

EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
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CHAIRMAN PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT

Madam Chairman,
Distinguished heads of State or Government,
Excelencies,

It is indeed a great honour for us all that this historic gathering should take place in New Delhi, capital of the Great Republic of India. In this city, as early as 1947, upon Jawaharlal Nehrus initiative, nearly 10 countries from all over the Asian continent met to express their militant solidarity round the cause of national independence and voice their dream of a world of peace, friendship and cooperation. With the Afro-Asian Conference in Bandung in 1955, followed in 1961 by the first conference of the Non-Aligned Movement convened in Belgrade and later by the Summit conferences in Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers, Colombo, Havana and today once again in New Delhi, successive milestones on the movements course of growth were laid in close connection with developments that altogether altered the face of Asian, African and Latin American continents.

In this very city of New Delhi, in 1947, Jawaharlal Nehru, this great son of the Indian people, announced far and deepreaching concepts regarding non-alignment that until now have proved relevant to the trend of the movement. Jawaharlal Nehru stressed that "our foreign policy of non-alignment has this positive aspect of peace" and pointed out that the other positive aspects are the "replacement of colonialism by free and independent countries and a larger degree of cooperation among nations". Jawaharlal Nehru added that we, the non-aligned countries "are not committed to the military blocs" this means that we are prepared to welcome new horizons in keeping with the will and aspirations of the people of our countries and the evolution of history.

Cradle of a culture that has given birth to noble spiritual values and marvellous works of art, crucible of the Mahabharata and Ramayana epics and of laborious and valiant workers, homeland of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Rabindranath Tagore, India is a country that has made important contributions to the nations' peace, independence and freedom on this continent and in the world. India is steadily developing her economy and culture and solving many highly difficult problems that face a large country. The green revolution in India has allowed a fast growth in the productivity and the production of food grain, thus for the essential ending of the age-old food shortage. India's industry with a potential and with achievements ranking tenth in the world has attained an advanced level in a number of important sectors international stature in a few modern scientific and technical branches, and recorded significant cultural and artistic achievements. To us, developing countries, this represents a cause for rejoicing.

We hold in high consideration the extraordinary efforts extended by India that made thorough preparations for this conference within but a short time.

On behalf of the People and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, I would like to convey warm greetings to President Zail Singh and to the Government and the Great people of India, our wishes of best success go to the new chairlady of the Non-Aligned Movement in the discharge of her noble mission.

As everyone knows, in the recent years, international reactionaries have spared no efforts to undermine the Non-Aligned Movement and attack the country chairing the movement this is quite easy to understand. The resolutions of the Sixth Summit Conference in Havana provided a correct and comprehensive expression of the movement objectives. The Republic of Cuba did not disappoint us in the trust we placed in this heroic country. Faithful to the resolutions of the Sixth Summit Conference, resolutely preserving the internal unity of the movement, and showing full consideration for the aspirations and respect for the opinions of member states, Cuba and President Fidel Castro have, in the last three years, successfully taken the Non-Aligned Movement through a most critical phase and ensured its

continued growth. It is during that period precisely that on the strength of its fine tradition the Non-Aligned Movement passed resolutions severely condemning the forces of aggression, strongly defending national independence and national liberation and making an active contribution to the solution of the great problems of our time. In her position as Chairman of the Movement, Cuba mobilised the Non-Aligned countries in the endeavour to raise out of poverty and backwardness and make constant progress on the path of economic and cultural development, and evolution towards the establishment of a new international economic order.

We express cordial appreciation to President Fidel Castro for his highly responsible activities in his capacity as Chairman of our Movement over the last three years and for the important contributions made by glorious Cuba.

Madam Chairman,

In the history of mankind, from the middle of the sixteenth century, through hundreds of years down to the twentieth, took place the conquest and exploitation by Western capitalist countries of colonies everywhere from the old to the "new world", in the course of this conquest and exploitation, they constantly resorted to most evil manoeuvres and perpetrated countless bloody crimes.

For several centuries, the oppressed peoples have successively stood up in struggle, determined to reconquer and defend their independence and freedom, thereby writing glorious pages of history and setting shining examples of bravery, staunch will and indomitability. In the early years of the twentieth century, with the success of the Russian October Revolution, mankind's history underwent extremely significant developments. The national liberation movement broadened and after the second world war swelled up tremendously on all continents : over a hundred countries regained their independence. leading to the birth of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Since its foundation, the Non-Aligned Movement experienced a fast growth and gradually became a force endowed with a major position, significance and impact on the whole development of mankind.

The world situation today demonstrates imperialism's decline and deepening engulfment in an all-embracing political, economic, cultural and spiritual crisis whereas our Non-Aligned Movement represents the mounting forces and embodies the necessary trend of history.

At present, we are on the whole poor, some of us very poor countries. At the same time, we are backward in the fields of economy, science and technology. This is an abnormal situation, the very cause of which we have to expose so as to draw relevant conclusions for our activities.

From this forum, we expose the deep root and the direct cause of this state of affairs as being precisely the many century-long oppression and exploitation by colonialism and imperialism as well as the continuing neo-colonialist policy that is being carried out thanks to pernicious manoeuvres. Right in Western societies, this truth is acknowledged by clear-sighted people. People with a conscience, progressive mankind stands by our side against the former and present policy of subjugation and exploitation that widens further the economic, scientific and technological gap between us and the developed capitalist countries.

The need arises here to restore a historical truth. Many countries among us have been from ancient times the cradle of brilliant civilisations and the source of great contribution to the development of mankind. Our own research workers as well as those from the West continue discovering new features in the ancient cultural patrimony of many of our countries.

In today's world we are developing countries in the finest and most positive sense of this concept. The Non-Aligned Movement as a whole, as well as each one of our countries are looking ahead with the determination to reconquer and preserve national independence. On this basis we are vigorously moving forward in the political, economic, cultural and social fields.

Our history of long arduous fight and construction proves that we are nations generously endowed with courage, intelligence, creative talent and also abundant manpower and rich resources. By relying on the forces of each respective country as well as the aggregate forces of the whole movement, while at the same time promoting cooperation with the socialist countries, the international organizations and the progressive circles within Western countries, we are certain to succeed in the task of consolidating our national independence, overcoming our poverty and eliminating our economic, scientific and technological underdevelopment, and of building ours into prosperous countries with a comfortable and happy life for the people and creating a truly civilised way of life and fine human relations. This many countries in our Movement are doing and most of us will be doing.

In the context of imperialism's decline and deep engulfment in the crisis contrasting with the constant growth of the forces of peace, national independence, democracy and progress in the world, the imperialist powers are resorting to manoeuvres both arbiter and more pernicious with a view to intensifying their arms race, war preparations, intervention and aggression, stepping up their economic exploitation and coercion, thus confronting our Movement and the whole mankind with extremely serious challenges. Such a situation requires that we prove all the more steadfast and clear-sighted, determined to strive perseveringly for the realisation of the highly topical overall objectives of the whole movement as well as of each country among us which are the defence of peace, the safeguard of national independence and the establishment of a new fair and reasonable international economic order. The whole movement and each of our countries have to show a full awareness and staunch possible contribution to the solution of these most crucial and pressing problems.

Together with the peace forces of the world, our movement actively supports all initiatives aimed at putting an end to the arms race, achieving disarmament, defending world peace and detente, against the adventurist, warlike policy of U.S. imperialism and international reactionary forces that is creating dangers of war in many regions and confronting mankind with the catastrophe of nuclear war.

With the close coordination existing within our ranks, side by side with the other democratic and progressive forces, our Movement firmly supports the struggle for self-determination and the defence of the nations' independence and sovereignty against all manoeuvres of neo-colonialism aimed at maintaining their domination and exploitation of many countries.

Our Movement is broadening South - South cooperation in the fields of economy and science and technology. South-South cooperating is a great cause of our Movement, a cause of pressing topical significance. All of our countries have to strive perseveringly toward a multiform cooperation through effective measures, covering many areas and aiming at realistic objectives. On the basis of a strengthened South - South cooperation, we shall proceed relations focussed on pressing issues, i.e. how to develop the production of food grain and energy, ensure equitable terms of trade, increase sources of investment capital for the developing countries, thus paving the way for the establishment of a new international economic order, against the designs of U.S. imperialism and imperialist countries to continue imposing unequal relations, plundering our national resources and exerting economic coercion on us at this point, I would like to recall Madagascar's proposals that were welcomed by the Sixth Summit in Havana.

In order to fulfil these highly significant tasks, what important most and demands our foremost and constant concern is that our Non-Aligned Movement should strengthen its solidarity and unity. We are all fully aware of the facts of liveslon carried out by imperialist powers and international reactionaries according to their traditional motto of "divide and rule". Naturally, due to the fact that our Movement encompasses a very large number of countries differing in many aspects, there exist inevitable divergences and even disputes round a few problems within movement as well as a few international issues. However, these divergences and disputes are but minor compared with the common interests of our countries in the face of the challenges that imperialism is posing to the whole movement. It is entirely within our

capability and indeed a duty for us to resolve together our internal problems through negotiations so as to reach an agreement or an acceptable settlement. Our customary approach consists in reaching a consensus over issues inscribed in the agenda of our various organisations. This is a clear-sighted and tested way of proceeding that helps safeguard the unity of the Movement let all of us close ranks in unity, help one another and coordinate our efforts in the struggle for the common objectives, not allowing the Movement to deviate from its orientation and interests. Looking back over the twenty-two-year since the foundation of the Movement, we feel all the more confident in our victory. The Non-Aligned Movement and each of our countries in particular, have grown at the same pace with mankind, and are animated by the invincible strength of history on the rise as it advances on the path of national, social and individual liberation. Just like India, Cuba, Algeria and many other countries, Vietnam is striving along this direction and we are convinced that all countries within the Movement do likewise.

The Vietnamese people have gone through decades of endeavours and sacrifices in order to liberate their country and build a new life. President Ho Chi Minh has stated : "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom", this is a manifestation of the Vietnamese people's most powerful and deepest resolve. In accordance with the earnest aspiration of all peoples in the world and with the truth of our times. The imperialists and international reactionaries are seeking by ever means to isolate and "bleed" Vietnam white in an attempt to tarnish her image in the memory of the peoples of the world. But the Vietnamese people are determined to defeat all the enemy's manoeuvres to overcome all obstacles, in order to defending their independence, freedom and territorial integrity. The Vietnamese people are also determined to carry out their task of economic and cultural development, and to stand side by side with other members of the Non-Aligned Movement in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

Respected Madam Chairman,

Peace today is the most important and urgent demand of each one of us, of all humankind. Therefore the struggle for peace represents our foremost and most topical task.

The successive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, the proposals put forward by Sweden, India and the Non-Aligned countries regarding disarmament and the relaxation of tension in international relations all arise from an attitude of high responsibility towards the destiny of mankind.

We wholly endorse the peace initiatives of the conference of the Warsaw Pact countries' Political Consultative Committee held in Prague.

We support the aspirations of the countries who wish to turn the Indian ocean into a zone of peace and demand that the U.S. dismantle its military bases in the Indian ocean. We back Mauritius in its demand for the retrieval of its sovereignty over the chaos archipelago among which is Diego Garcia. We stand consistently and resolutely on the side of Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggle against the subjugation, domination and exploitation by imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism, expansionism, hegemonism, racial discrimination and all other forms of oppression.

It is with utmost indignation that we condemn the most barbarous crimes committed by the Israeli aggressors against the Lebanese, Palestinian and other Arab peoples. U.S. imperialism which supplies the Zionists with weapons and planned the aggression, must bear responsibility for these awful crimes. The just cause of the Palestinian people whose sole legitimate representative is the P.L.O, along with that of the other Arab peoples, is weathering major difficulties and making progress. It will certainly wrest final victory.

We extend our resolute support to the people of Namibia, led by SWAPO, the struggle of the South African people under the leadership of the African National Congress against the brutal domination of colonialism and apartheid. The South African

aggressors must put an immediate end to their attacks and policies of hostility and aggression towards Mozambique, Angola and the other frontline states. We support the Democratic Arab Republic of Sahrawi under the leadership of the Polisario Front in the struggle for the realisation of their fundamental national rights.

U.S. imperialism's policy of intervention and threat of aggression represents the cause of the situation of tension and a menace to the independence and revolution of the central American and Caribbean countries. We resolutely demand that the U.S terminate its policy of hostility directed against Cuba and return to the latter the Guantanamo base. We give full support to the heroic struggle of the Peoples of Nicaragua, Grenada, El Salvador, Guatemala, Puerto Rico, Surinam, Panama, Guyana, Argentina, and the fraternal countries in Latin America for national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, and social progress.

Our determined support goes to the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the heroic Afghan people who, with the assistance of the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries, are fighting against the undeclared war waged by imperialism and international reaction, for the safeguard of the April Revolution gains.

We sternly demand that the U.S withdraw its troops from South Korea and put an immediate end to its intervention and subversion directed against other ASEAN countries.

Madame Chairman,

Through the past few decades, the three Indochinese countries have united closely, staunchly striving and wresting glorious victory in the reconquest of their independence and freedom and in building their countries in keeping with each respective country's characteristics. At present, the expansionists and hegemonists within the Chinese ruling circles acting in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, are carrying on their policy of hostility and their multi-faceted acts of sabotage against the three Indochinese countries, the most serious being directed specially against Kampuchea.

In the face of such a situation, recently the Laos - Kampuchea - Vietnam Summit Conference was held in Vientiane with a view to strengthening the solidarity and cooperation among these three countries in their national construction and defence. With regard to the situation in Kampuchea, the Conference under-scored the need to eliminate all danger of interference from outside so that the Kampuchean people may pursue their revival and proceed towards a normal life, and the volunteers from the Vietnamese army may totally withdraw on the basis of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation signed by the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Statements of the Conference constitute an important contribution to peace in Southeast Asia, a manifestation of the Indochinese countries' goodwill, of their desire to establish relations of peace, friendship and cooperation with the ASEAN countries, to normalise relations with China and to maintain permanent and sincere friendship ties with the Chinese people. We are convinced that with the goodwill and endeavour of all parties, peace and stability will finally be restored in the Southeast Asian region.

Once again, allow me on behalf of the government and people of Vietnam to convey our sincere thanks to all brothers and friends within the Non-Aligned Movement and over the five continents for the support they have granted to our just cause.

Madam Chairman,

Let all our delegations joint efforts in striving for the fine success of this Summit Conference, thus paving the way for new victories of the Non-Aligned Movement. We all express our respect and our thanks to Cuba and President Fidel Castro for the brilliant discharge of their mandate. All of us warmly welcome and voice full confidence in India and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in their capacity as new Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement.

May our Seventh Summit mark a new growth of the Movement on the basis of our strengthened solidarity and endeavour to achieve the major objectives which are peace, national independence and the setting up of a new international economic order.

Through several decades, then from Havana to New Delhi and for the years to come, the torch of the Non-Aligned Movement has been, is and will be continuously burning bright, illuminating and stimulating billions of men resolved as one in the endeavour to change their own lives with all the broad and deep significance that this implies, thus contributing to the renewal of the lives of the world people, i.e., men's emergence from the life of slaves to that of masters of their own fate.

Thank you, Madam Chairman and all of your excellencies for your attention.

AN INTERVIEW GIVEN BY FOREIGN MINISTER
NGUYEN CO THACH TO THE VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY .

In an interview with the Vietnam News Agency, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said that the conference has been a great success in spite of the frantic acts of sabotage of the United States and other reactionary forces.

On the result of this Summit, Mr. Nguyen Co Thach said the Conference has contributed to strengthening the solidarity of the Non-Aligned countries in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, against the policy of arms race for peace, national independence and a new world economic order.

On the resolution of the conference concerning the representation of Kampuchea, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said for four successive years, the United Nations has through unfair vote recognized the genocidal Pol Pot regime. China and the ASEAN countries have endeavoured to impose this erroneous resolution on the Non-Aligned Movement. But the Seventh Summit decided to defend the resolution of the Sixth Summit in Havana and to vacate the seat of Kampuchea. This is the most bitter defeat of China and the other reactionary forces. They have failed to bring Sihanouk to the Conference in spite of all their deceptive manoeuvres in an attempt to provoke the Non-Aligned countries into supporting the political corpse of the "coalition government".

They have also failed in their attempt to use pressure on the representation of Kampuchea to sow discord within the Conference so as to divert it from other questions.

On the discussion of the question of South East Asia at the Conference, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said the ASEAN countries have provoked the debate on the question of South East Asia at the Political Committee with a view to imposing on the Non-Aligned Movement the erroneous resolution at the United Nations General Assembly and the U.N sponsored international conference on the so-called "the Kampuchean question", and to rejecting the resolution of

the Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned countries in New Delhi in February 1981. Everybody knows that the New Delhi formula concerning South East Asia was the result of the bitter debate between the two groups of countries - Indochina and ASEAN - the latter demanded its solution of the so-called "Kampuchean question", but the New Delhi resolution pointed out that there must be a global solution of the question in South East Asia. The ASEAN urges the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, but the New Delhi resolution provides for withdrawal of all foreign forces and military bases from South East Asia. They wanted to cause the confrontation, but the New Delhi resolution encouraged dialogue in order to restore peace, stability and develop co-operation in the region. In 1981, after the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned countries adopted this resolution, the ASEAN countries set out to distort its letter and spirit, discribing it as their victory. At the Summit Conference this time, they put forward a new demand and diviate the resolution on South East Asia adopted by the New Delhi Conference in 1981. However, the Seventh Summit rejected the new draft resolution and decided to retain intact the resolution on S.E.A. at the New Delhi Conference in 1981.

Asked what are the reasons behind such a big success of the Conference, the Foreign Minister said the fundamental reasons for the success of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit are : the world situation during the past few years has developed in a way favourable to peace, national independence and social progress; the forces of peace and national independence have continued to grow; U.S. imperialism has been meeting with numerous deep difficulties and failures in its attempts to push the world to the brink of war and to oppose to the independence and sovereignty of nations. The contradictions among the imperialist countries and between the imperialist countries and developing countries in both political and economic fields have become more and more acute. The Non-Aligned countries have seen more and more clearly the nature of imperialism and gradually become disillusion about the economic aid from imperialism. At the same time, the Non-Aligned countries have had to cope with the schemes of the imperialists and reactionaries to divide the Non-Aligned Movement. That is why there has been a very strong demand within the Movement to increase solidarity to oppose all divisive plots and focus efforts on the common struggle for peace, independence and

economic development. The divisive allegation is only a discordant note of the conference.

On the negotiations between ASEAN and Vietnam and Laos proposed by Malaysia's Foreign Minister, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said :

" I must say that at this Non-Aligned Conference we did not put forth this proposal. But during a private talk between Malaysian Foreign Minister Safia with me, he suggested that in the future there may be a conference between the ASEAN countries and Vietnam and Laos and asked our opinion. He explained this means that there is no Kampuchean representative at this conference, because with the participation of Kampuchean representative, the ASEAN countries have to recognize Kampuchea, thus the conference can not be held. I told the Malaysian Foreign Minister that we have on many occasions proposed dialogue between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries on the basis of equality and the agenda left open. Now we still maintain this proposal.

As for Malaysia's proposal, if the participation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is a difficult problem for them, we are ready to study any measure that may avoid this obstacle. So Vietnam did not put forth any proposal on a negotiation without the participation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea'.

STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY
OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

During the past few days, the Thai authorities have made repeated slanderous charges that Vietnam has attacked civilian at refugee camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border and intruded into Thai territory.

On April, 1, 1983, the Foreign Ministers of the five ASEAN countries and the U.S. state department also issued statements echoing Thailand's slanders and making noisy allegations about the military situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam categorically rejects those slanderous charges.

Everybody knows that the Bangkok authorities have for along time now colluded with Beijing expansionism and hegemonism to nurture the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries to oppose the Kampuchean people's revival. They have provided sanctuaries for their military training and allowed China to use Thai territory to supply weapons to them. Of late, their aircraft and artillery have increased bombings and shellings on Kampuchean territory, thus making a serious escalation in supporting remnants of the genocidal clique and other Khmer reactionaries in carrying out sabotage and committing crimes against the Kampuchean people.

That the Kampuchean people's armed forces punished by appropriate measures the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries for their criminal acts on Kampuchean territory to defend the life and property of the people and national security is a necessary and just action in furtherence of the legitimate right of an independent and sovereign country.

The support given by Vietnamese volunteer troops to the Kampuchean people's armed forces in these activities conforms to the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation signed between the two countries. The tense situation along the Kampuchean-Thai frontier has resulted from the Thai authorities' policy of colluding with China to oppose the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and therefore, they bear responsibility for this situation. [The noisy allegations made by Thailand with U.S. and ASEAN backing about the military situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border and their slanders about Vietnam's attacking Kampuchean civilians and intruding into Thai territory cannot cover up and justify Thailand's nurturing and aiding remnants of the genocidal clique in opposing the People's Republic of Kampuchea, grossly interfering in Kampuchea and serving the plot of the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership to cause confrontation between the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries with a view to weakening both groups and implementing their expansionist policy in South East Asia.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully supports all necessary measures taken by the People's Republic of Kampuchea to ensure security in its country, strongly condemns Thailand's acts of intervention and sabotage against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and resolutely demands that Thailand stop immediately these acts. As soon as Thailand stops supporting the Pol Pot genocidal clique and other Khmer reactionary groups in undermining security on the Kampuchean border, hostilities along the Kampuchean border will cease.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam always respects the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand, and calls on Thailand to respond to the fair and reasonable proposals of the three Indochinese countries, so that peace and stability along the Thai-Kampuchean border will soon be restored, thereby contributing to the consolidation of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Hanoi, April 5, 1983.

STATEMENT OF KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTRY

Hanoi, VNA, April 7 - The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has rejected the slanders by Washington, Beijing and Bangkok against the volunteers of the Vietnamese army and the armed forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

In a statement released by SPK, the Ministry notes that those who have committed and are committing atrocious crimes against the Peoples of Indochina and offending peace and freedom loving people throughout the world, are now maliciously and slanderously charging the volunteers of the Vietnamese army with having "invaded Thai territory and attacked refugee camps."

It is public knowledge, the statement says, that the Pol Pot criminals were overthrown on January 7, 1979 by the Kampuchean people. They are now reduced to a small group of bandits living in a hopeless situation on Thai territory. However, the men in power in Beijing, in conjunction with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary forces, have loudly claimed for a "humanitarian aid" to save these criminals spurned by the whole progressive mankind. During the last four years, remnants of the Pol Pot clique have been supplied in arms and food. They were trained then sent into Kampuchea to sabotage the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, create tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border and cause instability in South East Asia.

The Statement continues :

"reality of the past four years has proved that no cruel force could reverse the situation in the People's Republic of Kampuchea which continues to develop and strengthen irresistibly the Kampuchean people have won and are winning great victories in their cause of national defence. All attempts to restore the genocidal regime under whatever label will be futile effort".

After recalling the military aid given by the Chinese ruling circles to the Khmer reactionaries, the Statement goes on :

"Of late, the Kampuchean people and their armed forces have punished the Pol Pot bandits who, under Thai artillery cover, have infiltrated into Kampuchean territory. From this fact, it can be affirmed that Thailand has directly taken part in armed provocations against Kampuchea because it has even sent jet aircraft to bombard border regions of Kampuchea and sent part of its infantry to join the bandits' attacks, thus causing heavy losses in lives and property to the local population. This is a particularly grave act of interference on the part of Thailand. Thailand will have to take all responsibility for the consequences."

The Statement continues :

"The Kampuchean people eagerly wish to live in peace and friendship with all their neighbours, in particular with the Thai people. That is why, they have proposed the creation of a demilitarized zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border. But this proposal has been rejected without valid grounds. Persevering in its effort, Kampuchea has proposed the creation of a security zone at the frontier of the two countries. This new proposal has been rejected, too.

"Now as in the past, Kampuchea pursues a policy of peace and international cooperation and only wishes to live in peace in order to build the prosperity of its country and the welfare of its people. It can be said that all the peace initiatives put forth by the Foreign Ministers' conferences of the three Indochinese countries in particular the Statement of the Summit Conference of the three Indochinese countries in Vientiane, a full of goodwill and good faith.

"To put an end to their differences, the best solution is for the countries in the region to begin dialogue on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect for each other's interests, non-imposition of one party's will on the other, and without foreign interference.

U.S. MILITARY AID TO THAILAND CONDEMNED

In a statement issued on April 4th, 1983, the Spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said the U.S. administration is transporting to Thailand military facilities including air-defence missiles, long-range artilleries allegedly to resist the so-called "border attacks" by Vietnamese armed forces. The Spokesman noted that this action couple with other slanderous charges against Vietnam in recent days aim to assist Thailand in providing military car o for Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries to infiltrate into Kampuchean territory. This act aims to cause the confrontation between the two groups of countries, Indochina and ASEAN, to prevent the trend towards dialogue in the region. The Spokesman pointed out that such U.S. action would only benifit Peking expansionism and hegemonism. The U.S. administration must bear full responsibility for this action, the Spokesman stressed.

DIALOGUE IS BETTER THAN CONFRONTATION

Hanoi, VNA, April 3 - To punish the Pol Pot bandits on their territory in the exercise of the right of an independent and sovereign state, the armed forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea are also accomplishing their duty to defend the lives of millions of Kampucheans once victims of genocide, says Nhan Dan in a commentary today.

The Paper noted that Washington, Beijing and Bangkok are making a hue and cry about the so-called "military situation -on the Thai-Kampuchean border" and with the complicity of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers, are unleashing slanders at Vietnamese volunteers in Kampuchea.

What in the truth ? The Paper asks.

It says : "It is a wellknown fact that the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces are nurturing and arming the Pol Pot bandits and other Khmer reactionaries against the Kampuchean people's rebirth, thus maintaining permanent tension on the Thai-Kampuchean border. Of late, Chinese vessels transported arms to Khmer reactionaries in preparation for new acts of sabotage in this monsoon season. Thai and Chinese military advisers are training Khmer bandits in several camps on the Thai-Kampuchean border. The Thai administration has continued its very ugly act of providing shelter for the Pol Pot bandits and helping them to commit crimes against Kampuchea".

The Paper points out : "The Thai administration has joined the Beijing reactionaries and U.S. imperialists in releasing repeated fabrications to villify Vietnam, thus exacerbating the Thai-Vietnamese relations and undermining the trend towards peaceful dialogue between countries in the region. The Thai authorities still turn a deaf ear to the just and reasonable proposals of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. They continue to assist and encourage the Pol Pot bandits to cause instability on the Thai-Kampuchean border and undermine peace and security in the region.

They have shut their eyes to reality and willingly served the perfidious policy of Beijing and Washington, running counter to the interests of the Southeast Asian peoples and, first of all the Thai people".

"The three Indochinese countries "peace proposals put forth at the recent Vientiane Summit stem from their pure and sincere good will and therefore conform with the Southeast Asian peoples' aspiration for the settlement of problems between countries in the region through contacts and dialogue aimed at turning this region into a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation" the Paper says.

"Enlightened and practical-minded people should not close their eyes to such a clear and just attitude. Dialogue is better than confrontation" Nhan Dan concludes./.

V.N.A. STATEMENT ON A B.B.C. FALSIFICATION

HANOI, VNA, March 29 - The British Broadcasting Corporation in a broadcast on the evening of March 28 claimed that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had declared that Vietnam is ready to negotiate the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea without any precondition. On this question, Vietnam News Agency is authorized to declare the following :

Vietnam is ready to conduct dialogue with countries in the ASEAN on the question of peace and security in Southeast Asia without any precondition. As for the question of the Vietnamese volunteers in Kampuchea, the Statement of Vietnam and Kampuchea at the Laos-Kampuchea-Vietnam Summit Conference on February 23 already pointed out : The Vietnamese volunteers have come to Kampuchea at the request of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. They will withdraw completely also at the request of the People's Republic of Kampuchea after China ends completely its threat against this country as well as its use of the territory of Thailand and the Pol Pot remnants against the Kampuchean people. Kampuchea and Vietnam have agreed on the annual withdrawal of part of the Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea on the basis of consideration for the security situation in Kampuchea.

Thus, the above-mentioned BBC report is a falsification./.

KAMPUCHEA'S SOVEREIGNTY VIOLATED BY THAILAND

According to SPK, Thai arms forces had violated 803 times Kampuchean territory during the month of February 1983.

Thai airplanes C47, L19 and helicopters made 13 reconnaissances with 8 kilometers deep into Kampuchean territory. Meanwhile,

Thai armed vessels and gunboats violated Kampuchean territorial waters 577 times. Especially, Thai artilleries 155mm, 105mm and H.12 rockets had, from Thai territory, pounded 213 times on Kampuchean border areas causing severe damages of materials and loss of lives to the local people. In March, Thai aircraft and navy ship had increased their violations of the Kampuchean territory, reaching 1200 times. Under Thai military cover, Khmer reactionary forces had intruded into Kampuchean territory, but they were intercepted by Kampuchean armed forces and border-guards. In March only, nearly 200 bandits were annihilated and many weapons captured. More barbarous still, in late February and early March, Thai armed forces had shelled rounds containing toxic chemical into Pailin area of Battambang province.

On March 5, the Spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea had made a statement strongly condemning Thai authorities of using chemical weapons against the people of Kampuchea. The statement pointed out : "The use of toxic chemical shells by Thai troops against the Kampuchean innocent people is a gross violation of the international law which bans all sorts of chemical weapons".

INTERNATIONAL FORUM FOR PEACE IN
SOUTH EAST ASIA HELD IN PHNOM PENH FEB. 25, 1983

Hanoi, VNA, 25 Feb - According to SPK, the delegates from 40 countries including Britain, and 8 concerned international organizations participated in the International Forum for Peace in South East Asia, which opened on 25 Feb.

The opening session was presided over by Romesh Chandra, Chairman of the World Peace Council also present were more than two hundred representatives from all strata of the Phnom Penh population, members of the diplomatic corps and many foreign journalists.

In his speech, Hun Sen, Kampuchean Foreign Minister expressed the gratitude of the Kampuchean people to the World Peace Council for its discerning choice of the capital of Phnom Penh as the site of this Forum".

"We would like to remind you that since the end of the World War this part of Southeast Asia which forms Indochina has never enjoyed a moment of peace, These same forces that today are reviving the cold war and throwing themselves into a terrifying arms race in preparation for a nuclear war the selfsame forces which relentlessly try to throw fire and blood to break the will of independence of the Kampuchean, Lao and Vietnamese peoples; the selfsame forces that use our countries as experimental ground for testing their new weapons, without mentioning their blanket bombing B.52 and the spreading of toxic chemicals on a huge scale".

"Some circles of the ASEAN countries, by means of slanders and misinformation, have tried to show that the danger comes from Kampuchea and Vietnam.

Need we remind them that never in history have Vietnamese troops invaded or made war in Thailand. On the contrary, Thai troops were repeatedly the enemies of Vietnam and have invaded Indochinese countries. Again Thai troops lent great strength to the aggression of the American army. It was from bases in Thailand that the American bombers left to release millions and millions of tonnes on the three countries of Indochina.

At present, it is on Thai territory that the Pol Pot bands and other Khmer reactionary groups have established their sanctuaries. It is through Thailand that weapons and munitions are transported to these bands. It is in Bangkok and other places in Thailand that the main principal characters of the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" or the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" meet and draw up their schemes.

"Indeed, he underlined, the danger stems from far more deep-rooted sources, from Peking in collusion with Washington. However, without the help of the reactionary forces of ASEAN and Bangkok, this danger cannot materialize. That is why, we are firmly confident that peace in South East Asia can be achieved and maintained by the South East Asian countries themselves".

"As regard to friends who have goodwill and who are attached to peace in this region, Mr. Hun Sen continued, we would like to tell them : Be vigilant ! The horrible experiences we have undergone may occur again in your countries. With a fifth column and with Pol Pot and Maoist groups nurtured on Thai territory, the hegemonists and imperialists might attempt another experiment of the type they have already carried out in Kampuchea, throwing the whole region into confusion and undermining peace in Southeast Asia. To our friends, the supporters of peace throughout the world, we also would like to tell them : Be vigilant ! In attempting to create unrest in this region and to incite the countries towards confrontation with each other the imperialists and hegemonists are not merely aiming to weaken and divide them but in collusion are attempting to expand and dominate in this region. At the same time, they also aim at diverting the attention of peoples from the principal problems of our time such as world peace and disarmament, the struggle for national independence and the establishment of a more equitable world economic order. They also aim at justifying and facilitating their policy of "cold war" and their preparations for a "nuclear war".

The Kampuchean leader stressed :

"For itself, Kampuchea is not a "hot point" of the globe. It has achieved national concord and internal peace. It constitutes effectively a factor for peace in Southeast Asia. The generation of trouble comes from outside and is accepted by our neighbour countries. It is in this direction that the source of the bad must be sought and exposed.

President Romesh Chandra, in a speech, assured the Kampuchean people that they will not be alone in their struggle for rebirth and the way they have chosen is irreversible.

He denounced the bellicose forces who endanger the world. But peoples of the world should not lose hope he said, because the peace forces are developing everywhere.

He welcomed the peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and demanded that the United States respond positively to them and make a commitment like the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Romem Chandra also expressed hope that the coming Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned countries in New Delhi would adopt measures to prevent the nuclear war, promote disarmament and the progress of all peoples.

The President of the W.P.C. welcomed the success of the recent Summit Conference of the Indochinese countries and assured the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos **of the support** of the world people for their propositions at the Summit for the South East Asian countries to resolve the problems in the region.

He hailed the presence of the Vietnamese volunteer troops in Kampuchea. He said these troops had contributed to the success of the country.

Today, he stressed, Kampuchean children can smile again. All those who struggle for peace throughout the world stand beside the Kampuchean people and nothing can efface the smile of the Kampuchean children.

Our forum must make further contributions to the cause of peace, national independence, he said./.

COMMUNIQUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL FORUM FOR PEACE
IN SOUTH EAST ASIA

The International Forum for Peace in South East Asia held in Phnom Penh from 25 to 28 February 1983, has issued the Communiqué warmly welcoming the efforts of the three Indochinese countries to help build South East Asia into a zone of peace, stability, co-operation and friendship.

The Communiqué says : "with big achievements they have recorded in various fields of national reconstruction and defence during the past four years, the Kampuchean people have demonstrated the strength and determination to be master of their country. At the same time, the foreign policy of independence, peace, friendship and Non-Alignment pursued by this country has truly confirmed the legality of the people's Government of Kampuchea which is exercising its control on the whole country in conformity with the constitutions adopted by the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea".

"The forum discussed and analyzed profoundly the overall situation in South East Asia as well as the activity taken by the reactionary and bellicose forces which are trying to restore the genocidal regime in Kampuchea, the regime disgusted and condemned by world opinion".

"These forces continue to nurture and supply the Pol Pot clique and the other reactionary Khmer forces. They use some places close to the Western frontier of Kampuchea as "sanctuary" and operation bases against Kampuchea. By creating the so-called "the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" headed by Sihanouk, they try to adorn the murderous face of the clique of Pol Pot - Ieng Sary - Khieu Samphon and to campaign for Sihanouk to come to the Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned countries.

These manoeuvres aimed only to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people to which the world people are giving whole hearted support, to run counter to the trend towards dialogue and to sabotage the sacred principles of the Non-Aligned Movement".

"The Forum holds that despite the above-mentioned perfidious manoeuvres and acts of the reactionary and imperialist forces, the situation and prospects of Kampuchea are extremely bright and fine and that is a big step forward. The Kampuchean country and nation will stabilize and consolidate day by day, and together with the fraternal countries of Vietnam and Laos on the Indochinese peninsular, it will become a factor of the prime importance on the safeguarding of peace and stability in South East Asia".

The Communique goes on : "the fact that the three Indochinese countries have at the Summit Conference declares their determination to strengthen the unity on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty to pursue the policy of -peace, good-neighbourhood and friendly cooperation with other countries in the region, may serve as an example for the application of such a policy in other regions of the world. At this Summit Conference, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea declare that they have agreed to withdraw part of the volunteer the Vietnamese army from Kampuchea in 1983, and to consider annual withdrawal of the rest of the volunteers in conjunction with the improvement of security in Kampuchea, in particular in the border region between Kampuchea and Thailand. By this alone, the People's Republic of Kampuchea as well as the other Indochinese countries have proved that they have spared no efforts to demonstrate the goodwill to reduce the tension and to promote the tendency towards dialogue, particularly between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN.

The Phnom Penh Forum for Peace in South East Asia is of the view that the positive and constructive discussions would be a significant contribution to the common cause of the progressive peoples of Asia and the rest of the world, now vigorously struggling for peace and life, against the nuclear war and for the attainment of dialogue in order to deepen mutual understanding, friendship and co-operation./.

FRENCH AND VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTERS
HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

VNA, Hanoi, March 27 - French Minister for External Relations Claude Cheysson and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach this afternoon held a joint Press Conference at the Government Guest House here on the occasion of Mr. Cheysson's official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Minister Claude Cheysson told the Press that in this talks held earlier in the day with the Vietnamese Foreign Minister, the two sides had a broad exchange of views on bilateral questions touching on various subjects, cultural, economic... and international issues of common concern.

He said that the relations in some respects between the French Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are developing in "very satisfactory and promising conditions". In some other fields, however, these relations have fallen behind the desire of both sides and should be further promoted.

Answering a question on the financial protocol between the two countries, Minister Claude Cheysson said that some procedural questions remained to be resolved. But he stressed that France is independent and continues its aid to Vietnam without being the least influenced by the opinion of other countries concerning this protocol.

On the question of Southeast Asia and the so-called "Kampuchean problem" Claude Cheysson reiterated France's position that the Kampuchean people have the same right as others to self-determination and free choice without foreign influence and that France wishes to see foreign troops withdrawn from whatever country in the world. But he added ; "We should see the truth as it is. We do not wish the departure of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea so that the horrors of the Pol Pot time could be repeated".

On the attitude of France toward the so-called coalition of Democratic Kampuchea, Claude Cheysson reiterated France's position of not having any relations with whatever groups which have committed massacres in Kampuchea.

Speaking at the Press Conference, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach highly appreciated the relations between the French Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to which Minister Claude Cheysson has made a very big contribution. He said that in the Franco-Vietnamese talks this afternoon the Vietnamese side had made clear its position on the question of Southeast Asia and on the so-called "Kampuchean problem". Nguyen Co Thach said that over the past twenty years France has always wished to make Southeast Asia become a zone of peace and neutrality. This, he said, conforms with the aspiration and position of all countries in Southeast Asia. This also conforms with the Resolution of the 7th Summit Conference of N.A. countries held in New Delhi recently which called for the withdrawal of all foreign military forces, foreign military bases and foreign military alliances from Southeast Asia, and urged that the affairs of Southeast Asia be settled by the countries in the region themselves, without foreign interference.

Large numbers of Vietnamese and foreign journalists and the press and cultural attaches of many foreign embassies in Hanoi attended the Press Conference./.

FRENCH AID TO VIETNAM

On April 1st, in Paris, Representatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of France signed an Agreement under which the French Government will give aid of 5,110 tonnes of wheat (equivalent to 7,000 tonnes of grain) worth of Fr. 6.6 millions (\$ 949,000) to Vietnam.

This is another proof of the friendship between the French and Vietnamese peoples.

FOREIGN MINISTER NGUYEN CO THACH
INTERVIEWED BY VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY CORRESPONDENT.

Question : According to Western News Agencies, you will visit the Philippines soon to complete the series of visits to ASEAN countries, begun last August. Would you please comment on that ?

Answer : The Foreign Minister of the Philippines Sr. Carlos Romulo invited me to visit the Philippines in 1980 and since then he has repeated the invitation several times. In principle I have accepted the invitation in order to improve mutual understanding and friendly relations between the two countries, in the interests of peace, stability and co-operation in South East Asia.

Question : Could you please indicate the timing of the visit ?

Answer : Recently, there were rumours that Sr. Romulo had stated that the Philippines could not negotiate with Vietnam, unless the negotiations would lead to the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. I have informed the Government of the Philippines that if this is their position, my visit would be meaningless. Just recently, through the official diplomatic channels, Sr. Romulo has said that the Philippines do not set pre-conditions and the agenda is quite open.

Question : So the visit will take place in near future ?

Answer : The two sides are arranging for the most convenient time.

VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTRY
CONDEMNS ARMED AGGRESSION AGAINST NICARAGUA

According to reports by the Nicaraguan government, Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary forces organized, equipped and trained by the United States, and directly supported by the reactionary administration in Honduras have launched from this country armed aggressions against a number of northern and central Nicaraguan provinces. At the same time, they have set up the so-called exile government composed of some of the notorious criminals in the former Somoza dictatorial administration and a number of Nicaraguan traitors.

These are very brazen acts against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Nicaragua, a member of the U.N. Security Council and of the Non-Aligned Movement. They have violated the most elementary principles of international laws, aggravated the situation in central America and the Caribbean which has already been strained by the U.S. Policy of intervention and aggression, and are seriously threatening peace and security in this region and around the world and at the same time creating a very dangerous precedent for all independent and sovereign states.

By committing such crimes, the Washington administration has revealed more clearly its bellicose and aggressive nature and its hostile policy towards the Republic of Nicaragua.

The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam vehemently **condemns** the U.S. - the author of these criminal acts of aggression - and the reactionary Honduran administration, and **demand**s that they put an immediate end to them.

The government and people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam reiterate their militant solidarity with and full support for the heroic Nicaraguan people in their just cause of national construction and defence. We are deeply convinced that with the sympathy and support of the socialist countries, the countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and the whole progressive mankind, the Nicaraguan people will surely succeed in smashing the invasion of the enemies and firmly defending their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity./.

MEMORANDUM ON KAMPUCHEAN-THAI BORDER SITUATION

Hanoi, VNA, April 11 - Tran Huy Chuong, Head of the Third Department for Asian Affairs of the Foreign Ministry, handed to a representative of the Thai embassy in Hanoi last Saturday a memorandum on Vietnam's attitude regarding the recent situation of the Kampuchean-Thai border.

It reads : "The recent activities of Kampuchean people's armed forces and Vietnamese volunteer troops along the Kampuchean border were, in fact, necessary counter-attacks in the face of Thailand's escalation over the past few months in backing remnants of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionary forces carrying out incursions, setting up bases and increasing activities of sabotage against the security of Kampuchean border areas. These counter-attacks are justifiable and legitimate, just as Thailand has the right to punish by appropriate measures Thai Maoists who are causing disorder in the country.

"The Vietnamese-Kampuchean joint forces made prompt and highly effective attacks on bases of the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionary groups on Kampuchean territory. Kampuchean fighters and Vietnamese volunteer troops were strictly ordered not to violate Thai territory. This necessary restraint is intended not to obstruct the growing trend of dialogue in the region, although hot pursuit has often been made in international practice. Thailand knows better than anyone else that the surviving remnants have taken safe shelter in the sanctuaries given by Thailand without being pursued and punished. If any Thai soldiers have been captured and killed, it is because they had engaged too deeply in backing the Khmer reactionaries. Vietnam believes that the People's Republic of Kampuchea has a correct policy towards those soldiers killed or captured in action.

"It is a policy of Vietnam and Kampuchea not to hit civilians, and in their military activities, they can guarantee observance of

this policy through all battles in the history of revolutionary wars in Indochina against French as well as U.S. aggressions, this fact was proved.

"Thai land should not make such fuss about this, because it can never convince anyone. It should not blame Vietnam and Kampuchea, either, for frightening civilians into fleeing to Thailand, because if Thailand had not provided support to the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionary groups on the Kampuchean border, fighting would not have broken out there and civilians would not have had to run anywhere else.

"In short, Thailand must bear full responsibility for the tense situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border. For its part, Vietnam reaffirms its respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand, and wants Thailand to treat the People's Republic of Kampuchea likewise. Vietnam really wants to engage in an equal dialogue in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding and would like Thailand to seriously study and positively respond to the proposals of the three Indochinese countries concerning the Kampuchean-Thai border in order to ensure peace and stability there and to cease the tense situation which is beneficial only to the Beijing expansionists".

THE END.