders to Vietnam positive efforts that are beneficial not only to the bilateral Indonesian-Vietnamese ties of cooperation and friendship but also to the consolidation of peace in Asia and of the solidarity among non-aligned countries. The conference welcomes the earnest endeavour of any nation in Southeast Asia and the world to help settle the existing differences between the Indochinese countries and another state within or outside the region.

The conference welcomes the Malaysian proposal to turn Southeast Asia into a nuclear free zone and to materialize the ZOPFAN concept while the "Kampuchea problem" still awaits a solution. The three Indochinese countries declare their willingness to cooperate with the other Southeast Asian states in carrying out this important initiative.

3- The conference exposed the schemes undertaken by the Beijing reactionary ruling circles over the past six years in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries within the Thai ruling circles aimed at weakening the Indochinese countries through a multifaceted sabotage war, fomenting confrontation between the Southeast Asian states and undermining peace and stability in the region. While resolutely struggling to defend their respective fatherlands, the three Indochinese peoples have invariably treasured their time-honoured friendship with the Chinese people



and always looked forward to an early restoration of this friendship. A relation-ship of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on the one hand and the People's Republic of China on the other, would constitute a factor of extreme importance for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. What matters most is that both sides should show goodwill. In that spirit, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea fully support the endeavours of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to restore peace in the Vietnam-China border regions and to resume the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations for the normalization of their relations.

4- The present tension prevailing on the Kampuchean Thai and Lao-Thai borders stems from the Thai expansionist policy here to fore pursued by the reactionary ruling circles of Thailand vis-a-vis the Indochinese countries such a situation is on the one hand, contrary to the interests of the peoples of these countries as well as those of the other Southeast Asian countries and on the other, to the sole advantage of outside hegemonist forces which are attempting to pit the countries in the region one against another. The three Indochinese countries once again reaffirm their desire and willingness to do their utmost to foster good-neighbourliness with Thailand thus turning the Kampuchean-Thai and Lao-Thai borders into borders of peace and friendship and solving the problems of their relations with Thailand through negotiations. In this spirit, the conference assesses highly the determination of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to defend its sovereignty over the region of the three Lao hamlets in Sayabouri province that have been illegally occupied by Thailand. The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam while fully supporting the just position and the goodwill of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, firmly demand that the Thai side immediately withdraw its troops from the three hamlets, return the Lao civilians that have been abducted to Thailand and compensate for the losses inflicted on the Lao population by the Thai army in order to normalize the two countries relations.

The conference welcomes all efforts aimed at bringing peace and security for both countries along the Kampuchean-Thai border under an international form of guarantee and supervision and at halting completely the use of the refugee camps by the Khmer reactionaries as bases for military operations directed against the Kampuchean people. The Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam wholly support the initiatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on urgent measures aimed at ensuring peace and security along the border with Thailand and on the repatriation of Kampuchean refugees residing on Thai soil on the basis of principles mutually agreed upon.

5. Looking back on the relations of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea with the United States after the end of the American war of aggression the Conference clearly indicated that the present absence of normalization stems from the successive American administration's hostile policy vis-a-vis the Indochinese countries. Nevertheless the latter invariably advocate looking to the future. Normalization of relations between the three Indochinese countries and the United States conforms to the interests of all parties concerned and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The United States should assume a responsible role in contributing to long-term

peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The conference welcomes the broadening contacts between various strata of the American people and political circles and the three Indochinese countries. The conference is of the view that the recent visits of American congressmen's delegation to Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea have been positive, as they increased mutual understanding and helped foster the settlement of problems of concern to the United States on the one hand, and each of the three Indochinese countries on the other.

6. Inspired by their ardent aspiration for the early establishment of peace and stability in the region the Indochinese countries once again reiterate their willingness to enter negotiations with the parties concerned so as to soon reach a solution encompassing at the same time : the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea paired with exclusion of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, respect for the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination, first and foremost the right to come back to a life free from the threat of genocide, the holding by the Kampuchean people of free general elections with the presence of foreign observers, building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability wherein states with different social systems live in peaceful coexistence without allowing their respective territories to be used against other countries, respect by all external states of the national rights of southeast Asian countries, the establishment of an international form of guarantee and supervision for the implementation of the agreements.

The three Indochinese countries refer once again to their proposal on the convening of an international conference to discuss all problems related to peace and stability in Southeast Asia that would be attended by all states within the region and those outside that are directly concerned or have already contributed to Southeast Asia's peace and stability.

The three Indochinese countries consider that the best is to reach a negotiated solution. At the same time they state their determination to continue their struggle for the defence and edification of their respective countries. With regard to the People's Republic of Kampuchea in particular, concurrently with its growth and consolidation contingents of Vietnamese volunteer forces have successively been withdrawn from this country in the past three years and will continue to be withdrawn in the course of this year as well as of the coming years. In this perspective the conference is confident that within five to ten-year time the so-called Kampuchea problem will of itself be settled regardless of the absence of a negotiated solution.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam hold high the policy of national unity pursued by the People's Republic of Kampuchea and which finds expression in Foreign Minister Hun Sen's declaration of 18 September, 1982 and the resolution adopted in August 1984 by the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. This policy of national unity has been warmly welcomed by broad sections of world public opinion.

The three Indochinese countries have done their utmost for the sake of peace in Southeast Asia and the world. In this spirit the conference values highly and fully supports the important peace initiatives of the socialist community, especially the Soviet Union's position in the ongoing Soviet-U.S talks aimed at halting the nuclear arms race,

... easing international tension and consolidating the peace and security of the world peoples. It attaches a great importance to the fortieth anniversary of the victory over fascism which will be vividly commemorated by the nations of the world. For the three Indochinese peoples 1985 will also be marked by major celebration : the fortieth anniversary of the victory of revolution in the three countries and the tenth anniversary of their victory over the U.S imperialist war of aggression. These important events constitute a living manifestation of the ties binding the fate of the three Indochinese peoples to that of the other nations of the world. The history of the past forty years shows that in spite of many remaining difficulties and obstacles nothing can thwart the world peoples - among whom those of Indochina - in the realization of their lofty goals namely peace, independence, friendship and cooperation.

18 January, 1985.

FOREIGN MINISTER NGUYEN CO THACH'S INTERVIEW WITH V.N.A.

Hanoi, VNA, January 19 - Following is the text of an interview by Vietnam News Agency with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on the result of the 10th Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea held in Ho Chi Minh City on January 17 and 18.

Question 1 : Could you please, comrade Minister, evaluate the past ten conferences of the Foreign Ministers of the three Indochinese countries ?

Answer : The past ten conferences have been landmarks in the six-year hard struggle of the three Indochinese peoples against the Chinese hegemonists and the Thai reactionaries, for their national rights and peace, especially the Kampuchean people's right to live in peace without the threat from the genocidal Polpotists.

The ten conferences have demonstrated the three Indochinese countries consistent stand, namely withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer army from Kampuchea paired with the exclusion of the Pol-Potists, respect for the national rights of the countries in Southeast Asia, and peaceful coexistence among the Southeast Asian countries. At the same time, they have shown that the three Indochinese countries stand for a peaceful settlement of all disputes among nations. However, China and Thailand hope that the Vietnamese troops would pull out of Kampuchea so that they could bring the Pol-Potists back to Kampuchea to sabotage the Kampuchean people's revival. They are opposed to negotiations and have invariably resorted to confrontation in the hope of carrying out their scheme.

The Tenth Conference is a concentrated expression of the triumph of the just struggle of the Kampuchean, Lao and Vietnamese peoples over the schemes of the hegemonists and expansionists and also of the triumph of the stand for negotiation over the policy of confrontation.

Question 2 : What is your comment on the fact that many ASEAN countries view the Kampuchean question as not one between ASEAN and Indochina ?

Answer : China has petted the ASEAN countries against the Indochinese countries on the Kampuchean question. It has undermined the relations between these countries and the efforts to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace in execution of its divide-and-rule policy that these ASEAN countries have declared that the Kampuchean question is not one between ASEAN and Indochina is a failure of China. It opens the door to the development of relations among Southeast Asian countries and the making of Southeast Asia a region of peace, and will create favourable conditions for a quicker withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea.

Question 3 : What is new in the three Indochinese countries proposal for a political solution as mentioned in point six of the communique ?

Answer : This proposal is a new reflection of the stand of the three Indochinese countries and of the legitimate interests of all parties concerned.

Question 4 : What is new in the new proposal of the three Indochinese countries for an international conference compared with the previous proposals ?

Answer : In their previous proposals, the three Indochinese countries suggested that in addition to the Southeast Asian countries, such an international conference should include the six big powers which had participated in the restoration of peace in Indochina in 1954, in Laos in 1961-62 and in Vietnam in 1973. This time, they proposed that the participation of countries outside the region should include not only those six countries but also other countries which have contributed to peace in Southeast Asia, such as Sweden, Australia etc., We hope that as many countries as possible would contribute to peace in Southeast Asia.

Question 5 : Is it true that Indonesia has lately adopted a stance different from Thailand vis-a-vis the solution of problems in Southeast Asia ?

Answer : Indonesia is a big country which adopts a long-term view. Over the past 40 years, it has advocated independence, peace and solidarity of Asian and African countries, against imperialism and colonialism. This year will see the celebration of the 30th Anniversary of a historic event, the Pangdunung Conference, held in Indonesia in 1955. During the Vietnamese people's fight against the U.S. imperialist aggression, Indonesia was the only Asian country which supported Vietnam. It did not take part in U.S. war as Thailand did, in his statement, General Murdani, Commander-in-Chief of the Indonesian armed forces, considered China a long-term threat toward Southeast Asian countries, that statement demonstrated the unswerving stance Indonesia has adopted since the Chinese-backed abortive coup attempt in Indonesia in 1965. The interests of Indonesia and the other Southeast Asian countries require that they unite and cooperate with one another to cope with the danger of Chinese hegemonism and expansionism, that came in a recent statement by General Murdani.

Question 6 : How did the conference assess the prospects of the situation in the coming years ?

Answer : Faced with the hostile policy of the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists and their henchmen, the struggle of the three Indochinese countries to build and defend their countries still has to go through many difficulties and complications. However, never in the past six years have we had as good prospects as now the growth of the three Indochinese countries, especially the stable development of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has brought about two possibilities : either we shall continue to strive for a political solution as proposed by the three Indochinese countries, be no political solution. Meanwhile, together with the growth of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, in the coming years the major part of the Vietnamese army volunteers will pull out of Kampuchea and the so-called "Kampuchean problem" will be resolved by itself.

MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS SENT BY KAMPUCHEAN DEFENCE MINISTER  
TO KAMPUCHEAN ARMED FORCES AND VIETNAMESE VOLUNTEER FORCES ON  
THEIR RECENT RESOUNDING VICTORIES IN KAMPUCHEAN-THAI BORDER AREA

Bu Thoeng, Politburo Member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Defence Minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, sent on January 13, 1985 a message to cadres and soldiers of the Kampuchean Revolutionary armed forces and Vietnamese volunteer troops congratulating their recent resounding victories along the Kampuchean-Thai border area, reported SPK.

The Minister highly appreciated the exploits recorded by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and Vietnamese volunteer troops in crushing all wicked schemes of the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and reactionary forces in their activities to sabotage the Kampuchean revolution, in ensuring national security and social order, and in defending the Kampuchean-Thai border area.

He asserted that the destruction of a series of the enemies' bases in the Kampuchean-Thai border area has proved the growing strength and fighting ability of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and the strength of the Kampuchea-Vietnam militant solidarity.

The Minister called on the Kampuchean cadres and soldiers to continue their close relations with people and to further strengthen the military solidarity between the three Indochinese countries, in particular the special Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity, to defeat any enemy.

MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER AND THE KAMPUCHEAN ISSUE

At the end of the ASEAN Permanent Committee Session on January 24, Malaysian Foreign Minister Rithandeen, Chairman of the Committee made it clear that ASEAN's excessive preoccupation with "the Kampuchean problem" hindered its members from achieving economic progresses.

He stressed that it was time to consider seriously the improvement of economic situation in the ASEAN countries. The ASEAN countries should not let "the Kampuchean question" hinder their economic development. Instead they should cooperate more closely to overcome economic difficulties.

### THAI SUPPORT TO THE KHMER REACTIONARIES DENOUNCED

Recently, it has been known in Phnom Penh that three Sreika battalions have just have joined the Kampuchean armed forces. These battalions were pushed from the Thai territory to the provinces of Battambang and Pursat to sabotage the peaceful life of the people.

At a Press conference held at Samakhi hotel, the new comers denounced the support of the Thai authorities extended to the Khmer reactionaries to oppose their country and people.

Vich Heng, commander of the three battalions exposed the dark designs of the Thai authorities who acted hands in gloves with the Chinese hegemonists. Throughout the history, Thailand has never ceased invading Kampuchea. At the times of Sihanouk, Lon Nol and Pol Pot, there hardly was detente between the two countries. Since the establishment of the People's Revolutionary regime in Kampuchea, Thailand has multiplied its sabotage manoeuvres.

The Thai authorities have used the "Kampuchean refugee problem" to serve their own schemes.

They have intervened more and more deeply in the life of the "refugees" and the Khmer reactionaries. They have not only allowed the Chinese soldiers to gain access to refugee camps but also violated the Kampuchean airspace and territorial waters in carrying out the espionage, provocation and sabotage activities. Whenever the Pol Pot remnants are punished by the revolutionary armed forces, the Thai army protect them by artillery shellings at the revolutionanry forces.

Another man, Captain Sansat sai that : each "refugee camp" was run by four or five Thais, whom they called as "chief". They were the real masters of these camps. The refugees in the camps were nothing but slaves of the Thais. Each month the camps received two or three visits by people from Beijing who carried out field inspection of the posts set up to guard the mine fields, depots of Chinese arms... While working these inspectors were guided by the "chiefs" of the camps.

Vich Heng said that the Thai authorities held direct control of the camps in Inoul, Onpouk, Snol-a-Finn, Khao I-Dang, Srakeo in which there were Pol Pot remnants and the inhabitants brought in by force after 7 January 1979. The recruitments of soldiers were usually carried out by the Thais and the Pol Potists through simulated slackness of surveillance in order to provoke deserters and then catch them. These soldiers were obliged to the enrolment for saving their lives. The infiltrations of the Pol Potists into Kampuchean territory were organized by the Thai themselves.

So Moul, another commander, realized that the Sreika agitations in Kampuchean territory were also acts of sabotage.

Indonesian Paper MERDEKA :

IN DECLINE - THE KHMER REACTIONARIES  
VULNERABLE - THEIR MASTER'S STRATEGY

On 10 January 1985, the Indonesian Paper published an editorial. It read as follows : the Ampil base of the Khmer reactionaries was wiped out; other bases would surely be annihilated. These bases were dangerous tumors in the Kampuchean territory.

The Editorial observed that the theory named "armed struggle" of the "Khmer coalition makers" would become meaningless and in the end the so-called "Kampuchean problem" would vanish. The political and military card of the "coalition" used against Vietnam was quickly collapsing and this would be a lesson to all those who have been hoping to get something from the Kampuchean question. Their strategy has been vulnerable.

The article held that the annihilation of the Ampil base by the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary army in close coordination with the Vietnamese volunteers' forces was indicating that the Kampuchean question is not decided by the outsiders and that the present reality must be recognized". The article pointed out : "the wiping out of the trouble-makers will help consolidate the situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border, help the Kampuchean government in carrying out their political, economic and social construction in Kampuchea, safeguard the Kampuchean security and promote her international position against allegations of the outsiders who want to make use of the "Kampuchean question" or "Indochinese question" or the "South East Asian question" to catch fish in trouble water.

VIETNAM CONDEMNS THAI HOSTILITIES AGAINST LAOS

Hanoi, VNA, 6 January - The Spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, in a statement published 6 January, condemned Thai new armed provocations against the three Lao villages.

The Statement said :

"On 2 and 3 January 1985, Thai troops illegally stationed in Lao territory, under artillery cover, launched attacks against sections of three Lao villages Bane May, Bane Kang and Bane Savany in Paklay district, Sayaboury province of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Now they are preparing new attacks against these three villages.

These are extremely serious acts of aggression of the ultra-rightist reactionaries among the Thai ruling circles against the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Together with their assistance to the Pol Pot remnants and accomplices carrying out acts of sabotage against the People's Republic of Kampuchea along the Kampuchean-Thai border, this new escalation of war proves that the ultra-rightist reactionaries among the Thai ruling circles always follow the Pan-Thaism, that they have not given up their desire to occupy Lao territory, their collusion with the Chinese expansionism-hegemonism to oppose the three Indochinese countries, provoke tension, sabotage peace and stability in South East Asia.

The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam vehemently condemns these hostile acts of Thai authorities against the Lao People's Democratic Republic and fully supports the Lao position put forward on 5 January 1985 in the statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Lao People's Democratic Republic. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam categorically demands that the Thai authorities respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, immediately put an end to their acts of aggression, to their attacks against Lao territory, withdraw all their troops from Lao territory, return the Lao civilians taken by force to Thailand and indemnify their losses with a view to returning to normal the situation of the three villages as before 6 June 1984. The government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam totally supports the measures of legitimate defence of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in order to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos. The Thai side must bear full responsibility for all consequences arising from their acts of war.

#### BANGKOK'S INSOLENT ACTS

In a commentary published on 5 January 1985, the Paper "NHAN DAN" stressed that Bangkok's new attacks against the three Lao villages are part of a Peking's design, through the medium of Thailand, to bring pressure upon Laos and other Indochinese countries.

By these new acts of aggression, pointed out the article, the Bangkok authorities themselves had exposed their obstinate and perfidious nature. The Thai troops' attacks against the three Lao villages showed that the reactionary forces of the Thai right-wing extremists are still pursuing their scheme of aggression and encroachment upon Lao territory. Bangkok's declaration on the withdrawal of its troops is nothing but a trick to mislead the public opinion in the world. People understand more clearly the reason why Bangkok has of late rejected hastily the proposals made by the People's Democratic Republic of Laos on resumption of the negotiations over the problem of the three villages. This attitude is in accordance with Thailand's further attacks against the three Lao villages. The great Thai expansionism is playing the role of a shock-force for the Chinese expansionism and hegemonism against the three Indochinese countries. The demoniac alliance between the Chinese and Thai reactionaries, whose crimes have been unearthed through the recent trial in Ho Chi Minh City on a major espionage, is now frenziedly and simultaneously escalating acts of war against the three Indochinese countries.

The Thai authorities must stop immediately their acts of aggression against the three Lao villages, withdraw their troops from Lao territory without delay and respect the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos as well as international laws.

The Vietnamese people reaffirm their whole-hearted support for the fraternal Lao people's just cause to defend their sacred national rights, concluded the commentary.



## VIETNAM - BURMA RELATIONS

- At the invitation of Vietnam's Health Ministry, a Health delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma led by Dr. Tun Lla Prun, Health Deputy Minister paid a visit to Vietnam from Jan. 11 to 17, 1985. The delegation visited a number of hospitals, institutes of medicine and pharmacy.

The delegation was received cordially by Health Minister Dang Hoi Xuan and Minister Vo Dong Giang.

- At the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, a Forestry delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Minister Phan Xuan Dot paid a visit to Burma from Jan 11 to 18, 1985.

The delegation visited forestry establishments, Institutes, seed centre and wood precessing factory in Mandalay and Rangun.

## IV- VIETNAM CONDEMNS CHINESE AUTHORITIES' AGGRESSIVE ACTS

### STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY'S SPOKESMAN

"Consecutively from Jan, 15-17, Chinese troops from the hills they had occupied in Vi Xuyen district, Ha Tuyen province since April 1984, launched land-grabbing attacks on neighbouring areas deep in Vietnam's territory. At the same time, Chinese artillery slammed heavy gun fire on other areas inside the Vietnamese territory. Within only these three days, they had fired more than 50,000 assorted mortar rounds, perpetrating numerous crimes against the local population.

In the meantime, according to foreign sources, the Chinese authorities have sent five more divisions and many more war planes to the Sino-Vietnamese border area, preparing a new war escalation against Vietnam.

The armed forces and population in Vi Xuyen (Ha Tuyen) heightening their vigilance and combat preparedness, have repulsed the enemy's attacks, killing thousands, wounding hundreds of invaders.

"The Chinese authorities' new war acts are a crude violation of the sovereignty and security of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and a blatant encroachment upon the fundamental principles of international law. To cover up their crimes, the Chinese propaganda machine is seeking to slanderously charge Vietnam with "making armed provocations against China". This, however, is only a "thief crying stop thief" trick which can deceive nobody.

China's new war acts against Vietnam took place only one day before Vietnam's cease-fire proposal came into effect. That spells out the Chinese authorities' intention to carry on with their hostile policy toward the Vietnamese people, further strain the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border, and run counter to the aspiration of the peoples of the two countries.

The Chinese side's acts of war against Vietnam coincided with the arrival in Beijing of the Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of staff. This is a new evidence of Beijing's collusion with Washington in opposing Vietnam and the other two Indochinese countries, preventing the trend of dialogue, and undermining peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam energetically denounces to the world public opinion the new criminal acts of war of the Chinese authorities and demands that the Chinese side stop immediately all its land-nibbling attacks on the Vietnamese territory. The Chinese authorities must bear full responsibility for the present tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border.

18 January 1985.

STATEMENT OF THE SPOKESMAN FOR THE FOREIGN MINISTRY OF THE S.R.V.

Recently, together with the massing of their troops close to the border, and their stepped-up armed provocations, which have caused an extremely tense atmosphere along the Sino-Vietnamese border, the Chinese authorities have repeatedly made war-threats against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry brazenly declared that Chinese border guards were in combat readiness. Serious still, the Chinese Foreign Minister recently made a statement that China would reserve its right to give Vietnam a second lesson.

The Chinese side's above said statements and acts are aimed at covering up their acts of aggression against the Vietnamese people, and carrying out their expansionist and hegemonist designs against the three Indochinese countries. They have run counter to the aspiration for peace of the Southeast Asian peoples- the world people and the Chinese people themselves.

The government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam severely condemns the Chinese authorities' acts of aggression and war-like statements. The Vietnamese government and people have always treasured the traditional friendship with the Chinese people and have tried their best to relax the tense situation and restore normal relations between the two countries, at the same time, the Vietnamese people are determined to fight back all acts of provocation of the Chinese authorities and defend the territorial sovereignty and security of their homeland.

The Chinese authorities must bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from their adventurous acts.

Hanoi, 2 February 1985.

## V- VIET-NAM AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

### - VIETNAMESE DELEGATION IN NICARAGUA

From Jan. 9th to 11st, 1985, a delegation from Vietnam headed by Mr. Chu Huy Man, Politburo member of the CPV, Vice-Chairman of the Council of state had been visiting Nicaragua and participating in the inauguration ceremony of Nicaraguan President Mr. D. Ortega together with 69 delegations from Foreign countries and more than 10,000 delegates of the Nicaraguan people.

In the course of their cordial talks with the Vietnamese delegation, the Nicaraguan leaders highly valued the heroic and victorious struggle of the Vietnamese fraternal people. They stressed that the lessons drawn from the Vietnamese people's struggle were of great value to the Nicaraguan people and revolution. Encouraged by the example of the Vietnamese people, the Nicaraguan people are determined to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors if they dare to directly invade Nicaragua.

On behalf of the Party, government and people of Vietnam, Mr. Chu Huy Man warmly expressed congratulations to the Nicaraguan revolution and people on their historic achievements in the recent general elections. He reaffirmed the Vietnamese people's militant solidarity with and unswerving support for the Nicaraguan people's revolution.

### SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS VIETNAM

At the invitation of Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom paid an official visit to Vietnam from 11 to 16 January 1985.

Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom and his party paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, visited Ho Chi Minh's office and residence.

Chairman Pham Van Dong received and had cordial talks with Minister L. Bodstrom on Jan. 16, 1985. Chairman Pham Van Dong asked the Swedish Foreign Minister to convey his warm greetings to his great friend, Prime Minister Olof Palme. Mr. Dong expressed his interest towards the visit of Mr. L. Bodstrom. He praised the attitude, full of goodwill of the Swedish Foreign Minister during his stay in Vietnam. The Chairman stressed that this attitude demonstrated that Vietnam and Sweden shared common aspiration for peace in South East Asia and the world over. The contributions made by Sweden to seek a political solution for the disputed issues in the region were highly appreciated by Vietnam. On this occasion, Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed his gratitude to the government and people of Sweden for their generous and disinterested assistance and strong support to Vietnam in its struggle for independence and freedom in the past as well as for the present reconstruction. The Chairman warmly welcome the policy of the Swedish government of strengthening trade relations with Vietnam.

Foreign Minister Bodstrom conveyed the best wishes from Prime Minister Olof Palme to the Chairman. He expressed his admiration for the economic achievements gained by the Vietnamese people in the past years and his satisfaction that the industrial and health establishments assisted by Sweden were well preserved and utilized. He said that Sweden

continued to assist Vietnam and possibly replenish the help by extending trade with Vietnam.

As the Kampuchean matter is concerned, Minister Bodstrom pointed out that Sweden always supported the Kampuchean people to have the right to determine their destiny. Sweden highly appreciated the efforts made by Vietnam to defend its independence.

Previously, on January 12, at the Government Guest House, the Vietnamese Foreign Minister and his wife held a reception in honour of the Swedish Foreign Minister and his wife.

At the reception, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach delivered a speech, warmly welcoming Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom, his wife and other distinguished Swedish guests, the close and longstanding friends of the Vietnamese people. He recalled that on **that** day, 16 years ago, the diplomatic relations between the two countries were established.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach emphasized : "the past 16 years were only a short period of time, but the relations between the two countries have been rapidly developed. The cooperation between Vietnam and Sweden started in the 1970s has resulted in good achievements. The Vinh Phu paper complex has met half the needs of more than 10 million Vietnamese pupils. Hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese people and children have received treatment at Swedish-aided hospitals. Many technical and managing cadres have been trained and improved their skills in the course of building and running those modern industrial bases and hospitals. But the most valuable thing is that the Swedish assistance has been very generous and without political conditions. The Swedish people and government have supported and helped Vietnam in the spirit of love and care, without bending under the pressure of some great powers.

On this occasion, the Vietnamese Government and people expressed their deepest gratitude to the Swedish people, Government and Prime Minister Olof Palme, one of those who have laid the foundation for and spared great efforts to develop the relations between the two countries, for the strong support and valuable assistance for the Vietnamese people's struggle for independence and freedom in the past as well as for national reconstruction at present.

Minister Nguyen Co Thach pointed out : "The talks between Vietnam and Sweden which took place in the spirits of openness, construction and mutual understanding proved that the two countries had the common and strong desire to strive untiringly for peace in South East Asia and in the world.

For that same end, Vietnam, together with other Indochinese countries, is making tenacious efforts, putting forward reasonable initiatives to bring about lasting peace and stability in the region. On this occasion, Vietnam expresses the high appreciation of Sweden's contribution towards the promotion of a political solution to the disputed problems in the region".

In his reply, Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom thanked for Foreign Minister Thach's fine words about Sweden and the Swedish-Vietnamese cooperation.

He said : "In the past, Sweden and Vietnam knew little about each other. Of course, Sweden had learnt about the long history of Vietnam, whose people often had to struggle against aggressors and foreign domination. But in Vietnam's past struggle for national independence and reunification, Sweden knew more and more about the country and her people. This persevering struggle created a broad movement of the Swedish people in the 1960s for solidarity with the cause of Vietnam. The Swedish Government paid great attention to this impressive struggle and tried by various means to contribute to a negotiated solution and limit the negative effects of the war. Also during that period, or 1969 precisely, the two governments agreed to establish diplomatic relations.

Right after that, the Swedish Parliament, with a high degree of consent, decided to provide humanitarian aid for the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to alleviate the damages of the war. While knowing that the war was near to an end, Sweden continued to provide aid to Vietnam which could be regarded as a contribution to the reconstruction of the war ravaged country".

Minister Lennart Bodstrom wished that the Vietnamese people enjoyed prosperity in peace. He said a Vietnam with rich labour and natural resources could develop its national construction in the region whose future was clearly based on the fact that its peoples could cooperate with each other with confidence and in harmony.

In an atmosphere of frankness and friendship, Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Lennart Bodstrom, together with others, raised their glasses to the further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Sweden.

Before leaving Vietnam, Foreign Minister Bodstrom held a press conference on Jan 16 in Lanoi. He appreciated the economic achievements gained by the Vietnamese people. His deep impression was that although Vietnam has just got out of the barbaric war, there is no sight of starvation. The war caused a lot of losses to Vietnam. Vietnam needs favourable conditions for peaceful reconstruction. Sweden will continue to carry out the aid program for Vietnam and then will extend trade between the two countries.

Concerning to the Kampuchean question, he said that Sweden had constantly been supporting the Kampuchean people for the determination of their destiny. The right to determine the future of Kampuchea belonged to the Kampuchean people. He said Sweden did not want to be a go-between. The Swedish commitment to the peace development in Kampuchea was sincere.