<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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| 1945 | End of Second World War.  
|      | August Revolution by Viet Minh.  
|      | Return of French and British to Indochina and Malaysia respectively. |
| 1946 | Fountainbleau Conference.  
|      | Malayan Union proclaimed, and anti-Malayan Union activities. |
| 1948 | Emergency declared in Malaya, and the beginning of Communist armed insurrection. |
| 1949 | China came under communist rule.  
|      | French Union of Indochina proclaimed. |
| 1950 | Outbreak of Korean War. |
| 1953 | End of Korean War. |
| 1954 | Battle of Dien Bien Phu.  
|      | Geneva Accord on Indochina, resulting in the partition of Vietnam at the 17th parallel.  
|      | Formation of SEATO. |
| 1955 | Bandung Non-Aligned Conference.  
|      | State of Vietnam proclaimed.  
| 1957 | Malaya gained independence. |
| 1958 | Tunku Abdul Rahman visited the RVN.  
|      | Ngo Dinh Diem visited Malaya. |
| 1960 | End of Emergency in Malaya. |
| 1961 | Association of Southeast Asia (ASA) formed.  
|      | Beginning of the Strategic Hamlets programme.  
|      | Malaya sent arms and equipment to the RVN.  
|      | President Diem visited Malaya.  
|      | Tunku Abdul Rahman visited the RVN. |
| 1962 | Maphilindo formed.  
|      | Laotian Crisis. |
1963 : Malaysia formed.
      : Indonesia-Malaysia Confrontation.
      : President Ngo Dinh Diem overthrown and assassinated.

1964 : Gulf of Tonkin Incident, and Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.
      : Tunku Abdul Rahman expressed support for United States role in Vietnam.
      : Beginning of Cultural Revolution in China.
      : Major Gen. Tran Thiem Khiem visited Malaysia, requested Malaysia's assistance in counter-insurgency warfare.

1965 : Beginning of US massive military deployment in the RVN.
      : Nguyen Van Thieu became President of the RVN with Nguyen Cao Ky as Prime Minister.
      : Premier Ky visited Malaysia.

1966 : Cessation of Confrontation between Indonesia and Malaysia.
      : President Johnson visited Malaysia, anti-US riot in Malaysia.

1967 : The Bangkok Declaration creating ASEAN.
      : Malaysia established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.
      : RVN General Election, won by Thieu and Ky.

1968 : Tet offensive in the RVN.
      : Height of US military deployment in the RVN.

      : US troops begin phased withdrawal.
      : Death of Ho Chi Minh.
      : PRGSVN formed.
      : Paris Peace Conference.
      : Racial Riots in Malaysia.

1970 : Cessation of training for RVN military and police personnel in Malaysia.

1971 : The Kuala Lumpur Declaration creating ZOPFAN.


1973 : DRV-Malaysia relations established.
      : Paris Ceasefire Agreement on Vietnam.

1974 : Malaysia established diplomatic relations with China.
1975  : Fall of Saigon, Malaysia recognised the PROSVN.
       : Exodus of Vietnamese Boat People begins.
1976  : SRV proclaimed.
       : ASEAN's first summit in Bali, Indonesia.
       : Vice-Minister Phan Hien visited Malaysia.
1977  : Vietnamese troops occupied Amboyna Cay.
1978  : Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh visited Malaysia.
       : Vietnam became a member of COMECON.
       : Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong visited Malaysia and other ASEAN states.
       : Vietnamese troops entered Cambodia.
       : Sino-Vietnam border war.
1980  : First Trilateral Conference of Indochina Foreign Ministers.
       : Nguyen Co Thach visited Malaysia.
       : Vietnamese troops intruded into Thailand.
       : First mention of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops by Hanoi.
1982  : 5th National Congress of the CPV.
       : Formation of the CGDK.
       : Nguyen Co Thach visited Kuala Lumpur.
       : 6th Indochina Foreign Ministers Conference.
       : Vietnamese troop withdrawal announced.
1984  : Vietnamese military incursion into Thailand.
1985  : Mikhail Gorbachev became leader of the Soviet Union.
       : Malaysia proposed 'Proximity Talks'.
       : Le Duan visited Moscow.
       : Vietnamese announced decision to withdraw all troops from Cambodia.
1986  : 6th National Congress of the CPV.
1987: Nguyen Co Thach announced the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

1988: Naval Clashes between PRC and Vietnam at Spratlys.
Deputy Premier Ghafar Baba visited Vietnam.
Vietnam declared willingness to accept voluntary repatriation of refugees.

1989: Final withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.
Indochina Refugee Conference preparatory meeting in Kuala Lumpur.
Cut-off point for automatic resettlement announced by Malaysia.

1990: General Vo Nguyen Giap visited Malaysia.
Malaysian Airlines begins flight to Ho Chi Minh City.
APPENDIX TWO

Vietnam-Malaysia Joint Statement issued on 15 October 1978

The Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, H.E. Mr. Pham Van Dong, paid an official visit to Malaysia from 12th to 16th October, 1978. The visit was made at the invitation of the Prime Minister of Malaysia, H.E. Dato' Hussein Onn.

The Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and his party were impressed by the warm and cordial welcome accorded to them and were happy with the Malaysian hospitality shown during the visit, reflecting the close ties existing between Malaysia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

H.E. Mr. Pham Van Dong was granted an audience by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. The Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam laid a wreath at the National Monument.

The Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and his party visited economic development projects of the rubber and oil palm industries as well as a research institute in rubber technology. The Vietnamese guests also attended a briefing at the National Operations Room on Malaysia's economic development programme.

The Prime Minister of Malaysia held two sessions of official talks with the Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on subjects of bilateral relations and co-operation as well as other matters of common interest and concern to both countries. The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Present on the Vietnamese side were:

(i) H.E. Mr. Nghiem Xuan Yem,

Minister in Charge of Agricultural Science & Technology;

(ii) H.E. Mr. Nguyen Xuan,

Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs;

(iii) H.E. Mr. Hoang Quoc Dung,

Vice Minister at the Premier's Office;

(iv) H.E. Mr. Vu Bach Mai,

Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Malaysia;
and other senior officials.

Present on the Malaysian side were:

(i) H.E. Datuk Lee San Choon, Minister of Labour and Manpower;

(ii) H.E. Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam, Minister of Transport;

(iii) H.E. Tan Sri Ong Kee Hui, Minister of Science, Technology & Environment;

(iv) H.E. Tan Sri Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie, Minister of Home Affairs;

(v) H.E. Datuk Amar Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud, Minister of Defence;

(vi) H.E. Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Tengku Ismail, Minister of Foreign Affairs;

(vii) H.E. Datuk Musa Hitam, Minister of Education;

(viii) H.E. Datuk Shariff bin Ahmad, Minister of Agriculture;

(ix) H.E. Mr. Paul Leong Khee Seong, Minister of Primary Industries;

(x) H.E. Mr. Abdul Manan bin Othman, Minister of Public Enterprises;

(xi) H.E. Mr. Leo Moggie anak Irok, Minister of Energy, Telecommunications & Posts;

(xii) H.E. Mr. Ahmad Kamil Jaafar, Ambassador of Malaysia to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;

and other senior officials.

The two Prime Ministers informed each other of the national development programmes undertaken by each country in the efforts to bring economic and social progress to the people.

The two Prime Ministers expressed satisfaction at the outcome of their discussions and were happy to note the development of closer relations and mutual co-operation between the two countries. They agreed that this was made possible because both Malaysia and the Socialist Republic
of Vietnam shared a common desire to develop and further strengthen their bilateral relations which were in the interest of both countries and which would thereby be of benefit to the region.

In reviewing the bilateral relations, the two leaders believed that the visits of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia, H.E. Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen, to Vietnam in May 1977 and of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, H.E. Mr. Nguyen Duy Trinh, to Malaysia in January 1978, as well as the exchange of economic and technical delegations between the two countries, had contributed to greater co-operation and mutual understanding between Malaysia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The two Prime Ministers stressed that through such exchanges of visits and contacts, an atmosphere of goodwill and cordiality has been fostered which will be the basis for closer co-operation and friendly relations between their two countries.

The Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam highly appreciated the contribution of the Government of Malaysia under the leadership of Prime Minister Dato' Hussein Onn to the building of their friendly relations.

The two Prime Ministers agreed that relations on trade, economic and technical matters should be further strengthened and expanded within the framework of the Trade and Economic and Technical Co-operation Agreement signed between the two countries on 5th January, 1978. In this regard, they identified the areas of trade for early implementation, and agreed that the Joint Committee as provided in the Agreement should be convened as soon as possible to promote and facilitate trade between the two countries.

The two Prime Ministers expressed their satisfaction on the successful conclusion of the Air Services Agreement which was signed on 15th October, 1978 by H.E. Mr. Ngheim Xuan Yem, Minister in Charge of Agricultural Science and Technology, Socialist Republic of Vietnam and H.E. Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam, Minister of Transport, Malaysia, and witnessed by them.

The two sides agreed to enter into discussions on other areas of bilateral co-operation, including those of postal and telecommunication services, tourism, medical research, public health, culture and sports.

The Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam expressed his sincere gratitude to the Government of Malaysia for assisting Vietnam in her efforts to
rehabilitate and develop its rubber industry. The Prime Minister of Malaysia reiterated Malaysia's willingness to offer further assistance as far as is possible to the rubber industry in Vietnam.

In their review of developments and trends regarding the situation in South-East Asia, the two Prime Ministers expressed the desirability for peace and stability in the region, so that it would allow each country to concentrate on its urgent tasks of national development and construction, free from outside interference.

The two Heads of Government, agreed that the basis for contribution to the realization of this objective, as well as to the further strengthening of the relations between Malaysia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, is to respect strictly each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the right of each country to determine its own economic, social and political system; to refrain from the threat or use of force; to refrain from interfering in each other's internal affairs, and from carrying out subversive activities, directly or indirectly, against each other.

During the discussions, the two leaders agreed to resolve all disputes and differences which might arise between the two countries by peaceful means, through negotiations. In this regard, they concurred that such negotiations on disputes and differences be held and settled in the spirit of equality, mutual understanding and respect.

Prime Ministers Pham Van Dong and Dato' Hussein Onn expressed their respective views on the desirability of South-East Asia being an area of peace, independence, freedom and neutrality, as well as stability and prosperity. The Prime Minister of Malaysia reiterated Malaysia's commitment to work towards the realization of the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality for South-East Asia.

The Prime Ministers reiterated that, as non-aligned nations, both the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Malaysia were committed to the principles and objectives of non-alignment. In this regard, the two leaders expressed satisfaction that both Malaysia and Vietnam had increasingly close consultations and co-operation during meetings of the non-aligned movement on subjects of mutual interest and concern to the two countries.

The two Heads of Government agreed that the official visit of His Excellency the Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Malaysia was successful in promoting further the existing bonds of friendship and co-operation between the two countries.
The Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam sincerely thanked the Prime Minister, Government and people of Malaysia for the kind hospitality and warm reception received by him and his party during the stay.

Prime Minister Pham Van Dong extended an invitation to the Prime Minister of Malaysia and Datin Suhailah to pay an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, at a mutually convenient date. The invitation was gratefully accepted by Prime Minister Dato' Hussein Onn.

Done at Kuala Lumpur on the 15th day of October, 1978.

For the Government of Malaysia

Dato' Hussein Onn (Sgd.)
Prime Minister

For the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Pham Van Dong (Sgd.)
Prime Minister.

Source: Foreign Affairs Malaysia, Vol.11, No.4, 1978, pp.84-89.
APPENDIX THREE

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION
BETWEEN THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

(Unofficial translation from the Vietnamese text)

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Proceeding from the close cooperation between the two countries in all fields in a fraternal spirit and from the unshakable friendship and solidarity between them on the basis of the principles of Marxism - Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Firmly convinced that the efforts to consolidate solidarity and friendship between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics conform to the fundamental interests of the two peoples and serve to consolidate the fraternal solidarity and one-mindedness among the countries of the socialist community.

In keeping with the principles and objectives of socialist foreign policy and the desire to ensure the most favourable international conditions for the building of socialism and communism.

Reasserting that both parties acknowledge their internationalist obligation to assist each other in the consolidation and preservation of the socialist achievements recorded by the two peoples through their heroic efforts and selfless labour.

Determined to work for the unity of all forces struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

Expressing their iron determination to contribute to the consolidation of peace in Asia and throughout the world, and to the development of good relations and mutually beneficial cooperation among countries with different social systems.

Hoping to further develop and perfect the all-round cooperation between the two countries.

Attaching great importance to the continued development and consolidation of the treaty basis of the relations between them.

In keeping with the objectives and principles of the United Nations Charter.
Have resolved to sign this Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and have agreed as follows:

Article 1

In keeping with the principles of socialist internationalism, the two Parties signatory to the present Treaty shall continue to consolidate their unshakable friendship and solidarity and assist each other in a fraternal spirit. The two Parties shall unceasingly develop political relations and cooperation in all fields and endeavour to assist each other on the basis of respect for each other’s national independence and sovereignty, equality and non-interference in each other’s internal affairs.

Article 2

The two Parties signatory to the present Treaty shall join efforts to consolidate and broaden their mutually beneficial cooperation in the economic and scientific-technological fields in order to push forward the building of socialism and communism and to constantly raise the material and cultural standards of the two peoples. The two Parties shall continue to coordinate their long-term national economic plans, agree upon long-term measures aimed at developing the more important sectors of the economy, science and technology, and exchange knowledge and experience accumulated in the building of socialism and communism.

Article 3

The two Parties signatory to the present Treaty shall promote cooperation between their State bodies and mass organizations, and develop broad relations in the fields of science and culture, education, literature and art, the press, broadcasting and television, health service, environmental protection, tourism, sports and physical training, and other domains. The two Parties shall encourage the development of contacts between the working people of the two countries.
Article 4

The two Parties signatory to the present Treaty shall consistently strive to further consolidate their fraternal relations, and strengthen the solidarity and one-mindedness among the socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The two Parties shall do their utmost to consolidate the world socialist system and actively contribute to the development and defence of the socialist gains.

Article 5

The two Parties signatory to the present Treaty shall continue doing their utmost to contribute to defending world peace and the security of all nations; they shall actively oppose all schemes and manoeuvres of imperialism and reactionary forces, support the just struggle for the complete eradication of all forms and manifestations of colonialism and racism, support the struggle waged by the non-aligned countries and the peoples of Asian, African and Latin American countries against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for the consolidation of their independence and the defence of their sovereignty, for mastery over their natural resources, and for the establishment of a new world economic relationship free from inequalities, oppression and exploitation, and support the aspirations of the Southeast Asian peoples for peace, independence and cooperation among countries in this region.

The two Parties shall unceasingly strive to develop relations between countries with different social systems on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, for the purpose of broadening and consolidating the process of easing tension in international relations and radically eliminating aggression and wars of aggression from the life of the nations, for the sake of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Article 6

The two Parties signatory to the present Treaty shall exchange views on all important international questions relating to the interests of the two countries. In case either Party is attacked or threatened with attack, the two Parties signatory to the Treaty shall immediately consult each other with a view to eliminating that threat and taking appropriate and effective measures to ensure the peace and the security of the two countries.
Article 7

The present Treaty does not affect the two Parties' rights and obligations stemming from the bilateral or multilateral agreements to which they are signatories and is not intended to oppose any third country.

Article 8

The present Treaty shall be ratified and shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification, which shall take place in Hanoi as soon as possible.

Article 9

The present Treaty shall remain in force for 25 years and thereafter shall be extended by tacit agreement for successive periods of ten years if neither signatory party declares its desire to terminate this Treaty by informing the other party twelve months before the expiry date.

Done in duplicate in the Vietnamese and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic, in Moscow, this Third day of November 1978.

For
the Socialist Republic of Vietnam
Signed:
LE DUAN
PHAM VAN DONG

For
the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Signed:
L.I. BREZHNEV
A.N. KOSYGIN

Date: 3 November 1978.

APPENDIX FOUR

THE KUALA LUMPUR DECLARATION

We, the Foreign Minister of

Indonesia,

Malaysia,

The Philippines,

Singapore,

and the Special
Envoy of the National
Executive Council of

Thailand:

FIRMLY BELIEVING in the merits of regional co-operation
which has drawn our countries to co-operate together in
the economic, social and cultural fields in the
Association of Southeast Asian Nations;

DESIROUS of bringing about a relaxation of international
tension and of achieving a lasting peace in Southeast
Asia;

INSPIRED by the worthy aims and objectives of the United
Nations, in particular by the principles of respect for
the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states,
abstention from the threat or use of force, peaceful
settlement of international disputes, equal rights and
self-determination and non-interference in the internal
affairs of states;

BELIEVING in the continuing validity of the "Declaration
on the Promotion of World Peace and Co-operation" of the
Bandung Conference of 1955, which among others, enunciates
the principles by which states may co-exist peacefully;

RECOGNISING the right of every state, large or small, to
lead its national existence free from outside interference
in its internal affairs as this interference will
adversely affect its freedom, independence and integrity;
DEDICATED to the maintaining of peace, freedom and independence unimpaired;

BELIEVING in the need to meet present challenges and new developments by co-operating with all peace and freedom loving nations, both within and outside the region, in the furtherance of world peace, stability and harmony;

COGNIZANT of the significant trend towards establishing nuclear-free zones as in the "Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America" and the Lusaka Declaration proclaiming Africa a nuclear-free zone, for the purpose of promoting world peace and security by reducing the areas of international conflicts and tensions;

REITERATING our commitment to the principle in the Bangkok Declaration which established ASEAN in 1967, "that the countries of Southeast Asia share a primary responsibility for strengthening the economic and social stability of the region and ensuring their peaceful and progressive national development, and that they are determined to ensure their stability and security from external interference in any form or manifestation in order to preserve their national identities in accordance with the ideals and aspirations of their peoples";

AGREEING that the neutralization of Southeast Asia is a desirable objective and that we should explore ways and means of bringing about its realization, and

CONVINCED that the time is propitious for joint action to give effective expression to the deeply felt desire of the peoples of Southeast Asia to ensure the conditions of peace and stability indispensable to their independence and their economic and social well-being:

DO HEREBY STATE

(1)that Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand are determined to exert initially necessary efforts to secure the recognition of, and respect for, Southeast Asia as a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality, free from any form or manner of interference by outside powers;
(2) That Southeast Asian countries should make concerted efforts to broaden the areas of co-operation which would contribute to their strength, solidarity and closer relationship.

Done at Kuala Lumpur on Saturday, the 27th of November, 1971.

on behalf of the REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
(Adam Malik)
Minister of Foreign Affairs

on behalf of MALAYSIA
(Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein)
Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs

on behalf of the REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
(Carlos P. Romulo)
Secretary of Foreign Affairs

on behalf of the REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE
(S. Rajaratnam)
Minister of Foreign Affairs

on behalf of the KINGDOM OF THAILAND
(Thanat Khoman)
Special Envoy of the National Executive Council.