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EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM  
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I- ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER VO DONG GIANG'S  
INTERVIEW WITH KYODO.

Hanoi, VNA, October 16 - Acting Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang granted the following interview to Kyodo correspondent Rikiji Ito during the latter's recent visit to Vietnam :

Question : Has any progress been made concerning the proposals of the Conference of the Indochinese Foreign Ministers since the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea ?

Answer : There has been some encouraging progress. However, there are many obstacles at the moment, and we should not be overly optimistic.

Progress :

- Public opinion in the world has come to see more and more clearly that Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries sincerely want peace, stability and co-operation in South East Asia on the basis of mutual concern for the legitimate interests of all parties. This has been realized by even certain important political circles in the ASEAN countries.

- The trend towards dialogue and reconciliation between the two groups of countries in South East Asia has made another step forward, especially following Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to a number of ASEAN countries and the subsequent visit of Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau.

- A number of countries in the West want to contribute actively to the question for an overall solution beneficial to peace and stability in South East Asia outside the framework of the erroneous U.N. Resolution on Kampuchea.

Obstacles :

The United States, China and certain political circles in the ASEAN countries still harbour vain hopes about a tri-partite coalition government of Khmer reactionaries, which they want to use as a trump capable of giving them an advantageous position in a political solution.

- Knowing that this card has no weight at all, they are trying to give it some political, military and diplomatic strength. For this purpose, they are making efforts detrimental to dialogue and detente in South East Asia. They hope that time will be in their favour. But time will go by and will teach them the necessary lesson that they have harboured vain hopes and have miscalculated.

Question : Has there been any improvement in relations between Vietnam and Thailand ?

Answer : Relations between Vietnam and Thailand at the moment reflect rather clearly the situation we have just covered. On the one hand, dialogue and reconciliation between the two countries tend to make headway. On the other hand, there is a state of stagnation as a result of Thailand's vain hopes in its miscalculation. But the time will come when Thailand can see that such a stagnation is detrimental to itself - primarily to itself - and the only people to benefit from it are the forces of expansionism and hegemony which are seeking to undermine peace and stability in this region.

Question : How long will Vietnam and China remain opposed to each other ? Is China's hostility to Vietnam the main feature of the relations between the two countries ?

Answer : Reactionary elements in the Chinese leadership are bent on continuing a hostile policy towards Vietnam. In fact, they are continuing a war of sabotage on many fields against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. There is no practical reason yet for the Vietnamese people to drop their guard. Rather, we must be prepared to cope with situation, even the worst, which may be created by Chinese expansionism and hegemony. At the same time, we shall seize any opportunity to normalize relations between the two countries, out of our desire to restore the traditional friendship between us and the Chinese people, and to peace in Asia as well. We have made a many proposals in this spirit and have won the sympathy of public opinion in the world. But China has made no attempt to respond to us.

Question : A number of people say that Vietnam is receiving great assistance from the Soviet Union. Does that mean that Vietnam is losing its independence regarding the Soviet Union ? What do you have to say about this ?

Answer : Vietnam's independent character has been tested and proved by history. This can be seen by anyone interested in Vietnam's long struggle for independence and freedom. Vietnam is still facing many difficulties, but the worst period has been over. There is no reason for it to lose its independence now. It is a known fact that Vietnam regards the Soviet Union as its strategic ally, an indispensable factor for the safeguard of its independence and security and for its development. But this will not prevent Vietnam from entertaining multifarious relations with the West, the United States included. Relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union do not hinder relations between Vietnam and the United States, and whatever obstacles there are have been created by the strings attached by the United States to normalization-strings which are unacceptable because they run counter to our independence and sovereignty, to the independence and sovereignty of the other Indochinese countries, and are against the interests of peace and stability in this region.

Question : What is the prospect of relations between the United States and Vietnam ?

Answer : The time will come when the United States realizes that it can make no condition to Vietnam. The time will come when the United States realizes that there is a price to pay for its collusion with China against the three Indochinese countries. When such a time comes, relations between Vietnam and the United States will be normalized.

Question : The non-aligned summit has been postponed to next year. What will Vietnam do to contribute to the non-aligned movement ?

Answer : As it has always done, Vietnam will spare no effort to contribute to the victory of the non-aligned movement. For the time being, it will actively contribute to the success of the Seventh Summit. What is most important is that the movement

must preserve and promote its unity on the basis of its common objective : opposition to imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, zionism, and all other forms of expansionism and hegemonism.

Question : What steps do you think should be taken to improve relations between Vietnam and Japan. ?

Answer : Both sides must try. As far as Vietnam is concerned, we try to broaden relations with all countries of all socio-political systems, on the basis of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, of equal interests, of equality and mutual benefit. The Japanese government knows this very well, but it is still weighing the pros and cons. Here, it runs into a contradiction between short - term and long - term interests, and there seems to be no satisfactory solution yet. The Japanese government continues to side with the United States, China and the ASEAN countries in pressuring us. They may benefit it for the time being in its relations with the ASEAN countries.

But, in the long run, it will not be in the interest of the Japanese government in developing Japan's economic influence in the whole of South East Asia.

Many Western countries are gradually dissociating themselves from the South East Asia policy pursued by the United States, China and ASEAN. This should be food for thought to the Japanese government.

## II- THE STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA ON THE REPRESENTATION OF KAMPUCHEA IN THE UNITED NATIONS.

Hanoi, VNA, October 27 - The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on October 25, made public a statement concerning the result of the vote at the United Nations General Assembly on the representation of Kampuchea.

The full text of the statement released by SPK reads :

"Having resolutely protested against the presence of the representative of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea at the 37th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the People's vehemently condemns and categorically rejects the decision of of October 25 of this assembly in favour of the mandate of these disguised delegates of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. This illegal and unjust decision violated the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people and runs counter to the United Nations charter.

Democratic Kampuchea was only a regime of genocide which was overthrown by the Kampuchean people on January 7, 1979. The discoveries made one after another during the past three years have brought new testimonies to the monstrous crimes committed by the infamous regime scorned by all progressive people who have unanimously demanded its expulsion from the international political life. The so-called "Coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea" set up illegally and hurriedly in a foreign capital by the bloody hands of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the regional reactionaries is only a forcible grouping of certain traitors rallied around the criminal of genocide with a view to disguising them into standard - bearers of patriotism.

The hasty creation of this coalition aims to present a less ugly image of the corpse of Democratic Kampuchea at the 37th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, impose the presence of this putrefying corpse on the member of this assembly, prevent the rebirth of the Kampuchean people restore the genocidal Polpot regime in Kampuchea, and aggravate tension in South East Asia.

The presence of the representatives of the genocidal Polpot regime at the 37th Session of the U.N. General Assembly is completely contrary to the objective reality in Kampuchea, contrary to the aspiration and determination of six million Kampucheans now in full process of rebirth, contrary to the hopes of people of goodwill in the world. The objective reality in Kampuchea is that the People's Republic of Kampuchea is being

consolidated and developed day after day, that it is injoying the confidence and support of the entire people, that it has been recongnized by numerous countries and millions of progressive people in the world as the only authentic and legal representative of the Kampuchean people, by accepting the presence within its organisation of the disguised clique of genocide behind whatever mask, the United Nations has committed a gross, brutal and inadmissible act of interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, in violation of the spirit and letters of the United Nations charter. Through their sinister manoeuvres of lying propaganda, blackmail and gross pressure, Beijing in collusion with Washington and the reactionaries in Southeast Asia have left no stone unturned to keep at the United Nations the seat for the corpse of the genocidal regime covered with a new label called "Coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea" but the presence of the latter will only poison the atmosphere at the U.N and create obstacles to the solutions to international problems and problems in Southeast Asia.

At the same time, it cannot save the so-called coalition government from certain and quick disintegration, nor reverse the current trend of development and consolidation of the People 's Republic of Kampuchea, nor block the trend towards peace, stability, friendship and co-operation in Southeast Asia.

It is very regrettable to note that the United Nations which has been created to safeguard peace and human rights has once again covered up and defended the saboteurs of peace and violators of human rights. The erroneous decisions of the 37th Session of the U.N. General Assembly concerning Kampuchea are heavy blows to the prestige of the U.N. They will not change anything in the unchangeable process of continual rebirth and development of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. On the contrary, they will only further sharpen the firm determination of the Kampuchean people as a whole who with their own efforts and with the help from Vietnam, Laos, and with the support of the Socialist countries and non-aligned countries and progressive forces throughout the world, are quickly healing the wounds left by the genocidal regime and building a strong and prosperous People'S Republic of Kampuchea, are thus winning their worthy place in the international community.

The right to authentic and legal representation of Kampuchea belongs necessarily and solely to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The People's Republic of Kampuchea is constantly consolidating and developing, no reactionary force can impede this irreversible trend. The just cause of the Kampuchean people will triumph.

### III- VIETNAM FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS U.N. RESOLUTION ON "KAMPUCHEAN SITUATION".

Hanoi, VNA, October 30 - Vietnam considers as "null and void" the resolution adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on October 28 on the so-called "Kampuchean situation".

This stand was made clear by the Foreign Ministry in a statement released here today. The statement says that the erroneous U.N resolution is aimed at seeking to impose an absurd political solution on the Kampuchean people.

"Like the previous resolutions", the statement says "this U.N. resolution completely distorts the real situation in Kampuchea, negating all the great achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people in their revival and in the defence of national independence and sovereignty over the past three years since they ousted the genocidal regime of the sanguinary Polpot gang.

"The United Nations has once again been manipulated to serve the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and the other two Indochinese countries, undermine the trend of dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, and jeopardize peace and stability in Southeast Asea.

"The U.N's adoption of this resolution was a gross infringe on the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and a blatant interference in the Kampuchean People's internal affairs, and ran counter to the U.N charter and the fundamental principles of international law. Such a resolution is completely null and void".



The statement says :

"The situation in Kampuchea is starkly clear. The Kampuchean people are completely controlling their country and their own destiny. The achievements in all fields of the Kampuchean people over the past three years are very great and marvellous. Peoples of conscience throughout the world have expressed their joy and admiration for these achievements. The government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has won increasing trust and love from the Kampuchean people, its international prestige has been further heightened, and it has effectively brought into full play its role in handling domestic and foreign affairs and is worthy of its position as the only legal and authentic representative of the Kampuchean people. Nothing can check the Kampuchean people's steady advance.

"The U.N.'s adoption of this erroneous resolution has further hindered efforts to stabilize the situation in Southeast Asia and damaged the U.N.'s prestige.

The statement says :

"The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully supports the statement of October 23 by the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry categorically rejecting the resolution adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on October 23 on the so-called "Kampuchean situation".

"Proceeding from their sincere desire for making Southeast Asia a region of peace and stability, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have time and again demonstrated their goodwill and advanced many fair and logical proposals, especially the important initiatives put forth recently by the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the three Indochinese countries in Ho Chi Minh City on July 3-7, 1982 aimed at negotiating with concerned countries on a solution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia on the basis of respect for each other's legitimate interests, equality, mutual agreement, non-imposition and non-interference from outside. These proposals have been highly valued and backed by broad public opinion throughout the world. They have paved the way for a correct settlement of all disputes and differences between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

Any attempt by the Imperialists and reactionary forces against the Kampuchean people and the other two Indochinese nations, against the trend to dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries against peace and stability in Southeast Asia are doomed to failure", the Statement says.

#### IV- STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM ON THE TERRITORIAL SEA BASELINE OF VIETNAM.

In implementing the provisions of paragraph 1 of the statement on the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf issued by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on May 12, 1977 after being approved by the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam makes the following statement of the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea of Vietnam shall be measured :

1. The baseline from which the territorial sea of the continental territory of Vietnam shall be measured is constituted straight lines connecting those points the co-ordinates of which are listed in the annex attached herewith.

2. The territorial sea baseline of Vietnam which starts from point O - the meeting point of the two baselines for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and that of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, located in the sea on the line linking the Tho Chu Archipelago with Poulo Wai Island - and which ends at Con Co Island shall be drawn following the co-ordinates listed in the attached annex on the 1/100,000 scale charts published by the Vietnamese People's Navy prior 1979.

3. The Gulf of Bac Bo (Tonkin Gulf) is a gulf situated between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of China. The maritime frontier in the gulf between Vietnam and China is delineated according to the June 26, 1887 convention of frontier boundary signed between France and the Qing Dynasty of China.

The part of the gulf appertaining to Vietnam constitutes the historic waters and is subjected to the juridical regime of internal waters of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The baseline

from Con Co Island to the mouth of the gulf will be defined following the settlement of the problem relating to the closing line of the gulf.

4. The baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea of the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes will be determined in a coming instrument in conformity with paragraph 5 of the May 12, 1977 Statement of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

5. The seas are as lying behind the baseline and facing the coast or the islands of Vietnam constitute the internal waters of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

6. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam holds that all differences with countries concerned relating to different sea areas and the continental shelf will be settled through negotiations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's national independence and sovereignty in conformity with international law and practice.

Hanoi, November 12, 1982

#### ANNEX

The co-ordinates of the points establishing the straight baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of Vietnam is measured.

(Attached to the November 12, 1982 Statement of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam).

POINT :	Geographical description	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)
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O	: On the Southwestern demarcation line of the historic waters of the S.R.V and the P.R.K.		
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Al.	At the Island of Nhan, Tho Chu Archipelago, Kien Giang Province		
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09°15'0

103°27'0

A2 . At Da Le Island which is south east of Hon Khoai Island , Minh Hai province	8°22'8	104°52'4
A3 . At Tai Lon Islet, Con Dao Islands Con Dao - Vung Tau Administrative Sector	8°37'8	106°37'5
A4 . At Bong Lang Islet, Con Dao Islands	8°38'9	106°40'3
A5 . At Bay Canh Islet, Con Dao Islands	8°39'7	106°42'1
A6 . At Hon Hai Islet (Phu Qui Group), Thuan Hai province	9°58'0	109°05'0
A7 . Hon Doi Islet, Thuan Hai Province	12°39'0	109°28'0
A8 . At De Lanh Cape, Phu Khanh Pro- vince	12°53'8	109°27'2
A9 . At Ong Can Islet , Phu Khanh Province,	13°54'0	109°21'0
A10. At Ly Son Island, Nghia Binh Province	15°23'1	109°09'0
A11. At Con Co Island, Binh Tri Thien Province	17°10'0	107°20'6

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