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EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM
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VIET NAM'S CHIEF DELEGATE SPEAKS
AT NEGOTIATIONS

Hanoi VNA August 14.- Chinese leaders are continuing their hostile policy to Viet Nam ;

They only want discussion of their points while refusing to deal with any of Viet Nam's proposals, said Viet Nam's Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Dinh Nho Liem in Peking today.

Speaking at the fifth session of the second round of the Sino-Vietnamese talks in the Chinese capital, the Head of the Vietnamese Government Delegation gave concrete evidence of Peking's expansionist designs, its use of aid as a means of seduction and pressure, its intention to prolong tension of the common border, and the absurdity of China's claim to the Vietnamese archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa.

Full text of Dinh Nho Liem's speech is as follows :

At the last meeting, the Chinese side repeated its familiar distortions about the relations of Viet Nam with Kampuchea with Laos, as well as with China. At the same meeting, we flatly rejected once again such contentions. The Chinese side also tried its best to prettify its foreign policy whose essence is being realized ever more clearly by broad sections of world public opinion through the practical deeds of the Chinese rulers.

Is it true that over the past thirty years China "has consistently pursued a foreign policy of peace" and "has all along abided by the five principles of peaceful coexistence" as it has claimed ? The facts testify rather to the contrary. It is the Peking rulers who are emerging as the most warlike expansionists and hegemonists. They have called on their people to prepare constantly for war and concentrated their efforts on a race for military might, for the strength resulting from steel and nuclear weapons, in a bid for world hegemony. They have run

here and there throughout the Western world in search of modern arms and military technology; they have called on NATO to develop new weapons, and urged the U.S. imperialists and the militarist circles to carry on the arms race. They have tried to provoke a confrontation opposing the United States and NATO to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries ; they are opposed to the efforts of peace forces to drive back step by step danger of a world war. They themselves have on many occasions used force to handle their relations with neighbouring countries thus they initiated a war of encroachment on India, large areas of whose territory are still kept under their occupation ; they provoked a border war against the Soviet Union ; they used military forces to occupy the Vietnamese Hoang Sa archipelago and, earlier this year, they frenziedly launched against the Vietnamese people a criminal war of aggression which was strongly condemned by the whole mankind. By their so-called 'teaching lessons' to other countries, they have undermined the principles governing inter-state relations and the U.N. Charter and given a typical demonstration of their great-power hegemonism.

They have unceasingly interfered in the line of independence and sovereignty and the internal affairs of other countries. Their familiar tricks have been to resort to aid as a bait and a means of pressure, to use henchmen and bad elements among overseas Chinese as a 'fifth column', to set up lying-in-wait forces in other countries through the dispatch of so-called helping volunteers, to supply weapons, money and other means to rebel organizations. Such activities of theirs have been creating difficulties to Southeast Asian countries. Of late, the Lao Government condemned their fostering of Kongle, Vang Pao to foment troubles against the Lao people ; public opinion in India too, has exposed and denounced Peking's support and assistance to anti-government elements for disruptive and subversive activities in Mizoram and Nagaland States (North-East India), etc.

The Chinese side has claimed that it 'supports the struggle of the oppressed peoples', and that it is 'opposed to imperialism and colonialism'. But, it is common knowledge that it has frantically entered into an all-round collusion with the imperialist forces, in the first place, U.S. imperialism, and allied itself with the reactionary forces everywhere to oppose the oppressed peoples' struggle for independence, freedom and social

progress ; it is trying to divide and undermine the non-aligned movement. China's overt attempt to make friends with, and support Shah Pahlavi to the extent of insisting on a U.S. military intervention to save this reactionary at the height of the people's struggle to overthrow him has aroused widespread dissatisfaction and protests among the Iranian people. After the revolutionary power was established in Afghanistan, China acting in coordination with imperialism has actively helped the trouble-making activities of the local counter-revolutionaries, and the Afghan Government is urging it to stop this criminal action.

The Chinese side has also professed to 'uphold proletarian internationalism' and to 'strengthen unity with the socialist countries'. In pursuance of great-nation expansionism and great-power hegemonism, it has undertaken interventionist and subversive schemes and acts, and aggressive wars waged through agents or directly, thus violating the independence, sovereignty and national interests of many countries, and undermining the revolutionary movement in many places. How then can it speak of proletarian internationalism ? Having taken the 'three worlds' theory as a basis for its foreign policy, it has reversed alliances, turning friends into foes and vice-versa. It has completely negated the existence of the world socialist system, regarding the Soviet Union as the enemy No.1, and the other socialist countries as 'satellites'; it has tried to arouse one socialist country against another. How then can it speak of 'unity' ? Its treacherous actions over the years towards the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos, Kampuchea, Mongolia, Cuba, Albania, etc., have completely exposed its hypocritical talks. To achieve its hegemonistic role, it has tried by every possible means to sow suspicion and division at a moment when Viet Nam and the other South-East Asian countries are jointly strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation for the sake of peace and stability in this region.

In short, the Chinese rhetoric about 'peace', 'friendship', 'proletarian internationalism' is in essence a mere smokescreen to cover up great-power expansionism and hegemonism and a frenzied collusion with the imperialist and other reactionary forces against peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Nevertheless, the Chinese side dares to say that its foreign policy 'has won world-wide credence and praise' ! It should be asked : who praises China's support for the fascist Pinochet clique in Chile ? Who praises China's assistance to the counter-revolutionary organizations UNITA and FNLA to oppose the people of Angola ? Who praises China's fostering and using the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique to perpetrate in Kampuchea an atrocious genocide without precedent in human history ? Who praises China's treating imperialist chief like Nixon, Kissinger as great friends ? Who praises China's proclaiming as 'heroes ' those Chinese soldiers who took part in the aggression against Viet Nam, massacred even Vietnamese old folks, women and children, and damaged the good renown of the revolutionary Chinese people? The above erroneous line and actions have driven the Peking rulers to increasing isolation in the international arena.

At the last meeting, the Chinese side spoke at length about about China's aid to Viet Nam. As we have repeatedly stated, in their protracted fight full of hardships and sacrifices against the colonialist and imperialist aggressors for independence and freedom, the Vietnamese people have always considered international solidarity and assistances to be an important factor contributing to their great victory. With this consistent awareness and with an unfailing faithfulness towards their brother and friends, the Vietnamese people will never forget the support and assistance extended to them by the peoples of China and other countries as well. At the same time, we draw a clear distinction between the lofty support and aid of the Chinese people and the evil deed of some Chinese rulers who have abused the aid as an instrument to force Viet Nam, through inducement and pressure, to relinquish its line of independence and sovereignty and enter China's orbit. Material aid is valuable, but it must not in any way be used to interfere in the internal affairs of the recipient country, still less to barter away the sovereignty of a nation. By so doing with Viet Nam and other countries, the Chinese rulers have acted at complete variance with the pure feelings of the Chinese people themselves, a people who has made worthy contributions to the anti-imperialist struggle for national liberation. The Vietnamese people have fought and made sacrifices in their own sacred national interests and also to fulfil

their international duty to the other peoples, among them, the Chinese people. Some Chinese leaders themselves have admitted on various occasions that 'Viet Nam's fight constitutes a great support and assistance for China' which, thanks to it, has been ensured peace over the past several decades. No material aid can be compared with the Vietnamese people's sacrifices in blood. By recounting at great length the Chinese aid, the Chinese rulers have themselves laid bare the hypocrisy of their talks about Chinese aid being 'disinterested', and 'China's not liking to dwell on its aid and support to other countries'.

As is well-known, since the end of the Chinese rulers' war of aggression against Viet Nam, a great tension has persisted along the border. With a view to preventing armed conflicts, removing the danger of renewed hostilities and bringing about favourable conditions for the restoration of normal relations, the Vietnamese side has put forward in point one of its three-point proposal on 'the main principles and contents of a settlement of the problems concerning the relations between the two countries' urgent measures to secure peace and stability in border areas. At the opening of this second round of talks, it again took the initiative of advancing a 'draft agreement' on a mutual commitment to refrain from armed provocations along the border.

For its part, before the start of the negotiations and also at the first meeting, the Chinese side proposed that these talks were to 'discuss practical measures to firmly secure peace and tranquillity in border areas', considering this to be part of the purposes and contents thereof. However, it is extremely worth noticing that from the second meeting onwards, it has acted at complete variance with its own proposal, and has neither put forward nor accepted to discuss any measure to secure peace and stability in border areas.

In the meantime, since the beginning of these talks, the Chinese has kept massing a big military force and important quantities of war means close to Viet Nam's border ; Chinese troops are still stationing at a number of points on Vietnamese territory which they occupied after February 17, 1979; the Chinese side has committed over 500 armed provocations at various places belonging to 87 villages and townships in all the six northern

border provinces of Viet Nam. It has killed or wounded hundreds of Vietnamese civilians and border personnel, abducted many Vietnamese, burnt down or destroyed many houses, razed to the ground many hamlets, destroyed or looted large quantities of property and crops, it has thus been impossible for the local population to carry on their normal production work, etc. Over the recent days, such military provocations have occurred at a quicker tempo and with increased gravity. The Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs lodged three protests on this subject in July 1979. Along with intensified war preparations at the border, the Chinese side has also ceaselessly infiltrated spies and commandos into Vietnamese territory, and driven back to Viet Nam for purposes of disruptive activities a number of people who had fled to China at its instigation.

Coupled with these dangerous armed provocations and the stepping up in collusion with U.S. imperialism of the anti-Viet Nam campaign in the international arena are repeated threats uttered by some Chinese leaders to launch another aggressive war against Viet Nam. In the past few weeks, three persons in the Chinese ruling circles have declared that China would 'teach Viet Nam another lesson'. Public opinion in South-East Asia and the world is more and more strongly protesting against the Peking rulers' continued military pressure on Viet Nam, which is undermining peace and stability in this region.

All the above-mentioned deeds and words have laid bare the design of the Chinese rulers to pursue their policy of hostility to Viet Nam, to aggravate further and further the border tension in an attempt to exert pressure at the talks and to create a pretext for renewed aggression against Viet Nam at any moment. The Vietnamese people sternly condemn the aforesaid criminal acts and firmly demand that the Chinese rulers put an immediate end to all dangerous military actions, to all wrongful deeds and other evil attempts against Viet Nam. On August 7, 1979, the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement in which it refuted China's making public some documents purported to show that the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa islands belong to China, and reaffirmed that these two archipelagoes are part of Vietnamese territory. The Vietnamese people, united as one man, are firmly resolved to defend the independence, sovereignty

and territorial integrity of their fatherland, from the mainland to the islands, as well as their air space and their territorial waters.

In accordance with the purposes of these talks and in view of the present border tension, it is very necessary and urgent for the two sides to discuss and reach an immediate agreement on the measures to secure peace and stability in border areas and to create favourable conditions for the normalization of the relations between the two countries. It should also be recalled that in its notes addressed to the Indian Government and the leaders of Asian and African countries in November and December 1959 and November 1962, the Chinese Government put forward specific proposals 'to avoid border conflicts' between China and India, including the 'breaking of the contact of the armed forces' of the two sides. It held that those are 'the most urgent', 'the most just and fair', 'the only' measures that could serve to avoid any border conflict, a task to be carried out 'in the first place and without any hesitation', and that 'if an agreement can be reached on this question, the situation at the Sino-Indian border will be improved at the earliest and the clouds which darken the relations between the two countries will rapidly disperse'. It should be asked why the Chinese side which adopted such an approach with the Indian Government is now rejecting similar measures proposed by the Vietnamese side, saying that they are merely 'concrete, trivial, unsubstantial and deceptive' questions. The Vietnamese Delegation has on many occasions made it clear that these measures are part and parcel of the main principles and contents of a settlement of the problems concerning the relations between Viet Nam and China, which have to be discussed and cannot be evaded at these talks.

At the previous meetings and even at the last one, the Chinese side obdurately insisted on discussing only the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the principle of not seeking hegemony, it did not accept to discuss any question raised by the Vietnamese side. According to international practice, during all negotiations, the two partners are equal, should respect each other, discuss together the questions raised by each side, with a view to finding satisfactory, mutually acceptable solutions. Trying to force the other party to discuss only one's

own issues under the pretext that they are the 'crux' of the negotiations is tantamount in essence to imposing a precondition and constitutes a hegemonistic way of negotiations. We flatly reject that.

As is well-known, it is the Vietnamese Delegation which first raised in point 2 of its three-point proposal the question of restoring the normal relations between Viet Nam and China on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. With regard to the 'anti-hegemony' principle, we have made clear our views at several previous meetings, particularly on July 5, 1979, and are prepared to make further comments on this subject. At the same time, we wish to make clear that we are ready to discuss any other question concerning the relations between Viet Nam and China to be raised by the Chinese side according to the method of the two sides raising in turn questions of interest for exchanges of views at the meetings. Let the Chinese side return in earnest to the view proposed by itself on six occasions, and discuss without delay with the Vietnamese side the urgent measures to ease the tension, secure peace and stability at the border and bring about favourable conditions for the progress of the talks.

With a view to restoring the normal relations between Viet Nam and China and the genuine friendship between the two peoples the Vietnamese Delegation will consistently do its utmost to bring the talks forward. Does the Chinese side really want to settle through negotiations the problems in the relations between China and Viet Nam? Everyone is awaiting the answer of the Chinese Delegation ./.

WHO IS SABOTAGING THE GENEVA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF EMIGRANTS

Hanoi VNA August 13.- At the recent Geneva Conference on Indochinese emigrants, the Head of the Vietnamese Delegation stated that his Government had decided to stop, within a reasonable period the flow of illegal immigrants. He reiterated the Vietnamese Government's resolve to cooperate with the U.N.H.C.R. in implementing the seven-point program for legal, organized and orderly departures. To this end, Viet Nam has supported a

Malaysian proposal for the establishment of a waiting centre in Viet Nam. Viet Nam's goodwill has been warmly welcomed by almost all participants at the Geneva Conference especially Mr. Kurt Waldheim, U.N. Secretary General.

A few days after the Geneva Conference Washington sent its Seventh Fleet to the Eastern sea for 'rescue operation'. The American authorities however, are unenthusiastic at the idea of a waiting centre in Viet Nam. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja has expressed concern over the U.S. navy's presence in the Eastern sea, saying it 'encourages the Vietnamese to flee'. Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed also said that 'the U.S. action would only encourage more Vietnamese to leave their country'.

Seven American congressmen, just back from a fact-finding trip to Southeast Asia, have expressed the same concern. According to UPI, George Miller, Democrat-California, has 'blamed the United States for the exodus from Viet Nam of the 'boat people'.

Only Peking comes out in defence of the US 7th Fleet's operation. 'Remin Ribao' recently said it was surprised to learn that the White House's humanitarian action was criticized.

To the presence of the 7th Fleet consistent with the humanitarian aims of the Geneva Conference and does it contribute to stopping the flow of 'boat people'? Nothing is more convincing than the answer of the 'boat people' themselves. According to Newsweek, August 6, a vessel of the 7th Fleet spotted a boat crammed with people. One of the emigrants on the boat, Bui Van Thu, 43, a former, Saigon Naval Officer, said: 'Once we know the 7th fleet would help us, we felt that our chances were good enough to make an attempt'. Bui Van Thu said that he heard of Carter's orders while listening to a BBC Vietnamese language broadcast. He immediately gathered his family of ten and planned their escape. 'Many more people heard the broadcast and are planning to escape' he said, Bui Van Thu added that 'it was President Carter who gave us hope'./.