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EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM
12 Victoria Road - London W8

Proposal put forward by the Delegation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam at the first session of the negotiation between the Vietnamese and Chinese Delegations held in Hanoi on April 18, 1979:

"MAIN PRINCIPLES AND CONTENTS OF A
THREE-POINT SETTLEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS
CONCERNING THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE
TWO COUNTRIES

1- Urgent measures to secure peace and stability in the border areas of the two countries and to ensure an early reunion of the people captured during the war with their families.

A) To refrain from concentrating troops close to the border-line, to separate the armed forces of the two sides : the armed forces of all kinds of each side along the entire border-line to pull back into their territory to a distance of three to five kilometres from the line of actual control prior to February 17, 1979.

B) To stop all acts of war provocation and all forms of hostile activities violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the other side and threatening its security.

C) The zone lying on either side of the line of actual control mentioned above and wherein the armed forces of the two sides will be no longer present, shall become a demilitarized zone. The status of this demilitarized zone shall be agreed upon between the two sides.

D) The two sides shall exchange at once lists of people

captured by the two sides during the war so that they may be returned as soon as possible.

E) To set up a joint commission of the two sides to supervise and control the implementation of the above-mentioned measures.

2- Restoration of the normal relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence: respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; non-aggression, refraining from the use of force or the threat of use of force ; non-interference in the internal affairs of the other side ; settlement through negotiations of disputes and differences in the relations between the two sides, development of economic and cultural relations in a spirit of mutual respect and mutual benefit.

On that basis, to restore railway, civil aviation, postal, etc., relations.

To resolve the question of the aftermath of the war.

3- Settlement of border and territorial problems between the two countries on the principle of respect for the status-quo of the border-line left by history and delineated by the 1887 and 1895 Conventions signed between the French Government and the Tsing Government, as agreed upon between the Vietnamese and the Chinese sides; respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity".

The above-mentioned three-point stand of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is reasonable and sensible.

It conforms to the actual situation and meets the desire of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples to see their traditional friendship restored ; at the same time, it responds to the desire for peace and stability of the peoples of Southeast Asia and the world.

The peoples of the two countries and of the world are pinning much expectation on these talks. Our two delegations are facing a very heavy task. It is imperative first and foremost that the two sides should discuss and agree upon urgent measures to secure peace and stability in the border areas of the two countries and to ensure an early reunion of the captured people with their families.

In view of the importance of these talks, with a high sense of responsibility and a constructive and good-willed attitude, the Vietnamese Government Delegation will spare no effort to help make these negotiations successful. We hope that the Chinese side will take the same attitude, and we await constructive ideas on the part of the Chinese Government Delegation./.
