

EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Press and Information Section

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ON THE CELEBRATION OF THE 38TH ANNIVERSARY
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I- PROFOUND CHANGES OVER THE LAST EIGHT YEARS IN THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM,

(Excerpt from the Speech delivered by Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, on May 12, 1983 at the Second Congress of the Vietnam Fatherland Front).

... Eight years have elapsed since the fulfilment of the cause of national liberation and the reunification of our beloved country. We may ask ourselves what is the state of our country at the moment ? It is quite clear that never before has the country been as strong and stable as it is today. This strength stems not only from the unity of our people armed with the invincible Marxist-Leninist ideology of our Party but also from the solidarity, co-operation and militant alliance between Vietnam, the fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries.

Times has proved the great significance of our victories in the war waged by the Peking hegemonists and expansionists on our northern and southwestern borders. It is obvious that the more vicious and ambitious are enemies, the heavier are their setbacks. Our people have successfully defended the independence and freedom of our country, fulfilled our international obligations contributing to the cause of National Liberation of the Kampuchean people and checking the ambition of the Chinese reactionaries to annex Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries in order to expand into South East Asia.

The course of building socialism, under the lines of the Party's 4th and 5th Congresses, is "a process of overall, continuous, deep and thorough - going revolutionary change. It is a process of abolishing the backward and promoting the progressive, transforming the old and creating the new. We must create both a new material life and a new spiritual and cultural life. This is a process of long, bitter and complicated struggle between the working class and the bourgeoisie, between the socialist road and the capitalist road. This is a process of holding firmly to the proletarian dictatorship, promoting the collective mastery of the working people, and stepping up the three revolutions : the revolution of production, the scientific and technological revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution, in

which the scientific and technological revolution is the kingpin. This is also a process of establishing step by step the system of socialist collective mastery, large-scale socialist production, new culture and a new socialist man". (Resolution of the 4th Party Congress).

Despite a short span of time and in a very difficult situation, we have made many profound changes in all fields :

In agriculture, collectivization is being carried out in a more appropriate form throughout the country. Production has increased, and for the first time in many years, our country does not have to import food-stuff. Many specialized agricultural areas are being formed. New records in productivity and output are found everywhere in the North as well as in the South. Livestock has also developed. Many area of concentrated industrial crops are being established. The living standards of peasants have improved. A new socialist countryside is developing. There is the potential to increase yields, and the number of crops in a year, as well as to establish new economic zones. It is necessary to fully utilise all cultivated land, whilst redistributing the labour force throughout the country. This is an extremely important and strategic task for which we must have full determination and take appropriate measures to carry out successfully.

In industry, we have scored many achievements in a number of fields. We have encouraged and served agriculture, met the day-to-day needs of the people and boosted the amount of export goods. To record such achievements, we have increased the output of consumer goods industries, including small industries and handicrafts, whilst at the same time developing some important branches of heavy industry. Many big projects are under construction or completed, such as the Hoa Binh hydro-electric station, the Pha Lai thermo-electricity plant, the Vung Tau oil and gas complex, the Quang Ninh coal mine..., many textile mills and agricultural processing plants. These projects are gradually providing the material and technical basis for a modern economy.

We are happy with the achievements in the fields of education and training, research and development, health care, culture, literature and art.

Since the fifth Party congress and the third Plenum of the Central Committee, more positive changes have been carried out, marking the advance of many establishments, branches and local areas.

We are living in a world in which the three revolutionary currents have been the encouraging factors urging all revolutionary forces to march forward. In the course of their revolution, our people have received the ardent support of the world revolutionary movement. In their turn, our people have made worthwhile contributions to the world revolutionary movement, especially to the national liberation movements. This is the root cause of the warm sentiments which people all over the world feel for the Vietnamese people. Despite great efforts made by imperialists and expansionists to slander and smear Vietnam, her image will never fade in the memory of progressive people. On the contrary, it will be more vivid and beautiful and remains as a great inspiring factor to all revolutionary fighters. This is the contribution of our people to the revolutionary cause of the people all over the world for peace, independence, democracy and social progress.

All these achievements are the results of the great efforts untold sacrifices and sufferings of our workers, peasants, soldiers, scientists, technicians and all other sectors of our people.

All our people, especially the relevant management bodies of the State, should be determined to strive perseveringly and constantly to correct our shortcomings, and to prevent and do away with all negative phenomena. This is a part of our broad revolutionary struggle to overcome economic imbalances and abolish poverty and backwardness whilst carrying out socialist industrialization and reforming and developing socialism throughout the country.

This struggle requires not only the heart, the mind the consciousness and the responsibility but also the effective activities of each person of the whole nation. Let us use our resourcefulness to contribute to the common cause by our effectiveness, our creative work and our humble way of life.

In the entire picture of socialist construction, we should indentify the negative parts and at the same time, apprehend well the positive aspects of which the most important are the Party's policies, the socialist regime, and our people's revolutionary enthusiasm. We should consolidate and broaden the positive aspects and encircle, eliminate the negative ones, thus enabling our revolutionary cause to march forever onwards.

II- SOME ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE 1981-1985 STATE PLAN,

1.- Agricultural Production :

- Food grain : up nearly 1 million tons every year

 - 1980 : 14.39 million tons

 - 1981 : 15.00 million tons

 - 1982 : 16.26 million tons

Vietnam is self-sufficient in food-stuff in 1983

 - 1975 : imported over 2 million tons of rice,

 - 1982 : imported 300,000 tons,

 - 1983 : self-sufficient.

- Industrial Crops :

 - In 1982, the acreage is up 16% in comparison with 1980

 - 14% for sugarcane, 100% for soya, and 450% for rubber.

- Livestock raising :

 - In 1982, the number of pigs is up 8.5% over that of 1980,

 - the number of buffaloes is up 4.6% that of 1980,

 - the number of cattle is up 11.7% over that of 1980.

2.- Marine Products :

- 1982 output is up 10% in comparison with 1980.

- in the first half of 1983, catch of fish is up 16%

 - Fish export up 36% in comparison with the same period last year.

3.- Forestry :

- In 1982, afforestation scored 9% over the target.

- Afforestation planning drawn up in 82% of midland districts.

4.- Industrial Production :

- In 1981-1982, total output increased 12,7% each year,
- in the period 1976-1980 this increase was only 0,6%.

5.- Transportation :

- The capacity of unloading and loading at Hai Phong Port was up 20% in 1982 in comparison with 1980.

6.- Health Care :

- In 1982, there were 12,000 hospitals with 200,000 beds, 45,000 doctors in comparison with 1975 the members are up 30%, 25% and 32% respectively.

7.- Education :

- In 1982, total enrolment was 14 million up 30% in comparison with 1976 school-year . In the same period, class-rooms are up 20% (313,000), teachers up 25% (400,000), college students up more than 30% (158,500).

III- NOTE OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
TO THE FOREIGN MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON THE
PROPOSAL TO STOP ALL ARMED ACTIVITIES IN THE BORDER AREA ON THE
OCCASION OF THE TWO COUNTRIES' NATIONAL DAYS,

On August 19th, 1983, Nguyen Lung, Vice-Director of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's China Department handed over to Chu Hue Dan, Chinese Charge d'Affairs in Hanoi a Note of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to the Chinese Foreign Ministry the content of which is as follows :

"On the occasion of the forthcoming Vietnamese National Day, September the 2nd and the Chinese National Day October the 1st, prompted by the consistent position of respecting the traditional solidarity and friendship between the two peoples and the desire to restore the good-neighbour relationship with the People's Republic of China on the basis of the 5 principles of peaceful co-existence, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam proposes to the Government of the People's Republic of China :

The two sides agree not to carry out armed activities and other hostile acts, including firing and shelling, along the common border, in order to let the people in the border area celebrate their national days in peace and friendship. This proposal if accepted by the Chinese side, will be effective from zero hour (Hanoi time) or one hour (Peking time) of August 30th, 1983 to zero hour (Hanoi time) or one hour (Peking time) of October 8th, 1983.

The above mentioned proposal of the Vietnamese side completely conforms with the aspirations of both the Vietnamese people and the Chinese people, creates the favourable atmosphere for the two sides to proceed to solve the abnormal relations between the two countries. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam hopes that the Government of the People's Republic of China positively respond to this proposal and give an early reply to the Vietnamese side".

At the meeting, the Vietnamese side also informed the Chinese side of the human and goodwill decision of Vietnam to return to China a number of Chinese nationals captured during illegal intrusions into Vietnam to carry out sabotage activities so that they can rejoin their families.

IV- USSR SUPPORTS DIALOGUE FOR PEACE IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA,

The Soviet Union highly appreciate Vietnam's consistent efforts, jointly with Kampuchea and Laos, to turn South-east Asia into a zone of peace, good-neighbourliness and co-operation, Andrei Gromyko, First Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister of the USSR, told Vietnam Minister Vo Dong Giang last week.

The Soviet Union fully associates itself with their constructive proposals in that direction, he said.

The Minister was in Moscow for bilateral consultations.

In their talk, it was noted that normalisation of the South-east Asia situation was being hampered by incessant interference by external forces in the region's affairs and their attempts to thwart dialogue between the three Indochinese countries and ASEAN.

Vo Dong Giang said the Indo-Chinese states would continue their struggle to ease tension in the region - a line reaffirmed at the recent Phnom Penh conference of their foreign ministers.

He expressed gratitude to the CPSU and Soviet government for their great all-round assistance and support in Vietnam's socialist construction.

Vietnam fully supported the USSR's efforts to prevent nuclear war and consolidate peace and international security.

In a talk with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, the Ambassadors to Moscow of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos said the foreign ministers at their Phnom Penh conference had reaffirmed their desire to restore good-neighbourly relations with China and supported Vietnam's initiative for resuming them without delay, at any level and place, with a view to preparing talks to settle outstanding questions.

They also offered to start a dialogue with ASEAN countries, without preliminary conditions, taking as a basis the resolution of the New Delhi non-aligned summit.

So as not to create additional hindrances to dialogue, Kampuchea was not insisting on taking part in such talks.

V- GENERAL KRIANGSAK CHOMANAN'S VISIT TO THE P.D.R. OF LAOS,

The Thai delegation of the National Assembly Commission for Foreign Affairs led by its Chairman, Kriangsak Chomanan has concluded a five-day visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The Thai Parliamentary delegation during its 5-day visit, from 4th August to 8th August, called on Kaysone Phomvihane, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Souphanouvong, President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly and Phounsipaseuth, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister. The General and his delegation also met and had wide-ranged discussions with members of the Supreme Assembly and a number of Ministers. Both sides were unanimous on the need to maintain and broaden good-neighbour relations on the basis of the Lao-Thai joint communique signed in 1979. This communique laid out the principles for the two countries' relations

which are in conformity with the strong aspirations of the peoples of the two countries in particular and of the peoples in South East Asia and the world in general.

VI- REPORT ON THE GENOCIDAL CRIMES OF THE POL POT CLIQUE,

SPK - A report submitted to the Kampuchean National Assembly on August the 16th said that 2,740,105 people were killed by the Pol Pot regime. Yos Por, Secretary General of the National Council of the United Front for National Reconstruction and Defence reported that nearly two million victims were peasants, the figure does not include foreigners murdered by Pol Pot men from April 1975 to January 1979. He added that 568,663 persons were reported missing, a large number of whom died while hiding in the jungle, the others were killed and buried in mass graves near an airfield in Kongpong Chnang, in Siem Reap, and at the foot of the Dangrek mountain range in the North.

Yos Por recalled that the victims were killed by coups of axes and sticks, burnt alive or cut by the throat. Others were killed by electric shocks or injections of poison, run over by tractors or thrown into pools of crocodiles to feed them. The butchers disemboweled the victims to take their livers.

Yos Por said that the Pol Pot - Ieng Sary - Khieu Samphan caused 141,848 people become invalid and 200,000 children become orphans. They destroyed 634,522 houses, 5,857 schools, 796 laboratories and hospitals, 1968 pagodas, without counting the pagodas which were turned into prisons or stores of organic fertilizer./.

VII- STATEMENT ON THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA BY
VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN,

In spite of strong public protest, the U.S. administration continues to use and instigate its stooges against the Republic of Nicaragua. What is particularly dangerous is that it is mobilizing a big naval force for a military exercise close to Nicaragua's border, thus creating an extremely grave situation in Central America.

This is a new and brazen act of escalation in the warmongering policy of U.S. imperialism against the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Nicaragua, act which is aggravating the already tense situation in Central America and the Caribbean and seriously jeopardizing peace and security of nations in that region.

The people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam vehemently condemn these acts of the U.S. and firmly demand that the latter immediately end all its acts of military intervention and provocation against Nicaragua and other nations in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam highly value and fully support Nicaragua's foreign policy of peace and goodwill as expounded in its six-point proposal of July 19, 1983. At the same time, the active efforts of the four Latin American countries in the contadora group aimed at seeking a political solution to the Central American conflict.

The people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam once again affirm their militant solidarity with and full support for, the heroic Nicaraguan people's just cause. We believe that the Nicaraguan people will foil all hostile schemes and acts of U.S. imperialism and reaction and firmly defend their independence and sovereignty, thus actively contributing to the safeguarding of peace and security in Central America, the Caribbean and the rest of the world .

VIII- STATEMENT ON THE THREAT TO LIBYA BY THE USA BY VIETNAMESE
FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN,

Hanoi, VNA, August 6 - A spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign

Ministry today issued a statement condemning President Reagan's blatant statement that US warships are ready to move into Libya's Sydra bay.

The Statement says : " This is a brazen provocation seriously threatening the independence sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Socialist Arab Al-Jamahiria of Libya as well as peace and security in Africa and the world as a whole.

The people and government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam severely condemn this adventurous and war seeking act of the US imperialists and demand that they immediately end all schemes and acts of intervention and aggression against Libya and other nations in Africa so that the later can decide themselves on their internal affairs. The Vietnamese people and government reiterate their full support for the Libyan people's struggle to safeguard their national independence and sovereignty and build Al Jamahiria into a prosperous and happy country and against all schemes of blockade, sabotage and aggression of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces".

IX- STATEMENT ON THE CORRECT POSITION OF AFGHANISTAN BY VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN,

On July 31, 1983 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan issued a statement condemning the statement made by the Chinese Foreign Minister during his recent visit to Pakistan openly supporting the Afghan rebels thus brazenly interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully supports the correct stand and attitude of goodwill of the Afghan government expressed in the July 31, 1983 statement resolutely condemns the Chinese authorities schemes and acts in collusion with the US imperialists and other reactionary forces to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan undermine the peaceful construction of the Afghan people and creating tension in South West Asia and demands that they put an end to such wicked schemes and acts.

Hanoi, 6 August, 1983.

X- NEWS IN BRIEF,

+ Vietnamese - Kampuchean Cooperation in Agricultural Waterworks,

Many groups of Vietnamese agricultural water-works cadres have been sent to Kampuchea since its liberation to help Kampuchea training cadres for construction or restoration of hundreds of agricultural water-works. These works serve about 70,000 hectares of cultivated land in the provinces of Battambang, Pursat, Siemriep, Kandal and Takeo.

Vietnam also supplies Kampuchea more than 350 hydraulic pumps, with equipments, spare parts, and construction materials...

The two countries have organized mutually the sojourns for many groups of specialists to exchange experiences on the building and management of hydraulic works...

The works built or restored in Kampuchea, with the help of the sister provinces of Vietnam have been highly appreciated for their usefulness by the country which is in its first years of agricultural restoration and development./.

+ Relief to the people,

Hanoi, VNA, Aug 14, SPK reported that during the second fortnight of July, the Red Cross of Kampuchea distributed reliefs to 9,000 (nine thousands) newly repatriated families.

These families who came from refugee camps in Thailand, received clothes, mosquito nets, samrongs, etc...

+ "Guyana will support Vietnam's just cause in the U.N., the Non-Aligned Movement and all other international forums"

This was stated by the Guyanese President Burnham at a reception to Vietnamese Ambassador to Guyana Hoang Luong in George Town on 18 August 1983. The Guyanese President also expressed his admiration for the Vietnamese people's courageous struggle against imperialism for national independence, sovereignty and freedom. He said he greatly rejoiced at the developments of the relations between Guyana and Vietnam and wished for further development of this relations.

+ Early this month, August 1983, Mrs. Mary Wheeldon and her son John Wheeldon sent £ 100.00 to the Vietnamese Embassy in London as a contribution to Vietnam reconstruction. The gift was made on the occasion of Mrs. Wheeldon's 73rd birthday. Last year, she and John donated Vietnam £450.00 for the same purpose.

+ On the August 12, the Indian paper the Patriot has denounced Thailand for maintaining the genocidal Pol Pot clique. Commenting on Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda's recent trip to Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh the paper said : "The main objective of Thailand's foreign policy is to provide sanctuaries for the Khmer Rouge and others to stage sabotage activities against Kampuchea and Laos. The main concern of the Thai Prime Minister is to keep the U.N. seat for the so-called "coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea". Thailand is trying to justify its attempt to restore a government that killed three million Kampucheans".

+ The Kampuchean News Agency SPK reported that from August 12th to 18th Thai planes made 7 intrusions into the Kampuchean airspace while its armed vessels on 70 occasions violated the Kampuchean water near Kokong and Kota Islands. Thai based big guns on 72 occasions opened fire to Kampuchean territory in Prek View, Siem Riep and Battambang provinces.

STATEMENT BY THE SPOKESMAN OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY
OF THE S.R.V ON THE PROPOSAL TO STOP ALL ARMED ACTIVITIES
IN THE BORDER AREAS BETWEEN VIETNAM AND CHINA

Stemming from the traditional friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China, and from the desire of restoring good-neighbouring relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of China on the basis of the 5 principles of co-existence, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam made a proposal on 19th August 1983 to the Chinese government that : on the occasions of Vietnam's National Day, September 2nd, and of China's National Day, October 1st, the two side agree not to carry out armed and other hostile activities in border areas between the two countries from August 30th to October 8th, 1983 so that the people in these areas will have the opportunity to celebrate their national days in peace and friendship.

Vietnam's constructive proposal has met the aspirations of the peoples of Vietnam and China, contributed to the creation of an atmosphere favourable to the settling of the abnormal bilateral relations, and, at the same time, it has been in conformity with the desire of peace and stability of other peoples in the region. It is regrettable that the Chinese side has not yet made a response to the Vietnam's proposal.

In spite of this, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, with its good-will of helping to ease the tense relations between the two countries, on 29th August 1983, ordered the Vietnamese armed forces along the whole Northern borders to strictly observe the above-mentioned proposal. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam once more proposes that the Government of the People's Republic of China should make a positive response and order its armed forces to do the same.

If the Chinese side exploits Vietnam's good-will by continuing its acts of provocation and hostility, the Vietnamese people and armed forces will have to use their legitimate right

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to self-defence and the Chinese authorities must bear full responsibility for the consequences arising from its own acts.

The Vietnamese people firmly believe that their sincere and constructive proposal will meet with sympathy and strong support from the people of China as well as broad public opinion in the region and in the world over./.

THE END

FOREIGN MINISTER NGUYEN CO THACH ON VIETNAM'S
DIPLOMATIC SUCCESSES,

Hanoi, VNA, August 19 - Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, in a recent interview with the Voice of Vietnam on the occasion of the 38th National Day, brought into relief Vietnam's diplomatic successes in the context of a multi-faceted war of sabotage conducted by the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

Following are the questions and answers :

Question 1 : What are the characteristics of our diplomatic struggle in the past few years ?

Answer : Vietnam's diplomatic struggle in the past few years has been a toughest and most complex one. The Chinese reactionaries have hatched extremely wicked schemes and very big ambitions and made the biggest efforts against Vietnam. The Chinese authorities have made the Kampuchea issue the essential content of their diplomatic activities since 1979 and also of the Sino-American collusion against the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the world revolutionary movement as a whole. The years of bitterest Chinese opposition to Vietnam are also years of highest Sino-American collusion. China's anti-Vietnam strategy is unlike the strategy of the United States in its aggression against Vietnam.

Formerly, the U.S. took the lead and its allies followed, thus baring its aggressive nature. Today, China opposes Vietnam behind the scene. It stands behind the Pol Pot clique and the ASEAN countries and pushes them to oppose Vietnam, raising the sign-board of resisting the danger of "Soviet and Vietnamese expansion" in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia to cover its own expansionist and hegemonist policy vis-a-vis the three Indochinese countries and other Southeast Asian nations. China's strategy as such at first caused some confusion among a section of the world public. Because the U.S. and China have failed to subdue Vietnam militarily, they are mobilizing their huge and sophisticated propaganda machine in an attempt to overwhelm us in the field of public

opinion. At the same time, China has entered into alliance with the U.S. and the reactionaries in Southeast Asia and other parts of the world to carry out a war of sabotage against Vietnam in many fields. It made war with Vietnam from two directions and it is bringing a very big and constant military pressure to bear on Vietnam. It tries to blockade Vietnam economically, isolate Vietnam politically, sabotage and subvert Vietnam from within, divide the three Indochinese countries, sow discord between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the progressive forces across the world. It is labouring in the hope that with its own efforts in all fields, plus the food shortage and other economic difficulties left behind by three decades of wars and many lean years it could bleed Vietnam, cause Vietnam to collapse and come down to its knees.

Question 2 : How do you evaluate our diplomatic successes in the past years ?

Answer : After four years of struggle, Vietnam has overcome the hardest years particularly in 1979-1980. We have not collapsed. Instead we are standing firm and have solved the toughest problem which is the food shortage. From 1983 onwards we hope we may become self-sufficient in food.

The Kampuchean people have started their wonderful revival from practically nought from the mass graves and from a horrible famine. That is a fact which challenged human imagination. It is clear that Pol Pot and his accomplices Sihanouk and Son Sann, cannot reverse the situation in Kampuchea. The fraternal Lao people have also overcome enormous difficulties. The annual withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea proves that the situation in that country is improving and that Vietnam respects its independence and sovereignty. The solidarity among the three Indochinese countries has helped them tide over the most perilous times while the victories they have obtained in all fields of their common struggle against the Beijing expansionists have further strengthened this solidarity. The resolutions of the 7th Non-Aligned Summit held in New Delhi in March 1983 are resounding victories of the three Indochinese peoples and at the same time are bitter setbacks for the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in the so-called Kampuchea issue.

In the face of the weakening of the Pol Pot clique and the growth and peace policy of the three Indochinese countries the trend

of dialogue is rising among the ASEAN countries. People have become increasingly aware that China is the main cause of the present crises in Southeast Asia. Without China's backing, Pol Pot cannot survive. Without China's opposition, ASEAN and Indochina might have talked to each other and solved questions of Southeast Asia. If China terminated its threat, Vietnam might have withdrawn all its volunteer troops from Kampuchea. At present, people have seen more clearly that the so called Kampuchea issue is essentially a question between Indochina and China not between Indochina and ASEAN.

Question 3 : What are the causes of Vietnam's diplomatic successes ?

Answer : They stem firstly from the fact that ours is a just struggle for peace and national independence, that the three Indochinese countries persist in a policy of peace, friendship and cooperation and that the revival in Kampuchea is the earnest desire of the Kampuchean people. On the other hand China had an unjust cause and its policy is a policy of expansion and hegemony. It has been using the genocidal Pol Pot clique to oppose the Kampuchean people's rebirth and is undermining peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Secondly, they are due to the Kampuchean people's major victories in their cause of revival, to the Lao and Vietnamese peoples' successes in step by step overcoming their difficulties and to the unbreakable solidarity of the three Indochinese nations.

Thirdly we enjoy very considerable and selfless assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the support of the Non-Aligned and other peace loving countries in the world.

Fourthly our struggle conforms to the trend of our times namely peace, independence and social progress.

Question 4 : How do you evaluate the significance of our diplomatic successes ?

Answer : Our diplomatic successes have contributed to the implementation of the Vietnamese people's two strategic tasks socialist construction and national defence and to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. The struggle of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples has contributed to the common struggle against China's reactionary policy of colluding with the U.S. against the world people. China's policy has found a most concentrated, wicked and perfidious expression in the so-called Kampuchea issue./.