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I- THE TREND FOR DIALOGUE IN SOUTH EAST ASIA IN ACTIVE PROGRESS

- U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL VISITS VIETNAM,

At the invitation of Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, U.N. Secretary General Senor Javier Perez de Cuellar and his wife visited Vietnam from Jan. 28 to 30, 1985.

The Secretary General and his party laid wreath and paid tribute at Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, visited the residence and office of President Ho Chi Minh.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong received the U.N. Secretary General and his party on Jan. 29, 1985.

During his stay in Vietnam, the U.N. Secretary General held talks with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on the matters concerning peace and stability in South East Asia and relations between Vietnam and the United Nations.

The Vietnamese side informed the Secretary General of positive developments in S.E.A. during the past year and favourable conditions for a political solution to the problems of peace and stability in the region. Vietnam welcomes the individual efforts made by the Secretary General himself in contribution to peace in S.E.A.

Secretary General Perez de Cuellar considered the talks with Vietnam's leaders useful and friendly. He reaffirmed the continuation of the efforts outside the framework of the United Nations to bring closer the positions of parties concerned, and create favourable conditions for an overall solution leading to peace and stability in S.E.A.

As far as the relations between Vietnam and the U.N. concerned, the two sides agreed that during the past few years, the United Nations has contributed to the encouraging achievements in the fields of economic, scientific, technical and educational developments in Vietnam and felt the need to strengthen those relations in the coming years.

Before leaving Vietnam, Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in a press conference on Jan. 30, 1985 in Hanoi, said : "Our visit to Vietnam is not only useful but also cordial".

He said the Vietnamese leaders had made clearer their stand, especially the 5-point statement of the 10th Indochinese Foreign Ministers' Conference.

Asked about the relations between Vietnam and Thailand, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said that he himself and anyone concerned with the situation in S.E.A wanted to find convergent points of view in order to turn confrontation into sincere dialogue.

On the possibility on the U.N. aid to Vietnam in its reconstruction, he said : "I am proud to say that the United Nations is willing to help in rebuilding Vietnam, a country worthy of the assistance by the international community. I think, perhaps Vietnam is the only country that has been struggling to preserve its tradition and unity for 40 years".

Previously, on Jan. 28, on the way to Vietnam, Secretary General Perez de Cuellar called at Vientiane, the capital of Laos. He was received by Lao Foreign Minister Phoune Sipaseuth.

- AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO VIETNAM

At the invitation of the Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden paid an official visit to Vietnam from March 6 to 9, 1985.

During his stay in Vietnam, the Australian Foreign Minister was received cordially by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. The Chairman appreciated the efforts made by the Australian government in order to bring about peace and stability in S.E.A.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held talks with Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden on the regional and bilateral matters.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden reaffirmed his government's decision that the Pol Pot genocidal clique should be excluded from any process towards the settlement of the Kampuchean problem. Speaking at the news conference in Hanoi on March 8, 1985 before ending his visit to Vietnam, Bill Hayden said that Australia has a modest role to play in the settlement of the regional issues and would do what it could to help bring about peace and stability in S.E.A.

The Australian Foreign Minister said the Australian government condemned and has insistently condemned the Pol Pot regime and Pol Pot himself and his associates. He did not believe that it could be a productive development of negotiation or development of conference if Pol Pot was to be included in the process. "We do not recognize Pol Pot or any of his claim", he said. He added: "I understand the reason of the Vietnamese forces' presence in Kampuchea. I can understand the feeling of the Kampuchean people when they expelled Pol Pot and his forces. I do recognize the reality of the situation. If the Vietnamese forces were to withdraw immediately, Pol Pot forces would return. The Kampuchean people want the presence of the Vietnamese forces to prevent Pol Pot from returning to Kampuchea".

On the relations between Vietnam and Australia, Bill Hayden said that during the talks with his counterpart Nguyen Co Thach, they had discussed the questions for the promotion of trade relations between the two countries.

- AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO PDR OF LAOS

At the invitation of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden paid an official visit to Laos on March 6, 1985. Kaysone Phomvihane Chairman of the Council of Ministers had cordial talks with Foreign Minister Bill Hayden. The Chairman pointed out that the visit contributed to the development of friendly relations between the two countries. Chairman Kaysone Phomvihane and Foreign Minister Bill Hayden discussed the issues of the region and of mutual concerns.

Lao Foreign Minister Phoune Sipaseuth also held talks with Foreign Minister Bill Hayden. The two sides exchanged points of view on the promotion of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and on the matters concerning peace and stability in S.E.A.

- P.R. KAMPUCHEA'S CHAIRMAN HUN SEN RECEIVES AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER
BILL HAYDEN,

According to SPK, Hun Sen, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Foreign Minister met Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden on March 9, 1985. The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere. Chairman Hun Sen had discussions with Foreign Minister Bill Hayden on the matters concerning Kampuchea and possibilities of a solution for the Kampuchean issue. Chairman Hun Sen stressed the lenient policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea towards those who desert the enemy's rank. Chairman Hun Sen appreciated the efforts made by the Australian government in contributing to peace and stability in the region.

On bilateral relations, Foreign Minister Bill Hayden confirmed that Australia would continue to extend humanitarian aid to the P.R.K through international organizations. The two sides held that the meeting was important and mutually useful.

- VIETNAM-INDONESIA SEMINAR

The second Vietnam - Indonesia seminar took place from Feb. 18 to 20, 1985 in the Indonesian centre for strategic and international studies (CSIS) in Jakarta.

The Vietnamese delegation was led by Pham Binh, Director of the Institute of International Affairs. The Indonesian delegation was led by Harry Tjan Silalahi, Vice-President of the CSIS.

In the morning of Feb. 18, after the opening speeches made by General Soedjifong Hoemardani, the Honourable President of CSIS and by Pham Binh, the participants discussed the international political situation. In the afternoon, they exchanged points of view on the situation of economic developments the world over and the economic problems in South East Asia.

On Feb. 19, the participants discussed the political situation in South East Asia and measures to safeguard peace and stability in the region and the relationship between Vietnam and Indonesia.

On the same day, the Vietnamese delegation was cordially received by General B. Murdani, Commander-in-Chief of the Indonesian armed forces.

- JAKARTA : A STRONG AND HEALTHY WIND

There have been many political events and diplomatic initiatives in the world including Asia and South East Asia which attract the attention of newsmen and world watchers.

For that reason, the second Seminar between the Vietnamese and Indonesian researchers, scholars from 18 to 20 February in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, became the main focus.

Attending the Seminar in a Large Hall at the Centre for Strategic and International Studies that had just been expanded and modernized, were 76 Indonesian strategists, researchers, diplomats, military men, economists, managers, businessmen,

bankers and newsmen. Cherishing the friendship and highly appreciating all scientific studies in face of the new developments and the existing relations between Vietnam and Indonesia, Vietnam sent a contingent of 15 delegates among whom were strategists, diplomats, military men, newsmen and some professors whose works are closely associated with social science.

Friendly, frank and open-minded was the atmosphere embracing the working days.

All historical similarities, common destinies over the past decades and the common basic interests between the two countries were presented in details. The three liberation wars against the Mongols by the Vietnam in the 13th century were in beautiful combination with the struggles carried out by the "Singosari" state (in Java Archipelagoes) which crushed the expansionist gun-boat fleet and ended the dream to pacify the world of the Mongols soon after their occupation of Northern and Central Asia and a part of Europe.

The liberation war undertaken by Le Loi in 15th Century that annihilated the Ming aggressors took place at the time when the Ming Empire sent seven contingents of gunboats to attack Java, Sumatra, India and the Persian Gulf. The insurrection that took place on 17th August 1945 in Indonesia against the Dutch colonialists and the Japanese fascists was carried out at the same time when the Vietnamese August Revolution broke out. The Indonesian researchers and a large number of people have clearly understood the threat from the Chinese expansionism and hegemonism toward Vietnam, Indonesia and other South East Asian countries. It was the Chinese dirty hands that brought about the 1965 military coup in Indonesia. The Indonesian friends have always understood the cruel schemes of the Beijing's expansionists and hegemonists in the two-pronged attack against Vietnam from both South-Western and Northern borders. The old Chinese Embassy in Jakarta has been turned into a parking place while that in Bangkok, expanded and abused, is becoming a headquarter, Intelligence Centre and logistics base for the Khmer reactionaries to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people.

During the American war against Vietnam, contrary to Thailand and other South East Asian countries, Indonesia firmly rejected all pressures from Washington, not giving hands to the U.S. for further crimes. The Indonesian people have always sympathized with the Vietnamese people in this struggle. It was with the conscious and practical outlook that the Indonesian government did not designate its Ambassador to the non-existent government of the Khmer reactionaries in the Thai border area. Being a member of the ASEAN, but Indonesia has always maintained a different and independent voice. It reminds us of the remark made by the Commander-in-Chief of Indonesia's Army on his visit to a Vietnamese Army's unit in Lang Son February last year: "Vietnam is not a threat to South East Asian countries".

The Indonesian researchers criticized the Sino-American collusion, considering it as a danger to all Asian nations particularly the South East Asian countries, threatening stability in the region and in contradiction to the American interests themselves. They also made clear that the revival of the Japanese fascists, the infiltration of the Japanese monopolies are, today and in the future, the real danger to the region and that vigilance and preparation had to be heightened.

Stability and development are today the main concern of the government and people of Indonesia. The stability in the region, the prevention of outside intervention, aggression and overthrow are conditions for stability and development and national defence.

While holding its position not to turn ASEAN into a military alliance, the Indonesian friends would like the initiative in setting up a peaceful/and neutral zone (ZOPFAN) in a large-scale would soon become a reality. /free

At the international Press Conference soon after the conclusion of the Seminar, responding all questions raised by newsmen, the CSIS Director reaffirmed : "Having the intellect and humane feelings no one can support the genocidal Pol Potists. In our opinion they absolutely have no place in a political settlement". Many issues not clearly clarified become clearer after the Seminar. There has been nothing more precious than the sincerity concrete facts and persuasive arguments put forth by the researchers. The mutual understanding became much easier once both sides have classified clearly their common enemy, expressed their similar firm stands and found for themselves reliable friends in the struggle against the Beijing's hegemonism and expansionism. The Indonesian economists, managers and businessmen expressed their aspiration to an early meeting with their Vietnamese counterparts for setting up trade links, cooperation and exchange of experience for the benefit of both sides. The cultural exchange and that of art, know-how, sport... have many times been discussed over in the seminar. The aspirations and wishes to be good and reliable friends between Vietnam and Indonesia have been materialized.

Healthy winds have led the two peoples closer. Befriending with good friend is a matter of importance. Facts and history will testify the friendship, a treasure between Vietnam and Indonesia. This has created the confidence and encouraged the advancing trend of the two nations sharing abundant similarities. Vietnam and Indonesia will together build up this confidence. We have strong belief that this friendship will last forever.

- VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY'S STATEMENT,

Hanoi, VNA, February 27 - Vietnam News Agency is authorized to make the following statement on the rumours about negotiations between Norodom Sihanouk and Vietnam :

1- The Socialist Republic of Vietnam recognizes the People's Republic of Kampuchea as the sole and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

2- The Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully supports the People's Republic of Kampuchea's resolute condemnation of the Polpotists and their collaborators in the so-called "coalition government" which is aimed at opposing the revival of the Kampuchean people.

3- The Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully supports the statements of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the 6-point decision passed on August 18, 1984 by the national Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea concerning those Khmer who break with the Pol Potists and return to join in the political life of the Kampuchean people.

II- VICTORIES OF THE KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE AND ARMED FORCES AND THE RECENT ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS' IRREGULAR MEETING

- VICTORIES OF THE KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE AND ARMED FORCES

According to SPK, the official News Agency of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, after the heavy defeat in 1984, the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist ruling circles have still nurtured their frenzied ambition in their attempts to strengthen their collusion with the U.S imperialists, the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries to rally and beef up all khmer reactionary elements and to step up their activities against the Kampuchean revolution. In September 1984, China turned over to the Khmer reactionaries 11,000 tonnes of weapon, among which 5,300 tonnes of ammunition. They also increased the number of advisers to help the Khmer reactionaries to recapture their lost bases along the Thai-Lao border, and to carry out, at the same time, plunderous and sabotage activities deep inside Kampuchean territory. They have, however, met with humiliating setbacks.

During the first three months of the 1984-1985 dry season, the Kampuchean revolutionary forces with the help of the Vietnamese Army volunteers mastered the entire battlefield and overran dozens of enemy's bases along the Kampuchean-Thai border from Kohkong to Preah Vihear, such as Dung Kul, Nong Samet, Nong Chan, Ampil, Sok Sonh, Obok, Nam Yun, Chong Bok, Rithisen, Phnom Chakrey, Phnom Malai, Phum Thmey, Tatum, hills 1500, 253, 461, 1271. More than 5,000 enemies were put out of action, among which more than 4,600 were annihilated, a number of weapons, hundreds of tonnes of food were captured and many enemy's depots were destroyed.

From October 1984 to Feb. 1985, the Kampuchean people and armed forces have intensified their counter attacks to thwart off the sabotage activities of the Khmer reactionary forces, actively carried out agitation work. Some thousands of enemies surrendered with rifles.

It is remarkable to note that during the last three dry-season months, the Kampuchean armed forces have made great progress in fighting capacity.

- STATEMENT OF THE SPOKESMAN OF THE SRV FOREIGN MINISTRY ON THE STATEMENT OF ASEAN IRREGULAR MEETING

Hanoi, VNA, Feb. 14, A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today issued the following statement :

"On Feb. 11 and 12, 1985, the irregular meeting of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers in Bangkok issued a statement reiterating the ASEAN countries' stance on the so-called "Kampuchean question" and their often repeated slanderous contentions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's stand and goodwill in settling questions concerning peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Especially serious is that the statement called upon Western countries and China to increase military aids to the Pol Potists and other Khmer reactionary forces.

It is clear that this statement has correctly reflected China and Thailand's wrong stance of continuing to nurture and save the Pol Pot genocidal clique in order to maintain the confrontation in Southeast Asia.

While the world people, including people in many ASEAN countries are demanding the ouster of the Pol Pot genocidal gang to quickly reach a resolution for the

Kampuchean question, the statement condemned the Kampuchean army and people and Vietnamese volunteer army for wiping out the Pol Pot genocidal clique and connived at China's free acts against the three Indochinese countries as well as the Pol-Potists' freely using Thai territory as their sanctuaries to oppose the Kampuchean people's revival.

The ASEAN countries' statement shifted the responsibility onto Vietnam for obstructing the negotiation. It is known to everyone that, as in the past, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are sparing no efforts to conduct dialogues with the ASEAN countries in order to clear the differences. Toward this aim, the Indochinese countries have repeatedly put forth their initiatives. The Vietnamese and Lao Foreign Ministers have many times visited ASEAN countries' capitals. The ASEAN and Indochinese countries once agreed upon a number of formulas for participants in the dialogue.

The Indochinese countries appointed Vietnam as their representative to the dialogue. But those efforts are hampered by China and Thailand. For its part, Beijing has sought ways and means to sabotage the dialogues in the region. It has brazenly obstructed the efforts made by a number of Western countries to make contact between several Kampuchean exiles with representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in order to achieve the national concord in Kampuchea. On the other hand, it instigated Thailand to invade Laos' three hamlets.

China has rejected all proposals put forward by Vietnam aimed at relaxing tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border and resuming the talks between the two countries. And at the same time over the past few months, Beijing has intensified its armed provocations and nibbling attacks and many times threatened to teach Vietnam the 2nd lesson.

In the face of such situation, the ASEAN countries demand that Vietnam creates a constructive atmosphere before the dialogues begin is in essence a demand for the Indochinese countries to accept the China and Thailand's erroneous stance as a pre-condition for the dialogue. This is an unreasonable demand and a main obstacle to seeking for a political solution. Vietnam, and Kampuchea's stand on the settlement of the question of peace and stability in South East Asia, including the Kampuchean issue, was made clear in the January 18, 1985 Communique of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the three Indochinese countries.

Any solution for the Kampuchean issue must be based on the fact that the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops is coupled with the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and their followers, and on the respect for the fundamental national rights of the three Indochinese countries and other South East Asian countries. This fully conforms to the aspiration of the world people as well as of the South East Asian people. But ASEAN countries' statement put forth an unreasonable demand that Vietnam talk with the so-called "coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea." It is in fact an attempt to legalize the disguised Pol Potists. Vietnam's stand is clear : Kampuchea's internal affairs must be decided by the Kampuchean people. Vietnam fully supports the correct policy of national unity and concord, made public times and again, by the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have consistently stood for the settlement of questions concerning peace and stability in South East Asia through the dialogue with the ASEAN countries on the basis of equality, mutual respect and consideration of each other's stand.

In this spirit, Vietnam welcomes the statement made by Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, the present President of ASEAN, that the ASEAN contituesto appoint the Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumatmadja as its representative at this dialogue".

- KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTRY'S SPOKESMAN :

IT IS CHINA AND THAILAND WHO SABOTAGE THE DIALOGUE

The Spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on 17 February 1985 issued the following statement :

The irregular meeting of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers which took place in Bangkok between 11 and 12 February 1985, issued a statement reflecting China and Thailand's wrong position towards Kampuchea, the Indochinese countries and South East Asia.

The ASEAN's statement ignored the obvious fact that China increased military aid to the Pol Potists, and Thailand involved more and more in helping militarily the acts of sabotage of the Pol Potists against the Kampuchean revival, from Thai territory. It repeated the slanderous contentions of China and Thailand, shamelessly condemning the mopping up campaigns of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces along the Western Kampuchean border. These are completely legitimate campaigns, within the rights of the Kampuchean people to defend their territorial sovereignty and security of their fatherland.

While many countries in the world and even several ASEAN countries are increasingly demanding the elimination of Pol Pot and the Pol Pot clique to pave the way for a political settlement to the Kampuchean question and the problems of the region, the ASEAN's statement brazenly called upon "the international community" to increase military aid to the Pol Potists. The Thai Foreign Minister officially promised to give military assistance to the Pol Potists. The ASEAN's new appeal and the Thai commitment made a conscious section in the Thai press worry about "a dangerous move of ASEAN". Today, the world is witnessing the strong increase in the Sino-American collusion. Several ASEAN countries consider this collusion a real and dangerous threat to nations in the region. The Chinese authorities unceasingly increase hostile acts against the three Indochinese countries. Particularly, China continues threatening to teach Vietnam "a second lesson". At the same time, China tries to hinder all the roads that lead to negotiations. But the ASEAN Foreign Ministers' statement, on the one hand, unjustifiably accused Vietnam and Kampuchea of obstructing the dialogue. On the other, it tried to impose China and Thailand's positions on the three Indochinese countries as preconditions for any dialogue. This attitude is unacceptable.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea reaffirms the position of Kampuchea together with the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam which has recently been restated at the 10th Conference of the three Indochinese Foreign Ministers on 18 January 1985. Any solution for the Kampuchean issue must be based on the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops coupled with the elimination of the criminal Pol Pot clique, and in respect to the rights to self-determination of the Kampuchean people, first and foremost the right to rebuild a free life without the threat of genocide; and in the respect to the national rights of the three Indochinese countries and other countries in South East Asia. The above good-will continues to receive favourable response from progressive public opinions the world over. World people have seen more clearly a reality : the three Indochinese countries are the active advocates of dialogue while China and Thailand are the active peace saboteurs.

Like two fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples, the Kampuchean people suffered untold genocidal crimes caused by the Pol Pot clique. They ardently love peace. Together with Vietnam and Laos, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has spared no

efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement. That is the best way to peace and stability in the region. The People's Republic of Kampuchea highly appreciates and welcomes all goodwill efforts in this direction, from any country, any people.

In their struggle to defend and rebuild the country, the Kampuchean people have accepted and will continue to accept any one who breaks off relations with the genocidal criminals and contributes to building a peaceful, independent, non-aligned and prosperous Angkor country.

In their struggle over the past six years, the Kampuchean people have received the sympathy and support from the whole progressive mankind, achieving success after success. The so-called "coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea" is on the brink of disintegration. The People's Republic of Kampuchea is increasingly marching forward and firmly consolidating itself. This allows Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to agree on annual withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea. If there is no negotiated settlement as the Kampuchean people desire, they believe firmly that within five or ten years, the so-called Kampuchean question will resolve itself. With successive and great victories over the Pol Pot clique, the Kampuchean people determine to march forward with firm belief that their sacred cause will carry the day.

- ONE SHOULD NOT PLAY WITH FIRE

By letting the Pol Potists and other Khmer reactionaries use the sanctuaries on Thai soil for the sabotage of Kampuchea, the Thai ruling circles are playing with fire, says the Kampuchean News Agency SPK in its commentary on 20 Feb. 1985.

Thai hostility vis-a-vis the People's Republic of Kampuchea, notes the commentary, became accentuated after the victorious mopping-up operations launched by the Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces and the volunteers of the Vietnamese army against the enemy bases along the Kampuchean-Thai border, particularly against the General Headquarters of Pol Pot in Phnom Malai.

The leaders of Bangkok are acting against the interests of their own people and are playing with fire in continuing to give assistance to the Pol Potists and other Khmer reactionaries. They have to bear the consequences arising from their own acts.

The Kampuchean armed forces always respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand. But they will not tolerate the fact that Thailand is letting the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries use Thai territory as sanctuaries to sabotage the Kampuchean Revolution, concludes the commentary.

- THAI PUBLIC OPINION IS WORRIED ABOUT ASEAN'S INTENTION TO
BECOME A NEW SEATO.

Under the headline "A dangerous step of ASEAN", a commentary published on a Bangkok newspaper, Matichon, on 13 Feb. pointed out that the appeal made by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers for military aid to the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" and the Thai Foreign Minister's statement affirming that "ASEAN will support militarily the Kampuchean Democratic Coalition" constitute "a new step which causes particular concerns". This newspaper wonders what is the urgency that makes ASEAN to turn itself from the original aim - cooperation in economy and trade - to such a regional gendarme organisation like the former SEATO. Recalling lessons drawn from SEATO's

defeats, the newspaper questioned with surprise the reasons why the intention of 'military cooperation' became a common aim of ASEAN and why ASEAN was plunging itself onto the road of inflicting damages to the interests of the Kampuchean people.

According to another Thai national newspaper on 14 February, while speaking to newsmen about ASEAN's call for military aid to Kampuchean reactionary groups, the **Chairman** of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Thai House of Representatives, Mr. Kriangsak Chomanan, said that he found the resolution "unbearable" because he did not want Thailand's economy to be affected by war and victories could not be gained by force. He added that Thailand "must see that our economy is not good so why are we involved in (the Kampuchean problem) ? We must rely mainly on our own strength and do not breathe by other people's noses".

In its commentary on 13 February, Thai Rat observed that in the past ASEAN had often shown that it had nothing to do with military field, but now its attitude has changed, even engaged in military cooperation. The newspaper derided the ASEAN resolution as Thai Foreign Minister Sidsi Savetsila's "exploit", which was fully supported by Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda. "Thailand does not belong privately to Mr. Sidsi Savetsila nor Mr. Prem Tinsulanonda, therefore, before betting the fate of this country the laymen should be informed too".

- VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTRY'S SPOKESMAN REJECTS THAILAND'S SLANDER

Hanoi, VNA, March 11, - A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today issued a statement categorically rejecting the Thai authorities's repeated slanderous charge that Vietnamese army volunteers in Kampuchea have crossed the Kampuchean Thai border and trespassed upon Thailand's territory.

The statement said : "The charge is only a customary trick of the Thai ruling circles aimed at slandering Vietnam and covering up their collusion with China in backing the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionary forces to oppose the Kampuchea People's revival and the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The so Socialist Republic of Vietnam reaffirms its unswerving policy of respecting Thailand's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity though the Thai authorities have provided part of Thailand's territory for the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries in their activities of sabotage against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam demands that the Thai authorities stop immediately their misdeeds in the interests of the Thai people and of peace and stability in South East Asia".

III- CHINA-SABOTEUR OF PEACE, STABILITY AND DIALOGUE IN S.E.A.

- NOTE SENT TO THE U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL ON THE CHINESE HOSTILE ACTIVITIES AGAINST VIETNAM

We would like to bring to your attention the latest development in the Chinese authorities' activities against Vietnam in recent days.

The situation on the Sino-Vietnamese border in recent days is very tense due to the Chinese authorities' intensification of war preparations against the Vietnamese people. The Chinese side has been sending numerous infantry and tank units to the border areas thus bringing the total number of Chinese combat troops stationed

close to the border to nearly 20 divisions. It has positioned dozens of artillery and mortar units along the border between the two countries and at the same time deployed hundreds of combat aircraft at the bases close to the border. It has ordered the Chinese population to evacuate from the border areas to the interior, strengthened and consolidated combat trenches and shelters, moved war material to the border, and sent numerous groups of reconnaissance scouts to the border areas of Vietnam. This act of the Chinese authorities has been undertaken following Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xue Qian's statement that China would "teach Vietnam a second lesson", and following a series of visits to the border areas by highest ranking Chinese leaders such as Deng Xiao Ping, Hu Yao Bang and other generals who repeatedly slandered Vietnam, called for the Chinese troops "combat readiness", and their resolve to "eliminate", what they called "the threat from Vietnam". This act also has taken place after China turned down Vietnam's proposal on bilateral cessation of military activities on the New Lunar Year occasion and instead carried out repeated fierce artillery attacks against the four border provinces of Vietnam.

Public opinion also notes that like the previous times when the Chinese February 1979 war of aggression against Vietnam took place in the wake of Deng Xiao Ping's visit to the United States and the Chinese war escalations in April 1984 precisely at the time when U.S. President Reagan was visiting China, China's intensification of war preparations this time is taking place simultaneously with the visit to China by the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Wolfowitz who, after his talks with Chinese leaders, told the press that the U.S. had no comment on a possible Chinese military action against Vietnam.

The above-mentioned actions of the Chinese side are taking place at a time when the United Nations Secretary General in his personal capacity and many countries are making major efforts aimed at promoting dialogue for a political solution to the question of peace and stability in South East Asia and the question of Kampuchea. This points to the fact that the Chinese authorities, in defiance of the world public opinion, are persistently pursuing their hostile policy against Vietnam and against the three Indochinese countries in general, running counter to the aspirations and interests of the Chinese people themselves. This constitutes the major threat to peace and stability in South East Asia. Having been victims of the 30 year-long war of aggression, the most strenuous and fierce one in their history, the Vietnamese people, more than anyone else, cherish peace. They set great store by the traditional friendship with the Chinese people and are desirous of an early restoration of the age-old friendship with them and of the normalization of relations between the two countries. But, at the same time, they are determined to defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. We consider that it is time for parties concerned to sit down together to work out a solution aimed at achieving peace and stability in South East Asia as stated in the January 18, 1985 Communique of the Conference of the three Indochinese Foreign Ministers.

Having brought to your knowledge the aforesaid situation, we hope that you will exert your influence to contribute to halting the Chinese authorities war escalations and to promoting dialogue between parties concerned with a view to restoring peace and stability in the South East Asian region.

Hanoi, 2nd March 1985.

- NOTHING MORE PRECIOUS THAN INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM

Six years have elapsed since our people and armed forces in the Northern border provinces holding high the iron-will "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom", with the support of the whole nation, fought heroically and won gloriously, expelling the 600,000 Chinese aggressors out of our country. With this criminal war, the reactionary clique in the Chinese ruling circles has exposed themselves as the direct and dangerous enemy of our people. During the past six years, many profound changes have occurred in the three Indochinese countries and in South East Asia. The most fundamental development is : the irreversible advance of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean revolution and the unremediable decline and failure of the forces acting against the people of the three Indochinese countries.

The struggle between ourselves and the enemy has been fierce and intense at all times. Not accepting defeat, the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists in collusion with US imperialists and other reactionary forces have carried out a land grabbing war in the border areas combining with a multi-faceted war of sabotage against our people. The creative and correct lines of our Party, the combined strength of our heroic people have led us to overcome uncountable difficulties, to continuously achieve successes in implementing two strategic tasks. Our country's frontier and political security have been maintained, economic and cultural developments have reached new records. The revolution of our fraternal Lao people has also achieved all-round successes. The miraculous revival of the Kampuchean people, in which the rapid growth of the People's Revolutionary Party, people's authority and the revolutionary armed forces has had great significance in the new developments in Indochina. The special solidarity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea as well as their friendly relations, all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have had qualitatively new developments. The just cause and goodwill of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea aimed at furthering peace and stability in the region have become clearer and gained sympathy and support from worldwide public opinions.

The Beijing ruling circles consider Vietnam and Indochina as obstacles on their expansionist road to South East Asia. They are at all times seeking ways to weaken and subdue us, in order to draw us into their orbit and prevent us from our path of independence and sovereignty. Their strategy and policies vis-à-vis Vietnam and other Indochinese countries have not changed an iota, on the contrary they have become more hostile and wicked. The fact that the Chinese ruling circles have escalated in their land grabbing war, intensifying extremely barbarous shellings on our border since last April, in combination with the stepping up of the multifaceted war of sabotage. The fact that they again rejected our proposal for a ceasefire during the Lunar New Year and to resume bilateral negotiation have proved that they have not departed from wicked expansionist and hegemonist aims. Paradoxically when they have actually invaded our country, they always ostentatiously accuse us of having invaded theirs.

Faced with the criminal escalation of the enemy, our people and army have fought heroically with effective combat methods and have repulsed attacks, land-grabbing operations of the enemy, duely retaliating on enemy's artillery positions, putting out of action hundreds of enemy soldiers, firmly safeguarding the Fatherland's frontier. The victory in defending the border of Vietnam, the dry season victory of Kampuchea are the most recent realities which have shown that the dark designs of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism will definitely be foiled.

//in the northern border provinces, especially in Ha Tuyen, with high vigilance//

The Chinese ruling circles like to teach others "lessons". They need to draw their own lessons from the extremely unjust invasion heavily defeated in Vietnam in 1979, from their crimes and failures in the land-grabbing and multi-faceted war of sabotage against the three Indochinese countries during the past six years.

Our people have never deliberately waged war. We only wish to live in peace, friendship and cooperation with all countries, especially the neighbouring countries and those in South East Asia. But if faced with aggression, our people will hold high the spirit of "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom", resolutely safeguard independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country.

Our people as always wish to normalise relations the two countries - Vietnam and China. We have appealed to the Chinese side and repeating times that the two-sides must sit down to negotiate and to discuss each other proposals. In the speech delivered at the grand meeting on the occasion of the 55th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, comrade Secretary General Le Duan pointed out: "We are ready to normalise relations between our country and China, and it is certain that the friendship between the peoples of the two countries must be restored, there is no other way".

Our cause is the just one. Our position is correct. Our determination is solid. The entire Party, people and armed forces, our ~~six~~ northern border provinces and the whole country, have always heightened our revolutionary spirit, sharpened vigilance to carry out successfully and to achieve all targets stated in the 5th Party congress, contributing to the construction and defence of the Socialist Fatherland.

CHINESE WAR CRIMES AGAINST VIETNAM IN 1984

China's criminal activities against Vietnam in 1984 were more frenzied and on a larger scale than in the previous years, said the Vietnam Commission for Investigation of Chinese expansionists and hegemonists war crimes in a communique issued in Hanoi March 8, 1985.

The Communique sums up last year's developments of the Chinese multi-faceted war of sabotage against Vietnam as follows :

1- The Chinese reactionaries mobilized many divisions and army corps to reinforce the garrisons of the areas bordering on Vietnam mostly those of the areas opposite the Vietnamese border provinces of Ha Tuyen, Lang Son, Cao Bang and Hoang Lien Son. They also intensified their air force at airports near the Sino-Vietnamese border, continually transported arms, ammunition and other war materials to the border, built new roads and upgrade the transport networks for military purposes, and built more fortifications, shelters and artillery positions close to the border.

Up to now the Chinese forces stationed along the common border with Vietnam totalled more than 20 infantry divisions and over 1000 aircraft of assorted types.

At the same time, the Beijing ruling circles repeatedly launched odious slanders and insolent threats against Vietnam with a view to exciting anti-Vietnam feelings in the Chinese troops and people, thus paving the way for their new acts of war escalation against the Vietnamese people.

2- The Chinese reactionaries escalated their land-grabbing operations and artillery shellings against Vietnam's Northern border areas to the largest extent since their aggressive war in Feb. 1979. On many occasions, they conducted division-and regiment-scale nibbling attacks with artillery support on many places in Vietnamese territory, such as : heights 1250; 1509; 772; 1030; 1545 and 233 in Ha Tuyen province or heights 636 and 820 in Lang Son province. In those places illegally occupied, they built strong combat trenches, increased stores of weapons, ammunition and other war equipment with a design of prolonging their occupation, and creating a chain of combat outposts along the border to be used as springboards to continue broadening their occupied areas and committing new crimes against the Vietnamese people. The Chinese reactionaries carried out repeated, prolonged drives of shellings which caused heavy casualties and damage in Vietnam's six northern border provinces, from Quang Ninh to Lai Chau. In Vi Xuyen and Yen Minh districts of Ha Tuyen province, Chinese troops fired more than 500,000 heavy artillery shells. They repeatedly bombarded the provincial capital of Ha Giang, the district towns of Mong Cay (Quang Ninh province), Ha Quang (Cao Bang province), Dong Dang (Lang Son province) and Dong Van (Ha Tuyen province), the areas of Phong Quang, Phuong Tien and Phuong Do (Ha Tuyen province), Hop Thanh (Lang Son province).

The Chinese reactionaries sent nearly 400 groups of scouts and commandoes into Vietnamese territory, 120 groups into Ha Tuyen, 100 groups into Hoang Lien Son, and 70 into Cao Bang to carry out reconnaissance and psychological warfare activities, set up reactionary organizations and conduct acts of sabotage, kidnapping, ambushes and assassinations against Vietnamese cadres and innocent people. Chinese armed vessels made more than 400 intrusions into Vietnamese waters off the areas from Quang Ninh to Binh Tri Thien provinces to spy on Vietnam and obstruct Vietnamese sea fishery. The above-said criminal acts created a constant tension along Vietnam's northern border and territorial waters and caused many human and material losses to the Vietnamese people :

- Killing 110 persons, wounding 250 others and taking to China another 40, most of them old-aged people, women and children (including teachers and pupils).

- Destroying or heavily damaging nearly 1000 houses, two district hospitals, 16 medical stations, 24 schools, two creches, ten shops and factories, and burning down 30 tons of food.

- Devastating nearly 30,000 hectares of paddy, subsidiary food crops, industrial plants and precious-wood forests.

- Ruining many road sections, particularly those of highways 4-A and 1-A in Lang Son province and the roads linking the provincial town of Ha Giang with Thanh Thuy, Quang Ba, Yen Minh and Dong Van.

3- The Chinese reactionaries, in collusion with the U.S imperialists and the Thai reactionaries, intensified spying and armed activities in an attempt to incite rebellions inside Vietnamese territory. The most vivid example was the espionage and subversion case of Le Quoc Tuy and Mai Van Hanh put on public trial in Ho Chi Minh city on Dec. 14, 1984.

4- The Chinese reactionaries, together with the US imperialists and other reactionary forces, continued increasing their psychological warfare activities in the political and ideological fields among the Vietnamese people, they used various forces and resorted to many manoeuvres of counter-revolutionary propaganda in the areas along the Sino-Vietnamese border. They are intensifying their border loud-speaker network, ceaselessly broadcasting anti-Vietnam programmes or hectically smuggling reactionary-propaganda materials and debauched culture products into Vietnam by post and tourism. They continued intensifying their propaganda to tarnish Vietnam's image abroad and recruit Vietnamese exiles for infiltrating into Vietnam for spying and sabotage purposes.

They stepped up slanderous campaigns to distort and smear Vietnam in an attempt to isolate her diplomatically and economically from Laos and Kampuchea, from the fraternal socialist countries and from the progressive forces in the world..

The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists' crimes in 1984 prove that their hostile policy against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam remains unchanged but, instead, is getting more and more brutal, perfidious and frantic.

The Vietnamese people are determined to foil the hostile policy and hegemonist ambition of the reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circles and shall continue to sharpen their vigilance and strengthen their determination to victoriously defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

- CHINA'S BORDER ARMED PROVOCATIONS DURING LUNAR NEW YEAR FESTIVAL

The Commission for Investigation of the Chinese expansionists' and hegemonists' war crimes against Vietnam on Feb. 27 issued the following communique :

The Chinese reactionaries have arrogantly turned down Vietnam's proposal for bilaterally refraining from armed and other hostile activities along the Sino-Vietnamese border from zero hour on Jan. 16, 1985 to Feb. 26, 1985 so that the people on both sides of the border between the two countries may enjoy their traditional Tet (Lunar New Year) Festival in peace. They have repeatedly conducted criminal acts across the whole length of the common border from Lai Chau to Quang Ninh, and into Vietnam's territorial waters and air-space. They fired 39,000 heavy artillery shells on Vietnamese territory on many areas, conducted 16 intrusions into Vietnamese territory for spying and sabotage purposes, and carried out other provocations in Vietnam's waters and air-space.

The crimes committed by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists along the Sino-Vietnamese border during the traditional New Year Festivals of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples have exposed their obstinate anti-Vietnam policy and their brutal inhuman nature.

These crimes against the Vietnamese people are also flat denials of their repeated crafty and mischievous professions about revolution, peace and friendship and humanity.

IV- VIETNAM AND INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

- VIETNAM SUPPORTS THE NICARAGUAN PEOPLE

In his reply of March 2, 1985 to a letter of Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Truong Chinh

expressed Vietnam's militant solidarity with and full support for the Nicaraguan people's just struggle. President Truong Chinh condemned the Reagan Administration for going all length to subdue the heroic Nicaraguan people in their struggle for independence and sovereignty and causing tension in Central America. He said that the Vietnamese people highly valued the great and goodwill efforts of the fraternal Nicaraguan government and people aimed at settling the situation in Central America through negotiations. The US government must respond seriously to the Nicaraguan goodwill.

In a commentary on this same issue, the Vietnamese daily paper 'Nhan Dan' of March 2, 1985 condemned the Reagan Administration for making military threat against the Nicaraguan people and further straining the situation in Central America. It hailed the Nicaraguan government's goodwill and expressed firm belief that the fraternal Nicaraguan people would overcome all difficulties and successfully defend the country from the US intervention and aggression.

- VIETNAM SUPPORTS THE ANGOLAN PEOPLE

President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Truong Chinh fully supports the Angolan people's just struggle in his letter to Angolan President Eduardo Dos Santos on Feb. 28; He condemned the US imperialists and racist regime in South Africa in collusion with other reactionary forces in pushing ahead their policies of intervention, aggression and division against the Angolan revolution. President Truong Chinh expressed strong support for the principled stand and goodwill of the People's Republic of Angola aimed at achieving an overall solution for South Western Africa and securing independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity for Angola and independence for Namibia.

In this connection, the daily paper 'Nhan Dan' ran an article praising the just struggle of the Angolan people.

- VICE-CHAIRMAN OF SRV COUNCIL OF MINISTERS VISITS ALGERIA AND LIBYA

Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Vo Nguyen Giap paid an official visit of friendship to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya from 28 January to 1 February 1985.

Vice-Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap was received by Colonel Qadhafi, the leader of the glorious 1 September Revolution. The Vice-Chairman conveyed to the Colonel greetings from Secretary General of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Le Duan, and a letter from President of the SRV Council of State Truong Chinh, highly appreciating major achievements recorded by the Libyan people and expressing satisfaction with the fine development of the relations between the two countries. Colonel Qadhafi asked the Vice-Chairman to convey his greetings to Secretary General Le Duan and President Truong Chinh and expressed his profound admiration to the late President Ho Chi Minh and to the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle. The Colonel affirmed that Libya's cooperation with Vietnam had no limits as Vietnam was Libya's comrade-in-arms in the struggle against imperialism, zionism and other reactionary forces. He wished that the Vietnamese people under the leadership of Secretary General Le Duan would achieve further successes in the national reconstruction and defence.

In the course of his cordial talks with Vice-Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap, Major Jalloud, a member of the Jamahiriya's leadership, said that Vietnam set a brilliant example for peoples struggling for freedom and national independence. He stressed: 'Vietnam's victories constitute the pride and confidence of all peoples. That is why it is an obligation for all revolutionary and progressive forces all over the world to support and assist Vietnam'

Concrete measures to strengthen mutual support and assistance between Vietnam and Libya were agreed during the talks between Vice-Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap and Libyan leaders.

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From February 6 to 13, Vice-Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap paid an official visit of friendship to the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and was cordially received by S. Bendjedid, President of the Republic and Secretary General of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party. The President highly praised the long-standing militant solidarity and friendly cooperation between the two peoples.

"Vietnam and Algeria have been so close for a long time. Their relationship has been built up since the hardest years of the two nations. Algeria has learnt a lot from the Vietnamese revolutionary struggle and thanks to that Algeria has won victories. Algeria will do everything possible to support and assist Vietnam", he said. The President expressed his desire to expand the cooperation between the two countries in the common struggle for peace, national independence and new international economic order.

During the talks between Vice-Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap and Algerian leaders, the two sides agreed on measures to strengthen further the militant solidarity and cooperation between the two countries.

- U.S. VISITORS TO VIETNAM

* US Republican Congressman John McCairn, member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee visited Vietnam from Feb. 18 to 22, 1985.

During his stay in Vietnam, John McCairn was received by Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

Earlier, Le Mai, Assistant to the Foreign Minister had talks with the congressman on the matters of bilateral relations.

Congressman John McCairn visited some places in Hanoi, the Hoa Binh hydro-electric project and a place where US jets had been shot down in Ha Son Binh province during the American war.

* Richard Childress, member of the US Security Council, and Ms. Ann Griffiths, head of the US National Union of Families of American prisoners missing in action in Southeast Asia, paid a three-day-visit to Vietnam from March 3 to 5. While in Vietnam they were received by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. Both sides held frank and useful talks on the question of the Americans missing in actions in Vietnam and other matters concerning the relations between the two countries ./.